

# CREDA Operations Committee Purchase Power Presentation

September 28, 2001

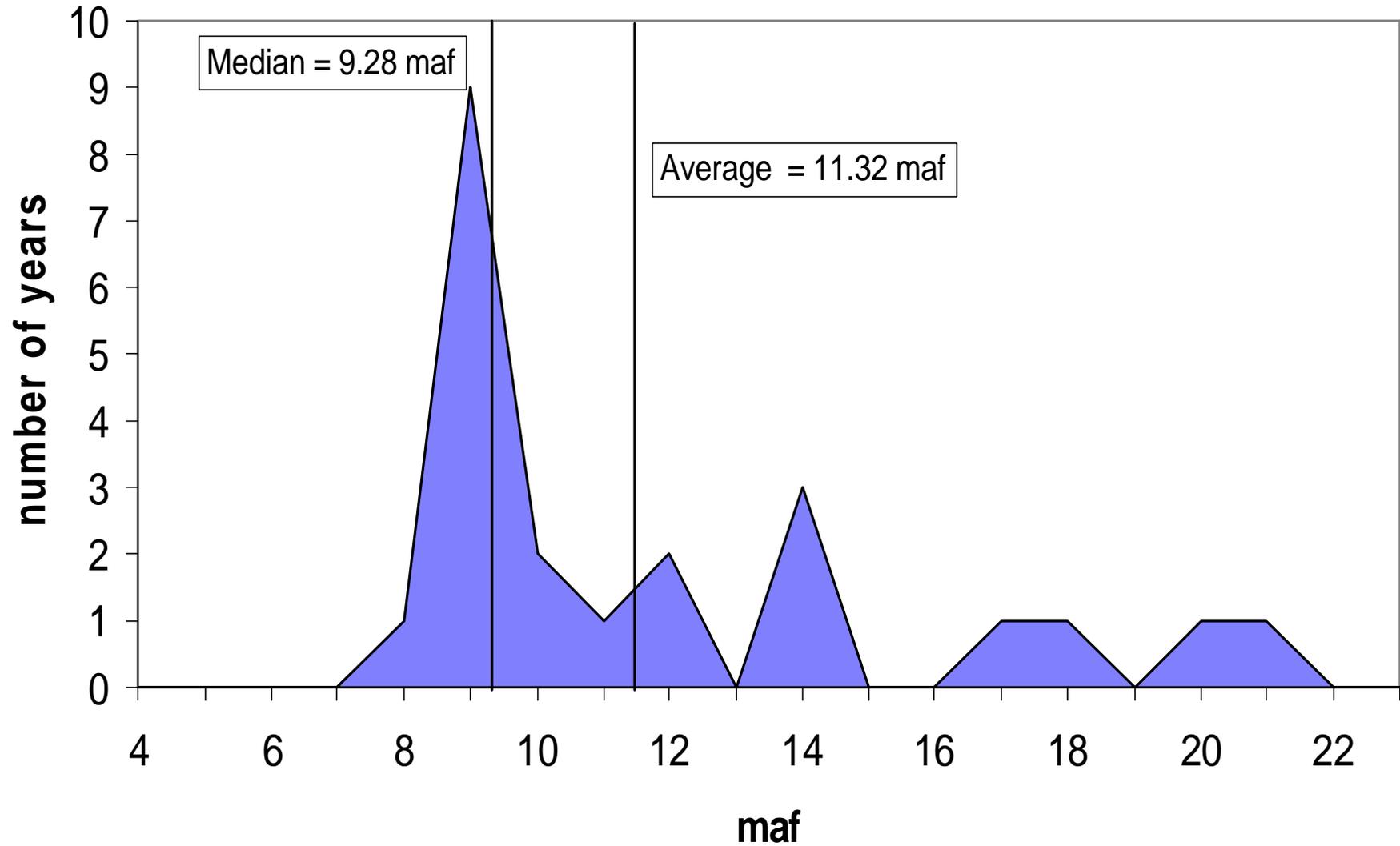


Colorado River Storage Project  
Management Center

# Need for Purchase

- Skewed distribution of water releases in Colorado River Basin,
- Median hydrology vs. SHP energy allocation,
- Asymmetric purchase and sales.

# Colorado River Release Distribution 1980-2001



## Comparing SHP Energy to Median Hydrology Generation Forecasts

<b>Year</b>	<b>SHP Allocation (MWH)</b>	<b>Median Generation less Losses (MWh)</b>	<b>Less Project Use (MWH)</b>	<b>Net Generation for Allocation (MWH)</b>	<b>Difference Between SHP and Median (MWh)</b>
<b>2001</b>	6,007,000	6,077,420	121,720	5,955,700	51,300
<b>2002</b>	6,007,000	5,976,084	158,240	5,817,844	189,156
<b>2003</b>	6,007,000	5,869,749	165,240	5,704,509	302,491
<b>2004</b>	6,007,000	5,834,816	173,240	5,661,576	345,424
<b>2005</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	181,240	5,618,410	388,590
<b>2006</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	181,240	5,618,410	388,590
<b>2007</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	211,640	5,588,010	418,990
<b>2008</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	211,640	5,588,010	418,990
<b>2009</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	233,640	5,566,010	440,990
<b>2010</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	239,640	5,560,010	446,990
<b>2011</b>	6,007,000	5,799,650	258,640	5,541,010	465,990

## Calculation of the Expected Value of Energy Purchases for the CRSP - Using Historic Data

WY	<u>Total Net Generation less losses &amp; Project Use (MWH)</u>	<u>SHP Energy Commitment Level (MWH)</u>	<u>Surplus/ Deficit (MWH)</u>	<u>Surplus Price \$/MW</u>	<u>Deficit Price \$/MW</u>	<u>Surplus/Deficit Expense or Revenue</u>	<u>Surplus or Deficit Expense or Revenue Times Probability of Occurance</u>
1979	4,966,451.283	6,007,610	-1,041,159	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$38,877,908)	(\$1,690,344)
1980	6,134,792.143	6,007,610	127,182	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$1,030,175	\$44,790
1981	4,656,790.331	6,007,610	-1,350,820	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$50,440,957)	(\$2,193,085)
1982	4,635,494.057	6,007,610	-1,372,116	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$51,236,181)	(\$2,227,660)
1983	8,199,696.307	6,007,610	2,192,086	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$17,755,899	\$771,996
1984	10,250,334.486	6,007,610	4,242,724	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$34,366,068	\$1,494,177
1985	10,049,944.133	6,007,610	4,042,334	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$32,742,906	\$1,423,605
1986	8,939,706.292	6,007,610	2,932,096	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$23,749,980	\$1,032,608
1987	7,687,146.229	6,007,610	1,679,536	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$13,604,243	\$591,489
1988	4,848,299.618	6,007,610	-1,159,310	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$43,289,809)	(\$1,882,166)
1989	4,353,207.717	6,007,610	-1,654,402	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$61,777,036)	(\$2,685,958)
1990	4,256,090.194	6,007,610	-1,751,520	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$65,403,501)	(\$2,843,630)
1991	4,301,073.957	6,007,610	-1,706,536	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$63,723,762)	(\$2,770,598)
1992	4,375,066.854	6,007,610	-1,632,543	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$60,960,794)	(\$2,650,469)
1993	4,686,623.605	6,007,610	-1,320,986	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$49,326,953)	(\$2,144,650)
1994	4,727,898.610	6,007,610	-1,279,711	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$47,785,703)	(\$2,077,639)
1995	5,528,671.635	6,007,610	-478,938	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$17,884,038)	(\$777,567)
1996	6,788,794.790	6,007,610	781,185	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$6,327,597	\$275,113
1997	7,963,574.418	6,007,610	1,955,964	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$15,843,312	\$688,840
1998	7,803,663.532	6,007,610	1,796,054	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$14,548,034	\$632,523
1999	6,671,223.518	6,007,610	663,614	\$8.10	\$37.34	\$5,375,269	\$233,707
2000	5,545,549.363	6,007,610	-462,061	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$17,253,806)	(\$750,165)
2001	3,280,343.291	6,007,610	-2,727,267	\$8.10	\$37.34	(\$101,838,866)	(\$4,427,777)
5						Expected Value	(\$21,932,862.16)

