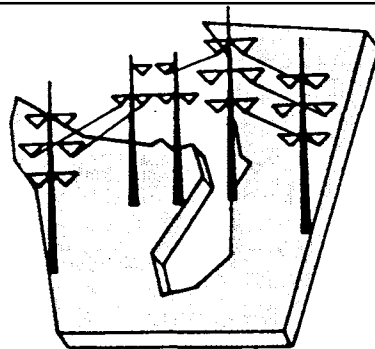
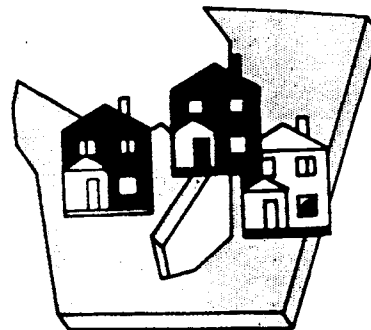


# Puget Sound Area Electric Reliability Plan

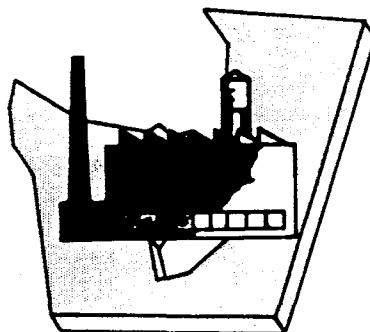
## Economic and Technical Evaluation Appendix C



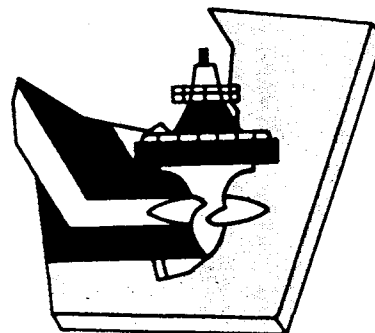
**Transmission Reinforcement**



**Conservation and  
Load Management**



**Load Curtailment**



**Local Generation**



## 1 Introduction

In this appendix, the study framework and evaluation system for economic and technical factors are explained. This material documents the analysis performed for Section 4.8 of the EIS. Coupled with the environmental analysis, the evaluation factors described below will be used to judge the relative merits of our four alternatives.

### 1.1 Study Framework

The evaluation factors include measures of economic impacts, risk, and social responsibility. For simplicity, this study assumes that the Puget Sound area is served by a single utility. Therefore, no distinction is made between private and public utilities or load served by BPA and load served by utility-owned generation. In addition, where appropriate, costs incurred by consumers are included as well as utility costs.

This study has two relevant time periods. First is the decision period, which extends from 1994 through 2003. It is during these ten years that utilities must take actions to meet peak loads in each year. The analysis continues beyond 2003 through 2010 in order to adequately capture the costs and benefits of actions taken through 2003. This longer study period is needed because not all costs and benefits occur equally in all years.

Where appropriate, a 5% inflation rate and 3% real discount rate are used.

As described in Section 3, local generation developed to meet energy needs is not included in the alternatives.

### 1.2 Evaluation Factors

Six evaluation factors are used in this study to characterize each alternative that solves the peak load problem in the Puget Sound area.

- Net Present Value
- Sensitivity to Load Growth
- Near Term Revenue Requirements
- Long Term Revenue Requirements
- Deliverability
- Reliability

The first five of these evaluation factors have been applied by utilities in the region for various resource planning exercises and have received public review during those processes. The last factor is new for this project and specifically addresses the issue of power system reliability. Section 2 explains the methods used for each evaluation factor.

### 1.3 Assembling Alternatives

Because of the nature of the problem in Puget Sound area and the characteristics of the individual measures, it is unlikely that any one measure alone will provide a satisfactory solution. For example, a transmission line might completely solve the problem, but it will take six or more years to site and build. On the other hand, conservation programs can be implemented quickly, deferring the need for a major new facility. Therefore we combine measures to take advantage of their individual strengths. Each alternative presented in the EIS has been assembled to meet the Reliability Criteria under the medium economic load growth. The process is described in Section 3.

## 2 Evaluation Factors

### 2.1 Net Present Value

This factor analyzes the quantifiable costs and benefits of the measures in each alternative to calculate the net present value (NPV). Net present value is a type of analysis that expresses costs and benefits occurring over a period of time as a single number or value. For this study costs and benefits are analyzed over the study period, 1994 to 2010. This calculation takes a societal perspective including costs and benefits to BPA, utilities and consumers.

