



INVESTING IN A CLEAN FUTURE



Austin Energy's Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2020 Update

June 4, 2014

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Austin Energy Update to Austin Generation Resource Planning Task Force

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June 4, 2014



- Austin Energy all-in historical production cost/revenue for Gas and Wind units
- Recap of the Methodology review with LSAC Experts
- Resource Planning Guiding Principals

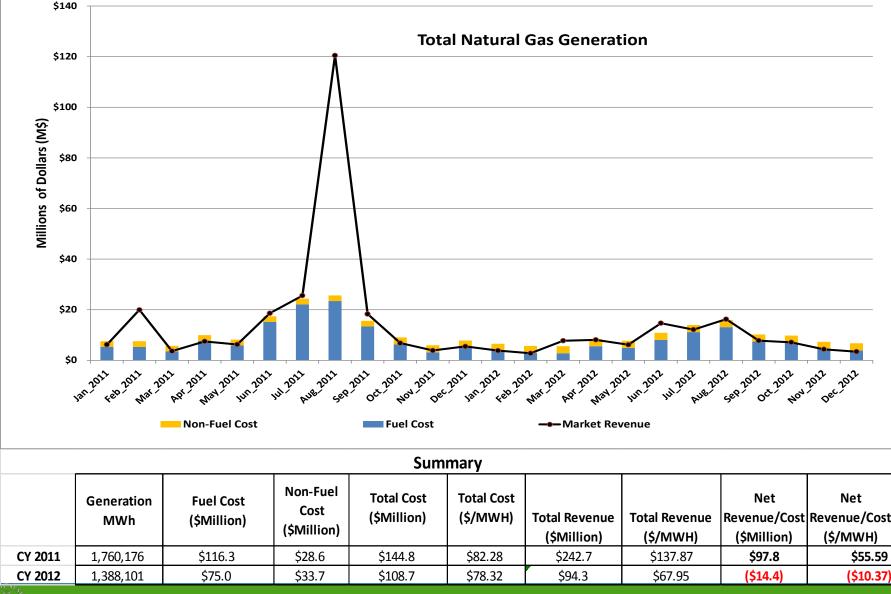




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Austin Energy All in Production Cost/Revenue for

Gas units

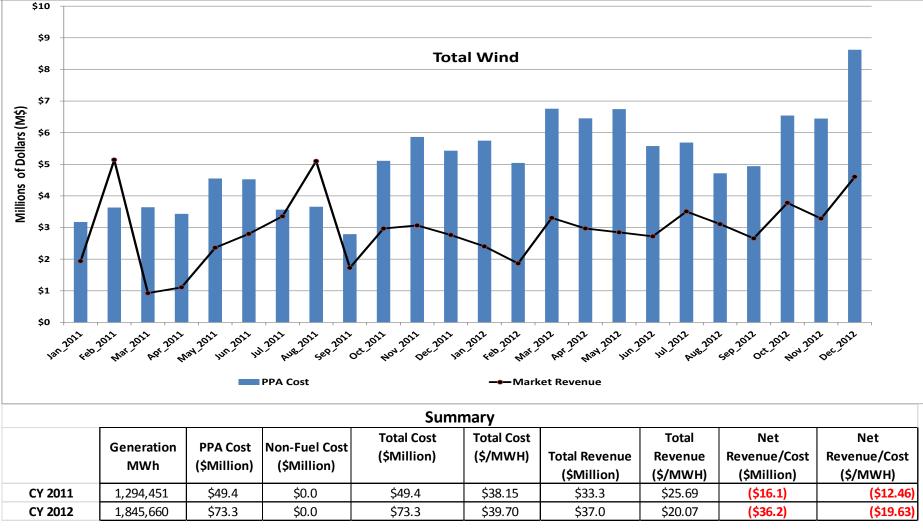


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for Wind



Other costs such as Congestion cost & contract sharing cost are not included here

The totals shown here is in Calendar year and will be different from the previous update which is in Fiscal year



AUSTIN



Solar PV Cost/Benefit Approach (LSAC Review)

