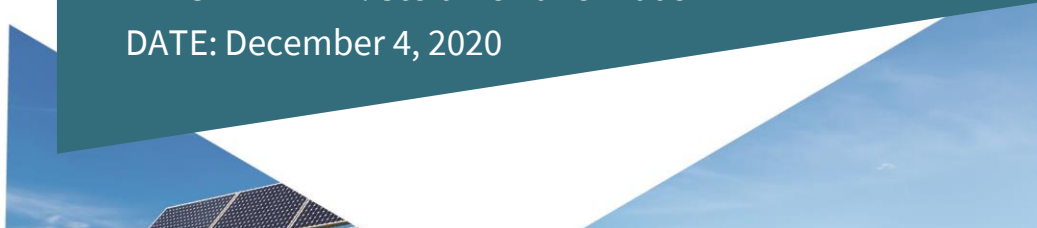




Integrated Resource Plan Results

PRESENTED BY: Stefanie Tanenhaus

DATE: December 4, 2020



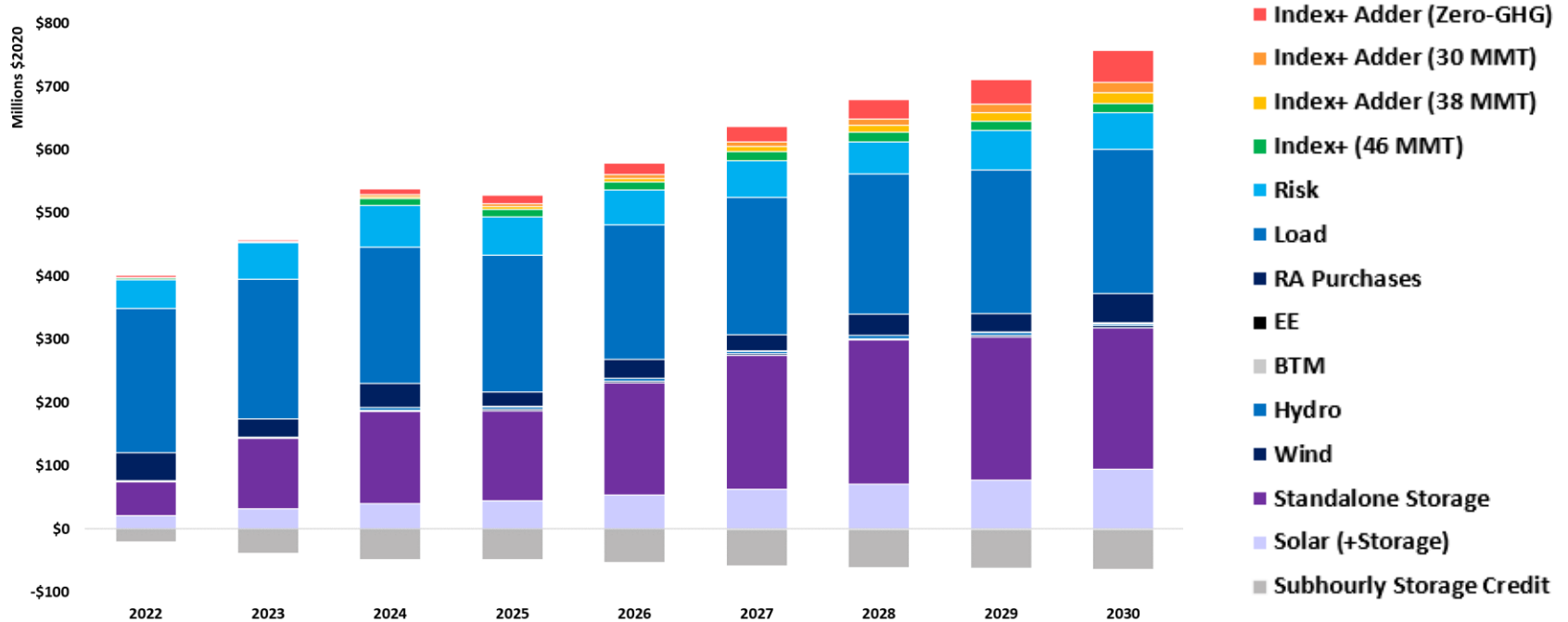
Summary of Scenario Results

Key Evaluation Metrics	Scenario 1A: EBCE 46 MMT i.e. 1.22 MMT	Scenario 2A: EBCE 38 MMT i.e. 0.98 MMT	Scenario 3: EBCE 30 MMT i.e. 0.73 MMT	Scenario 4: EBCE net 0 MMT
Carbon Free (by 2030)	64%	72%	80%	100%
Affordability (2030 cost in 2020\$)	\$608 MM (2020\$)	+3% (+\$17 MM)	+6% (+\$34 MM)	+14% (+\$85 MM)