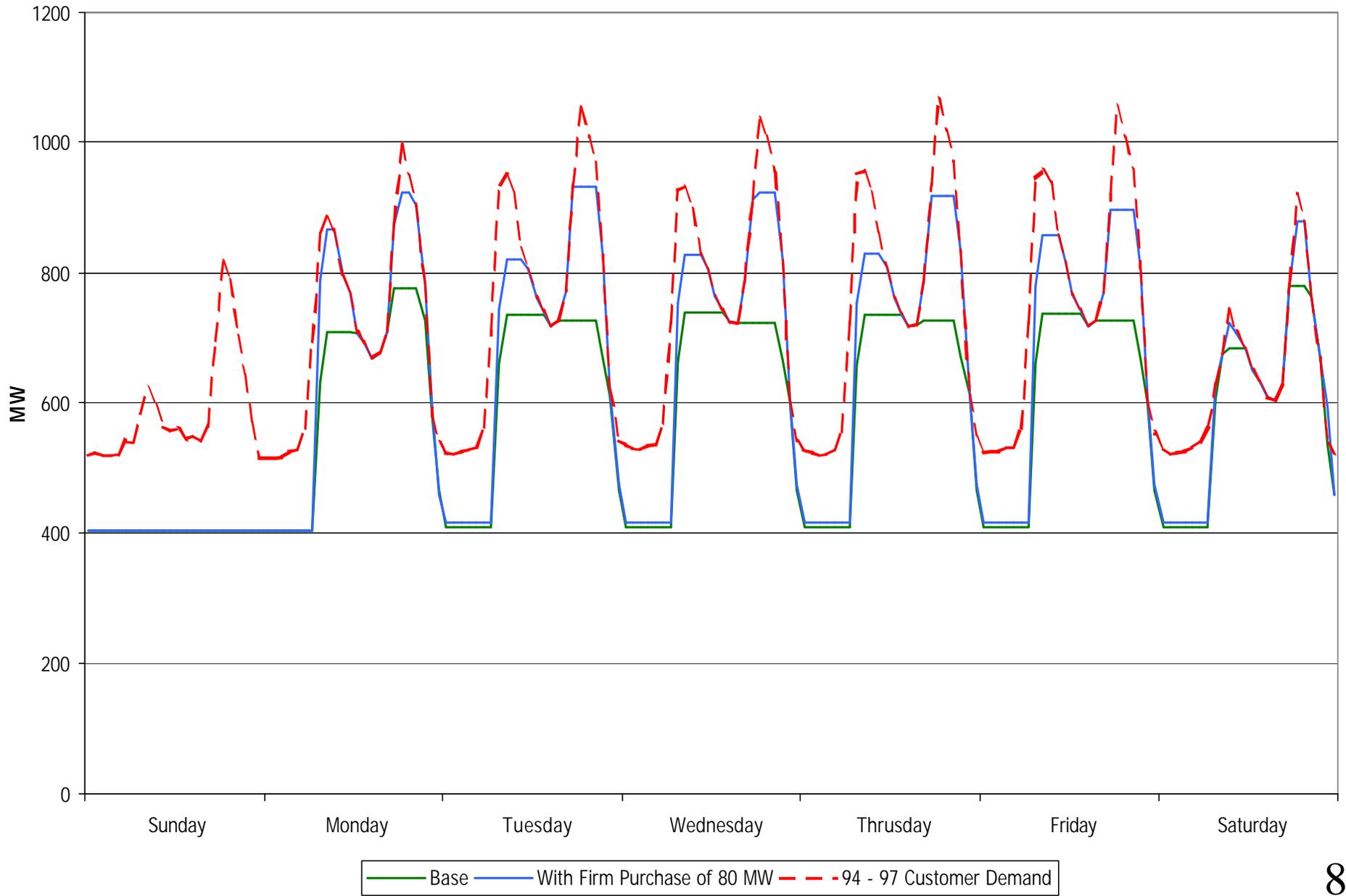
# Type of Purchases Studied

- 7X24 purchase of block energy,
- On-peak 6X16 purchase of firm energy,
- 40, 80, or 120 megawatts (200, 400, or 600 on-peak GWH/year).