The costs for this calculation include the costs to build, operate and maintain (O&M) the measures in each alternative. The value of any power produced or saved by an alternative is included as a benefit since this power allows utilities to avoid purchasing other resources to meet power system needs. The analysis is done in real terms, without inflation and all numbers are reported in 1990 dollars.

The NPVs were calculated using a LOTUS 123 spreadsheet. The spreadsheet is divided into five sections, Section 1 which is for inputs, Sections 2-4 which perform the calculations and Section 5 which summarizes the output. The spreadsheet for Alternative 1 has the sections labeled for reference.

**SECTION 1** is where the characteristics of the measures are defined that will be used to calculate the NPV of the alternative. The first input required is the name of the alternative. The rest of input requirements are described below starting with the far left column:

**Selection Variable** - Allows user to select a measure for the alternative (1=yes 0=no).

**Measure** - Name of Measure.

**Total Fixed Cost** - Capital costs and NPV of fixed O&M for the resource life in 1990 \$/kw.

**Resource Life** - Expected life of the resource in years.

- Fixed Cost Esc** - Percentage above inflation that fixed costs escalate over time.
- Variable Cost Esc** - Percentage above inflation that variable costs escalate over time.
- Energy:Cap Ratio** - Average firm energy produced as a percent of peak capacity.
- Nov-Feb Power** - Percent of energy produced November-February. Used to determine seasonality.

The remaining columns of section one are for the input of the incremental peak megawatts of each measure in the alternative. The on-line year assumes that measures are installed in time to meet that years winter peak. On-line year 1994 means that measures must be installed before November 1, 1994 and are available for the 1994-1995 winter. For the evaluation the MW represent the normal cold weather peak. Since northwest energy planners are more accustomed to planning for average megawatts working in peak megawatts may take some mental adjustment.

The real discount rate is section one's final input. For this analysis a 3 percent rate is used. Sections 2-5 take the inputs of Section 1 and calculate the alternative's NPV.

**SECTION 2** describes the alternative. It also calculates the levelized fixed costs and the capacity situation after the measures are implemented. The levelized fixed cost is calculated by amortizing the input total capital cost/kw over the resource life using the 3% real discount rate. The variable cost and incremental megawatts are copied from Section 1 but in Section 2 only the measures selected in the alternative are shown.

The final two rows examine the capacity situation in the Puget Sound Area. The deficit line shows the forecast capacity deficit with medium load growth and no action. The last line shows the capacity surplus or deficit as the expected resources described in Section 3 and the measures in the alternative come on-line.

**SECTION 3** calculates the costs associated with each alternative. This section aggregates the costs and MW from Section 2. The levelized fixed costs of the measures and the variable costs of operation are multiplied by the incremental MW and added together for each measure in each year. Fixed and variable escalation are included if applicable. The levelized fixed and O&M costs from previously added MW as well as incremental MW are included in each calculation. If a measure wears out before the end of the study period it is replaced.

The matrix of costs are then summed to get the totals for each year for the alternative. Using the real discount rate these total are then brought back to 1990 dollars and summed to give the present value of costs.

**SECTION 4** begins on sheet two of the table, and calculates the power benefits associated with the alternative. Within Section 4 are three subsections: marginal cost, cumulative aMW and benefit calculations.

Some of the measures acquired for Puget Sound reliability also produce or save power. This allows the region to avoid acquiring the power from another source. BPA's 1990

long run incremental cost for medium load growth is used to value this power. This analysis took the marginal cost stream and applied weighting factors which represent the seasonality of the value of power. Power produced or saved in the winter is worth more than summer power.

The cumulative aMW subsection simply multiplies the matrix of incremental megawatts in Section 2 by the energy/capacity ratio, keeping track of cumulative MW. This yields a matrix in units more familiar to energy planners in the northwest, average megawatts.

The benefit calculation multiplies the cumulative matrix by the marginal cost, yielding a yearly total benefit for each measure. The benefits are then summed and present valued to 1990 dollars in the same way as costs.

**SECTION 5** summarizes the costs and benefits that are calculated in the rest of the spreadsheet. The first row shows the cumulative present values of the alternative in each year. Positive numbers indicate benefits outweighing costs and negative numbers indicate greater costs. The last three rows summarize the present value of the alternatives.

The following table summarizes the NPV for the alternatives. Alternative 2 has benefits which far exceed their costs. The detailed spreadsheets used to calculate the NPVs are in Tables 2.1-1 through 2.1-4.

