

REDACTED

Docket No. UE 433

Exhibit PAC/900

Witness: Thomas R. Burns

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF OREGON**

PACIFICORP

REDACTED

Direct Testimony of Thomas R. Burns

February 2024

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ATTACHED EXHIBITS

Exhibit PAC/901—Jim Bridger Analysis

Confidential Exhibit PAC/902—Rock Creek I Analysis

Exhibit PAC/903—Rock River I Analysis

1 **I. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **Q. Please state your name, business address, and current position with PacifiCorp**
3 **d/b/a Pacific Power (PacifiCorp or Company).**

4 A. My name is Thomas R. Burns, my business address is 825 NE Multnomah Street,
5 Suite LCT 600, Portland, Oregon 97232. I am currently employed as Vice President
6 of Resource Planning and Acquisitions for PacifiCorp.

7 **Q. Please describe your education and professional experience.**

8 A. I graduated from Illinois State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in
9 Economics. I joined PacifiCorp in 2007 and assumed the responsibilities of my
10 current position in September 2022. Over this period, I held several operational,
11 analytical and leadership positions within the Company. My previous role with
12 PacifiCorp was Director of Energy Supply Management, Operations, and Reliability.
13 In that role I was instrumental in the design and implementation of the Western
14 Energy Imbalance Market.

15 **Q. Briefly describe the responsibilities of your current position.**

16 A. I am responsible for aspects of PacifiCorp's resource planning and procurement
17 functions, which include the integrated resource plan (IRP), structured commercial
18 business and valuation activities, and long-term load forecasts. Most relevant to this
19 general rate case, I oversee the planning, analysis, and outreach processes that are
20 used to develop PacifiCorp's IRP, and the economic analysis that helps guide the
21 Company's resource acquisitions.

1 **II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY**

2 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this case?**

3 A. I provide economic analysis that supports PacifiCorp's decisions to:

- 4 • Convert Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 to natural gas operations;
- 5 • Acquire the 190-megawatt (MW) Rock Creek I wind facility; and
- 6 • Acquire and repower the 49 MW Rock River I wind facility in Wyoming.

7 I also summarize PacifiCorp's assessment of the projects from the 2021 IRP
8 and IRP Update, and discuss customer benefits that result from these projects.

9 **Q. Please provide an overview of your testimony on Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2.**

10 A. My economic analyses indicate that converting Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 to natural
11 gas is in the public interest and will generate benefits for Oregon customers.

12 Compared to early retirement of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2, natural gas conversion
13 has a present-value revenue requirement differential (PVRR(d)) customer benefit
14 ranging from \$271.68 million to \$656.41 million. The range of benefits depends on
15 the timing and magnitude of early coal unit retirement assumptions.

16 These substantial customer benefits are expected because the conversion is
17 anticipated to cost approximately \$34.6 million on a total-Company basis, and
18 \$9.3 million Oregon-allocated. While the assumed operational life of a new gas
19 peaking asset is longer than the assumed life of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 once
20 converted to gas-fueled generating units, the upfront capital required to convert to
21 natural gas is significantly less than installing a new gas-fired generating unit. The
22 Jim Bridger gas conversions are a significant opportunity to maintain much needed

1 system capacity at a very low cost, during a period when there are growing resource
2 adequacy concerns throughout the region.

3 **Q. Please provide an overview of your testimony for Rock Creek I.**

4 A. My economic analyses indicate that the project is in the public interest and will
5 generate benefits for Oregon customers, and that Rock Creek I is expected to provide
6 customer benefits in all scenarios. Analysis prepared before the Inflation Reduction
7 Act (IRA) showed \$15 million of customer benefits, which increased to \$20 million
8 of benefits on a risk-adjusted basis under a medium natural gas prices paired with
9 medium carbon dioxide (CO₂) prices (MM) price-policy scenario. The post-IRA
10 analysis of both Rock Creek I and Rock Creek II, a co-located sister facility not
11 included in this proceeding due to its later in-service date, yields customer benefits
12 totaling \$298 million, that rise to \$318 million on a risk-adjusted basis under an MM
13 price-policy scenario. Conservatively, these benefits do not assign any value to the
14 renewable energy certificates (RECs) that will be generated by Rock Creek I, which
15 can provide additional customer benefits if sold, transferred, or used to comply with
16 relevant state requirements.

17 **Q. Please provide an overview of your testimony for Rock River I.**

18 A. My economic analyses indicate that the project is in the public interest and will
19 generate benefits for Oregon customers. Customer benefits for Rock River I range
20 from \$30.15 million when using medium natural gas and medium CO₂ assumptions to
21 \$67.76 million for high natural gas and high CO₂ assumptions before adjusting for the
22 IRA. When factoring in the IRA, these benefits increased to \$54.09 million when
23 using medium natural gas and medium CO₂ assumptions and \$91.69 million for high

1 natural gas and high CO₂ assumptions. Conservatively, these benefits do not assign
2 any value to the RECs that will be generated by Rock River I, which can provide
3 additional customer benefits if sold, transferred, or used to comply with relevant state
4 requirements.

5 **III. JIM BRIDGER UNITS 1 AND 2 NATURAL GAS CONVERSION**

6 **Q. Please describe the conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 to natural gas.**

7 A. As described in the testimony of Company witness Brad D. Richards, Exhibit
8 PAC/1300, PacifiCorp is converting the Company's coal-fired Jim Bridger Units 1
9 and 2, located near Point of Rocks, Wyoming, to run on natural gas. The units were
10 offline by January 2024, and are expected to be converted to natural gas and in
11 service April 2024.

12 **A. Need**

13 **Q. Please provide an overview of the Company's IRP process.**

14 A. PacifiCorp's IRP process uses thorough analysis and modeling that measures cost and
15 risk to develop the Company's plans to provide reliable and reasonably priced service
16 for its customers. The primary objective of the IRP is to identify the least-cost,
17 least--risk portfolio of resources to serve customers in the future. This "preferred
18 portfolio" is the portfolio that can be delivered through specific action items at a
19 reasonable cost and with manageable risks.

20 The Company completes an IRP cycle every two years (odd-numbered years),
21 which includes preparing a full IRP every two years and an update to the full IRP in
22 the off years (even-numbered years). The Company submits both its IRP and IRP
23 Update to each of the six regulatory commissions in the states where the Company

1 provides retail service. Each IRP is developed through an open and public process,
2 with input from an active and diverse group of stakeholders, including state
3 regulatory commissions, state consumer-advocacy departments, customer-sponsored
4 advocacy groups, environmental-advocacy groups, resource-advocacy groups,
5 independent-power producers, project developers, other utilities, and customers.
6 During the public-input process, which typically spans at least a full year before the
7 release of a full IRP, PacifiCorp holds regular meetings with stakeholders to solicit
8 feedback on the Company's planning assumptions, methodologies, and model results.

9 **Q. Did the Company's 2021 IRP identify a need for additional resources to serve**
10 **PacifiCorp's customers?**

11 A. Yes. The primary focus of any IRP is to forecast the need for resources and evaluate
12 different strategies to meet that need over time. The Company's 2021 IRP shows that
13 PacifiCorp has a capacity deficit in all years of the planning horizon—starting at
14 1,071 MW in 2021 and increasing to over 6,600 MW by 2040. In 2025, the resource
15 need in the 2021 IRP is 1,627 MW. As described further below, this need has
16 increased since the 2021 IRP was finalized.

17 **Q. How does the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio address the need for new resources?**

18 A. The 2021 IRP preferred portfolio represents PacifiCorp's least-cost, least-risk plan to
19 reliably meet customer demand over a 20-year planning period. Using a range of cost
20 and risk metrics to evaluate numerous resource portfolios, PacifiCorp selected a
21 preferred portfolio that reflects a cost-conscious plan that includes near-term
22 investments in renewable resources that can capture tax credits before they expire or
23 decrease and new transmission infrastructure to facilitate the interconnection and

1 delivery of these resources. These new resources and transmission investments are
2 lower cost than other resource and transmission alternatives and are necessary to
3 reliably serve our customers.

4 **Q. Can you describe the methodology that PacifiCorp used in the 2021 IRP to**
5 **analyze the economics of its coal units and derive the preferred portfolio?**

6 A. Yes. PacifiCorp incorporated a new and more advanced optimization modeling
7 system called PLEXOS. The PLEXOS modeling system provides three platforms
8 (referred to as Long-term (LT), Medium-term (MT) and Short-term (ST)), which
9 work on an integrated basis to inform the optimal combination of resources by type,
10 timing, size, and location over PacifiCorp's 20-year planning horizon. Please refer to
11 Company witness Rick T. Link's testimony for additional detail regarding PLEXOS
12 and the LT, MT, and ST platforms.

13 **Q. Has the Company prepared an update to the 2021 IRP?**

14 A. Yes. On March 31, 2022, the Company issued its 2021 IRP Update.¹

15 **Q. What is the purpose of the 2021 IRP Update?**

16 A. The IRP update is a checkpoint on the 2021 IRP action plan, and ensures that changes
17 in the planning environment are considered between the two-year IRP planning cycle.
18 The 2021 IRP Update assessed whether evolving trends and events impact customers
19 and required changes to the action plan to deliver resources and transmission
20 investments. Relevant here, the 2021 IRP Update reflects resource planning and
21 procurement activities that occurred since the 2021 IRP, and present an updated
22 load-and-resource balance and an updated resource portfolio.

¹ PacifiCorp 2021 Integrated Resource Plan Update (Mar. 31, 2022)
(<https://www.pacifiCorp.com/energy/integrated-resource-plan.html>).

1 **Q. Did the 2021 IRP Update continue to show a need for additional generation**
2 **resources?**

3 A. Yes. As discussed in Company witness Link's testimony, the need increased due to
4 an increase in forecast load. The 2021 IRP Update shows a resource need in all years
5 of the planning horizon—starting at 1,584 MW in 2022 and increasing to 6,755 MW
6 in 2040. In 2025, the resource need is 1,867 MW, an increase of 240 MW, or

7 approximately 15 percent, relative to the resource need identified in the 2021 IRP.

8 The higher load reflected in the 2021 IRP Update approaches the level analyzed in the
9 high-load sensitivity conducted in the 2021 IRP. The most recent load forecast is even
10 higher than that assumed in the 2021 IRP Update.

11 Moreover, now that the 2020 All-Source Request for Proposals (2020AS
12 RFP) has ended, PacifiCorp was unable to execute firm contracts with all projects on
13 the final shortlist. Due to national tariff policies, global supply-chain issues, and
14 inflationary pressures, some projects on the 2020AS RFP final shortlist were unable
15 to move forward. Consequently, PacifiCorp's procurement was reduced by 902 MW
16 of solar resources and 497 MW of battery storage resources. This under-procurement
17 adds to our need for new resources.

18 **Q. Did PacifiCorp's preferred portfolio of resources in the Company's 2021 IRP**
19 **include the Jim Bridger conversion?**

20 A. Yes. In the 2021 IRP, the Company evaluated a number of scenarios specific to the
21 valuation of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 that excluded and included the conversion of
22 these units to natural gas fueled operation. The Company concluded that the portfolio
23 that eliminated gas conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 was significantly higher

1 cost than the portfolio that included its inclusion across each of the price-policy
2 scenarios,² and included the resources as part of the least-cost, least-risk 2021 IRP
3 preferred portfolio.³

4 **Q. Please describe key factors for including the Jim Bridger conversion in the 2021**
5 **IRP preferred portfolio.**

6 A. The Company evaluated several alternatives, including the addition of new renewable
7 generation resources, alternative coal unit retirement timing, regional haze
8 compliance operating limits, and gas conversions or installation of carbon capture,
9 utilization and storage. On a risk-adjusted basis, the portfolio without natural gas
10 conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 results in approximately \$469 million higher
11 costs than the preferred portfolio.

12 **Q. Did the Commission acknowledge the Jim Bridger conversion in the 2021 IRP?**

13 A. Yes.⁴

14 **Q. Was the Jim Bridger conversion included in the 2021 IRP Update?**

15 A. Yes. The conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 were included in the preferred
16 portfolio identified in the 2021 IRP Update.⁵ This is consistent with the substantial
17 and increased need for additional generation resources first identified in the 2021
18 IRP, and then confirmed in the 2021 IRP Update.

² PacifiCorp 2021 IRP, Vol. 1, at 270 (Sept. 1, 2021)
(<https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/integrated-resource-plan/2021-irp/Volume%20I%20-%209.15.2021%20Final.pdf>).

³ *Id.* at Ch. 1 Action Plan, Action Item 1c, at 24.

⁴ Order No. 22-178, at 7 (May 23, 2022).

⁵ PacifiCorp 2021 IRP Update, Ch. 7 Action Plan Status update, Action Item 1c, at 98
(https://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pcorp/documents/en/pacificorp/energy/integrated-resource-plan/2021_IRP_Update.pdf).

1 **B. Modeling Assumptions**

2 **Q. Please summarize the natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions used in the**
3 **economic analysis for Jim Bridger.**

4 A. The economic analysis of Jim Bridger included five different price
5 policy-scenarios—medium natural gas prices paired with medium CO₂ prices (MM);
6 low natural gas prices without a CO₂ price (LN); medium natural gas prices without a
7 CO₂ price (MN); high natural gas prices paired with high CO₂ prices (HH); and under
8 medium gas prices and the social cost of greenhouse gases (SCGHG). While the MM
9 price-policy scenario represents the Company’s “expected case” describing likely
10 future conditions, the additional scenarios provide additional helpful analyses.

11 These assumptions can influence the value of system energy, the dispatch of
12 system resources, and PacifiCorp’s resource mix. Consequently, wholesale-power
13 prices and CO₂ policy assumptions affect net-power cost (NPC) benefits, non-NPC
14 variable-cost benefits, and system fixed-cost benefits associated with the natural-gas
15 conversion. Because wholesale power prices and CO₂ policy outcomes are both
16 uncertain and important drivers to the economic analysis, it is important to evaluate a
17 range of assumptions for these variables. The natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions
18 are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Jim Bridger Price-Policy Assumptions

Price-Policy Scenario	Henry Hub Natural Gas Price (Levelized \$/MMBtu)*	CO ₂ Price Description
MM	\$4.44	\$9.93/ton starting in 2025 rising to \$57.94/ton in 2040
LN	\$2.94	None
MN	\$4.44	None
HH	\$5.64	\$22.57/ton starting in 2025 rising to \$102.48/ton in 2040
SCGHG	\$4.44	\$74.10/ton starting 2021 rising to \$150.38/ton in 2040
*Nominal levelized Henry Hub natural gas price from 2025 through 2040.		

1 **Q. Please describe the natural-gas price assumptions used in the price-policy**
2 **scenarios.**

3 A. The medium natural gas price assumptions are from PacifiCorp’s official forward
4 price curve (OFPC) dated March 31, 2021, which was the most current OFPC
5 available when the modeling inputs were developed. The first 36 months of the OFPC
6 reflect market forwards at the close of a given trading day, April 2021 is the prompt
7 month in this analysis. As such, these 36 months are market forwards as of May 2021.
8 The blending period (months 37 through 48) is calculated by averaging the
9 month-on-month market forwards from the prior year with the month-on-month
10 fundamentals-based price from the subsequent year. The fundamentals portion of the
11 natural gas OFPC reflects Aurora-forecast prices.

12 **Q. Please describe the CO₂ price assumptions used in the price-policy scenarios.**

13 A. PacifiCorp used four different CO₂ price scenarios—zero, medium, high, and a price
14 forecast that aligns with the SCGHG. The medium and high scenarios are derived
15 from a survey of third-party industry experts, including IHS CERA, and Wood

1 Mackenzie and the Energy Information Administration as well as CO₂ price
2 assumptions used by peer utilities. Both scenarios apply a CO₂ price as a tax
3 beginning 2025. PacifiCorp incorporated the SCGHG that is assumed to start in 2021,
4 and the SCGHG price is reflected in market prices and dispatch costs for the purposes
5 of developing each portfolio (i.e., incorporated into capacity expansion optimization
6 modeling).