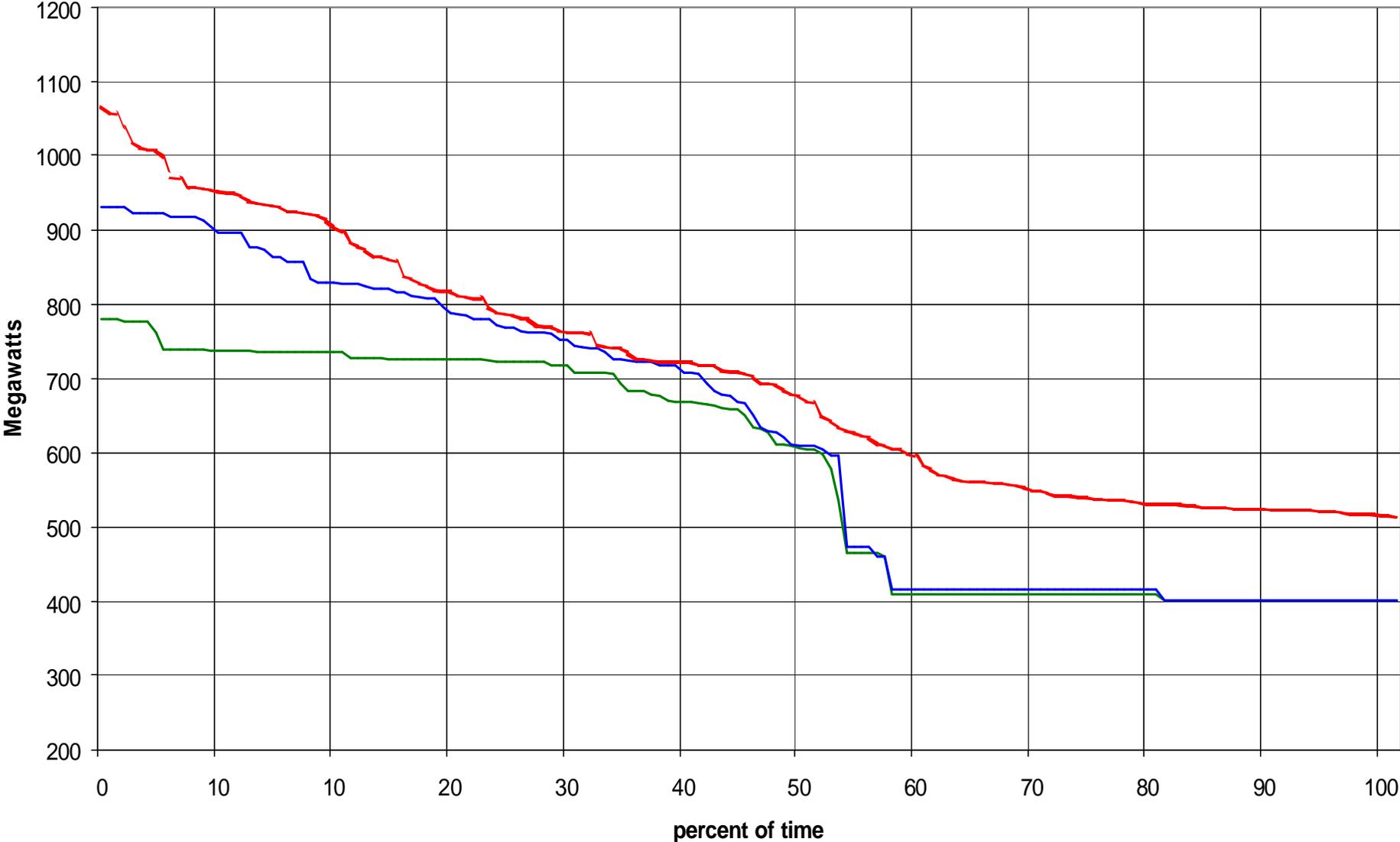
# Model Simulations

- Dry (minimum release) hydrology,
- Average hydrology,
- Wet hydrology,
- 12 monthly simulations,
- Average of 1994-1997 (before Amendment 4) actual customer scheduled loads.