**NPV of Alternatives**  
**Millions 1990\$**

Alternative 1	+ 67
Alternative 2	+105
Alternative 3	-128
Alternative 4	+ 40

## 2.2 Sensitivity to Load Growth

The Alternative Strategies are constructed to meet medium load growth. However, if loads take off at a lower or higher rate than anticipated, utilities will need to adjust their actions accordingly. This decision factor looks at the economic consequences of being wrong. Load growth scenarios (low, medium, and high) are depicted in Figure 1-2 of the EIS and are described in more detail in Appendix A, Chapter II.

This analysis assumes that the change in growth begins in 1994 and utilities begin to take actions in 1998. Using 1998 allows time for collection of load growth information so that utilities are convinced that the growth they are experiencing is more than an aberration. The analysis uses the same framework as the NPV analysis except that the deficits and the value of the power to the system change.

For low load growth conservation, load management and fuel switching programs are stopped in 1999. Some pre-1998 load management and conservation is self-limiting due

to lower load growth. Within the four alternatives peaking CTs are the only other measures that can be delayed or stopped after 1998 so alternative 4 has less CTs with low growth. Expected resources also decrease, to 300 MW since energy deficits decrease under low load growth.

For high load growth contract curtailment is acquired to cover deficits before other measures can be brought on-line. The alternatives are then adjusted to cover the additional peak deficits from high load growth. Alternative 1 has enough excess capacity to cover the additional load. Alternative 2 adds a transmission line in 2002. Alternative 3 and 4 both add Voltage Support 2 in 2001. In addition Alternative 4 also adds more CTs from 2001-2003. Some conservation savings accelerate due to higher load growth. Expected resources in Puget Sound also increase under high loads to 800 MW as utilities acquire power to meet their energy deficits.

In addition to the resource changes described above, the spreadsheet itself is adjusted to reflect the changes in load growth. As mentioned earlier the forecast deficit is increased. The most substantial change however is in the marginal cost of power. Under low load growth the region is in surplus so the power is worth less than with medium growth. Under higher load growth the region has to acquire more and higher cost sources of power so the value increases. BPA's low load growth marginal cost is used for the low load growth scenario and the high load growth marginal cost are used for the high scenario.

Besides the low, medium and high NPVs a range is reported, indicating the distance between each alternative's most positive and the most negative NPV. The table below summarizes the results, listing the NPVs for the alternatives under the three growth scenarios and the range of those values. While Alternative 3 has the highest costs under all three load growth scenarios, it has the smallest range.

**Sensitivity to Load Growth**  
**NPV 1990 \$ Millions**

	Low	Medium	High	Range
Alternative 1	- 88	+ 67	+109	196
Alternative 2	- 21	+105	+ 97	126
Alternative 3	-212	-128	-131	84
Alternative 4	- 35	+ 39	- 63	102

Spreadsheets used to calculate the low NPVs (2.2-1 through 2.2-4) and high NPVs (2.2-5 through 2.2-8) are provided. These tables also show the forecast deficits and the marginal cost streams for low and high growth.

### 2.3 Near Term Revenue Requirements

This decision factor looks at the amount utilities pay to acquire the measures in each alternative from 1996-1998. The analysis looked at the Puget Sound Region as a single utility. In contrast to the NPV calculations this analysis only looks at utility costs. The amount calculated represents the actual dollars utilities would need to pay for the

alternatives but does not include the effects of lost revenues or changes that would occur in system operations. Results reported are average gross impacts on revenue requirements for the years 1996-1998.

Revenue Requirements were calculated using Bonneville's spreadsheet model MICROFIN and results were given a reality check with Puget Power and Light's financial model ECON. Microfin was used to develop yearly costs for single megawatt increments of each of the measures. These expected yearly costs were fed into a post processing spreadsheet (Tables 2.3-1 through 2.3-4). This spreadsheet combined the information for the revenue requirements per MW and the number of megawatts of each measure alternative to calculate the total revenue requirement. As in the NPV analysis measures that wear out before the end of the study period are replaced.