7 **Q. How did PacifiCorp pair the natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions for**
8 **purposes of its analysis of Jim Bridger?**

9 A. Scenarios pairing medium gas prices with alternative CO₂ price assumptions reflect
10 OFPC forwards through April 2024 before transitioning to a fundamentals forecast.
11 Scenarios using high or low gas prices, regardless of CO₂ price assumptions, do not
12 incorporate any market forwards because these scenarios are designed to reflect an
13 alternative view to that of the market. As such, the low and high natural gas price
14 scenarios are purely fundamental forecasts. Low and high natural gas price scenarios
15 are also derived from expert third-party, multi-client “off-the-shelf” subscription
16 services.

17 **Q. Does including potential future CO₂ costs reflect prudent utility planning?**

18 A. Yes. The Company’s price-policy scenarios include varying levels of assumed CO₂
19 costs to reflect the fact it is more likely than not that some policy will exist that will
20 drive reduced emissions over the life of Jim Bridger. When determining CO₂ costs
21 used for planning purposes, the Company strives to ensure that it is not an outlier as
22 discussed above, and the medium price is within a reasonable range used by the
23 industry to assess risk and conduct prudent resource planning. The most recent

1 example of this trend is the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) proposed
2 Ozone Transport Rule (OTR) restricting nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from power
3 plants and other industrial sources. At the time the Company conducted its economic
4 analyses for the, this rule would have imposed new environmental compliance
5 obligations beginning in 2023 and 2024 on coal units in Utah and Wyoming,
6 respectively, with more severe limitations applicable in both states by 2026.⁶

7 **Q. Are the modeled CO₂ costs intended to represent a literal carbon tax?**

8 A. No. The modeled CO₂ costs are not intended to explicitly account for a future tax on
9 CO₂ emissions. Rather, these costs capture the effect of policies incentivizing reduced
10 emissions through benefits or imposing costs through penalties or other costs
11 resulting from market dynamics driving the need for zero-emission resources or
12 customer preferences.

13 **Q. How were these portfolios examined for economic viability?**

14 A. The Company’s five price-policy scenarios were analyzed to provide a deterministic
15 PVRR(d), a risk-adjusted PVRR(d), and the levelized benefits or costs of Jim Bridger
16 Units 1 and 2 on a dollar-per-megawatt-hour (\$/MWh) basis. These price-policy
17 scenarios are discussed below.

18 **C. Price-Policy Scenario Results**

19 **Q. Please summarize the PVRR(d) and levelized results for Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2.**

20 A. Table 2 summarizes the PVRR(d) between cases, with and without Jim Bridger Units

⁶ While these requirements are now subject to further federal litigation and subsequent agency review (*see, e.g., Wyoming, et al., v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, et al.*, 78 F4th 1171 (10th Cir. 2023) (OTR vacated and remanded in part); *Utah, et al., v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, et al.*, No. 23-9509 (Jul. 27, 2023) (staying OTR until final resolution for Utah)), the Company’s economic analyses reflects then-current assumptions that the OTR would be in effect.

1 1 and 2.⁷

Table 2. Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 (Benefits)/Costs

Price-Policy Scenario	PVRR(d) Net (Benefit)/Cost	Net Benefit (\$/MWh)
MM	(\$515.20)	\$321.79
MN	(\$595.67)	\$609.59
LN	(\$656.41)	\$174.87
HH	(\$378.79)	\$237.21
MM-SCGHG	(\$271.68)	\$17.57

2 Converting Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 to operate on natural gas is expected to
3 deliver \$515.20 million in present-value net customer benefits in the MM scenario,
4 \$378.79 million in the HH scenario, and \$271.68 million in the MM-SCGHG
5 scenario. Under the MM, HH and MM-SCGHG scenarios, nominal levelized net
6 benefits are \$321.79/MWh, \$237.21/MWh, and \$17.57/MWh, respectively. Company
7 forecasting and the relative magnitude of benefits over costs across these scenarios, as
8 well as near-term resource need and the ability of the project to reduce the
9 Company’s reliance, strongly support the conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2.

10 **IV. ROCK CREEK I**

11 **Q. Please describe the acquisition of Rock Creek I.**

12 A. As described in the testimony of Company witness Jeffrey M. Wagner, Confidential
13 Exhibit PAC/1200, PacifiCorp is acquiring 190 MW Rock Creek I facility. This
14 project will be built by Invenergy under a build-transfer agreement (BTA) and will be
15 transferred to the Company on completion of the project. My testimony below
16 provides the economic justification for the Company’s decision to acquire the project.

⁷ Exhibit PAC/901 Jim Bridger Analysis.

1 A. **Need**

2 **Q. Does PacifiCorp have a need for Rock Creek I?**

3 A. Yes. As discussed above, PacifiCorp's 2021 IRP identifies a significant need for new
4 resources over the near term. This need grew when the Company prepared its
5 2021 IRP Update. And this need has grown further due to an updated load forecast,
6 and due to an under procurement of new solar and battery resources from the 2020AS
7 RFP.

8 **Q. Is Rock Creek I part of the 2021 preferred portfolio?**

9 A. Yes. As discussed above, the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio includes 1,792 MW of new
10 wind generation resulting from the 2020AS RFP, which includes 190 MW from Rock
11 Creek I.⁸

12 **Q. Please describe key factors that support including Rock Creek I in PacifiCorp's**
13 **2021 IRP preferred portfolio.**

14 A. Rock Creek I is expected to meet the Company's near-term resource need and
15 provide significant customer benefits by providing zero-fuel cost generation and
16 substantial production tax credit (PTC) benefits, while mitigating risks associated
17 with future regulation of carbon-emitting resources.

18 **Q. Please describe the reliability benefits of projects like Rock Creek I.**

19 A. Acquiring Rock Creek I reduces the Company's exposure to price and volume
20 volatility by reducing the need for market purchases. Increased reliance on the market
21 exposes customers to price volatility and price spikes that occur when the region
22 experiences severe weather events or system disruptions. Such events increase net

⁸ *Id.* at Vol. I, Ch. 9.

1 power costs, and the magnitude of increase is directly proportional to the volume of
2 purchases needed. In short, there is no guarantee that there will be a seller when
3 PacifiCorp needs to make a short-term purchase to serve its load. This risk also exists
4 for firm forward market purchases, where the seller could cut scheduled deliveries
5 and accept liquidated damages if they do not have sufficient supply to meet their
6 contractual obligations of the sale. As discussed in Company witness Link's
7 testimony, Western Electricity Coordinating Counsel and North American Electric
8 Reliability Corporation (NERC) reliability studies highlight the risks of resource
9 shortfalls across the region in the coming years.

10 **Q. How do these studies relate to Rock Creek I?**

11 A. Each of these studies confirm the generally accepted understanding that the west is
12 facing increasing resource adequacy risks in the near term. More recently, NERC
13 further confirmed these findings and warned in its 2022 Summer Reliability
14 Assessment that several regions in North America were at high or elevated risk of
15 power outages this past summer due to above-normal temperatures and drought
16 conditions, particularly in the western half of Canada and the United States.⁹

17 Rock Creek I will help mitigate the risk that there may be inadequate supply
18 to support market purchases and reduce exposure to price spikes in periods where
19 demand threatens to exceed supply for market purchases.

20 **Q. Was Rock Creek I selected in the 2020AS RFP?**

21 A. Yes. As discussed in Company witness Link's testimony, the 2020AS RFP final
22 shortlist included six final shortlist bids representing over 1,600 MW of wind

⁹ 2022 Summer Reliability Assessment, North American Electric Reliability Corporation (May 2022)
(https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_SRA_2022.pdf).

1 generation that seek to interconnect to PacifiCorp's transmission system. These bids
2 include Rock Creek I, which together with Rock Creek II, were the only two bids that
3 were not power purchase agreements.

4 **Q. Following their selection to the 2020AS RFP final shortlist, did the Company**
5 **begin negotiating BTAs for the Rock Creek Projects?**

6 A. Yes. Both Rock Creek I and Rock Creek II were proposed by the same developer
7 (Invenergy) and, as discussed by Company witness Wagner, the Company engaged in
8 BTA negotiations with Invenergy for Rock Creek I. Because Rock Creek I and II
9 have the same counterparty and are being developed simultaneously subject to
10 materially identical BTAs, the Company's economic analysis has largely analyzed the
11 projects together.

12 **Q. Were negotiations impacted by current economic conditions?**

13 A. Yes. Bidder development efforts were challenged by importation restrictions related
14 to China, COVID-19 international impacts, and hostilities in Ukraine that created
15 significant logistics and supply chain challenges associated with solar panels, wind
16 turbines, lithium batteries, transformers, and many balance-of-plant materials. As a
17 result, many developers have been forced to abandon established supply chains and
18 revert to new suppliers (if available), which has materially impacted overall
19 renewable power plant pricing and commitments toward project in-service dates.

20 Given PacifiCorp's need for generation resources, PacifiCorp allowed pricing
21 adjustments from all final shortlist projects from the 2020AS RFP, as well as limited
22 extensions to commercial operations dates. Despite this additional flexibility, some of
23 the bids from the final shortlist were unable to provide firm prices and were not

1 available for selection. As noted earlier, this contributed to an under procurement of
2 902 MW of solar capacity and 497 MW of battery capacity.

3 **Q. Have current economic conditions impacted costs for Rock Creek I relative to**
4 **the costs offered in the initial bid that was used to establish the final shortlist?**

5 A. Yes. Given the market dynamics discussed above, the overall costs for Rock Creek I
6 has increased from the bid in the 2020AS RFP. The economic analysis below is based
7 on updated project costs.

8 **Q. Were there any additional benefits associated with Rock Creek I that offset the**
9 **increased costs?**

10 A. Yes. PacifiCorp's original economic analysis in the 2020AS RFP assumed that Rock
11 Creek I qualified for a 60 percent PTC through the first 10 years of operation. As a
12 result of the IRA, the economic analysis in this case reflects the value of the
13 110 percent PTC, in addition to the updated project costs. These updates cause a
14 significant and positive change in the economic benefits of Rock Creek I.

15 **Q. Have current economic drivers also impacted the Company's resource needs?**

16 A. Yes. While the costs of 2020AS RFP bids have increased, the Company's resource
17 needs have also increased. It is also important to consider the broader regional
18 capacity need that aligns with the Company's need, and expected in-service date for
19 Rock Creek I. The 2020AS RFP included virtually every potential non-market
20 resource in the region capable of achieving commercial operation by 2025. Meeting
21 this near-term need with physical assets that will provide incremental generation
22 capacity effectively limits the Company's options to bidders in the 2020AS RFP.

1 Therefore, the 2020AS RFP bids and Rock Creek I remain necessary to
2 reliably serve customers, including customers in Wyoming, and Rock Creek I's
3 selection in the RFP confirms it is part of the least-cost, least-risk resources available
4 to meet the Company's need.

5 **Q. Was Rock Creek I included in the Company's 2021 IRP Update preferred**
6 **portfolio?**

7 A. Yes.¹⁰

8 **Q. Where there any important modeling updates in the 2021 IRP Update?**

9 A. As discussed in Chapter 5 of the 2021 IRP Update, key updates in addition to the
10 load-and-resource balance include the resource changes due to 2020AS RFP activity,
11 which is discussed further below. Importantly, the EPA's pre-publication version of
12 the OTR, released on March 11, 2022, was not modeled in the 2021 IRP Update.

13 **Q. Does the 2021 IRP Update consider the reliability issues related to reliance on**
14 **market purchases?**

15 A. Yes. Given near-term concerns over resource adequacy, and because of the
16 acquisition of additional resources including Rock Creek I, the 2021 IRP Update's
17 preferred portfolio shows generally lower market purchases in the first five years
18 relative to the 2021 IRP preferred portfolio.¹¹

19 **B. Modeling Assumptions and Methods**

20 **Q. Did the Company analyze Rock Creek I and Rock Creek II together?**

21 A. Yes, for the most part. As stated above, there were two BTA wind facilities in the
22 Company's final shortlist of projects: Rock Creek I and Rock Creek II. The second

¹⁰ PacifiCorp 2021 IRP Update, Ch. 7, Action Item 2e, at 103 (Mar. 31, 2022).

¹¹ *Id.* at Figure 1.11.

1 facility is a much larger wind facility, at 400 MW compared to Rock Creek I at
2 190 MW. In previous regulatory proceedings, the Company analyzed the wind
3 projects together to determine whether acquiring the projects would provide net
4 benefits to customers. This was reasonable, because the projects are co-located with
5 each other and share the same modeling assumptions.

6 That is contrasted with this proceeding, where the Company is only requesting
7 rate recovery of Rock Creek I, because Rock Creek II has an in-service date that falls
8 outside the test period of this rate case. Nonetheless, several of the analyses below
9 include combined results from both wind projects, as well as Rock Creek I specific
10 analyses. This allows the Commission to examine both the additive benefits that will
11 occur when wind projects are interconnected to PacifiCorp's system, but also the
12 Rock Creek I specific customer benefits that inform the Company's revenue
13 requirement in this proceeding.

14 **Q. Please summarize the natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions used in the**
15 **economic analysis of Rock Creek I.**

16 A. The economic analysis of Rock Creek I included three price-policy scenarios—the
17 MM, MN, and LN price-policy scenarios.¹² These assumptions can influence the
18 value of system energy, the dispatch of system resources, and PacifiCorp's resource
19 mix. Consequently, wholesale-power prices and CO₂ policy assumptions affect NPC
20 benefits, non-NPC variable-cost benefits, and system fixed-cost benefits associated

¹² The Company did not include a high gas price/no CO₂, high gas/medium CO₂, or medium gas/SCGHG price policy as these analyses would be less insightful. All scenarios have either higher avoided natural gas fuel costs or carbon prices, that each result in procuring more alternative resources, and greater savings and customer benefits from Rock Creek. This is intuitive, because higher natural gas costs or carbon prices decrease the demand for natural gas, but alternative emitting resources would still have a higher cost than Rock Creek, resulting in more incremental savings from resources like Rock Creek that have no variable fuel costs.

1 with Rock Creek I. Because wholesale power prices and CO₂ policy outcomes are
 2 both uncertain and important drivers to the economic analysis, it is important to
 3 evaluate a range of assumptions for these variables. Table 3 summarizes the
 4 price-policy scenarios used to analyze Rock Creek I.

Table 3. Price-Policy Scenario Assumption Overview

Price-Policy Scenario	Henry Hub Natural Gas Price (Levelized \$/MMBtu)*	CO ₂ Price Description
MM	\$4.52	\$12.10/ton starting 2025 rising to \$51.40/ton in 2040
MN	\$4.52	None
LN	\$2.92	None
*Nominal levelized Henry Hub natural gas price from 2025 through 2040.		