# January Total CRSP Generation: Dry Water Condition

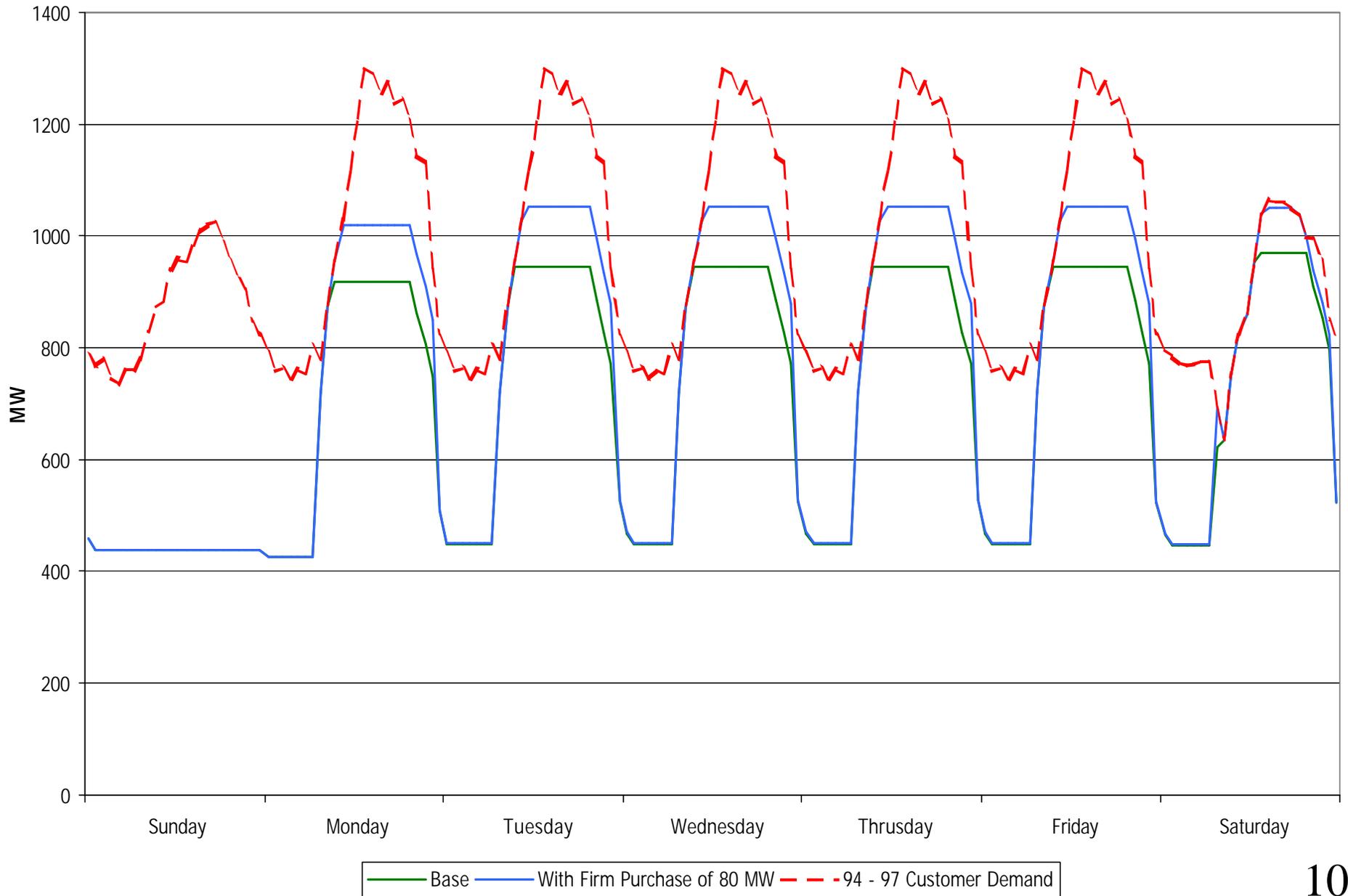


**January Load/Capacity Duration Curve  
80 Megawatt Onpeak Purchase  
Dry (Minimum Release) Hydrology**

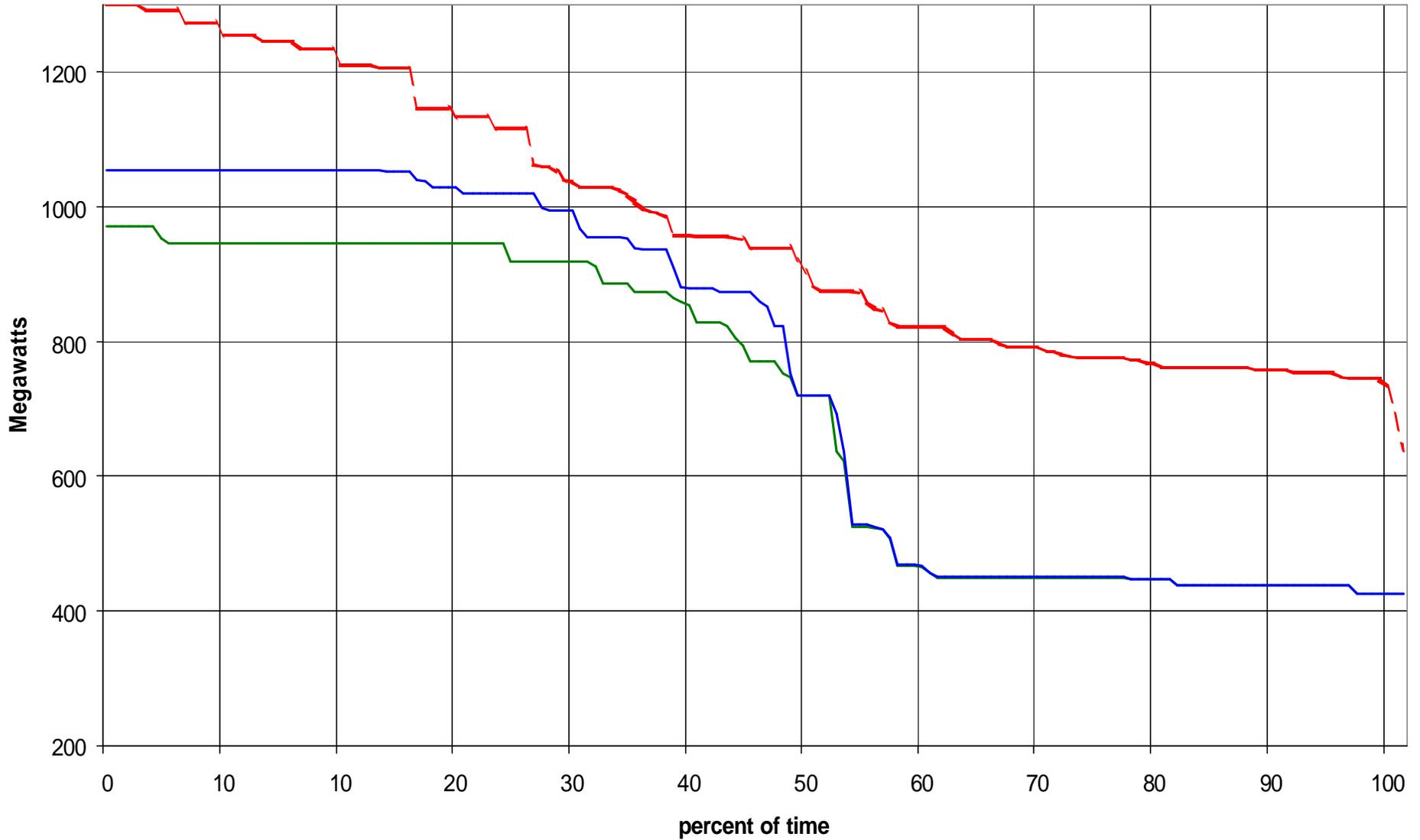


— w/o purchase — with Purchase - - Customer Load

# July Total CRSP Generation: Dry Water Condition

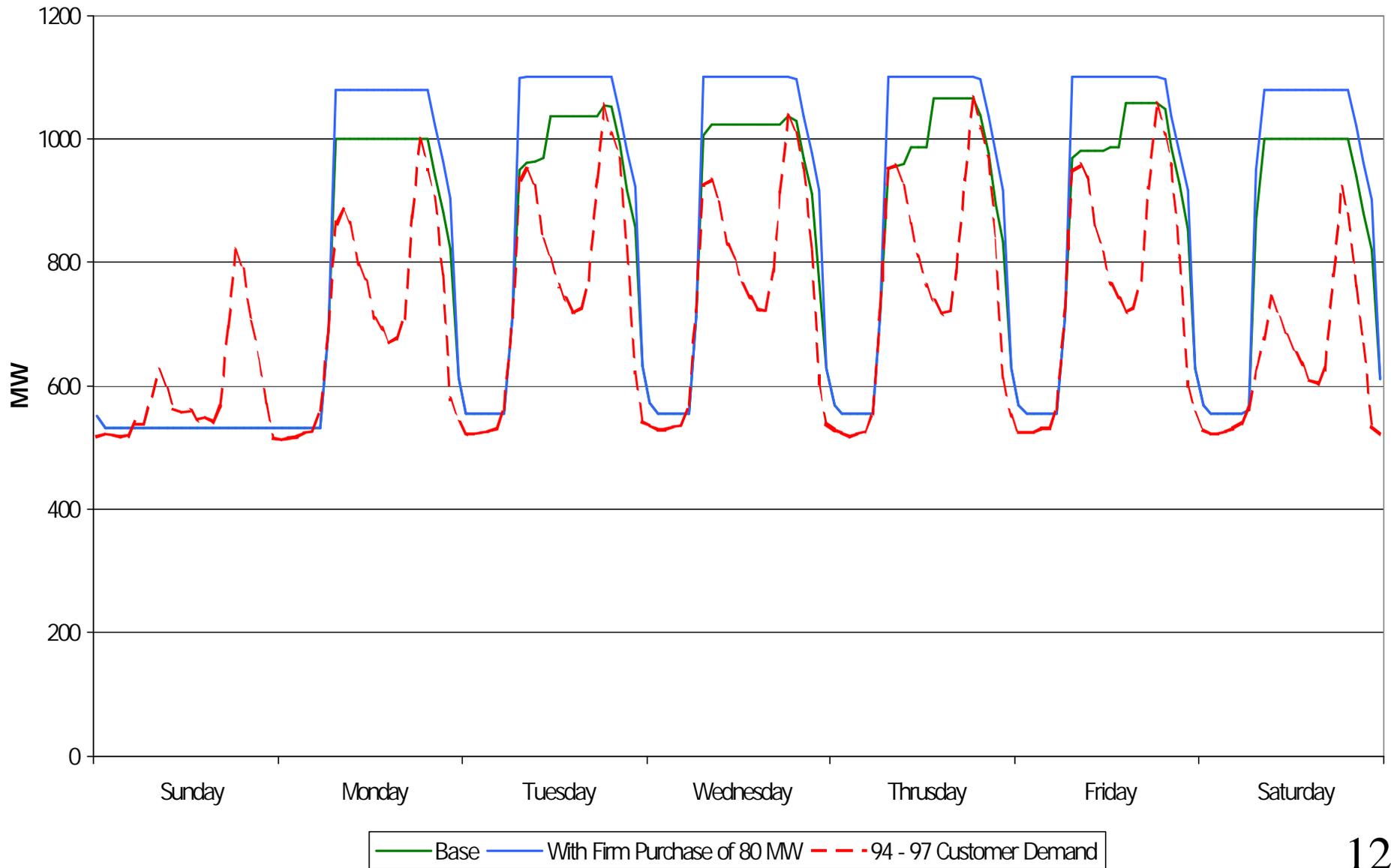