### MICROFIN Financial Inputs

Price Level	1990
Federal Tax	34.0%
Insurance	0.18%
Private State Tax	0.0%
Publics Property Tax	0.0%
Private Property Tax	1.14%
Gross Revenue Publics	9.0%
Gross Revenue Private	6.71%
Publics Debt Fraction	100.0%
Private Debt Fraction	60.0%
Publics Nominal Interest Rate	7.4%
Private Nominal Interest Rate	9.0%
Private Equity Return	12.8%
Inflation Rate	5.0%

### Project Description

	Sponsorship Public	Sponsorship Private	Years to Construct
Acc Weatherization	65%	35%	1
Acc Industrial	75%	25%	1
Low Flow Shower Heads	65%	35%	1
Commercial Retrofit	65%	35%	1
Transmission Line	100%	0%	6
Voltage Support 1	100%	0%	2
Voltage Support 2	100%	0%	3
Water Heater Controls	65%	35%	1
Time of Use Rates	65%	35%	1
Fuel Switching	<i>Not Included</i>		
Peaking CTs	55%	45%	4



The preceding tables shows the financial assumptions used to calculate the revenue requirements and the public/private sponsorship fractions used to develop the assumed single Puget Sound Area Utility.

The near Term Revenue Requirements are summarized in the table below. Notice that revenue requirements are not included for fuel switching in alternative 3; it is unclear what electric utilities would pay for this measure (See Appendix D on reduce use options for discussion of possible costs). Results are expressed in terms of the average yearly revenue requirement between 1996-1998. Alternatives 2 and 4 have about one-half of the revenue requirements of the remaining two alternatives.

**Near Term Revenue Requirements  
\$ Millions/year**

Alternative 1	50
Alternative 2	25
Alternative 3 *	50
Alternative 4	20

\* Doesn't include fuel switching

#### 2.4 Long Term Revenue Requirements

This decision factor is the same as and is calculated the same way as Near-Term Revenue Requirements except it looks at the years 2006-2008. Long-Term impacts are also important to consider. Alternative 2 has significantly lower revenue requirements than the others.

**Long-Term Revenue Requirements  
\$ Millions/year**

Alternative 1	75
Alternative 2	40
Alternative 3 *	110
Alternative 4	105

\* Doesn't include fuel switching

#### 2.5 Deliverability

In every decision process, factors other than economic or financial impacts affect the final decision. These influences are largely political and/or social and can strongly affect whether an alternative strategy is practical and achievable, regardless of its economic attractiveness. Certain technologies or actions may be well known and proven, but public acceptance may keep them from occurring. This evaluation factor attempts to assess the impact of factors such as regulatory influences, institutional complexity, and public acceptability on the ability to implement each alternative strategy.

There likely will be some overlap with the environmental impacts as well as other evaluation factors. However, this factor assesses how the perception of environmental impacts affects the feasibility, or deliverability, of a particular alternative. It does not necessarily follow that the alternative with the fewest or most benign environmental impacts will be the most deliverable. Finally, in contrast to the other evaluation factors, this element is largely the result of judgement.

Members of the Sounding Board were asked to rank each measure on a scale ranging from deliverable (1) to undeliverable (4). Rankings of the 19 members present were averaged (Table 2.5-1). Only the measures that differ between the alternatives are presented in the table below. Rankings for a transmission line range from 1.6 if existing right-of-way segments are used to 3.1 for new corridor segments. We assumed that a new line would use existing corridor segments to the maximum extent possible.

Alternative 3, which has three measures not used in the other alternatives, was scored based on the measure with the highest value, or least deliverable. We find that there is little difference between the alternatives. Conservation measures, included in all four alternatives, are ranked as deliverable to somewhat deliverable (1.4 to 1.9). For comparison, a nuclear plant was rated as undeliverable (3.7).

### Deliverability

<b>Alternative 1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Transmission Line	1.6
<b>Alternative 2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Voltage Support 2	1.5
<b>Alternative 3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Water Heater Control	2.0
Time of Use Rates	<i>not ranked</i>
Fuel Switching	1.8
<b>Alternative 4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Combustion Turbines	1.7

1 = Deliverable 4 = Undeliverable

## 2.6 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the capability of the power system to meet consumer demands over a period of time. It is typically measured in terms of unreliability, such as how often outages occur, how long they last, and how much load is affected. In contrast, the goal is to maximize reliability to the extent economically justifiable.

Planners use a set of rules, such as the BPA Reliability Criteria, to establish reliability requirements for the power system. All proposed alternatives must meet the tests specified in the Criteria. However, even after meeting the tests, each alternative may provide a different level of reliability. For example, two transmission circuits on the same tower pose a greater risk than two transmission circuits on different towers.

Existing transmission reliability models are not capable of examining the Puget Sound peak load problem because of the complexity of the system and the difficulty of predicting voltage collapse. Therefore, a simplified analysis will be performed for this evaluation factor that qualitatively ranks the alternatives according to their respective reliability.