- Based on the expected annual cash flow for AE
 - Forecast period: 2014 to 2020
 - Outflows: Payments going out
 - Inflows: Revenues coming in
- Outflows (i.e. cost)
 - Residential: Value of Solar (VOS) rate x kWh + rebate
 - Commercial: (PBI + average base rates) x kWh
 - Community PV: Purchased Power Agreement (PPA) x kWh
 - Utility PV: Purchased Power Agreement (PPA) x kWh
- Inflows (i.e. revenues/benefits/avoided costs)
 - Solar PV hourly output kWh x AE load zone hourly LMP
 - Community PV also includes
 - 2% ERCOT transmission losses
 - AE 4 CP transmission TCOS savings
 - Adjustments already accounted for VOS and net meter for Residential/Commercial





Solar PV Scenarios Considered

(LSAC Review)

	MW					
	Local			Utility Scale		
2020 Scenario	Residential	Commercial	Community	Total	Wholesale	2020 Goal
Existing 48 MW	9.9	8.1		18	30	
Current Goal (200 MW)	38	39	10	87	113	200
Inc. to 400 MW (LSAC Recommendation)	50	50	100	200	200	400
Inc. to 600 MW (LSAC Recommendation)	50	50	200	300	300	600





Solar PV Scenarios – Assumptions (LSAC Review)

Case A

- Residential current value of solar (VOS) of 12.8 cents/kWh for the future years; rebates decline over time
- Commercial includes both PBI (energy) and cost not recovered by base rates due to net metering. The PBI declines over time
- Community Solar based on recent Indicative offer of \$110 / MWh and declines by 5% each year.
- Wholesale based on indicative offers of \$69 / MWh and declines by 5% each year.
- Assumes Production Tax Credit does not expire over the period

Case B

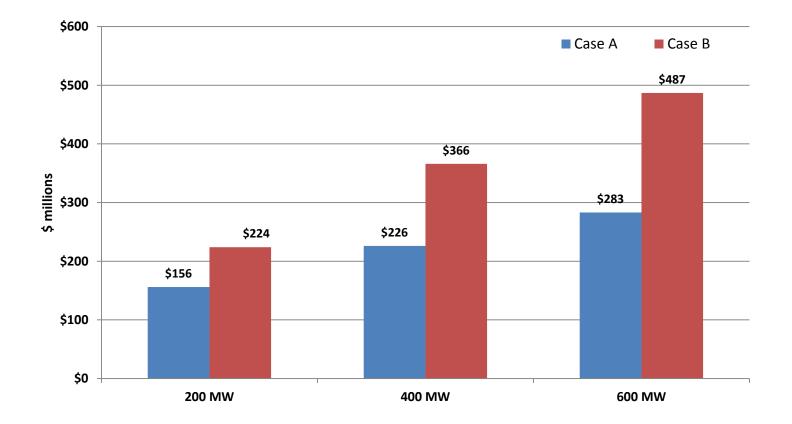
- Residential Same as Case A, but solar costs and rebates remain constant over time
- Commercial Same as Case A, but solar costs and rebates remain constant over time
- Community Solar based on wholesale offers adjusted for lower capacity factor and higher O & M costs.
- Wholesale based on average of February 2013 renewable RFP offers for solar PV
- Assumes Production Tax Credit expires after 2016





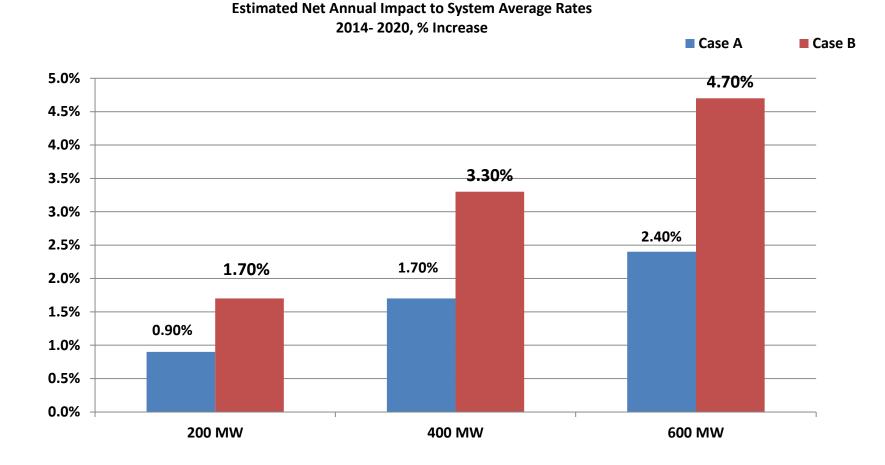
Estimated Cumulative Net Impact (LSAC Review)