**July Load/Capacity Duration Curve  
80 Megawatt Onpeak Purchase  
Dry (Minimum Release) Hydrology**

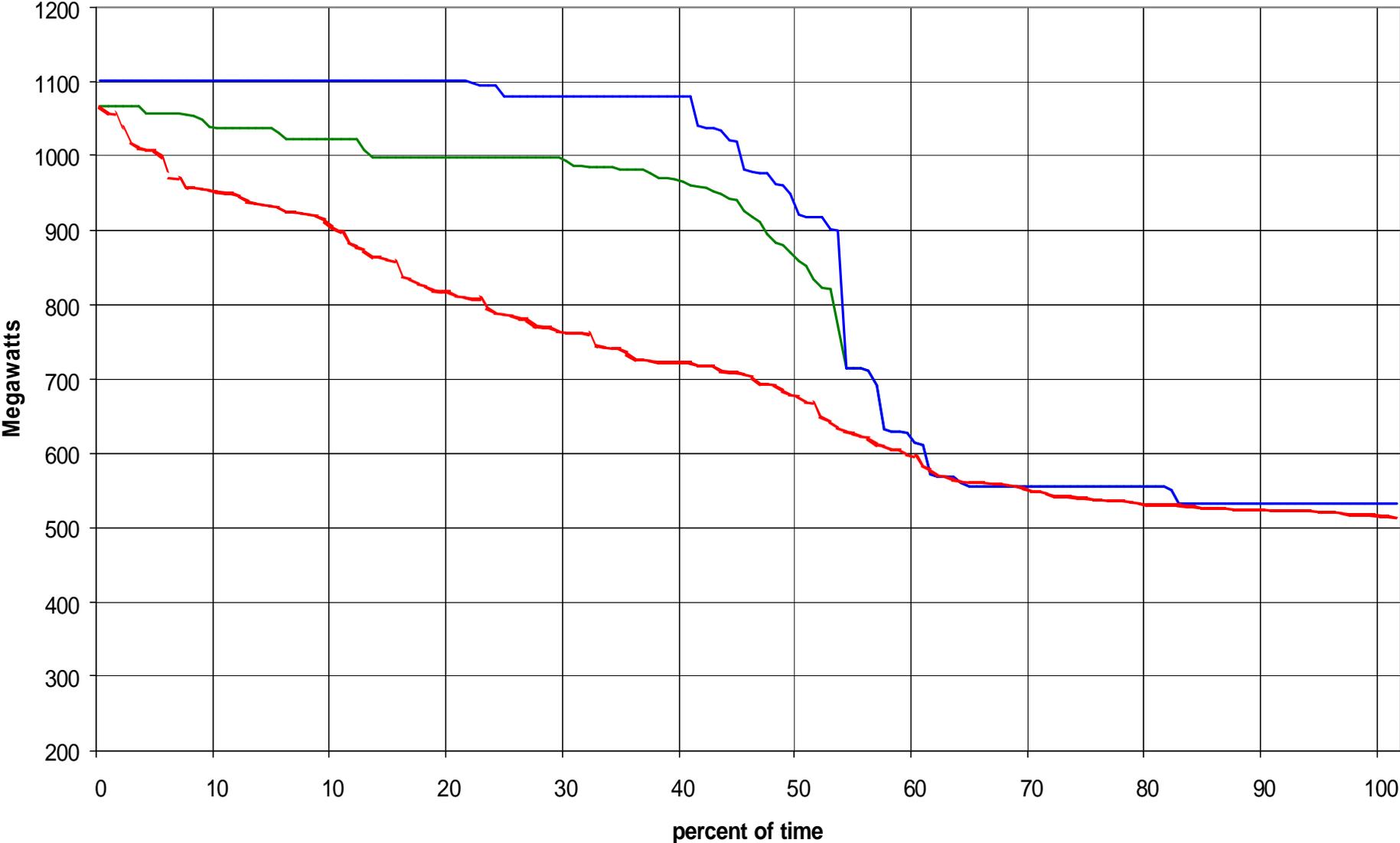


— w/o purchase — with Purchase - - Customer Load

# January Average Water Condition Generation, Purchase, Load Comparison

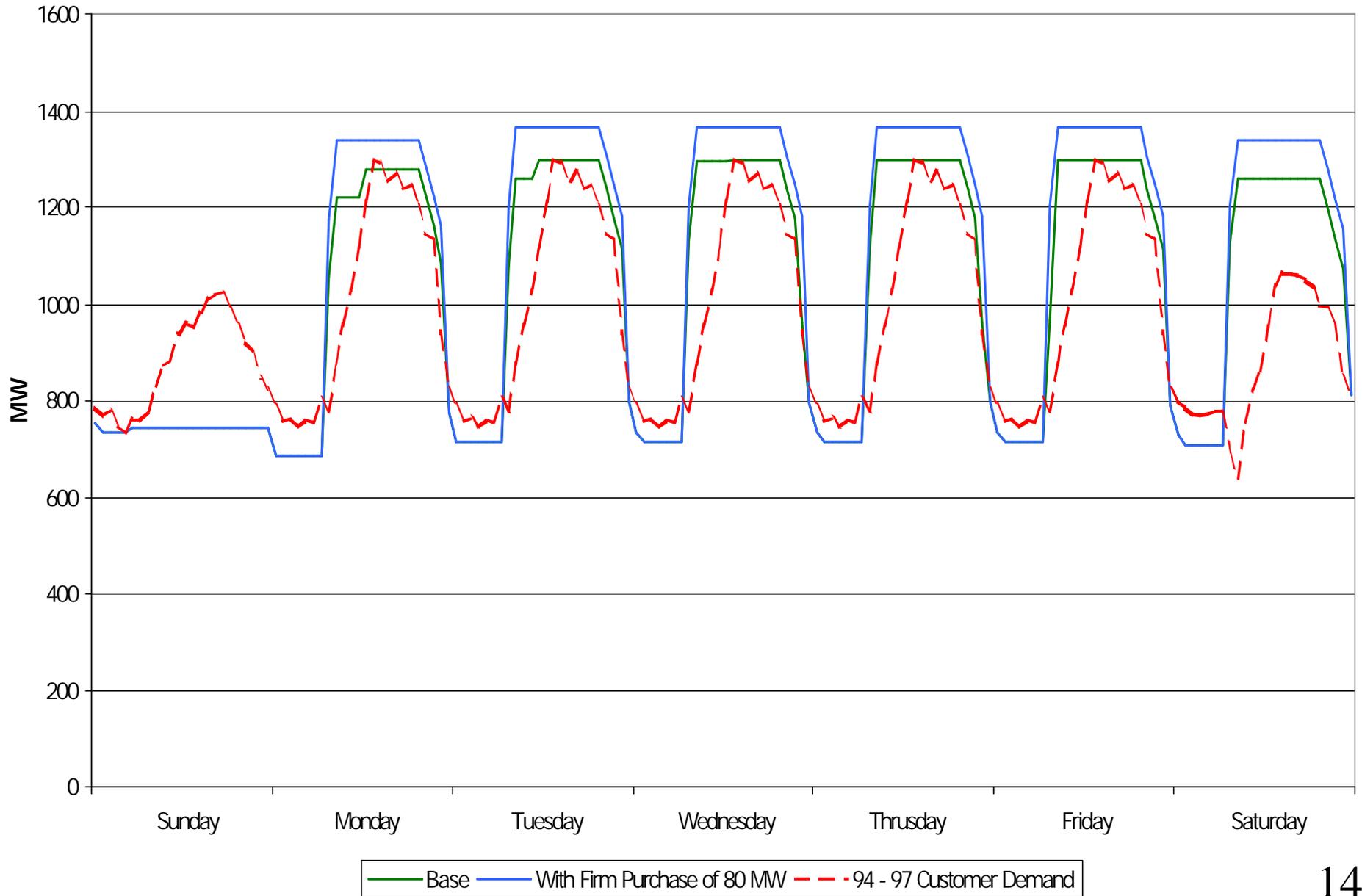