The following factors were considered for each measure (see Table 2.6-1):

- Number of units (100,000's water heaters vs. two transmission circuits)
- Failure rate (based on experience, how often it is *not* available)
- Common mode outages (loss of one tower with two circuits)

All of the measures were ranked on a scale of highly reliable (1) to not very reliable (4). Of the measures that are different between the alternatives, only fuel switching stands out as highly reliable (1). This is because an appliance, such as an electric water heater, is removed and can not add to the peak load problem. At the other extreme, a nuclear plant, with a lot of eggs in one large basket, was ranked as not very reliable (4). We can not differentiate between the alternatives based on measure reliability.

**Reliability**

<b>Alternative 1</b> Transmission Line	2 2
<b>Alternative 2</b> Voltage Support 2	2 2
<b>Alternative 3</b> Water Heater Control Time of Use Rates Fuel Switching	2 2 2 1
<b>Alternative 4</b> Combustion Turbines	2 2

**2.7 Excess Capacity**

One factor which is not captured by the evaluation is the potential benefits of excess capacity provided by each alternative. Some measures, such as the transmission line, provide more capacity than needed during the decision period. By 2003, the following margins remain:

	<b>Margin (MW)</b>
Alternative 1	1600
Alternative 2	600
Alternative 3	400
Alternative 4	30

These margins provide for additional reliability throughout the decision period should the deficit increase due to higher load growth or a delay in expected generation or

conservation. In addition, the margin can serve load growth beyond the decision period without requiring further investment.

## 2.8 Summary

Findings for the six evaluation factors are tabulated below. The alternative which ranks highest, or group of high ranking alternatives, are shown in **bold**.

### Economic and Technical Evaluation Summary

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Net Present Value	67	<b>105</b>	-128	39
Sensitivity to Load Growth	196	126	<b>84</b>	102
Near Term Rev Rqmts	50	25	50	<b>20</b>
Long Term Rev Rqmts	75	<b>40</b>	110	105
Deliverability	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.0	<b>1.7</b>
Reliability	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## 3.0 Assembling Alternatives

For our preliminary analysis we combined the measures to assemble 11 test cases, each of which solves the peak load problem.

- A Conservation, Load Management, Curtailment
- B Conservation, Load Management, Curtailment, Line
- C Conservation, Load Management, Cogeneration
- D Conservation, Load Management, Cogeneration, Fuel Switching
- E Voltage Support, Combustion Turbines
- F Voltage Support
- G Voltage Support, Line
- H Curtailment, Line
- I Cogeneration, Small Hydro, Coal
- J Combustion Turbines, Cogeneration, WNP3
- K Conservation, Load Management, Fuel Switching, Voltage Support

The test cases were examined using the evaluation factors, and the findings discussed with the Sounding Board. We also made a simplified assessment of the individual measures. Our basic approach was then to determine which measures should be excluded, which measures should be in all alternatives, and finally, how the alternatives should be differentiated.

Generators that produce energy over the year, called base load plants, cost about ten times as much as transmission alternatives when compared based on their contribution to fixing the peak load problem. Given this price difference, generation acquisition decisions will be driven by energy needs rather than for peaks. We have therefore

removed most generation from the list of solutions to the problem, while recognizing that resources acquired in the Puget Sound will reduce the peak load problem.

Analysts have conservatively estimated that 400 MW (peak) of new but currently uncommitted resources will be developed in the Puget Sound by 2003 to meet the energy needs of utilities. Plans for new resources are typically outlined in each utility's least-cost plan, and are presented below in summary form. Note that these quantities are in addition to the conservation in the load forecast (EIS Table 1-1) and generation in the Puget Sound (EIS Table 1-2). We assumed that 60 MW will be acquired in each year from 1994 through 1998, with 20 MW additional each year through the evaluation period.

Expected Resources	Peak MW
Conservation	40
Cogeneration	310
Combustion Turbines	35
Hydro	15
Total	400

Cogeneration, small hydro, coal, and WNP3 do not appear in the four final alternatives. Combustion turbines installed to meet system peaks and located in the Puget Sound are included in Alternative 4.

After analyzing the costs and impacts of curtailment, the utilities decided that depending on curtailment for *long-range* planning is inappropriate. However, curtailment is included as a contingency measure in all alternatives.

Accelerated conservation programs in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors and a high-efficiency shower head program were found to be cost-effective, have low environmental impacts, and are somewhat deliverable. Therefore these measures appear in all four alternatives.