5 **Q. Please describe the natural-gas price assumptions used in the price-policy**
 6 **scenarios.**

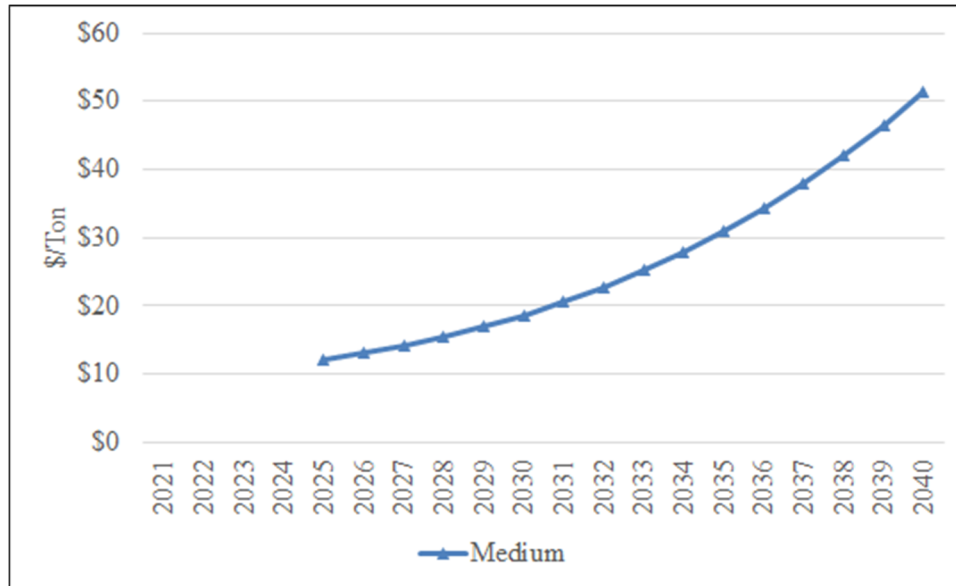
7 A. The medium natural gas price assumptions are from PacifiCorp’s OFPC dated
 8 June 30, 2022, which was the most current OFPC available when PacifiCorp prepared
 9 its modeling inputs for the 2020AS RFP. The first 36 months of the OFPC reflect
 10 market forwards at the close of a given trading day (June 30, 2022, in this case). As
 11 such, these 36 months are market forwards as of June 2022. The blending period
 12 (months 37 through 48) is calculated by averaging the month-on-month market
 13 forwards from the prior year with the month-on-month fundamentals-based price
 14 from the subsequent year. The fundamentals portion of the natural gas OFPC reflects
 15 Aurora-forecast prices.

16 **Q. Please describe the CO₂ price assumptions used in the price-policy scenarios.**

17 A. PacifiCorp used two different CO₂ price scenarios—zero and medium. The medium

1 scenario is derived from a survey of third-party industry experts, including IHS
 2 CERA, and Wood Mackenzie and the Energy Information Administration as well as
 3 CO₂ price assumptions used by peer utilities. The resulting CO₂ price is applied as a
 4 tax beginning in 2025, as shown in Figure 1.

5 **Figure 1. CO₂ Price Assumptions**



6 **Q. Did PacifiCorp update its load forecast in its analysis of Rock Creek I?**

7 A. Yes. The Company used a sales and load forecast that was completed in May 2022.

8 **Q. How does the May 2022 forecast compare to the load forecast used in the 2021**
 9 **IRP?**

10 A. Figures 2 and 3 show PacifiCorp’s May 2022 load and peak forecast relative to the
 11 2021 IRP before incremental energy efficiency savings. A higher load forecast is
 12 being driven by new industrial and commercial customer growth, increased air
 13 conditioning saturations and miscellaneous devices and electric vehicle adoption
 14 expectations. The updated load forecast also accounts for updates to weather,
 15 temperature, and line losses to account for the progression of historical data since the

1 load forecast that informed the 2021 IRP.

2 On average, over the 2023 through 2040 timeframe, forecast system load is up
3 13.6 percent per year and forecast coincident system peak is up 14.1 percent per year
4 when compared to the 2021 IRP. Over that same timeframe, the average annual
5 growth rate for the May 2022 forecast, before accounting for incremental energy
6 efficiency improvements, is 2.04 percent for load and 1.66 percent for peak.

Figure 2. Forecast Annual System Load

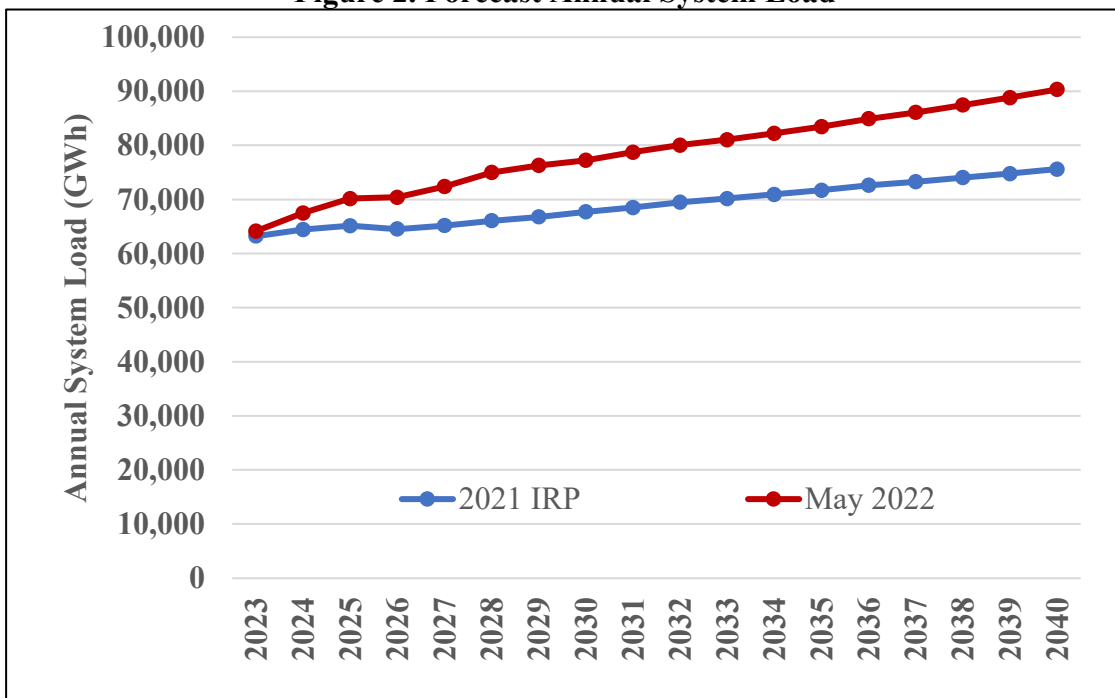
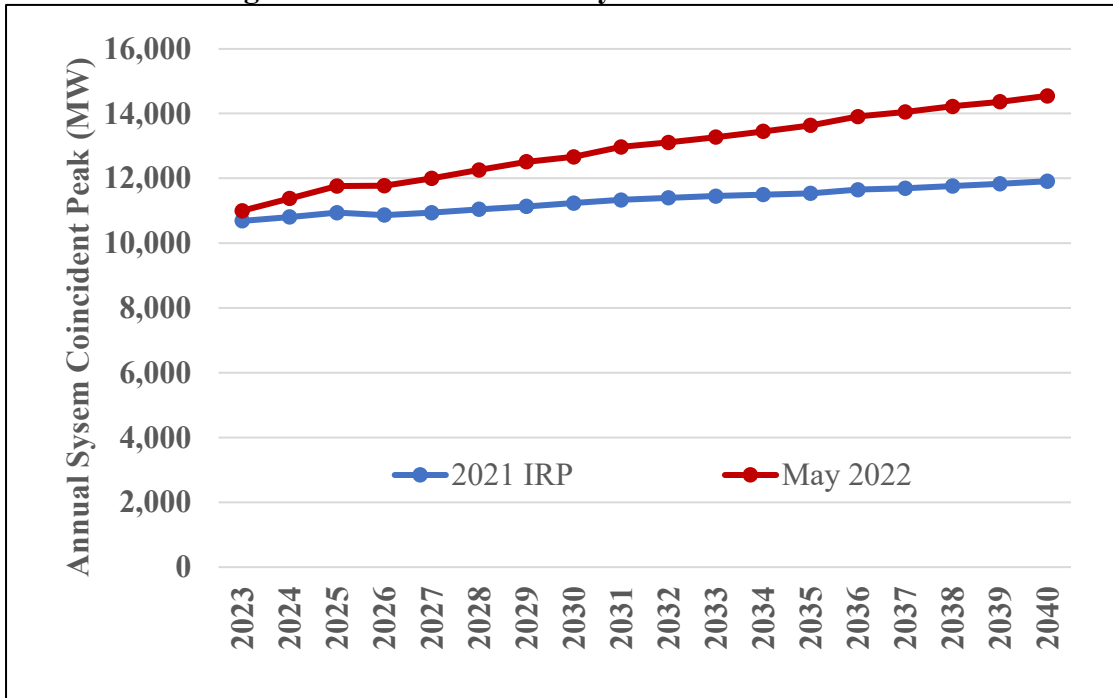


Figure 3. Forecast Annual System Coincident Peak



1 Q. Has PacifiCorp incorporated the EPA’s proposed OTR in its analysis of Rock
2 Creek I?

3 A. Yes. PacifiCorp modeled two primary components to reflect the OTR: NO_x
4 allowance requirements for each of its units including penalties for units with high
5 emissions rates, and a dispatch target or shadow price for NO_x allowances, which is
6 used to avoid producing NO_x emissions during periods when the economic benefits
7 are relatively low. After running the model, PacifiCorp compared the results to
8 forecasts of its annual allocation of NO_x allowances for Utah and Wyoming.

9 Q. Please describe how the annual allocation of NO_x allowances would work under
10 the proposed rule.

11 A. The proposed rule calls for dynamic budgeting of NO_x allowances in 2025 and
12 beyond, with available allowances allocated among resources within a state based on
13 the recent historical heat input and emissions rates of each resource. Under the EPA’s

1 proposed rule, the forecast allocation of NO_x allowances drops significantly in 2026,
2 as the EPA assumed that selective catalytic reduction (SCR) installations at eligible
3 facilities would significantly reduce emissions by that year. PacifiCorp's thermal
4 facilities in Utah would be covered by the rule beginning 2023 and thermal facilities
5 in Wyoming could be covered by the rule beginning 2024.

6 While trading of NO_x allowances among participating states is allowed, the
7 proposed OTR includes significant penalties if a state's emissions exceed 121 percent
8 of its annual allocation. Limited banking of NO_x allowances is also allowed, but
9 emissions met via banked allowances may also be subject to penalties if a state's
10 emissions exceed 121 percent of its annual allocation. To avoid such penalties,
11 PacifiCorp's NO_x emissions during the ozone season (May-September) in each state
12 cannot exceed 121 percent of PacifiCorp's forecast allocation of NO_x allowances for
13 that state.

14 **Q. Please describe how PacifiCorp developed NO_x allowance requirements for each**
15 **of its units.**

16 A. In general, an allowance for one ton of NO_x emissions would allow the holder of the
17 allowance to emit one ton of NO_x. However, starting in 2027,¹³ the proposed OTR
18 also imposes a daily NO_x emissions rate limit of 0.14 pounds-per-million British
19 thermal units (lb/MMBtu) for each coal-fired facility, and requires emitters to provide
20 an equivalent of triple allowances for any emissions that exceed that rate. For
21 example, a resource with an emissions rate of 0.20 lb/MMBtu would have an

¹³ Coal units that currently have SCR installed must meet the daily backstop limit in 2024. Coal units that do not currently have SCR installed must meet the daily backstop limit in 2027.

1 effective allowance requirement of 0.32 lb/MMBtu.¹⁴ To calculate PacifiCorp's NO_x
2 allowance requirements under the OTR, starting in 2027 the modeled emission rates
3 for coal resources whose emissions exceed 0.14 lb/MMBTU were grossed up to
4 account for the additional surrender of allowances.

5 **Q. Please describe how PacifiCorp developed a dispatch target to manage its NO_x**
6 **allowance requirements.**

7 A. While trading is allowed under the EPA's proposed OTR, the restrictions on inter-
8 state transfers limit the number of potential counterparties. PacifiCorp's generation
9 fleet is an appreciable portion of the electric generating units in both Utah and
10 Wyoming, so the potential counterparties that could have allowances available for
11 sale within those states is quite limited. With that in mind, PacifiCorp's current
12 planning assumes that it will comply with the OTR using only its own combined
13 allocation of NO_x allowances, and is meant to ensure that its annual allowance
14 requirements do not exceed 100 percent of the sum of its Utah and Wyoming
15 allowance allocations. When combined with state-specific limits previously
16 described, while either PacifiCorp's Utah or Wyoming NO_x allowance requirements
17 could be up to 121 percent of that state's allocation, any increase in one state would
18 have to be accompanied by a reduction in emissions allowance requirements from
19 PacifiCorp resources in the other state.

20 PacifiCorp's primary production cost analysis relies upon PLEXOS ST
21 modeling that identifies system costs for a single deterministic set of expected or
22 normal input conditions. In reality, and in stochastic modeling the Company performs

¹⁴ Effective allowance requirement for resource with emissions rate of 0.20 lb/MMBTU: $100\% * 0.20$
lb/MMBtu + $200\% * (0.20 - 0.14)$ lb/MMBtu = $100\% * 0.20 + 200\% * 0.06 = 0.32$ lb/MMBtu.

1 using the PLEXOS MT model, significant variations in inputs such as load, hydro
2 generation, and thermal availability are a normal course of operations. Each of these
3 inputs can unexpectedly increase PacifiCorp's need for NO_x emission allowances.
4 Because banking and trading are limited under the OTR, variations in NO_x emissions
5 that might otherwise average out over time must comply in every year and under
6 every set of conditions. As a result, the NO_x allowances used under "normal" input
7 conditions will likely need to be somewhat below the forecast limit to ensure
8 sufficient allowances are available to meet unexpected input conditions.

9 PacifiCorp's analysis indicated that using a NO_x allowance dispatch target of
10 [REDACTED] in the ST model would result in NO_x allowance requirements that were
11 under PacifiCorp's forecast allocation and would leave sufficient allowances to meet
12 a range of potential "above-normal" conditions. Whenever the incremental value of
13 using a high NO_x emitting resources exceeds the dispatch target price, the model will
14 deploy the high NO_x resource, rather than lower NO_x alternatives, which are
15 typically gas-fired resources or market transactions. For a coal-fired resource with a
16 NO_x emissions rate of 0.20 lb/MMBtu, the NO_x dispatch target price means that the
17 resource would not be dispatched unless it provides at least [REDACTED] in
18 incremental value relative to no NO_x alternatives, or a proportional amount of
19 incremental value relative to lower NO_x alternatives.¹⁵

20 The dispatch target price is used to direct the model to avoid emissions, and is
21 not a direct cost, as the Company would receive its allowance allocation free of

¹⁵ A 0.20 lb/MMBTU coal-fired resource would have a NO_x credit requirement of 0.32 lb/MMBTU in 2027 and beyond, as detailed in footnote 22. A typical average heat rate for a coal-fired resource is 11 MMBtu/MWh. [REDACTED] ÷ 2,000 lb/ton * 0.32 lb/MMBTu * 11 MMBtu/MWh = [REDACTED].

1 charge under the proposed rule. While the Company could potentially sell
2 allowances, there is little indication what market prices may prevail, and market
3 prices may be below this target. As a result, no direct costs or revenues for
4 allowances are included in the analysis. The allowance requirements resulting from
5 this dispatch target price vary over time as the OTR requirements take full effect and
6 as the Company's portfolio evolves. The Company's load forecast and other
7 modeling inputs also play a role in the resulting volumes. A comparison of the
8 allowance requirements for the scenarios relative and forecast allowance allocations
9 is discussed in the Price-Policy Scenario Results section later in my testimony.

10 **Q. Please describe the modeling methodology PacifiCorp used in its analysis of**
11 **Rock Creek I.**

12 A. Consistent with IRP modeling practices, the Company calculated a system PVRR by
13 identifying least-cost resource portfolios and dispatching system resources through
14 2040, which aligns with the 20-year forecast period used in the 2021 IRP and 2021
15 IRP Update. Net customer benefits are calculated as the PVRR(d) between different
16 simulations of PacifiCorp's system. One simulation includes both Rock Creek I and
17 Rock Creek II, and the other simulation excludes them. The simulation that includes
18 both projects includes transmission interconnection costs. When the two simulations
19 are compared, changes to system costs are attributable to both projects. These also
20 include simulations before passage of the IRA, and after to reflect the value of
21 increased PTCs.