**January Load/Capacity Duration Curve  
80 Megawatt Onpeak Purchase  
Average Hydrology**

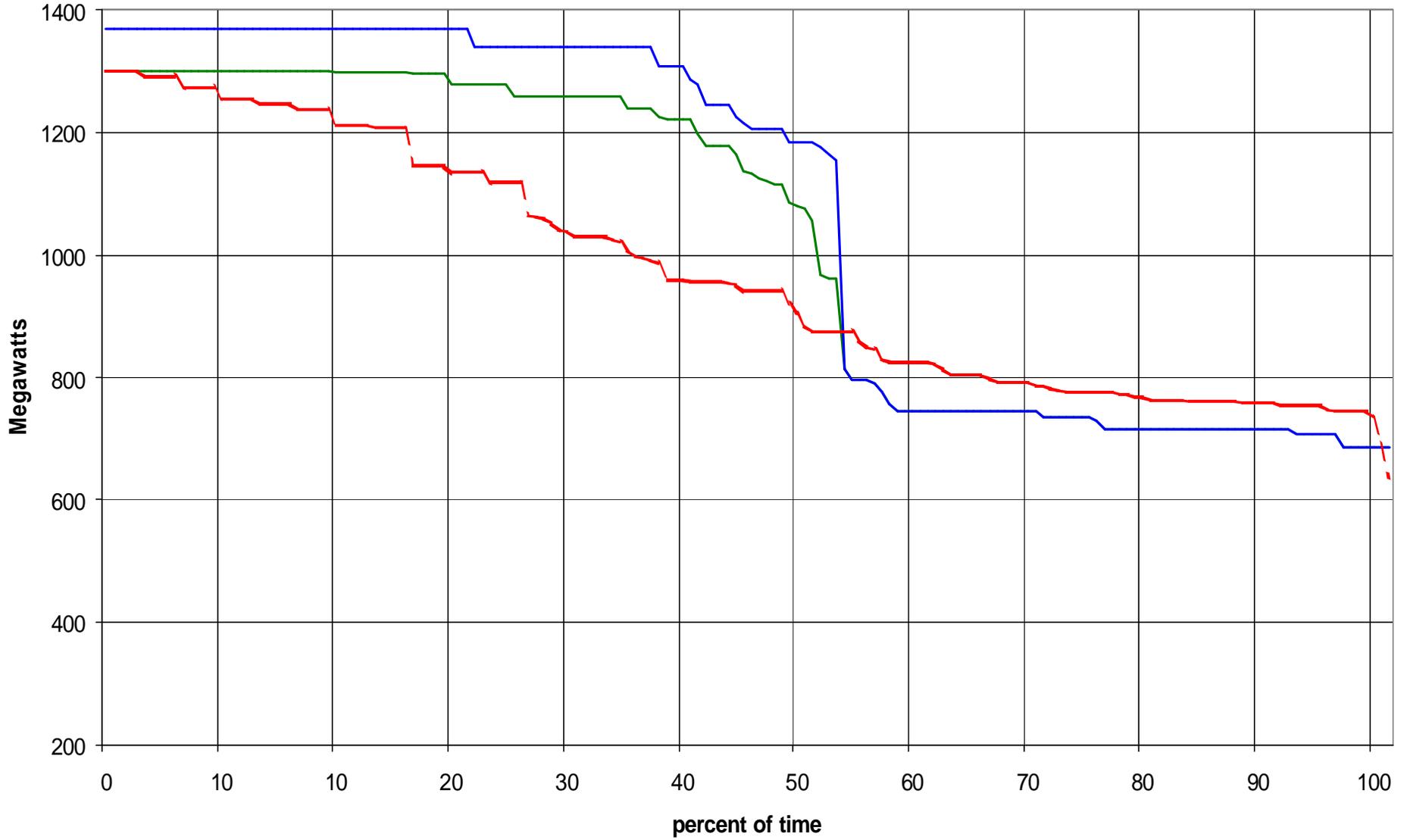


— w/o purchase — with Purchase - - Customer Load

# July Average Water Condition Generation, Purchase, Load Comparison



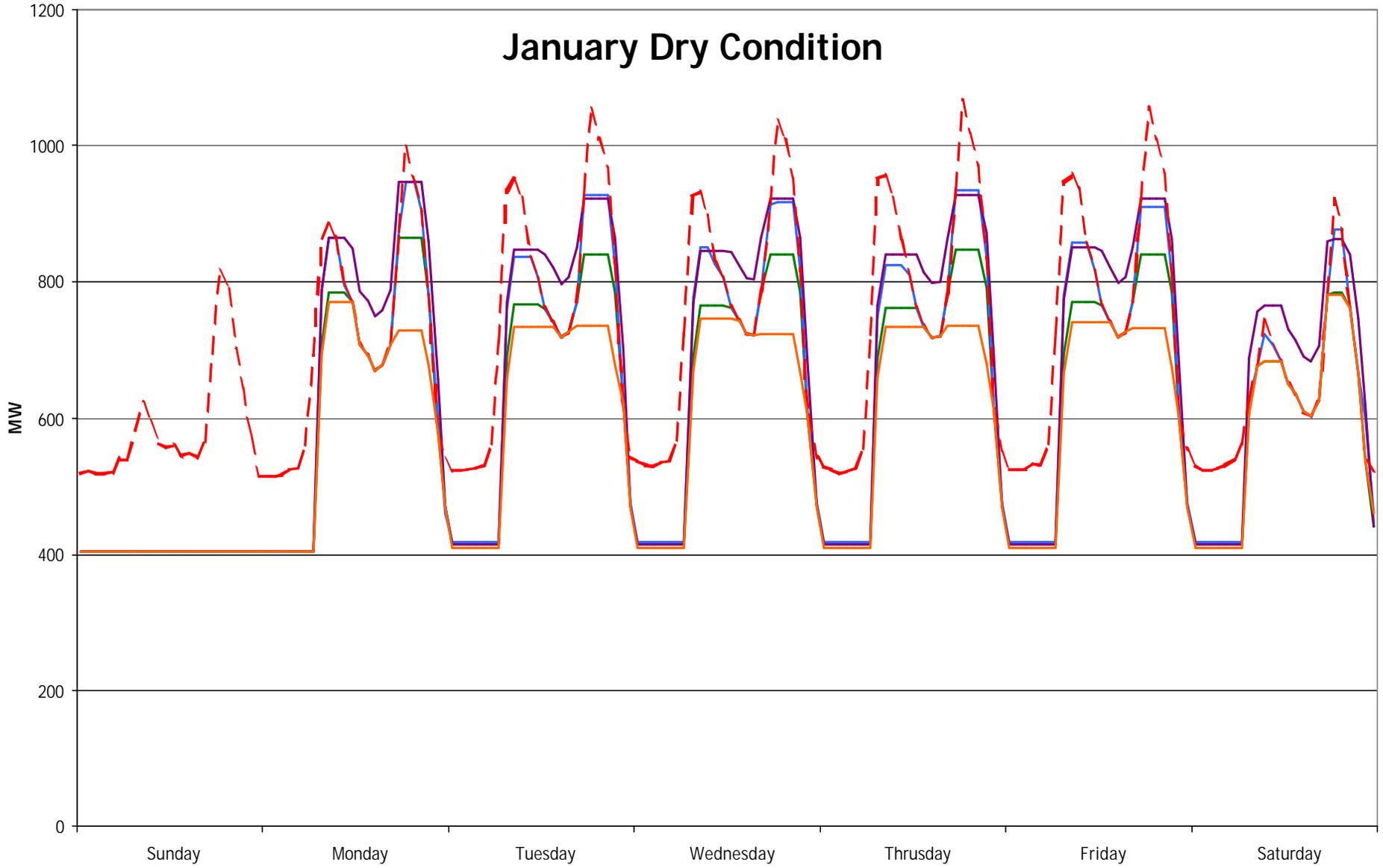
**July Load/Capacity Duration Curve**  
**80 Megawatt Onpeak Purchase**  
**Average Hydrology**