Transmission planners divided the voltage support measures into two options. Voltage Support 1, consisting of shunt capacitors at Echo Lake substation, was found to be cost-effective, have low environmental impacts, and is deliverable. This option is included in all four alternatives. Voltage Support 2 adds a new 500-kV substation north of Ellensburg, Washington, and is the prime component of Alternative 2.

The remaining measures, load management, and fuel switching, are the foundation for Alternative 3, while Alternative 1 uses a transmission line.

















































TABLE 2.2-7  
SM 10F2

PUGET SOUND AREA ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PLAN High Case  
08-Jun-91

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 3: Fuel Switching, Load Management, Voltage Support & Conservation

Select	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expected Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acc Weather	61.6	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acc Industrial	56	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Efficient Shr Hds	735	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm Retrofit	1420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voltage Support1	10	0.5	35	0.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voltage Support2	40	1	35	0.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel Switching	680	31.2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Mtr Control	323.6	28.9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time of Use Rates	249	48	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curtailment1	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discount Rate	3.0%																	

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 3: Fuel Switching, Load Management, Voltage Support & Conservation

Lev flx Yrly Var	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expected Generation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Acc Weather	61.60	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Acc Industrial	56.00	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Efficient Shr Hds	53.77	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Comm Retrofit	72.45	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voltage Support1	0.47	0.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voltage Support2	1.86	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fuel Switching	26.43	31.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water Mtr Control	32.51	28.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Time of Use Rates	16.74	48.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Curtailment1	0.00	20.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puget Area Deficit	0																	
Cum Post-actn L/R Bal	0																	

COSTS INCURRED FROM ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 3: Fuel Switching, Load Management (Thousands 1990\$)

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expected Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Acc Weather	98	1183	1823	2446	3055	3647	4276	4726	3721	3222	2729	2242	1768	1404	1053	696	351	
Acc Industrial	46	532	739	958	1193	1445	1714	1988	2279	1893	1478	936	862	672	463	241	-0	
Efficient Shr Hds	0	382	753	1113	1317	1511	1699	1887	2070	2070	2070	2070	2070	2070	2070	2070	2070	
Comm Retrofit	0	76	561	1339	2130	2919	3714	4321	5053	5597	6136	6136	6136	6136	6136	6136	6136	
Voltage Support1	0	97	598	603	603	608	610	612	616	618	621	626	629	632	635	637	637	
Voltage Support2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fuel Switching	0	1.86	2685	4961	7316	9886	12488	15182	17140	19309	21693	24065	26524	29204	31864	34627	37499	
Water Mtr Control	0	2.40	5944	10366	13817	17146	20320	23372	26345	29219	31626	34248	36969	39789	42609	45429	48249	
Time of Use Rates	0	1.47	3133	4881	6616	7830	9432	11486	13999	16969	20399	24299	28669	33599	39099	45199	51999	
Curtailment1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yearly Totals	0	6289	15018	25462	34998	45752	59764	65771	74163	78626	77646	77462	77019	77112	77021	77021	77021	
Cost PV (\$1990)	8679.079																	







TABLE 2.3-1

PROJECT SOUND ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PLAN  
 Revenue Requirements Spreadsheet  
 ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 1: Fan Mission Line, Reactive & Conservation  
 04-JUN-91

Package & MW Designator	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fuel Switching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peaking CTs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	70	140	70	0	0	0	0	0
Reactive	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Line	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reactive2	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACC Weather	0	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	-7.2	-8.2	-7.2	-8.2	-7.1	-6.2	-6	-1.1
ACC Industrial	0	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	-9	-5.9	-	-2.7	-2.6	-7
Lo Flo Shr Hds	0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4	9.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4
Comm Ref/olit	0	30.5	48.8	61.4	51.4	49.3	48.7	44.7	43.4	41.5	34	0	0	0	30.5	8.8
CU 04's	0	3.7	3.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	6.8	6.9	7.8	0	0	0	0	0
LT AVE	0	18.5	24.3	23.6	23.1	5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Revenue Requirement Calculation (\$1000's nominal)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	LT TOTAL	LT AVE
Reactive	11.7	1215	1245	3648	1216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1661	1609
Line	25712	39132	39405	104249	34750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43136	42674
ACC Weather	2661	3775	5005	11441	3814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1969	2780
ACC Industrial	984	1319	1684	39.8	1329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	114
Lo Flo Shr Hds	1944	2434	2874	7252	2417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6215	650
Comm Ref/olit	5434	8125	10902	2461	8154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19441	19761
LT TOTAL														4828	4767
LT AVE														178023	178023