22 PacifiCorp also calculated a PVRR(d) based on one simulation that includes
23 only Rock Creek I and compares it to a simulation that excludes both Rock Creek

1 projects and one simulation that includes only Rock Creek II and compares it to a
2 simulation that excludes both Rock Creek projects. In all studies, the Gateway West
3 and Gateway South transmission projects discussed in Company witness Link's
4 testimony were assumed to be in-service, and beyond 2025 proxy resource options
5 from the 2021 IRP are available to meet system needs.

6 Customers are expected to realize benefits when the system present-value
7 revenue requirement (PVRR) from the simulation with the projects is lower than the
8 system PVRR without. Conversely, customers would experience increased costs if the
9 system PVRR with the projects is higher than the system PVRR without.

10 **Q. What portfolios did you analyze using the PLEXOS model in this case?**

11 A. Portfolios were analyzed with and without both projects, with and without Rock
12 Creek I, and with and without Rock Creek II, including certain results pre-IRA and
13 post-IRA.

14 **Q. Did PacifiCorp analyze how other assumptions affect its economic analysis of the
15 wind projects?**

16 A. Yes. PacifiCorp analyzed sensitivities that quantify how changes in capital costs and
17 PTC values influence projected customer benefits.

18 **C. Price-Policy Scenario Results**

19 **Q. Please summarize the pre-IRA results for the simulations that focused on each
20 Rock Creek project individually.**

21 A. Tables 4 and 5 summarize the PVRR(d) results for each price-policy scenario for the
22 scenarios that examined each of the Rock Creek projects prior to passage of the IRA.

1

Table 4. Pre-IRA (Benefit)/Cost of Rock Creek I (\$ million)

Price-Policy Scenario	PVRR(d)	Risk-Adjusted PVRR(d)
MM	(15)	(20)
MN	(9)	(15)
LN	3	(2)

2

Table 5. Pre-IRA (Benefit)/Cost of Rock Creek II (\$ million)

Price-Policy Scenario	PVRR(d)	Risk-Adjusted PVRR(d)
MM	(24)	(33)
MN	(14)	(24)
LN	8	(3)

3

Rock Creek II generally provides a larger benefit, because it is approximately

4

twice the size of Rock Creek I. All the same, under the MM price-policy scenario,

5

Rock Creek I lowers total-system costs by \$15 million, and adjusted for risk these

6

benefits increase to a \$20 million reduction in system costs. System benefits generally

7

mirror the results seen in Table 5 when both projects were considered together, with a

8

slight cost for Rock Creek I and Rock Creek II in the LN scenario prior to adjusting

9

for risk and benefits in each of the other scenarios. Both projects, when evaluated

10

individually, yield benefits on a risk-adjusted basis among all three price-policy

11

scenarios.

12 **Q.**

Why did PacifiCorp decide to update its economic analysis after passage of the

13

IRA?

14 **A.**

Based on existing law, PacifiCorp's economic analysis assumed that Rock Creek I

15

qualified for 60 percent of available PTCs through the first 10 years of operation.

16

After passage of the IRA, the Company understands that both Rock Creek projects

17

qualify for 110 percent of available PTCs. This provides a significant increase to the

1 economic benefits from the projects, and the Company’s updated analysis reflects
2 those benefits. The Company also updated its analysis to reflect current project costs.

3 **Q. Please summarize the PVRR(d) results post-IRA.**

A. Table 6 summarizes the PVRR(d) results for each price-policy scenario from the combined projects after passage of the IRA.¹⁶

Table 6. Post-IRA (Benefit)/Cost of Both Wind Projects (\$ million)

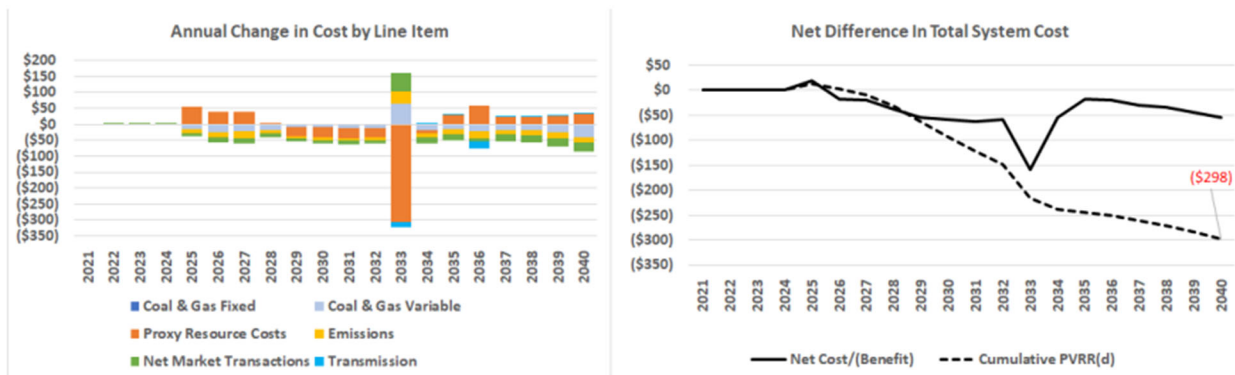
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (c) + (d)	(f) = (a) + (e)	(g) = (b) + (e)
Price-Policy Scenario	PVRR(d)	Risk-Adjusted PVRR(d)	110% PTC Update	Project Cost Update	Total Update	Updated PVRR(d)	Updated Risk-Adjusted PVRR(d)
MM	(143)	(163)	(197)	42	(155)	(298)	(318)
MN	(33)	(51)	(194)	42	(151)	(185)	(202)
LN	16	2	(195)	42	(153)	(137)	(151)

4 Before adjusting for risk (Column (g)), system costs are lower when the wind projects
5 are included in the portfolio in all scenarios: ranging from a \$137 million customer
6 benefit under the LN scenario to \$298 million in the MM scenario. When adjusting
7 for risk (Column (g)), the benefits from the wind projects increase: ranging from
8 \$151 million in the LN scenario to \$318 million in the MM scenario. The increase in
9 customer benefits from the 110 percent PTC is substantial, even when accounting for
10 the increase in project costs. This updated analysis supports the necessity of the wind
11 projects, and indicates they will produce robust customer benefits. As discussed
12 earlier, these benefits only increase under a high gas or a high CO₂ price-policy
13 scenario.

¹⁶ Confidential Exhibit PAC/902 Rock Creek Analysis.

1 **Q. How do system costs change post-IRA with and without both projects?**
 2 A. Figure 6 summarizes changes in system costs, based on ST model results using MM
 3 price-policy assumptions, when both projects are eliminated from the portfolio. The
 4 graph on the left shows annual changes in cost by category and the graph on right
 5 shows annual net changes in total costs (the solid black line) and the cumulative
 6 PVRR(d) of changes to net system costs over time (the dashed black line). Through
 7 2040, the PVRR(d) shows that the portfolio that includes both projects is
 8 \$298 million lower cost than the portfolio without both.

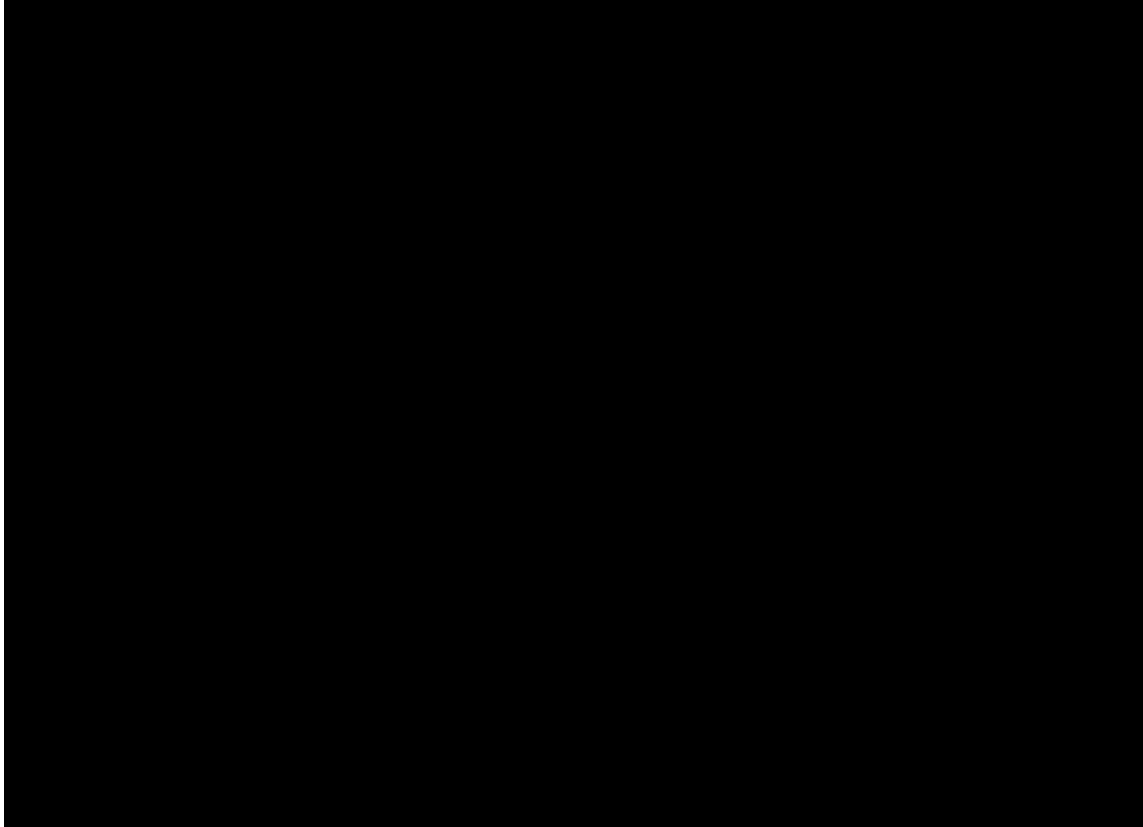
9 **Figure 6. Increase/(Decrease) in System Costs when both Projects are Removed from**
 10 **the Portfolio (\$ millions) Medium Gas/Medium CO2**



11 **Q. How do the risk-adjusted PVRR(d) results compare to the stochastic-mean**
 12 **PVRR(d) results?**
 13 A. For both projects, the risk-adjusted medium gas medium CO₂ PVRR(d) results show
 14 a benefit of \$318 million, which is higher than the reported ST-model PVRR(d)
 15 results of \$298 million prior to the risk adjustment. This indicates that the wind
 16 projects provide stochastic risk benefits by making the system less susceptible to
 17 low-probability combinations of load, market price, hydro generation, and thermal
 18 outage volatility that can increase system costs.

1 **Q. How do the modeled OTR allowance requirements compare to PacifiCorp's**
2 **forecast allowance allocation?**

3 A. The annual allowance requirements in the ST-model results are generally slightly
4 below a high estimate of PacifiCorp's allowance allocation. Based on the allocation
5 methodology identified in the proposed rule, this high allowance allocation would
6 likely require installation of SCR equipment at most of PacifiCorp's coal-fired
7 generating units that are not equipped with that technology. In the absence of
8 additional emission control equipment, PacifiCorp's allocation would be significantly
9 lower, and well below the allowance requirements from the ST-model results. The
10 high and low allocation forecasts and the ST-model results for the MM and MN
11 price-policy scenarios are shown in Confidential Figure 7. As shown, allowance
12 allocations could be significantly lower than what is assumed to be available in the
13 current ST-model results, which would further increase the value of generation from
14 resources without emissions, such as Rock Creek I.



1 **Q. Would Rock Creek I provide customer benefits even if construction costs are**
2 **higher than expected?**

3 A. Yes. For both projects, a one percent increase in the initial capital costs would reduce
4 PVRR benefits through 2040 by \$9.1 million. To negate the \$318 million in
5 risk-adjusted, post-IRA benefits under the MM price-policy scenario, project costs
6 would need to increase by 35 percent. To negate the \$202 million in risk-adjusted,
7 post-IRA benefits under the MN price-policy scenario, project costs would need to
8 increase by 22 percent.

1 **Q. Are the Company's economic analyses of the expected customer benefits from**
2 **Rock Creek I conservative?**

3 A. Yes. The PVRR(d) results for Rock Creek I do not reflect the potential value of RECs
4 generated by the incremental energy output from the renewable project. Customer
5 benefits for all price-policy scenarios would improve by approximately \$14 million
6 for every dollar assigned to the incremental RECs that will be generated through
7 2040.

8 Similarly, the Company's analyses understate forecast coal costs for certain
9 system resources, including the Dave Johnston plant. If corrected to include the full
10 costs of fuel supply for all plants, the Company's economic analysis would
11 demonstrate even higher benefits for Rock Creek I. Additionally, the natural gas and
12 electricity prices in the Company's September 2022 OFPC are higher than the values
13 assumed in the June 2022 OFPC used in the Company's analysis, which would
14 similarly result in higher benefits for Rock Creek I.

15 **V. ROCK RIVER I**

16 **Q. Please describe the acquisition and repowering of the Rock River I wind facility.**

17 A. As described in the testimony of Company witness Timothy J. Hemstreet,
18 Confidential Exhibit PAC/1100, PacifiCorp is acquiring and repowering the 49 MW
19 Rock River I wind facility. This involves installing approximately 19 wind turbine
20 generators at the facility. These new turbines will increase the power generation from
21 the previous capability, and extend the service life of the facility, and allow customers
22 to benefit from this favorable wind site. My testimony below provides the economic
23 justification for the Company's decision to acquire and repower Rock River I.

1 A. **Need**

2 **Q. Did PacifiCorp's preferred portfolio of resources developed in the Company's**
3 **2021 IRP include Rock River I?**

4 A. Yes.¹⁷

5 **Q. Please describe the key factors for including Rock River I in the 2021 IRP**
6 **preferred portfolio.**

7 A. The project is anticipated to be fully online and serving customers by 2024. This
8 timing enables the project to deliver needed energy and capacity for customers before
9 the availability of either new proxy resources, or final shortlist project generation
10 expected to be enabled by the Gateway South transmission line, as identified in the
11 Company's 2020AS RFP. Without this project, the risk of shortfalls is increased as is
12 the Company's reliance on energy markets. In its current state, the existing Rock
13 River I facility is not operating as turbines have been removed pending the
14 repowering of the sites. Repowering will allow the facility to once again provide
15 energy and capacity to serve load and reduce market reliance, while allowing the
16 newly installed turbines to qualify for substantial federal PTCs.

17 **Q. Did the Commission acknowledge Rock River I as part of the 2021 IRP?**

18 A. Yes.¹⁸

19 **Q. Was Rock River I included in the Company's 2021 IRP Update?**

20 A. Yes.¹⁹

¹⁷ *Id.* at Ch. 1 Action Plan, Action Item 2b, at 25.

¹⁸ Order No. 22-178, at 6 (approving PacifiCorp's Action Plan generally).

¹⁹ PacifiCorp 2021 IRP Update (Mar. 31, 2022).

1 **B. Assumptions and Results**

2 **Q. Has the Company performed updated analyses of Rock River I after filing the**
3 **2021 IRP?**

4 A. Yes. The Company performed a 30-year analysis of the project’s economics through
5 end-of-life using its PLEXOS modeling system, the same modeling system used for
6 the 2021 IRP.