Resource Mix (2030) (incl. New build vs existing)	1.2 GW new RE PPAs (includes 100 MW BTM S+S) 1.5 GW/ 6 GWh new energy storage 100 MW existing NW hydro			
Risk Mgmt: Short-term vs Long-term Contracts	62% long-term in 2030 (~50% by 2025; ~55% avg. 2021-2030), remaining short-term			
Reliability	~70% of RA need met by long-term portfolio			

APPENDIX

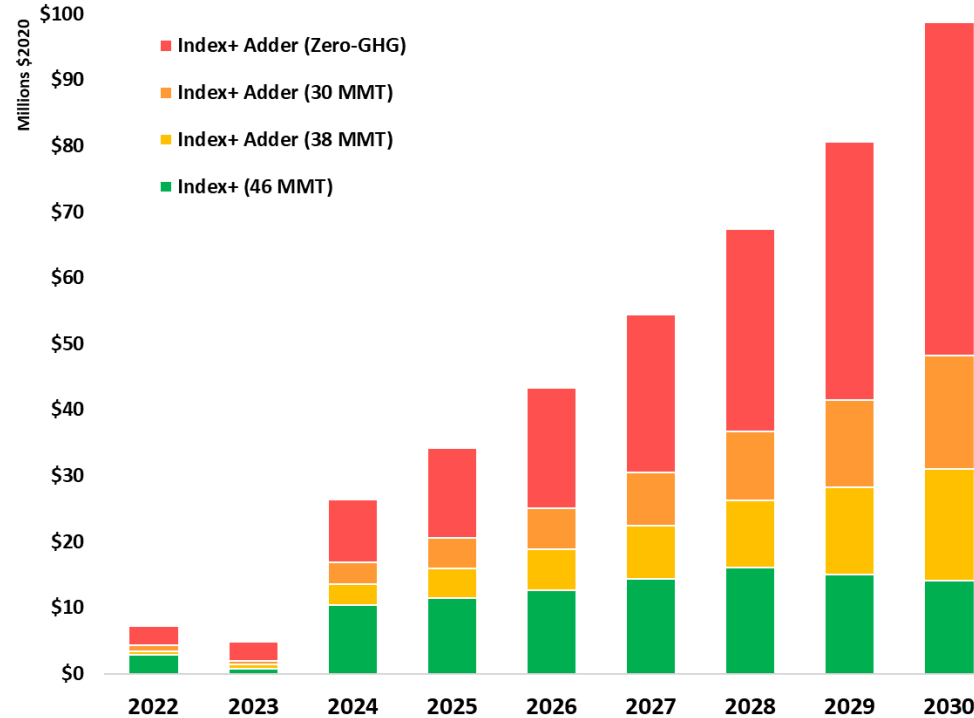


Total Portfolio Costs



GHG Trajectory Cost Comparison

- Incremental short-term clean energy procurement costs increase as GHG target becomes more stringent
- Assumes maximum short-term carbon free purchases of 10% of load, remaining short-term RPS purchases