Estimated Cumulative Net Impact to System Average Cost 2014- 2020, \$ Millions



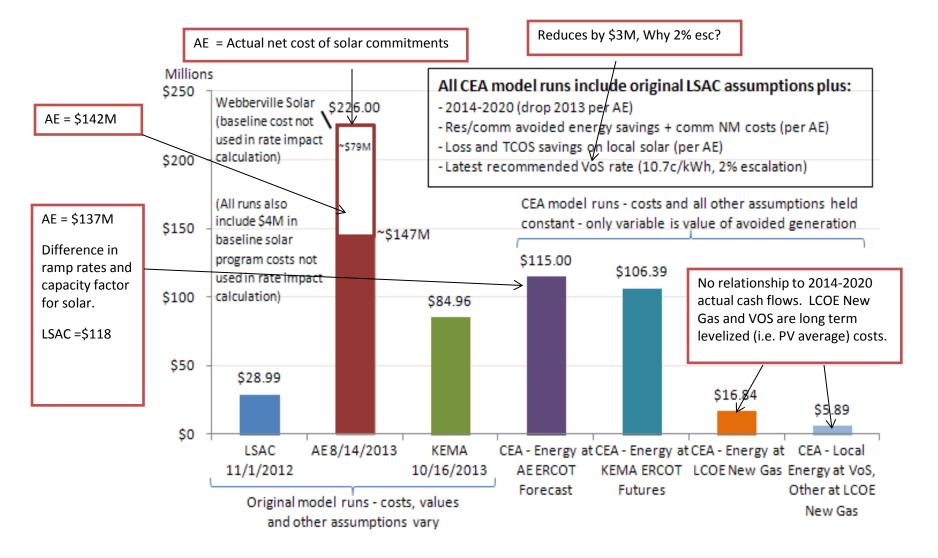


Estimated Net Annual Impact to System Average Rates (LSAC Review)





LSAC Review Conclusions with AE Comments (LSAC Review)







Resource Planning Guiding Principals

- All Resources are evaluated in the context of ERCOT Nodal Market
 - Resource costs include
 - Capital, Fuel/PPA, Operations & Maintenance wherever applicable
 - Based on EIA, AE estimates & other sources
 - Revenues include
 - Energy & Ancillary services applies to all if they can provide
 - Reserve adder (Operating Reserve Demand Curve) applies to all, except renewables
- Consider entire AE portfolio net cost
 - 10-year horizon: 2015-2024 (Extended to consider end effects)
 - ERCOT market LMP forecast fundamentals
 - Load cost + resource cost resource revenue
 - Across sensitivities per key uncertainties
 - Load (ERCOT & AE)
 - Gas price
 - Carbon
 - Market design
 - PTC/ITC





Appendix



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ERCOT Nodal Market Mechanics

#	Component Basic Calculation		Cash flow
1	AE Load Obligation Sum of (AE load zone LMP price x 15-minute kW demand)		Expense
2	Distributed PV	15-minute kW production + Distribution losses	"Revenue"
3	Net AE Load ObligationSum of (AE load zone LMP price x 15-minute kW demand less [15-minute kW production + Distribution losses])		Net of PV Expense
4	Owned Unit A Revenue	Sum of (generation node LMP price x 15-minute kW production)	Revenue
5	Owned Unit A Cost	Production + Ownership Cost	Expense
6	PPA Revenue Sum of (PPA delivery node LMP price x 15-minute kW production)		Revenue
7	PPA Cost	PPA Terms	Expense
8	NET SYSTEM COST Load Expense + Sum of Net Revenue		SUM(3,4-7)