7 **Q. Please summarize the natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions used in the**
8 **economic analyses for Rock River I.**

9 A. The economic analysis for each of the projects included four price-policy
10 scenarios—representing low, medium, and high natural gas prices, and zero, medium,
11 high, and the SCGHG CO₂ prices. The price-policy scenario that pairs medium
12 natural gas prices with medium CO₂ prices is referred to as the “MM” scenario, the
13 price-policy scenario that pairs low natural gas prices with a zero CO₂ price is
14 referred to as the “LN” scenario, the price-policy scenario that pairs high natural gas
15 prices with a high CO₂ price is referred to as the “HH” scenario, and the scenario that
16 pairs medium natural gas prices with the SCGHG is referred to as the MM-SCGHG
17 scenario. While the MM price-policy scenario represents the Company’s “expected
18 case” describing likely future conditions, the LN, HH, and MM-SCGHG scenarios
19 provide informative analytical bookends scenarios.

20 Similar to the Company’s Jim Bridger analyses, these assumptions can
21 influence the value of system energy, the dispatch of system resources, and
22 PacifiCorp’s resource mix. Consequently, wholesale-power prices and CO₂ policy
23 assumptions affect NPC, non-NPC variable-cost benefits, and system fixed-cost

1 benefits associated with Rock River I. Because wholesale power prices and CO₂
 2 policy outcomes are both uncertain and important drivers to the economic analysis, it
 3 is important to evaluate a range of assumptions for these variables. The natural gas
 4 and CO₂ price assumptions are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Price-Policy Assumptions

Price-Policy Scenario	Henry Hub Natural Gas Price (Levelized \$/MMBtu)*	CO ₂ Price Description
HH	\$5.64	22.57/ton starting 2025 rising to 102.48/ton in 2040
MM	\$4.44	\$9.93/ton starting in 2025
LN	\$2.94	None
MM-SCGHG	\$4.44	\$74.10/ton starting 2021 rising to \$150.38/ton in 2040
*Nominal levelized Henry Hub natural gas price from 2025 through 2040.		

5 **Q. Please describe the natural-gas price assumptions used in the price-policy**
 6 **scenarios.**

7 A. The medium natural gas price assumptions are from PacifiCorp’s OFPC dated
 8 March 31, 2021, which was the most recent OFPC available when the modeling
 9 inputs were developed. The first 36 months of the OFPC reflect market forwards at
 10 the close of a given trading day, May 2021 is the prompt month in this case. As such,
 11 these 36 months are market forwards as of May 2021. The blending period (months
 12 37 through 48) is calculated by averaging the month-on-month market forwards from
 13 the prior year with the month-on-month fundamentals-based price from the
 14 subsequent year. The fundamentals portion of the natural gas OFPC reflects
 15 Aurora-forecast prices.

1 **Q. Please describe the CO₂ price assumptions used in the price-policy scenarios.**

2 A. PacifiCorp used four different CO₂ price scenarios—zero, medium, high, and the
3 SCGHG. The medium scenario is derived from a survey of third-party industry
4 experts, including IHS CERA, and Wood Mackenzie and the Energy Information
5 Administration as well as CO₂ price assumptions used by peer utilities. Both the
6 medium and high scenarios apply a CO₂ price as a tax beginning 2025. PacifiCorp
7 also incorporated the SCGHG that is assumed to start in 2021 for Washington, and is
8 applied such that the SCGHG is reflected in market prices and dispatch costs for the
9 purposes of developing each portfolio (i.e., incorporated into capacity expansion
10 optimization modeling).

11 **Q. How did PacifiCorp pair the natural gas and CO₂ price assumptions for
12 purposes of analyzing Rock River I?**

13 A. Scenarios pairing medium gas prices with alternative CO₂ price assumptions reflect
14 OFPC forwards through April 2024 before transitioning to a fundamentals forecast.
15 Scenarios using high or low gas prices, regardless of CO₂ price assumptions, do not
16 incorporate any market forwards because these scenarios are designed to reflect an
17 alternative view to that of the market. As such, the low and high natural gas price
18 scenarios are purely fundamental forecasts. Low and high natural gas price scenarios
19 are also derived from expert third-party, multi-client, “off-the-shelf” subscription
20 services.

21 **Q. Please explain how you conducted your analyses.**

22 A. The methodologies are consistent with the approach used to perform the economic
23 analysis of portfolios in the 2021 IRP. The system value of incremental wind energy

1 Rock River I is calculated from two PLEXOS ST model simulations for a given
2 price-policy scenario—one simulation with incremental wind energy and one
3 simulation without incremental wind energy. The system value of incremental wind
4 energy is then converted to a dollar-per-\$/ MWh value by dividing the change in
5 annual system cost by the change in incremental wind energy for both price-policy
6 scenarios through 2040. The value of wind energy is extended out through 2050 by
7 extrapolating the system values calculated from modeled data over the 2038-2040
8 timeframe. The assumed system value, expressed in dollars per\$/ MWh, is applied to
9 the incremental energy output associated with each of the wind repowering projects.

10 **Q. Were your initial economic analyses of Rock River I conducted before passage of**
11 **the IRA?**

12 A. Yes.

13 **Q. How does the IRA impact your analyses of Rock River I?**

14 A. Based on existing law, PacifiCorp's initial economic analyses assumed that Rock
15 River I qualified for 60 percent of available PTCs. After passage of the IRA, the
16 Company understands that Rock River I now qualify for 110 percent of available
17 PTCs.

18 **Q. Has the Company updated its analysis of Rock River I after filing the 2021 IRP?**

19 A. Yes. The Company updated its economic analysis in 2022 to support the Company's
20 decision to acquire and repower Rock River I, and these results are reflected below.

21 Table 8 summarizes the PVRR(d) between cases, with and without Rock River I

1 acquisition and repowering, for customer benefits before and after passage of the
2 IRA. This table also presents the same information on a levelized \$/MWh basis.²⁰

Table 8. Rock River I (Benefits)/Costs

Price-Policy Scenario	Pre-IRA PVRR(d) (\$ million)	Pre-IRA Net Benefit (\$/MWh)	Post-IRA PVRR(d) (\$ million)	Post-IRA Net Benefit (\$/MWh)
HH	(\$67.76)	(\$31/MWh)	(\$91.69)	(\$43/MWh)
MM	(\$30.15)	(\$14/MWh)	(\$54.09)	(\$25/MWh)
LN	\$23.12	\$11/MWh	(\$15.12)	(\$7/MWh)
MM-SCGHG	(\$143.42)	(\$67/MWh)	(\$167.35)	(\$78/MWh)

3 Before passage of the IRA, Rock River I was expected to deliver
4 \$30.15 million in present-value net customer benefits in the MM scenario,
5 \$67.76 million in the HH scenario, and \$143.42 million in the MM-SCGHG scenario.
6 This is contrasted with \$23.12 million cost in the LN scenario. Under the
7 MM-SCGHG, MM and HH scenarios, nominal levelized net benefits are \$67/MWh,
8 \$14/MWh and \$31/MWh, respectively. Under the LN scenario there is a nominal
9 levelized net cost of \$11/MWh. Company forecasting and the relative magnitude of
10 benefits over costs across these scenarios, as well as near-term resource need and the
11 ability of the project to reduce the Company’s reliance on market purchases, all
12 support acquiring and repowering Rock River I.

13 After passage of the IRA, customer benefits increased substantially: Rock
14 River I will now deliver \$54.09 million in present-value net customer benefits in the
15 MM scenario and \$91.69 million in the HH scenario. Importantly, the only scenario
16 where Rock River I was expected to generate customer costs before passage of the

²⁰ Exhibit PAC/903 Rock River Analysis.

1 IRA—the LN scenario (\$23.12 million)—has transformed to a \$15.12 million
2 customer benefit. These benefits only increase under a high gas or a high CO₂
3 price-policy scenario.

4 **Q. Are the Company’s economic analyses of the expected customer benefits from
5 Rock River I conservative?**

6 A. Yes. The PVRR(d) results for Rock River I do not reflect the potential value of RECs
7 generated by the incremental energy output from the renewable project. Customer
8 benefits for all price-policy scenarios would improve significantly for every dollar
9 assigned to the incremental RECs that will be generated through 2040, and these
10 RECs can also be sold to reduce the revenue requirement impact of this resource.

11 **VI. CONCLUSION**

12 **Q. Please summarize the conclusions of your testimony.**

13 A. PacifiCorp’s analysis shows that the conversion of Jim Bridger Units 1 and 2 to
14 natural gas, the acquisition of Rock Creek I, and the acquisition and repowering of
15 Rock River I are necessary and will provide substantial customer benefits compared
16 to anticipated project costs.

17 **Q. What is your recommendation?**

18 A. As supported by PacifiCorp’s economic analysis, I recommend that the Commission
19 determine that the Company’s decisions to convert Jim Bridger 1 and 2, acquire Rock
20 Creek I, and acquire and repower Rock River I are prudent.

21 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

22 A. Yes.

Docket No. UE 433
Exhibit PAC/901
Witness: Thomas R. Burns

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF OREGON**

PACIFICORP

Exhibit Accompanying Direct Testimony of Thomas R. Burns

Jim Bridger Analysis

February 2024

Table 2 Jim Bridger 1&2 Gas Conversion

	PVRR(d) Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$million)	Nom. Lev. Net Benefit (\$/MWh of Incremental Energy)
Medium Natural Gas, Medium CO2	(\$515.20)	\$321.79
Medium Natural Gas, No CO2	(\$595.67)	\$609.59
Low Natural Gas, No CO2	(\$656.41)	\$174.87
High Natural Gas, High CO2	(\$378.79)	\$237.21
Medium Natural Gas, SCGHG	(\$271.68)	\$17.57

Line No.	Nominal Discount Rate	6.88%
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Jim Bridger 1&2 Gas Conversion	Formula	PVRR(d)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Project Costs (\$ millions)																					
	JB1 GC Capital Rev. Req.		\$8.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.42	\$1.36	\$1.30	\$1.25	\$1.19	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$0.93	\$0.87	\$0.82	\$0.77	\$0.71	\$0.00
	JB1 GC Property Taxes		\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.00
	JB2 GC Capital Rev. Req.		\$8.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.42	\$1.36	\$1.30	\$1.25	\$1.19	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$0.93	\$0.87	\$0.82	\$0.77	\$0.71	\$0.00
	JB2 GC Property Taxes		\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.00
(1)	Project Costs (\$ million)		\$16.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.83	\$2.92	\$2.79	\$2.66	\$2.54	\$2.41	\$2.29	\$2.17	\$2.05	\$1.94	\$1.82	\$1.70	\$1.58	\$1.45	\$0.00

Medium Natural Gas, Medium CO ₂	PVRR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Total System Cost With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(2)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$21,723.3	\$1,300.1	\$1,342.1	\$1,366.3	\$1,413.9	\$1,770.9	\$2,001.6	\$1,887.5	\$2,092.5	\$2,143.4	\$2,360.3	\$2,898.2	\$3,084.6	\$3,383.9	\$3,563.2	\$3,713.6	\$3,917.3	\$4,282.2	\$0.0
(3)	Plus: Nominal Project Costs	\$16.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.0
(4)	Less: Real Levelized Project Costs	(\$13.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.6)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.2)	\$0.0
(5)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$21,727.0	\$1,300.1	\$1,342.1	\$1,366.3	\$1,415.1	\$1,772.1	\$2,002.7	\$1,888.4	\$2,093.2	\$2,144.0	\$2,360.8	\$2,898.5	\$3,084.7	\$3,383.8	\$3,563.0	\$3,713.2	\$3,916.8	\$4,281.5	\$0.0
Total System Cost Without JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(6)	Conversion (\$ million)	\$22,242.2	\$1,296.9	\$1,330.0	\$1,357.9	\$1,547.4	\$1,844.6	\$2,083.8	\$1,966.6	\$2,162.1	\$2,212.3	\$2,431.3	\$2,939.5	\$3,123.8	\$3,455.9	\$3,634.4	\$3,784.0	\$3,981.0	\$4,345.9	\$0.0
Total System Cost / (Benefit) of JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(7)	Gas Conversion (\$ million)	(\$515.2)	\$3.2	\$12.1	\$8.5	(\$132.2)	(\$72.5)	(\$81.0)	(\$78.1)	(\$68.9)	(\$68.3)	(\$70.5)	(\$40.9)	(\$39.0)	(\$72.1)	(\$71.4)	(\$70.8)	(\$64.3)	(\$64.4)	\$0.0

Medium Natural Gas, No CO ₂	PVRR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Total System Cost With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(8)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$18,754.5	\$1,139.5	\$1,206.4	\$1,274.6	\$1,335.8	\$1,439.2	\$1,677.8	\$1,518.8	\$1,760.8	\$1,782.5	\$1,983.4	\$2,537.8	\$2,688.7	\$2,981.3	\$3,110.0	\$3,186.9	\$3,295.9	\$3,713.5	\$0.0
(9)	Plus: Nominal Project Costs	\$16.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.0
(10)	Less: Real Levelized Project Costs	(\$13.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.6)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.2)	\$0.0
(11)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$18,758.1	\$1,139.5	\$1,206.4	\$1,274.6	\$1,337.0	\$1,440.4	\$1,678.9	\$1,519.7	\$1,761.5	\$1,783.1	\$1,983.9	\$2,538.1	\$2,688.8	\$2,981.3	\$3,109.8	\$3,186.6	\$3,295.4	\$3,712.8	\$0.0
Total System Cost Without JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(12)	Conversion (\$ million)	\$19,353.8	\$1,135.3	\$1,193.4	\$1,266.0	\$1,472.0	\$1,527.9	\$1,771.3	\$1,612.6	\$1,847.2	\$1,874.1	\$2,078.3	\$2,587.6	\$2,742.2	\$3,055.3	\$3,185.5	\$3,262.8	\$3,370.6	\$3,774.5	\$0.0
Total System Cost / (Benefit) of JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(13)	Gas Conversion (\$ million)	(\$595.7)	\$4.2	\$12.9	\$8.6	(\$135.0)	(\$87.5)	(\$92.3)	(\$92.8)	(\$85.7)	(\$90.9)	(\$94.4)	(\$49.6)	(\$53.3)	(\$74.0)	(\$75.7)	(\$76.3)	(\$75.3)	(\$61.7)	\$0.0

Low Natural Gas, No CO ₂	PVRR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Total System Cost With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(14)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$18,948.0	\$1,239.8	\$1,238.7	\$1,284.2	\$1,312.4	\$1,412.6	\$1,680.5	\$1,532.7	\$1,756.7	\$1,783.3	\$2,009.4	\$2,571.7	\$2,723.9	\$3,012.1	\$3,132.6	\$3,225.6	\$3,338.8	\$3,699.6	\$0.0
(15)	Plus: Nominal Project Costs	\$16.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.0
(16)	Less: Real Levelized Project Costs	(\$13.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.6)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.2)	\$0.0
(17)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$18,951.7	\$1,239.8	\$1,238.7	\$1,284.2	\$1,313.6	\$1,413.9	\$1,681.6	\$1,533.6	\$1,757.4	\$1,783.9	\$2,009.9	\$2,571.9	\$2,724.0	\$3,012.1	\$3,132.4	\$3,225.2	\$3,338.3	\$3,698.9	\$0.0
Total System Cost Without JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(18)	Conversion (\$ million)	\$19,608.1	\$1,235.6	\$1,225.6	\$1,277.5	\$1,452.9	\$1,512.5	\$1,788.3	\$1,640.5	\$1,860.0	\$1,887.7	\$2,112.5	\$2,626.5	\$2,778.6	\$3,090.3	\$3,212.0	\$3,305.0	\$3,415.6	\$3,760.7	\$0.0
Total System Cost / (Benefit) of JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(19)	Gas Conversion (\$ million)	(\$656.4)	\$4.2	\$13.2	\$6.7	(\$139.3)	(\$98.7)	(\$106.7)	(\$106.9)	(\$102.6)	(\$103.7)	(\$102.6)	(\$54.6)	(\$54.6)	(\$78.3)	(\$79.7)	(\$79.8)	(\$77.3)	(\$61.8)	\$0.0