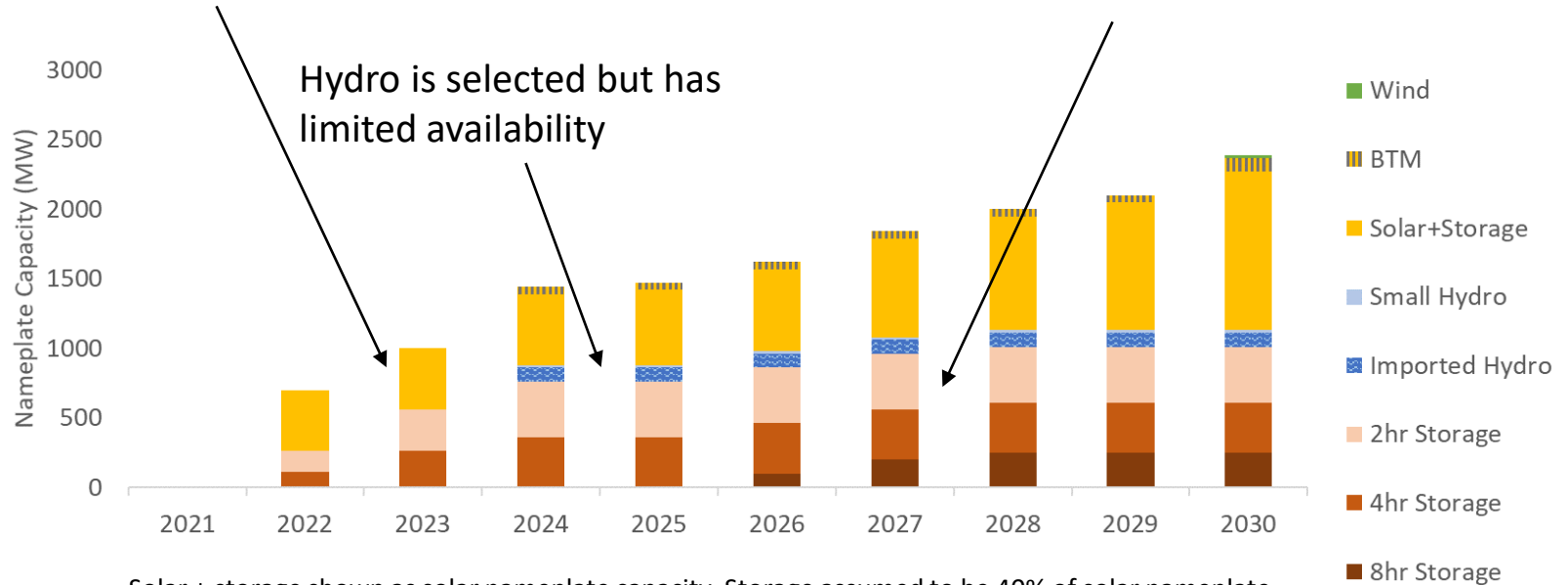


Preliminary

Resource Build (new)