Average Yearly Revenue Requirements	1996-9	2006-0
Revenue Requirements	\$51,680	\$74,478

TABLE 2.3-2

PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PLAN  
 Revenue Requirements Spreadsheet  
 ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 2: Reactive & Conservation  
 04-Jun-91

PACKAGE & MW DESIGNATOR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
no Fuel Switching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
no Peaking CTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	70	140	70	0	0	0	0	0
yes Reactive1	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
no Reactive2	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
yes Reactive2	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
yes ACC Weather	0	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2	-8.1	-8.2	-6	-1.1
yes ACC Industrial	0	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	-5.9	-5.9	-	-2.7	-2.6	-1.7
yes Lo Flo SHR MDs	0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4	9.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4
no Comm Retrofit	0	30.5	48.0	61.4	51.4	49.3	46.7	44.7	43.4	41.5	34	0	0	0.5	48.8	61.4
no TOU Rates	0	18.5	24.3	23.6	23.1	5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.8	0	0	0	0

REVENUE REQUIREMENT CALCULATION	1996	1997	1998	ST TOTAL	2000	2007	2008	LT TOTAL	LT AVE
(\$1000s nominal)	1187	1215	1245	3648	1216	1558	1608	1661	4828
Reactive1	1187	1215	1245	3648	1216	1558	1608	1661	4828
Reactive2	4001	7031	7154	18206	669	8226	8397	8578	25201
ACC Weather	2661	3775	5005	11441	814	3558	2813	1969	8341
ACC Industrial	984	1319	1684	3988	1329	1465	1181	808	3434
Lo Flo SHR MDs	1944	2434	2874	7252	417	6495	6814	6215	19524
Comm Retrofit	5434	8125	10902	24461	8154	20093	19750	19441	59284
TOU Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19761

Average Yearly Revenue Requirements  
 1996-98 \$22,999  
 2000 \$40,204



TABLE 2.3-3

MUSET SOUND ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PLAN  
 Revenue Requirements Spreadsheet  
 ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 3: Load mgmt, fuel switching, reactive & conservation  
 04-Jun-91 (Revenue Requirements without fuel switching)

PACKAGE & MW DESIGNATOR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
*Yes Fuel Switching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*NO Peaking CTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	70	140	70	0	0	0	0	0
*Yes Reactive1	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*NO Reactive2	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Yes ACC Weather	0	9.7	9.5	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.4	-8.2	-8.1	-8	-7.9	-7.7	-5.9	-5.7	-5.8
*Yes ACC Industrial	0	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	-5.9	-5.9	-6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.7
*Yes Lo Flo Shr Hds	0	0	7.1	6.9	6.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	10.5	6.9	6.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
*Yes Wtr Htr Cntrl	0	30.5	48.8	61.4	51.4	49.3	46.7	44.7	43.4	41.5	34	0	0	30.5	48.8	61.4
*Yes Comm Retrofit	0	3.7	3.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	0	0	0	0	0
*Yes TOU Rates	0	18.5	24.3	23.6	23.1	5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0

REVENUE REQUIREMENT CALCULATION (\$1000s nominal)	1996	1997	1998	ST TOTAL	ST AVE	2006	2007	2008	LT TOTAL	LT AVE
					0					0
					0					0
					0					0
					0					0
					0					0
Fuel Switching	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?
					0					0
Reactive1	1187	1215	1245	3648	1216	1558	1608	1661	4828	1609
					0					0
					0					0
ACC Weather	2661	3747	4915	11323	3774	3338	2629	1824	7791	2597
ACC Industrial	984	1319	1684	3988	1329	1465	1161	808	3434	1145
Lo Flo Shr Hds	1879	2435	2825	7139	2380	6422	6553	5481	18457	6152
Wtr Htr Cntrl	16634	23297	30033	69964	23321	87570	82020	74448	244039	81346
Comm Retrofit	5434	8125	10902	24461	8154	20093	19750	19441	59284	19761
TOU Rates	7473	10448	11342	29263	9754	0	0	0	0	0

Average Yearly Revenue Requirements

1996-98	\$49,928
2006-08	\$112,611

# TABLE 2.3-4

PUCET SOUND ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PLAN  
 Revenue Requirements Spreadsheet  
 ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY 4: Peaking CTS, Reactive CTS, Conservation  
 04-Juni-91