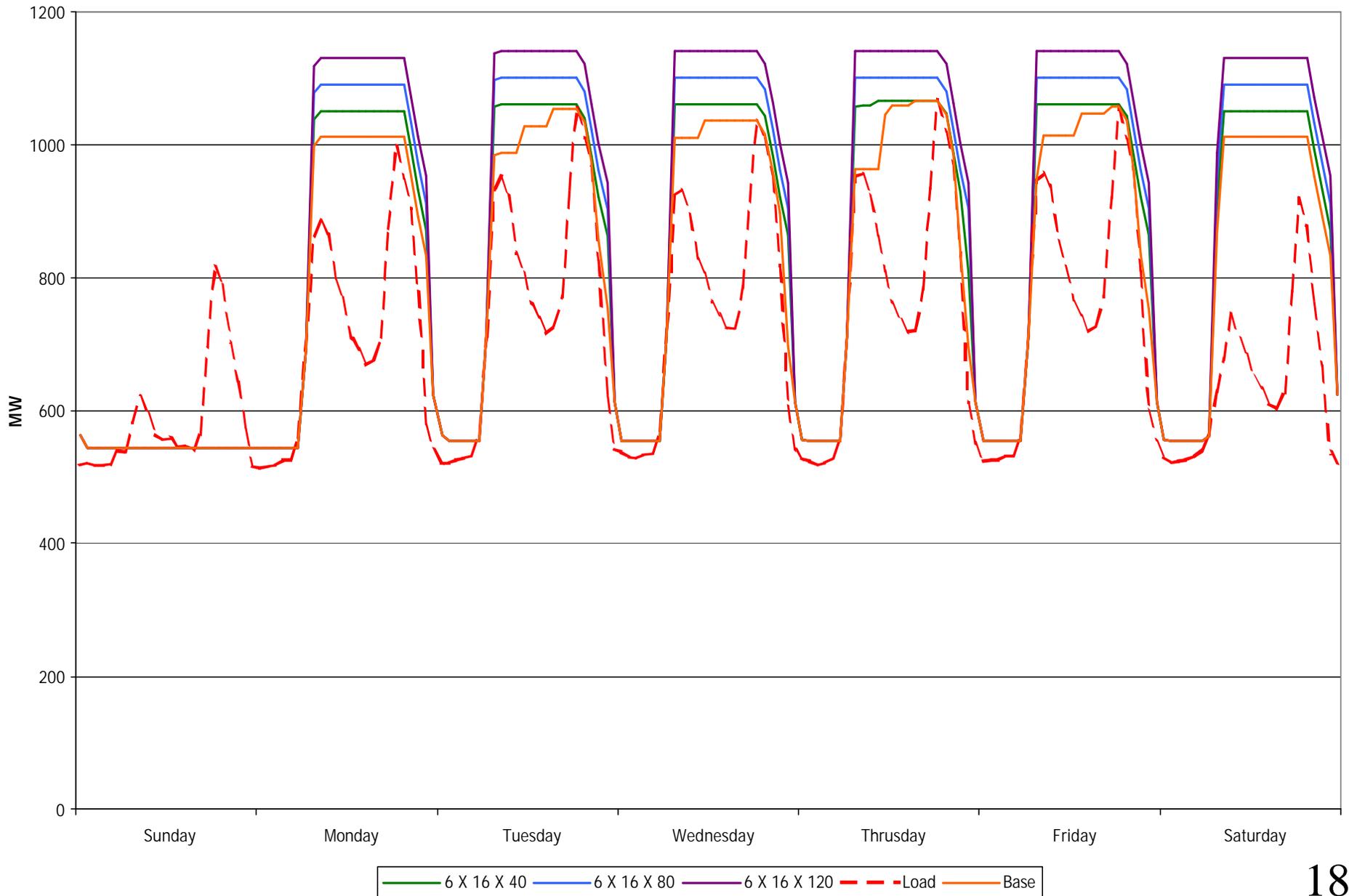
— w/o purchase — with Purchase - - Customer Load