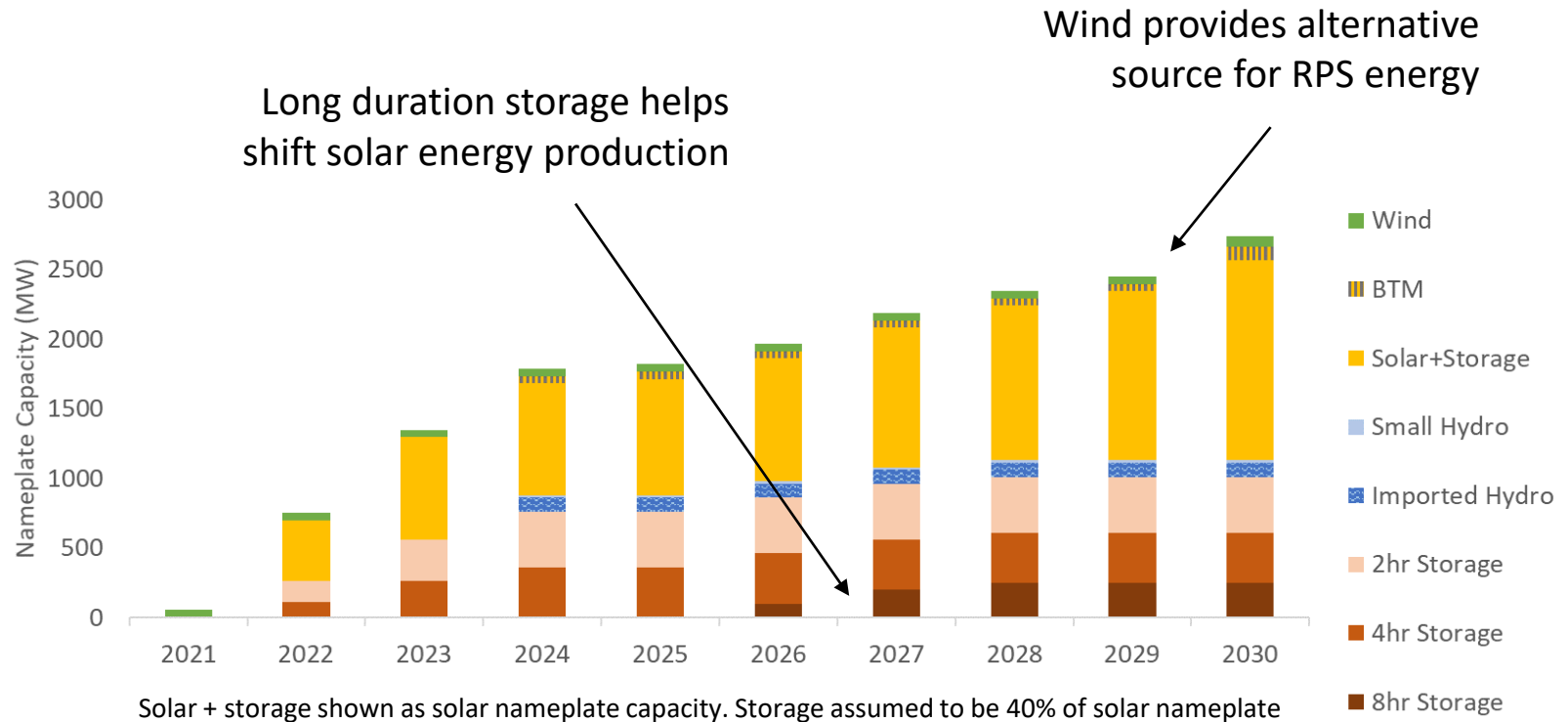
Solar + storage provides economical energy paired with RA value

Standalone storage provides RA and energy arbitrage value



Solar + storage shown as solar nameplate capacity. Storage assumed to be 40% of solar nameplate

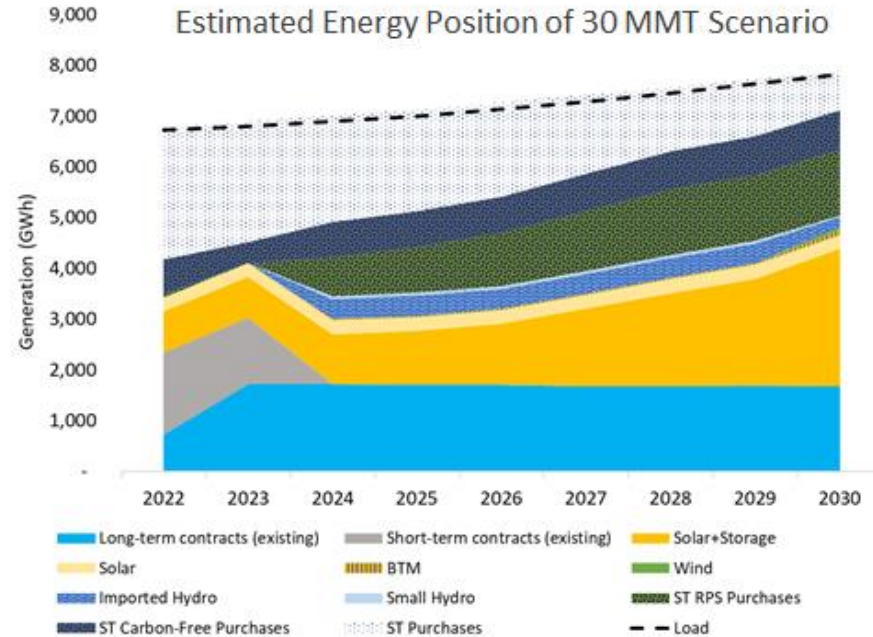
Resource Build (total)