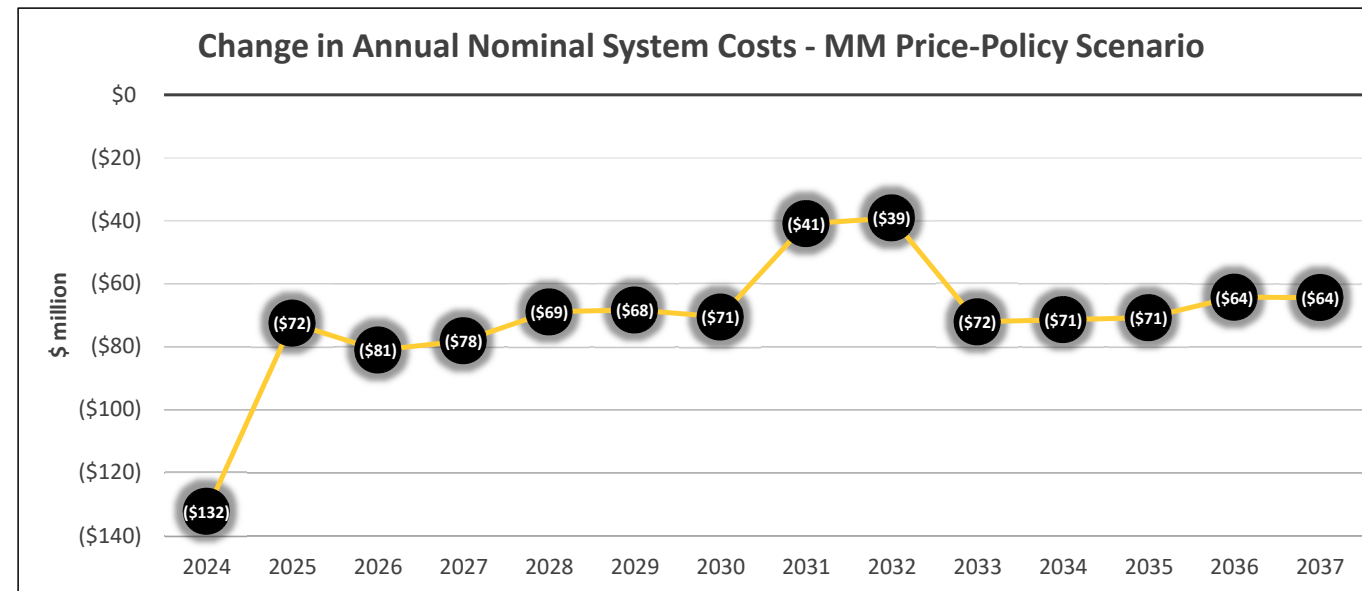
High Natural Gas, High CO ₂	PVRR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Total System Cost With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(20)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$24,384.6	\$1,324.1	\$1,394.4	\$1,445.8	\$1,462.3	\$2,163.8	\$2,358.7	\$2,266.5	\$2,442.6	\$2,501.9	\$2,698.5	\$3,248.7	\$3,446.5	\$3,750.2	\$3,980.1	\$4,167.9	\$4,415.8	\$4,796.6	\$0.0
(21)	Plus: Nominal Project Costs	\$16.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.0
(22)	Less: Real Levelized Project Costs	(\$13.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.6)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.2)	\$0.0
(23)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$24,388.3	\$1,324.1	\$1,394.4	\$1,445.8	\$1,463.5	\$2,165.0	\$2,359.8	\$2,267.4	\$2,443.4	\$2,502.5	\$2,698.9	\$3,248.9	\$3,446.6	\$3,750.1	\$3,979.9	\$4,167.5	\$4,415.3	\$4,795.9	\$0.0
Total System Cost Without JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(24)	Conversion (\$ million)	\$24,767.1	\$1,320.6	\$1,380.8	\$1,437.1	\$1,585.8	\$2,211.1	\$2,411.3	\$2,317.6	\$2,487.5	\$2,539.5	\$2,737.7	\$3,282.4	\$3,476.0	\$3,806.6	\$4,041.1	\$4,230.4	\$4,468.9	\$4,868.0	\$0.0

Total System Cost / (Benefit) of JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)		(25)																		
		(\$378.8)	\$3.5	\$13.6	\$8.7	(\$122.3)	(\$46.0)	(\$51.5)	(\$50.2)	(\$44.1)	(\$37.1)	(\$38.8)	(\$33.5)	(\$29.4)	(\$56.5)	(\$61.2)	(\$62.9)	(\$53.5)	(\$72.0)	\$0.0
Medium Natural Gas, SCGHG		PVRR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Total System Cost With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(26)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$35,083.0	\$3,374.4	\$3,528.6	\$3,581.5	\$3,413.6	\$3,186.5	\$3,134.4	\$3,076.2	\$3,121.7	\$3,143.1	\$3,267.4	\$3,718.3	\$3,853.9	\$4,040.0	\$4,231.8	\$4,393.3	\$4,661.3	\$4,993.5	\$0.0
(27)	Plus: Nominal Project Costs	\$16.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.0
(28)	Less: Real Levelized Project Costs	(\$13.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1.6)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.7)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.8)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.1)	(\$2.2)	\$0.0
(29)	TSC With JB 1&2 Gas Conversion	\$35,086.7	\$3,374.4	\$3,528.6	\$3,581.5	\$3,414.8	\$3,187.8	\$3,135.5	\$3,077.1	\$3,122.5	\$3,143.7	\$3,267.9	\$3,718.6	\$3,854.1	\$4,039.9	\$4,231.6	\$4,392.9	\$4,660.8	\$4,992.8	\$0.0
Total System Cost Without JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(30)	Conversion (\$ million)	\$35,358.4	\$3,370.9	\$3,517.6	\$3,588.0	\$3,475.5	\$3,204.1	\$3,153.9	\$3,091.7	\$3,121.8	\$3,145.4	\$3,272.2	\$3,760.4	\$3,891.4	\$4,096.5	\$4,291.1	\$4,454.4	\$4,734.8	\$5,192.8	\$0.0
Total System Cost / (Benefit) of JB 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)																				
(31)	Gas Conversion (\$ million)	(\$271.7)	\$3.5	\$11.0	(\$6.4)	(\$60.7)	(\$16.3)	(\$18.4)	(\$14.6)	\$0.7	(\$1.7)	(\$4.3)	(\$41.8)	(\$37.4)	(\$56.6)	(\$59.4)	(\$61.5)	(\$74.0)	(\$200.0)	\$0.0
Project Costs - Nominal 14 Yr																				
	JB1 GC Capital Rev. Req.	\$8,065,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,415,136	\$1,360,683	\$1,303,321	\$1,246,994	\$1,191,625	\$1,137,143	\$1,083,481	\$1,030,578	\$978,097	\$925,678	\$873,258	\$820,838	\$768,419	\$711,565	\$0
	JB1 GC Property Taxes	\$404,715	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,500	\$91,895	\$84,431	\$77,097	\$69,885	\$62,784	\$55,787	\$48,886	\$42,000	\$35,115	\$28,229	\$21,343	\$14,458	\$0
	JB2 GC Capital Rev. Req.	\$8,065,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,415,136	\$1,360,683	\$1,303,321	\$1,246,994	\$1,191,625	\$1,137,143	\$1,083,481	\$1,030,578	\$978,097	\$925,678	\$873,258	\$820,838	\$768,419	\$711,565	\$0
	JB2 GC Property Taxes	\$404,715	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,500	\$91,895	\$84,431	\$77,097	\$69,885	\$62,784	\$55,787	\$48,886	\$42,000	\$35,115	\$28,229	\$21,343	\$14,458	\$0
(32)	Project Costs (\$ million)	\$16,940,461	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,830,272	\$2,920,366	\$2,790,430	\$2,662,849	\$2,537,445	\$2,414,056	\$2,292,531	\$2,172,729	\$2,053,966	\$1,935,355	\$1,816,745	\$1,698,134	\$1,579,524	\$1,452,044	\$0
Project Costs - Real Levelized 21 Yr																				
	JB1 GC Capital Rev. Req.	\$6,232,923	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$766,653	\$783,174	\$800,052	\$817,293	\$834,905	\$852,898	\$871,278	\$890,054	\$909,234	\$928,828	\$948,845	\$969,292	\$990,180	\$1,011,519	\$0
	JB1 GC Property Taxes	\$401,116	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,338	\$50,401	\$51,487	\$52,596	\$53,730	\$54,888	\$56,071	\$57,279	\$58,513	\$59,774	\$61,062	\$62,378	\$63,723	\$65,096	\$0
	JB2 GC Capital Rev. Req.	\$6,232,923	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$766,653	\$783,174	\$800,052	\$817,293	\$834,905	\$852,898	\$871,278	\$890,054	\$909,234	\$928,828	\$948,845	\$969,292	\$990,180	\$1,011,519	\$0
	JB2 GC Property Taxes	\$401,116	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,338	\$50,401	\$51,487	\$52,596	\$53,730	\$54,888	\$56,071	\$57,279	\$58,513	\$59,774	\$61,062	\$62,378	\$63,723	\$65,096	\$0
(33)	Project Costs (\$ million)	\$13,268,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,631,981	\$1,667,150	\$1,703,077	\$1,739,779	\$1,777,271	\$1,815,571	\$1,854,697	\$1,894,665	\$1,935,495	\$1,977,205	\$2,019,814	\$2,063,341	\$2,107,806	\$2,153,229	\$0

MM

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
			(\$132)	(\$72)	(\$81)	(\$78)	(\$69)	(\$68)	(\$71)	(\$41)	(\$39)	(\$72)	(\$71)	(\$71)	(\$64)	(\$64)

Figure 2 Total-System Change in Annual Revenue Requirement Due to the Jim Bridger Unit 1&2 Gas Conversion (\$ million)



Discount Rate
6.88%

P02-MMGR ST Split Run Cost Data LT 5230 ST 19667

Table with columns: \$ millions, NPV, 2021-2040, Total, Is FOM, Sample, Mean. Rows include Coal VOM Costs, Coal Fixed Costs, Coal Fuel Costs, Emission Cost (CO2), Proxy Generation Costs, VOM Integration, Wind + Solar, Proxy Generation Resource Fixed Costs, Remove Portfolio Credits, DSM Costs, Market Costs, and Transmission Costs.

Total Is FOM Sample: Mean

11	Total System Cost	25,822	1,300	1,342	1,366	1,414	1,771	2,002	1,888	2,092	2,143	2,360	2,898	3,085	3,384	3,563	3,714	3,917	4,282	4,764	4,647	5,098
	Fixed	18,298	503	558	585	691	1,089	1,526	1,420	1,683	1,725	2,039	2,246	2,411	2,744	2,707	2,711	2,749	3,164	3,886	3,661	4,110
	Variable	7,711	797	784	781	723	711	504	496	439	447	351	682	703	670	815	1,033	1,198	1,148	908	1,016	1,018
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	26,179		358																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	20,157	7,440	4,813	4,428	707	365	134	189	303	154	111	177	152	194	196	195	309	288	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	252,466	23,923	25,027	24,205	27,814	21,516	18,372	17,616	14,405	13,525	11,382	9,632	8,029	7,294	6,343	5,791	6,193	5,697	1,879	1,717	2,107
	DSM	147,142	2,431	2,919	3,424	3,991	4,488	4,947	5,516	6,127	6,731	7,359	7,909	8,411	8,828	9,290	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,363	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	225,862	10,129	11,701	13,173	11,326	11,369	10,702	11,328	11,178	11,119	11,034	11,088	11,976	10,567	11,480	12,000	12,129	11,574	10,582	10,869	10,536
	Solar	188,705	1,223	1,271	1,467	3,802	5,007	6,608	6,591	6,867	6,932	8,267	10,554	10,530	13,603	13,583	13,561	13,535	16,289	16,264	16,239	16,513
	Wind	362,823	9,172	9,225	9,695	10,006	15,849	18,275	18,282	18,392	18,345	20,175	20,181	21,718	21,616	21,637	21,646	21,752	21,662	21,660	21,661	21,874
	Other System	114,544	3,761	3,779	3,311	3,120	2,963	2,977	2,997	5,806	5,795	5,760	5,725	5,760	5,768	5,719	5,724	5,722	5,746	11,059	11,082	11,968
	Total	1,417,233	65,255	66,031	67,683	68,897	69,015	69,249	69,467	69,974	69,211	70,152	70,854	71,933	72,710	72,779	73,125	73,385	73,259	73,944	74,298	76,011
Generation (GWH)																						
	JB12 GC	1,601	0	0	0	429	222	134	189	303	154	111	177	152	194	196	195	309	288	0	0	0

11	Total System Cost	26,299	1,297	1,330	1,358	1,547	1,845	2,084	1,967	2,162	2,212	2,431	2,939	3,124	3,456	3,634	3,784	3,981	4,346	4,618	4,633	5,123
	Fixed	19,202	500	542	578	932	1,228	1,790	1,561	1,863	1,879	2,218	2,312	2,478	2,834	2,798	2,802	2,841	3,288	3,701	3,477	3,967
	Variable	7,527	797	788	780	667	645	447	435	370	375	279	656	675	651	795	1,012	1,170	1,151	1,075	1,186	1,229
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	26,648		349																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	17,392	7,447	5,204	4,374	277	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	246,913	23,909	24,980	24,223	27,288	20,550	17,309	16,683	13,832	12,888	10,295	9,274	7,733	7,101	6,110	5,604	5,965	5,621	2,594	2,492	2,461
	DSM	147,019	2,430	2,918	3,429	3,976	4,465	4,918	5,483	6,103	6,731	7,359	7,908	8,410	8,829	9,289	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,363	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	224,627	10,112	11,549	13,232	11,011	11,263	10,448	11,086	10,708	10,393	10,655	11,009	11,866	10,301	11,249	11,754	11,921	11,589	11,444	11,669	11,368
	Solar	205,843	1,223	1,271	1,467	5,600	6,777	8,354	8,344	8,634	8,755	10,090	11,246	11,222	14,291	14,273	14,253	14,228	16,400	16,397	16,372	16,644
	Wind	362,823	9,171	9,224	9,704	10,016	15,855	18,280	18,289	18,387	18,345	20,171	20,179	21,711	21,609	21,641	21,751	21,751	21,662	21,661	21,660	21,875
	Other System	106,103	3,767	3,776	3,307	3,090	2,942	2,971	2,990	5,802	5,790	5,758	5,725	5,760	5,768	5,730	5,729	5,714	5,750	8,297	8,282	9,154
	Total	1,416,253	65,235	66,219	67,717	69,388	69,400	69,515	69,821	70,361	69,510	70,394	70,931	72,059	72,738	72,813	73,188	73,323	73,025	72,894	73,206	74,514