PACKAGE & MW DESIGNATOR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NO Fuel Switching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YES Peaking CTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	70	140	70	0	0	0	0	0
YES Reactive1	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO Reactive2	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YES ACC Weather	0	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-8.2	-1.1	-6.2	-6	-6.1
YES ACC Industrial	0	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	-5.9	-5.9	-	-2.7	-1.6	-2.7
YES LO FLO SHR HDS	0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4	9.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	9.4
NO CUMM RETROFIT	0	30.5	48.8	61.4	51.4	49.3	46.7	44.7	43.4	41.5	34	0	0	30.5	48.8	61.4
YES CUMM RETROFIT	0	3.7	3.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	0	0	0	0	0
NO TOU Rates	0	18.5	24.3	23.6	23.1	5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0

REVENUE REQUIREMENT CALCULATION (\$1000S Nominal)	1996	1997	1998	ST TOTAL	ST AVE	2006	2007	2008	LT TOTAL	LT AVE
Peaking CTS	0	1695	4997	6691	2230	74550	74905	75493	228948	74983
Reactive1	1187	1215	1245	3648	1216	1556	1608	1661	4828	1609
ACC Weather	2661	3775	5005	11441	3814	3558	2813	1969	8341	2780
ACC Industrial	984	1319	1684	3988	1329	1465	1161	808	3434	1145
LO FLO SHR HDS	1944	2434	2874	7252	2417	6495	6814	6215	19524	6508
CUMM RETROFIT	5434	8125	10902	24461	8154	20093	19750	19441	59284	19761
						0	0	0	0	0

Average Yearly Revenue Requirements  
 1996-98 \$19,160  
 2006-08 \$106,787

TABLE 2.5-1

## Deliverability Of Measures

Measures	Dellverable	Somewhat Dellverable	Somewhat Undellverable	Undellverable	Average
	1	2	3	4	
<b>Reduce Demand</b>					
Conservation					
Residential	11	8	0	0	1.4
Commercial	8	9	2	0	1.7
Industrial	6	8	5	0	1.9
Load Management	5	9	5	0	2.0
Fuel Switching	7	9	3	0	1.8
<b>Transmission</b>					
500-kV Line					
New Corridor	0	4	9	6	3.1
Expanded ROW	2	11	5	1	2.3
Existing ROW	10	7	2	0	1.6
Voltage Support					
Series Capacitors	9	9	0	0	1.5
Static Var Comp	10	7	0	0	1.4
<b>Curtailment</b>					
Industrial Contracts	2	11	5	0	2.2
Co-op Contracts	1	12	5	0	2.2
<b>Local Generation</b>					
Hydroelectric					
Large Impound	0	1	5	13	3.6
Small Impound	0	11	8	0	2.4
Run of River	1	11	4	2	2.4
Combust Turbines					
Hydro Firming	4	13	1	0	1.8
Peaking	8	9	2	0	1.7
Cogeneration					
Fuel - Gas	10	9	0	0	1.5
Fuel - Oil	4	8	5	1	2.2
Fuel - Biomass	4	5	8	0	2.2
Fuel - Coal	0	5	10	4	2.9
WNP-3	0	0	6	13	3.7
<b>No Action</b>	3	4	4	7	2.8

\* Numbers reflect votes by 19 Sounding Board members

TABLE 2.6-1

Measure Reliability

		Unit Size	Number of Units	Fail Rate	Comm Mode	Rank
1	Acc Industrial	1 kW	100,000's	0.0%	N	1
2	Comm Retrofit	2 kW	1,000's	0.0%	N	1
3	Low Flo Shr Hds	0.06 kW	100,000's	0.0%	N	1
4	Fuel Switching	6 kW	100,000's	0.0%	N	1
5	Acc Weather	1 kW	100,000's	0.0%	N	1
6	Firming SCCT	70	5	11.0%	N	2
7	Small hydro	1-10	50	3.0%	N	2
8	Voltage Support 1	200	2	0.5%	Y	2
9	Transmission	1000	2	0.1%	Y	2
10	Voltage Support 2	200	5	0.5%	Y	2
11	Curtailment	0.1-100	500	?	Y	2
12	Cogen 1	0.1-500	20	10.0%	N	2
13	Peaking SCCT	70	11	11.0%	N	2
14	Water Htr Control	1 kW	100,000's	?	Y	2
15	Time of Use Rates	1 kW	100,000's	?	?	2
16	Cogen 2	0.1-500	20	10.0%	N	2
17	Coal	250	250	8.0%	N	3
18	WNP3	1240	1	24.0%	N	4