# Comparison of 40, 80 and 120 Megawatt Purchases

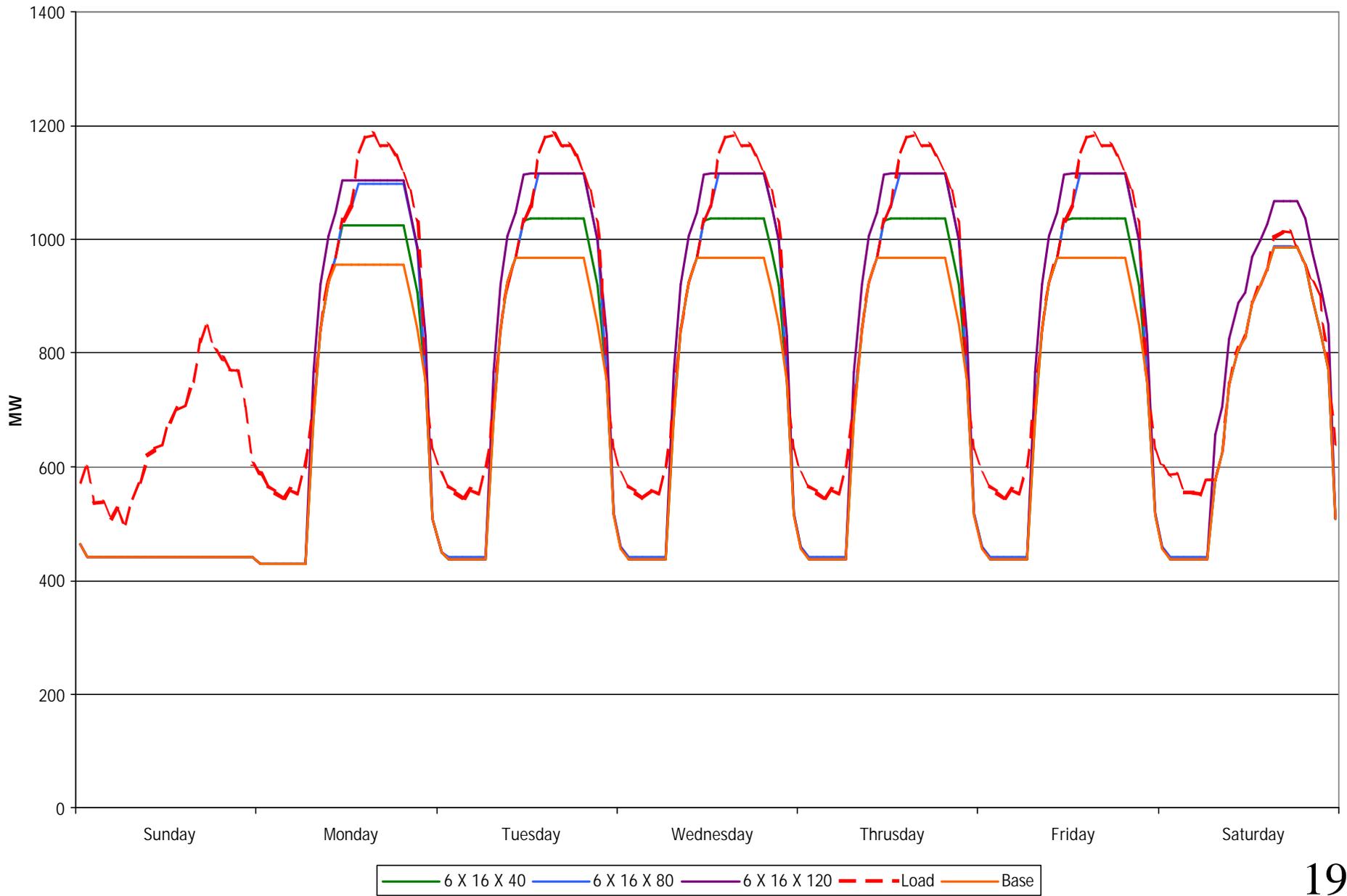
# January Dry Condition



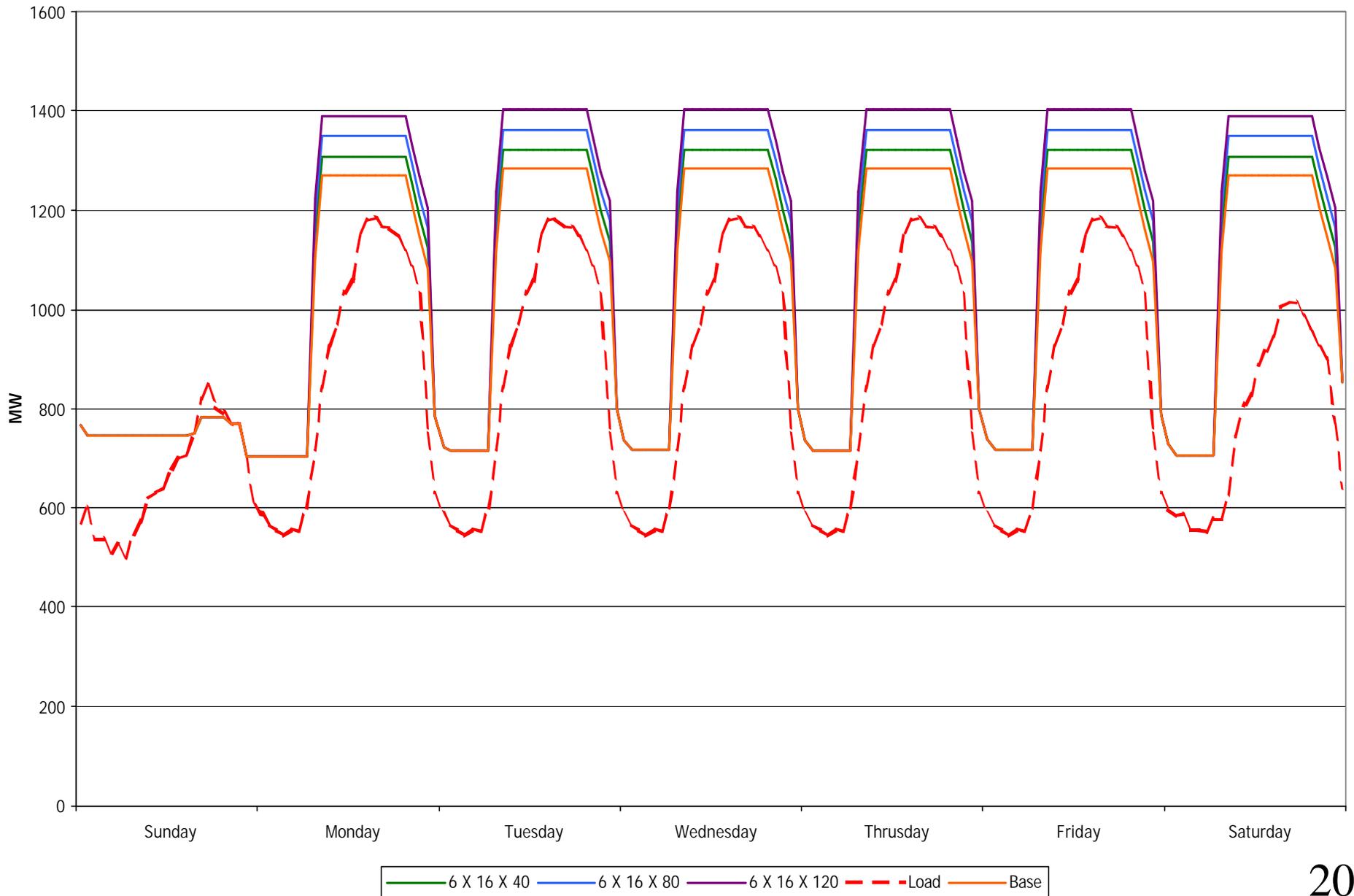
# January Avg Condition



# July Dry Condition



# July Avg Condition



# Conclusions

- On-peak purchase can provide substantial additional peak load-following capacity to SCLA/IP customers beyond the amount purchased.
- The most load-following benefit is received in minimum release to average conditions.
- Based on studies to date, 80 megawatts appears to be more beneficial than 40 or 120 megawatts.

# Questions?



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