11	Total System Cost	22,449	1,140	1,206	1,275	1,336	1,439	1,678	1,519	1,761	1,783	1,983	2,538	2,689	2,981	3,110	3,187	3,296	3,714	4,319	4,142	4,620
	Fixed	18,298	503	558	585	691	1,089	1,526	1,420	1,683	1,725	2,039	2,246	2,411	2,744	2,707	2,711	2,749	3,164	3,886	3,661	4,110
	Variable	4,339	636	648	689	645	380	181	127	107	86	(26)	322	307	267	362	506	577	580	463	510	540
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	22.637		188																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	18,524	7,378	4,853	4,289	794	550	118	127	245	59	12	1	0	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	383,064	24,043	24,239	23,774	27,179	26,640	24,844	24,749	20,624	20,396	19,070	18,728	18,505	17,514	17,567	17,886	18,385	14,065	8,786	8,848	7,219
	DSM	147,207	2,446	2,942	3,447	3,994	4,479	4,955	5,524	6,127	6,731	7,358	7,907	8,411	8,827	9,289	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,026
	LT Contracts	32,363	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	156,082	11,037	13,377	14,480	13,276	8,936	6,798	7,019	7,537	6,959	6,199	5,287	4,931	3,914	4,378	4,500	4,943	7,673	7,895	8,075	8,868
	Solar	188,773	1,223	1,271	1,467	3,815	5,002	6,651	6,627	6,879	6,922	8,264	10,550	10,524	13,597	13,577	13,561	13,536	16,289	16,264	16,240	16,513
	Wind	362,361	9,172	9,228	9,701	10,007	15,804	18,222	18,223	18,375	18,345	20,142	20,133	21,678	21,575	21,601	21,609	21,718	21,647	21,654	21,652	21,875
	Other System	114,828	3,857	3,962	3,457	3,213	2,958	2,974	2,965	5,797	5,791	5,760	5,725	5,759	5,767	5,697	5,695	5,695	5,717	11,001	11,027	12,010
	Total	1,476,373	66,333	67,168	68,596	70,409	71,828	71,797	72,182	72,479	71,811	72,872	73,919	75,165	76,034	76,641	77,459	78,021	77,491	78,100	78,571	79,496
Generation (GWH)																						
	JB12 GC	977	0	0	0	525	281	118	127	245	59	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0

11	Total System Cost	22,944	1,135	1,193	1,266	1,472	1,528	1,771	1,613	1,847	1,874	2,078	2,588	2,742	3,055	3,186	3,263	3,371	3,775	4,101	4,060	4,561
	Fixed	18,959	500	542	578	881	1,228	1,666	1,561	1,822	1,867	2,181	2,312	2,478	2,834	2,798	2,802	2,841	3,225	3,573	3,477	3,924
	Variable	4,172	636	652	688	592	329	134	81	55	37	(74)	305	293	250	346	491	560	580	558	613	667
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	23,123		179																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	17,366	7,374	5,213	4,234	275	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	378,667	24,073	24,063	23,837	26,488	25,973	24,174	24,230	20,205	19,957	18,627	18,401	18,280	17,242	17,181	17,498	18,146	14,010	9,324	9,350	7,608
	DSM	147,104	2,446	2,936	3,450	3,985	4,452	4,930	5,500	6,116	6,731	7,357	7,907	8,409	8,826	9,288	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,362	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,167	5,736	5,611	5,380	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	153,630	11,013	13,361	14,471	13,220	8,481	6,144	6,258	6,813	6,046	5,256	5,092	4,650	3,687	4,235	4,318	4,681	7,656	9,124	9,220	9,902
	Solar	205,916	1,223	1,271	1,466	5,625	6,772	8,411	8,377	8,651	8,732	10,078	11,241	11,216	14,286	14,269	14,253	14,229	16,400	16,397	16,372	16,645
	Wind	362,281	9,171	9,219	9,709	10,018	15,818	18,228	18,232	18,372	18,345	20,122	20,118	21,660	21,559	21,586	21,598	21,710	21,646	21,651	21,644	21,875
	Other System	106,320	3,860	3,946	3,457	3,171	2,944	2,940	2,945	5,789	5,778	5,758	5,724	5,758	5,766	5,692	5,688	5,689	5,718	8,237	8,257	9,205
	Total	1,476,814	66,337	67,304	68,602	70,911	72,168	72,064	72,489	72,842	72,198	73,264	74,071	75,330	76,206	76,783	77,564	78,200	77,432	77,231	77,573	78,246

11	Total System Cost	22,620	1,240	1,239	1,284	1,312	1,413	1,681	1,533	1,757	1,783	2,009	2,572	2,724	3,012	3,133	3,226	3,339	3,700	4,309	4,127	4,560
	Fixed	18,298	503	558	585	691	1,089	1,526	1,420	1,683	1,725	2,039	2,246	2,411	2,744	2,707	2,711	2,749	3,164	3,886	3,661	4,110
	Variable	4,509	737	680	699	622	353	183	141	103	87	(0)	356	342	298	385	545	620	566	453	496	480
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	22.821		201																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	21,697	7,132	4,403	4,212	1,652	1,286	681	456	584	327	449	213	160	3	0	0	-	138	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	274,282	19,324	20,501	19,888	20,347	17,450	16,069	17,143	13,637	12,243	10,136	9,807	9,520	11,697	12,593	14,348	15,565	12,117	7,687	7,807	6,404
	DSM	147,261	2,454	2,954	3,447	3,996	4,486	4,960	5,530	6,138	6,731	7,359	7,908	8,411	8,828	9,289	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,026
	LT Contracts	32,361	1,441	1,684	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	239,634	13,840	15,935	16,743	16,967	15,096	13,656	13,212	13,054	13,477	13,196	12,474	12,470	9,058	8,708	7,509	7,188	9,331	8,904	8,984	9,832
	Solar	188,802	1,223	1,271	1,467	3,821	4,990	6,648	6,629	6,885	6,931	8,267	10,554	10,530	13,601	13,582	13,562	13,536	16,289	16,264	16,240	16,513
	Wind	362,654	9,187	9,248	9,720	10,021	15,831	18,256	18,253	18,385	18,345	20,155	20,161	21,697	21,594	21,621	21,617	21,729	21,650	21,656	21,653	21,875
	Other System	116,576	4,016	4,198	3,638	3,482	3,400	3,188	3,097	5,900	5,903	5,758	5,726	5,761	5,768	5,707	5,682	5,679	5,719	10,971	10,994	11,988
	Total	1,456,439	64,352	65,805	67,095	68,415	69,998	70,693	71,267	71,477	70,567	71,387	72,431	73,906	75,388	76,031	76,925	77,442	77,246	77,982	78,408	79,623
Generation (GWH)																						
	JB12 GC	3,754	0	0	0	1,501	1,236	681	456	584	327	449	213	160	3	0	0	0	138	0	0	0

11	Total System Cost	23,154	1,236	1,226	1,278	1,453	1,513	1,788	1,641	1,860	1,888	2,112	2,627	2,779	3,090	3,212	3,305	3,416	3,761	4,068	4,019	4,475
	Fixed	18,959	500	542	578	881	1,228	1,666	1,561	1,822	1,867	2,181	2,312	2,478	2,834	2,798	2,802	2,841	3,225	3,573	3,477	3,924
	Variable	4,382	736	684	700	572	313	151	109	68	50	(40)	344	330	286	373	533	605	566	525	572	581
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	23,350		196																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	16,231	7,158	4,782	4,092	161	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	269,101	19,306	20,147	19,970	20,096	17,236	15,420	16,361	13,056	11,440	9,226	9,526	9,255	11,349	12,370	14,058	15,231	12,075	8,090	8,226	6,661
	DSM	147,172	2,454	2,956	3,449	3,991	4,463	4,942	5,510	6,112	6,731	7,359	7,908	8,409	8,828	9,289	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,356	1,440	1,684	2,592	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,169	5,736	5,611	5,382	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	240,715	13,830	15,949	16,757	16,965	14,991	13,426	12,904	12,693	13,079	12,957	12,366	12,332	8,882	8,430	7,284	7,047	9,301	10,228	10,291	11,004
	Solar	205,986	1,223	1,271	1,467	5,635	6,760	8,410	8,385	8,664	8,753	10,089	11,246	11,223	14,291	14,273	14,253	14,229	16,400	16,397	16,372	16,645
	Wind	362,583	9,187	9,250	9,681	10,042	15,843	18,269	18,267	18,382	18,345	20,151	20,152	21,681	21,579	21,607	21,601	21,720	21,647	21,654	21,650	21,875
	Other System	108,433	4,020	4,184	3,645	3,552	3,445	3,184	3,132	5,945	5,903	5,758	5,725	5,760	5,769	5,700	5,670	5,671	5,719	8,222	8,238	9,190
	Total	1,455,748	64,354	65,835	67,036	68,571	70,234	70,887	71,507	71,746	70,860	71,606	72,512	74,017	75,537	76,200	77,074	77,642	77,144	77,091	77,507	78,386

11	Total System Cost	28,807	1,324	1,394	1,446	1,462	2,164	2,359	2,266	2,443	2,502	2,698	3,249	3,446	3,750	3,980	4,168	4,416	4,797	5,131	5,019	5,509
	Fixed	18,298	503	558	585	691	1,089	1,526	1,420	1,683	1,725	2,039	2,246	2,411	2,744	2,707	2,711	2,749	3,164	3,886	3,661	4,110
	Variable	10,697	821	836	861	771	1,104	861	875	789	806	689	1,033	1,065	1,036	1,232	1,487	1,697	1,663	1,275	1,388	1,429
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	29,308		501																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	20,814	7,279	4,902	5,126	639	432	154	187	253	135	48	213	150	151	270	222	296	358	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	226,056	24,948	26,322	26,175	28,375	18,162	15,526	15,223	12,787	10,542	7,524	6,281	5,902	5,472	5,025	4,672	4,971	4,380	1,440	1,314	1,015
	DSM	146,998	2,413	2,908	3,365	3,980	4,484	4,931	5,500	6,115	6,732	7,359	7,909	8,411	8,829	9,290	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,363	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	221,263	9,517	10,511	11,061	10,276	12,353	11,480	11,908	11,284	12,164	12,827	12,180	12,054	10,650	10,935	11,256	11,493	10,814	9,462	9,718	9,321
	Solar	188,589	1,223	1,271	1,467	3,787	4,993	6,573	6,564	6,844	6,932	8,266	10,554	10,529	13,603	13,584	13,560	13,535	16,289	16,264	16,239	16,513
	Wind	362,853	9,162	9,209	9,686	9,989	15,878	18,300	18,304	18,393	18,345	20,176	20,183	21,718	21,617	21,636	21,646	21,752	21,662	21,661	21,661	21,874
	Other System	114,063	3,683	3,651	3,161	3,087	2,958	2,980	2,965	5,790	5,802	5,756	5,722	5,759	5,766	5,720	5,729	5,723	5,746	11,061	11,082	11,922
	Total	1,386,170	65,402	66,071	68,023	68,262	66,719	67,179	67,599	68,362	67,259	68,021	68,631	69,880	70,926	70,990	71,294	71,514	71,251	72,387	72,744	73,656
Generation (GWH)																						
	JB12 GC	1,597	0	0	0	360	298	154	187	253	135	48	213	150	151	270	222	296	358	0	0	0

11	Total System Cost	29,226	1,321	1,381	1,437	1,586	2,211	2,411	2,318	2,487	2,540	2,738	3,282	3,476	3,807	4,041	4,230	4,469	4,868	5,051	5,112	5,637
	Fixed	18,959	500	542	578	881	1,228	1,666	1,561	1,822	1,867	2,181	2,312	2,478	2,834	2,798	2,802	2,841	3,225	3,573	3,477	3,924
	Variable	10,454	821	839	860	705	1,012	774	786	695	702	586	999	1,027	1,002	1,202	1,458	1,658	1,673	1,508	1,665	1,743
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	29,712		487																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	17,938	7,264	5,293	5,022	277	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	220,966	24,973	26,003	26,278	27,924	17,482	14,671	14,279	12,158	9,758	6,536	6,075	5,710	5,282	4,932	4,509	4,726	4,324	2,131	1,775	1,439
	DSM	146,867	2,413	2,910	3,369	3,958	4,451	4,905	5,473	6,091	6,731	7,359	7,908	8,409	8,828	9,289	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,363	1,441	1,685	2,597	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	220,686	9,499	10,508	11,088	9,924	12,185	11,256	11,694	10,803	11,643	12,384	12,094	11,874	10,345	10,656	10,981	11,278	10,809	10,560	10,768	10,338
	Solar	205,721	1,223	1,271	1,467	5,576	6,754	8,333	8,317	8,608	8,755	10,090	11,246	11,221	14,292	14,275	14,252	14,228	16,400	16,397	16,372	16,644
	Wind	362,832	9,162	9,201	9,692	9,998	15,885	18,301	18,305	18,388	18,345	20,173	20,180	21,711	21,610	21,629	21,642	21,751	21,662	21,661	21,661	21,875
	Other System	105,893	3,681	3,649	3,162	3,059	2,951	2,962	2,965	5,805	5,798	5,756	5,724	5,759	5,767	5,734	5,736	5,725	5,771	8,291	8,354	9,244
	Total	1,386,438	65,391	66,132	68,059	68,846	67,246	67,664	67,982	68,749	67,639	68,363	68,816	70,042	70,963	71,046	71,328	71,452	70,969	71,540	71,660	72,551

11	Total System Cost	39,667	3,374	3,529	3,582	3,414	3,187	3,134	3,076	3,122	3,143	3,267	3,718	3,854	4,040	4,232	4,393	4,661	4,994	5,312	5,218	5,698
	Fixed	18,298	503	558	585	691	1,089	1,526	1,420	1,683	1,725	2,039	2,246	2,411	2,744	2,707	2,711	2,749	3,164	3,886	3,661	4,110
	Variable	21,556	2,871	2,970	2,996	2,723	2,127	1,637	1,685	1,468	1,447	1,258	1,502	1,472	1,326	1,484	1,713	1,942	1,860	1,456	1,587	1,618
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	40,693		1027																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	35,165	3,254	2,517	1,932	3,691	3,602	2,596	2,557	1,745	1,836	1,631	1,501	1,294	1,104	1,190	1,301	1,702	1,712	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	53,398	10,650	10,468	10,102	6,857	3,570	1,815	1,969	1,452	1,263	745	493	394	279	361	471	596	589	377	361	586
	DSM	147,065	2,447	2,947	3,433	3,982	4,456	4,917	5,482	6,100	6,731	7,359	7,909	8,411	8,828	9,291	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,028
	LT Contracts	32,375	1,445	1,689	2,601	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	262,036	14,480	16,231	16,732	16,762	15,177	14,299	14,580	13,849	13,917	13,286	12,764	12,847	11,640	11,784	11,909	12,039	11,334	9,321	9,623	9,462
	Solar	188,262	1,223	1,271	1,467	3,774	4,903	6,498	6,467	6,796	6,931	8,266	10,554	10,529	13,601	13,581	13,560	13,535	16,289	16,264	16,239	16,513
	Wind	363,594	9,370	9,388	9,843	10,154	15,897	18,310	18,309	18,385	18,345	20,177	20,184	21,719	21,618	21,638	21,647	21,752	21,662	21,660	21,661	21,874
	Other System	119,330	4,407	4,602	4,198	3,705	3,563	3,321	3,296	6,001	5,951	5,758	5,725	5,762	5,769	5,723	5,727	5,728	5,745	11,151	11,237	11,961
	Total	1,274,397	53,013	54,724	55,692	57,056	58,626	58,990	59,607	61,224	61,583	63,288	64,719	66,311	67,680	68,099	68,823	69,096	69,333	71,273	71,852	73,408
Generation (GWH)																						
	JB12 GC	15,467	0	0	0	3,688	3,579	2,596	2,557	1,745	1,836	1,631	1,501	1,294	1,104	1,190	1,301	1,702	1,712	0	0	0