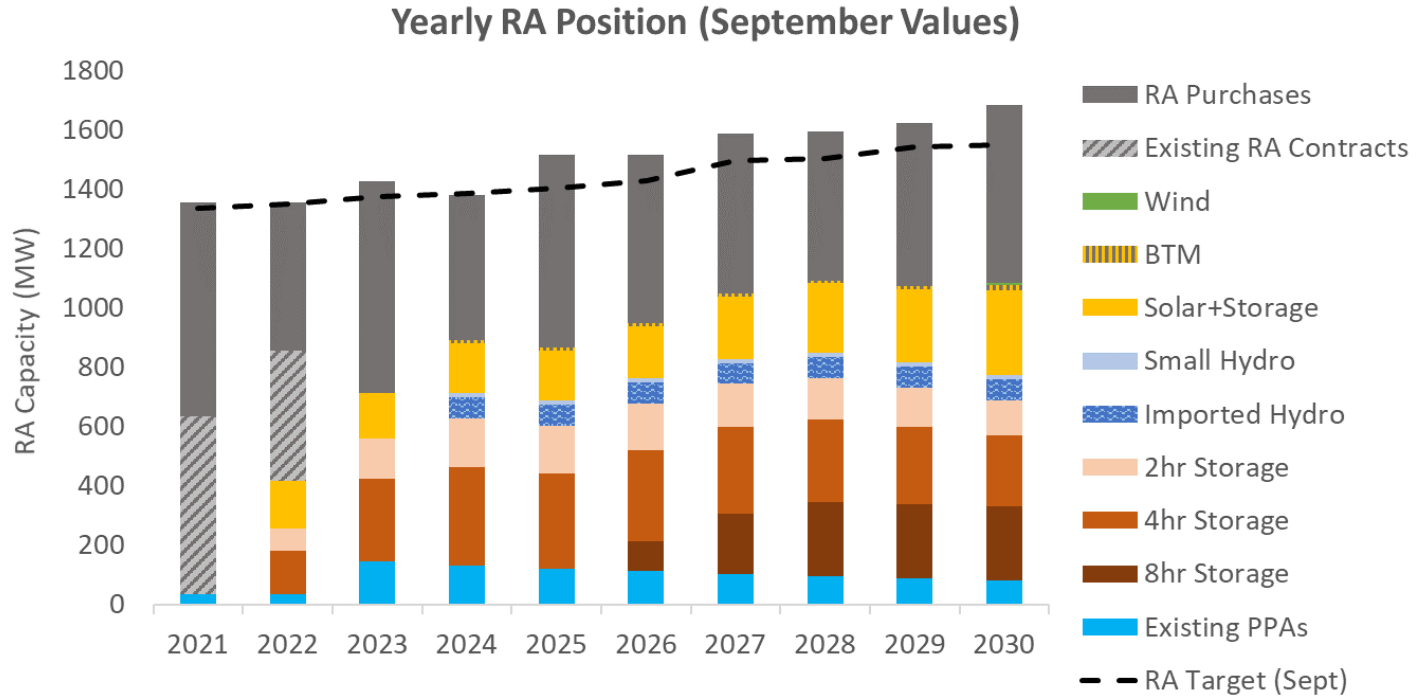
Solar + storage shown as solar nameplate capacity. Storage assumed to be 40% of solar nameplate

Energy Position

- Existing resources and solar + storage provide majority of long-term PPA energy
 - Long-term PPA energy sufficient to exceed RPS requirement in each year
- Short-term purchases are illustrative
 - Short-term carbon-free purchases fill remaining emissions requirements, up to 10% of load
 - Short-term RPS purchases fill remaining emissions requirements
 - Short-term brown purchases fill remaining need



RA Position



Preliminary