11	Total System Cost	40,019	3,371	3,518	3,588	3,475	3,204	3,154	3,092	3,122	3,145	3,272	3,760	3,891	4,096	4,291	4,454	4,735	5,193	5,327	5,366	5,815
	Fixed	18,959	500	542	578	881	1,228	1,666	1,561	1,822	1,867	2,181	2,312	2,478	2,834	2,798	2,802	2,841	3,225	3,573	3,477	3,924
	Variable	21,248	2,871	2,976	3,010	2,595	2,005	1,517	1,560	1,329	1,308	1,120	1,477	1,443	1,292	1,452	1,682	1,924	1,998	1,784	1,919	1,921
	Adjustments	(187)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	41	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
12	Risk Adjusted PVRR	41,028		1009																		
Generation (GWH)																						
	Retired Coal	7,757	3,289	2,548	1,892	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EOL Coal	66,003	10,633	10,443	10,064	8,370	4,926	2,607	2,775	1,942	1,870	1,413	1,241	1,076	955	1,034	1,199	1,651	1,393	808	761	842
	DSM	146,968	2,447	2,947	3,429	3,974	4,447	4,890	5,457	6,081	6,731	7,359	7,907	8,410	8,828	9,290	9,733	9,986	10,423	11,033	11,570	12,027
	LT Contracts	32,375	1,445	1,689	2,601	3,063	2,434	2,264	2,229	2,213	2,149	1,656	1,204	1,185	1,172	1,160	1,145	1,132	925	914	904	891
	QFs	73,171	5,736	5,611	5,384	5,067	5,024	4,970	4,719	4,682	4,460	4,410	4,384	4,172	3,667	3,371	3,330	2,627	655	552	256	94
	Gas	263,280	14,480	16,206	16,716	16,913	15,285	14,219	14,468	13,582	13,632	12,897	12,747	12,744	11,402	11,559	11,686	11,854	11,332	10,414	10,667	10,475
	Solar	205,470	1,223	1,271	1,467	5,583	6,694	8,267	8,237	8,560	8,755	10,089	11,245	11,220	14,292	14,273	14,252	14,227	16,400	16,397	16,372	16,644
	Wind	363,528	9,370	9,388	9,842	10,153	15,894	18,300	18,297	18,380	18,345	20,173	20,181	21,713	21,610	21,630	21,641	21,751	21,662	21,661	21,661	21,875
	Other System	113,015	4,397	4,600	4,214	3,921	3,819	3,595	3,565	6,102	6,112	5,758	5,725	5,761	5,768	5,719	5,719	5,722	6,080	8,538	8,573	9,326
	Total	1,271,567	53,021	54,704	55,610	57,046	58,548	59,112	59,747	61,542	62,053	63,755	64,636	66,282	67,695	68,036	68,705	68,950	68,870	70,317	70,764	72,174

REDACTED

Docket No. UE 433

Exhibit PAC/902

Witness: Thomas R. Burns

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF OREGON**

PACIFICORP

REDACTED

Exhibit Accompanying Direct Testimony of Thomas R. Burns

Rock Creek I Analysis

February 2024

Docket No. UE 433
Exhibit PAC/903
Witness: Thomas R. Burns

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF OREGON**

PACIFICORP

Exhibit Accompanying Direct Testimony of Thomas R. Burns

Rock River I Analysis

February 2024

Table 7 Rock River 1 110%PTC

	PVRR(d) Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$million)	Nom. Lev. Net Benefit (\$/MWh of Incremental Energy)
High Natural Gas, High CO ₂	(\$91.69)	(\$43/MWh)
Medium Natural Gas, Medium CO ₂	(\$54.09)	(\$25/MWh)
Low Natural Gas, No CO ₂	(\$15.12)	(\$7/MWh)
Medium Natural Gas, SCGHG	(\$167.35)	(\$78/MWh)

Table 1 Rock River 1 60%PTC

	PVRR(d) Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$million)	Nom. Lev. Net Benefit (\$/MWh of Incremental Energy)
High Natural Gas, High CO ₂	(\$67.76)	(\$31/MWh)
Medium Natural Gas, Medium CO ₂	(\$30.15)	(\$14/MWh)
Low Natural Gas, No CO ₂	\$23.12	\$11/MWh
Medium Natural Gas, SCGHG	(\$143.42)	(\$67/MWh)

Table 1 Rock River 1 110% vs 60%PTC

	PVRR(d) Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$million)	Nom. Lev. Net Benefit (\$/MWh of Incremental Energy)
High Natural Gas, High CO ₂	(\$23.94)	(\$11/MWh)
Medium Natural Gas, Medium CO ₂	(\$23.94)	(\$11/MWh)
Low Natural Gas, No CO ₂	(\$38.24)	(\$18/MWh)
Medium Natural Gas, SCGHG	(\$23.94)	(\$11/MWh)

System (Benefit)/Cost (\$ million)

(42)	MN '32-'40 Extrap.	(1) X (40)	(\$219.6)	(\$4.5)	(\$19.4)	(\$20.3)	(\$21.6)	(\$17.4)	(\$18.9)	(\$21.5)	(\$20.2)	(\$19.7)	(\$19.1)	(\$19.8)	(\$20.2)	(\$21.8)	(\$23.2)	(\$23.1)	(\$21.7)	(\$22.8)	(\$23.6)	(\$24.1)	(\$24.6)	(\$25.2)	(\$25.7)	(\$26.2)	(\$26.8)	(\$27.5)	(\$27.9)	(\$28.5)	(\$29.2)	(\$29.9)	(\$28.7)	(\$17.9)
(43)	MN '38-'40 Extrap.	(1) X (41)	(\$219.4)	(\$4.5)	(\$19.4)	(\$20.3)	(\$21.6)	(\$17.4)	(\$18.9)	(\$21.5)	(\$20.2)	(\$19.7)	(\$19.1)	(\$19.8)	(\$20.2)	(\$21.8)	(\$23.2)	(\$23.1)	(\$21.7)	(\$22.8)	(\$23.5)	(\$24.0)	(\$24.5)	(\$25.2)	(\$25.6)	(\$26.2)	(\$26.7)	(\$27.4)	(\$27.9)	(\$28.5)	(\$29.1)	(\$29.8)	(\$28.6)	(\$17.8)

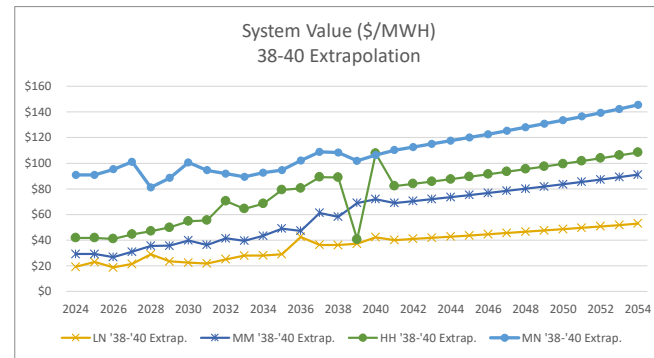
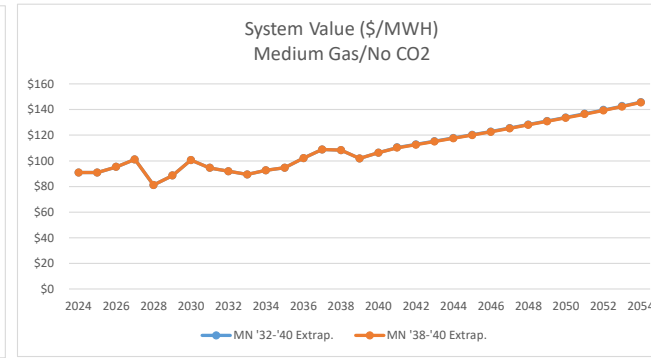
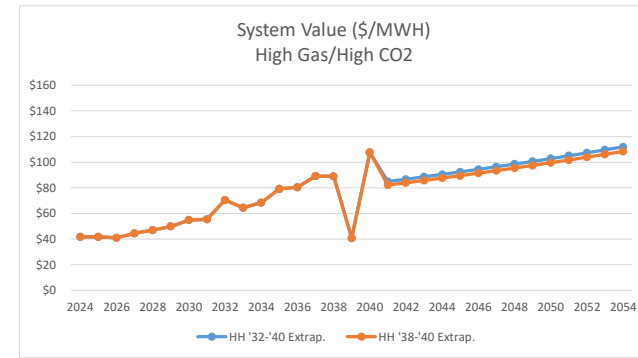
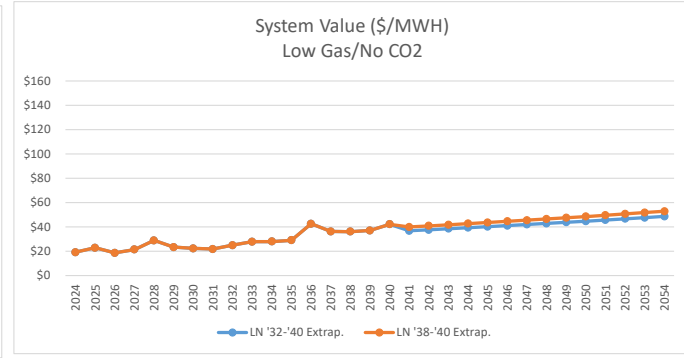
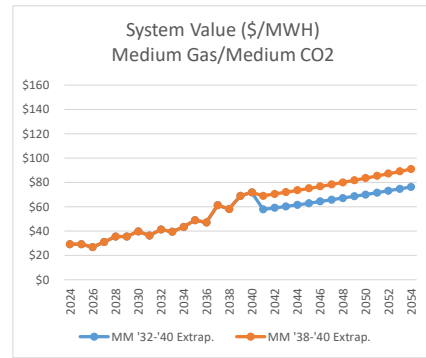
Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$ million)

(44)	MN '32-'40 Extrap.	(2) + (42)	(\$167.5)	(\$4.1)	(\$15.0)	(\$16.7)	(\$18.6)	(\$14.6)	(\$17.1)	(\$20.0)	(\$19.4)	(\$19.4)	(\$19.0)	(\$17.8)	(\$10.2)	(\$12.0)	(\$13.4)	(\$13.4)	(\$12.1)	(\$13.3)	(\$14.1)	(\$14.7)	(\$15.3)	(\$16.0)	(\$16.5)	(\$17.0)	(\$17.6)	(\$18.3)	(\$18.7)	(\$19.2)	(\$19.7)	(\$20.2)	(\$18.9)	(\$28.6)
(45)	MN '38-'40 Extrap.	(2) + (43)	(\$167.4)	(\$4.1)	(\$15.0)	(\$16.7)	(\$18.6)	(\$14.6)	(\$17.1)	(\$20.0)	(\$19.4)	(\$19.4)	(\$19.0)	(\$17.8)	(\$10.2)	(\$12.0)	(\$13.4)	(\$13.4)	(\$12.1)	(\$13.3)	(\$14.1)	(\$14.7)	(\$15.2)	(\$15.9)	(\$16.4)	(\$17.0)	(\$17.6)	(\$18.2)	(\$18.7)	(\$19.2)	(\$19.6)	(\$20.1)	(\$18.9)	(\$28.5)

Net (Benefit)/Cost (\$/MWh)

(46)	MN '32-'40 Extrap.	(44) / (1)	(\$77.80)	(\$82.23)	(\$70.44)	(\$78.11)	(\$87.07)	(\$68.30)	(\$80.38)	(\$93.76)	(\$91.01)	(\$90.72)	(\$89.29)	(\$83.53)	(\$47.91)	(\$55.85)	(\$63.00)	(\$62.85)	(\$56.75)	(\$61.95)	(\$66.25)	(\$68.94)	(\$71.65)	(\$74.54)	(\$77.11)	(\$79.84)	(\$82.54)	(\$85.36)	(\$87.75)	(\$90.12)	(\$92.11)	(\$94.22)	(\$94.16)	(\$232.86)
(47)	MN '38-'40 Extrap.	(45) / (1)	(\$77.74)	(\$82.23)	(\$70.44)	(\$78.11)	(\$87.07)	(\$68.30)	(\$80.38)	(\$93.76)	(\$91.01)	(\$90.72)	(\$89.29)	(\$83.53)	(\$47.91)	(\$55.85)	(\$63.00)	(\$62.85)	(\$56.75)	(\$61.95)	(\$66.02)	(\$68.70)	(\$71.41)	(\$74.29)	(\$76.86)	(\$79.58)	(\$82.27)	(\$85.08)	(\$87.48)	(\$89.83)	(\$91.82)	(\$93.93)	(\$93.86)	(\$232.55)

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054
\$29.20	\$29.20	\$26.75	\$30.97	\$35.62	\$35.65	\$39.72	\$36.37	\$41.40	\$39.58	\$43.38	\$48.97	\$47.20	\$61.26	\$58.27	\$68.92	\$71.94	\$57.87	\$59.12	\$60.39	\$61.69	\$63.02	\$64.38	\$65.77	\$67.18	\$68.63	\$70.11	\$71.62	\$73.16	\$74.74	\$76.35
\$29.20	\$29.20	\$26.75	\$30.97	\$35.62	\$35.65	\$39.72	\$36.37	\$41.40	\$39.58	\$43.38	\$48.97	\$47.20	\$61.26	\$58.27	\$68.92	\$71.94	\$69.01	\$70.49	\$72.01	\$73.56	\$75.15	\$76.77	\$78.42	\$80.11	\$81.84	\$83.60	\$85.40	\$87.25	\$89.13	\$91.05
\$19.20	\$22.93	\$18.71	\$21.47	\$28.93	\$23.49	\$22.49	\$21.91	\$25.13	\$27.92	\$28.05	\$29.11	\$42.62	\$36.33	\$36.22	\$37.15	\$42.30	\$36.98	\$37.78	\$38.59	\$39.42	\$40.27	\$41.14	\$42.03	\$42.93	\$43.86	\$44.80	\$45.77	\$46.75	\$47.76	\$48.79
\$19.20	\$22.93	\$18.71	\$21.47	\$28.93	\$23.49	\$22.49	\$21.91	\$25.13	\$27.92	\$28.05	\$29.11	\$42.62	\$36.33	\$36.22	\$37.15	\$42.30	\$40.13	\$40.99	\$41.88	\$42.78	\$43.70	\$44.64	\$45.60	\$46.59	\$47.59	\$48.62	\$49.66	\$50.73	\$51.83	\$52.94
\$41.80	\$41.80	\$41.07	\$44.47	\$47.08	\$49.91	\$54.85	\$55.47	\$70.40	\$64.43	\$68.56	\$79.20	\$80.43	\$89.26	\$88.91	\$40.67	\$107.64	\$84.84	\$86.67	\$88.54	\$90.45	\$92.40	\$94.39	\$96.42	\$98.50	\$100.62	\$102.79	\$105.01	\$107.27	\$109.58	\$111.94
\$41.80	\$41.80	\$41.07	\$44.47	\$47.08	\$49.91	\$54.85	\$55.47	\$70.40	\$64.43	\$68.56	\$79.20	\$80.43	\$89.26	\$88.91	\$40.67	\$107.64	\$82.18	\$83.95	\$85.76	\$87.61	\$89.49	\$91.42	\$93.39	\$95.41	\$97.46	\$99.56	\$101.71	\$103.90	\$106.14	\$108.43
\$90.80	\$90.80	\$95.25	\$101.03	\$81.04	\$88.52	\$100.64	\$94.48	\$91.92	\$89.39	\$92.67	\$94.66	\$102.02	\$108.84	\$108.30	\$101.83	\$106.34	\$110.45	\$112.84	\$115.27	\$117.75	\$120.29	\$122.88	\$125.53	\$128.23	\$131.00	\$133.82	\$136.70	\$139.65	\$142.66	\$145.73
\$90.80	\$90.80	\$95.25	\$101.03	\$81.04	\$88.52	\$100.64	\$94.48	\$91.92	\$89.39	\$92.67	\$94.66	\$102.02	\$108.84	\$108.30	\$101.83	\$106.34	\$110.22	\$112.60	\$115.02	\$117.50	\$120.03	\$122.62	\$125.26	\$127.96	\$130.72	\$133.54	\$136.41	\$139.35	\$142.36	\$145.42



MM

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
		\$0	(\$1)	(\$2)	(\$2)	(\$4)	(\$5)	(\$6)	(\$7)	(\$7)	(\$9)	(\$8)	(\$7)	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$5)	(\$6)

Figure 2 Total-System Change in Annual Revenue Requirement Due to the Transmission Projects (\$ million)

