

## Power Rate Design Discount Model 1.8

This model calculated Rate Impact Credits (RICs) under the assumption of Alternative 1 rate design developed in the PRDM and in consultation with the public. There are two rate discount programs – 1. RIC-C that covers the difference between marginal and embedded cost for Demand at the start of the contracts, and 2. RIC-M which mitigates any remaining rate impact to a defined cap or threshold.

### Init

Start Year	2024				10005 Alder Mutual	0	0	0	Yes
					10015 Asotin County PUD #1	0	0	0	Yes
Include Block Shaping?	Yes				10024 Benton County PUD #1	0	0	0	Yes
Set the Block Shaping % of Energy-->	10%				10025 Benton REA	0	0	0	Yes
					10027 Big Bend Elec Coop	0	0	0	Yes
Scenario Selection					10029 Blachly Lane Elec Coop	0	1	0	Yes
Status Quo Demand Revenues	Peak-CDQ-aHLH				10044 Canby, City of	0	0	0	Yes
Alternative 1 Demand Revenues	Peak-aMW				10046 Central Electric Coop	0	1	0	Yes
Alternative 2 Demand Revenues	Peak-aHLH				10047 Central Lincoln PUD	0	0	0	Yes
Alternative 3 Demand Revenues	TSL				10055 Albion, City of	0	0	0	Yes
Alternative 4 Demand Revenues	Peak-aMW				10057 Ashland, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10059 Bandon, City of	0	0	0	Yes
Include NLSLs in TRL for PLVS?	No				10061 Blaine, City of	0	0	0	Yes
Apply Diversification Adjustment	No				10062 Bonners Ferry, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10064 Burley, City of	0	0	0	Yes
Diversification Adjustment for Load Following	85%				10065 Cascade Locks, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10066 Centralia, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10067 Cheney, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10068 Chewelah, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10070 Declo, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10071 Drain, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10072 Ellensburg, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10074 Forest Grove, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10076 Heyburn, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10078 McCleary, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10079 McMinnville, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10080 Milton, Town of	0	0	0	Yes
					10081 Milton-Freewater, City of	0	0	0	Yes
					10082 Minidoka, City of	0	0	0	Yes

Include Block Shaping? – This will enable the functionality to add shaping to the Block amount assumptions. Leave on for “yes” as default.

Set the Block Shaping % - applies a certain percent of the Tier 1 block energy which is eligible for shaping capacity.

Apply Diversification Adjustment – This applies a diversification adjustment to the CSP used for the demand billing determinant.

Diversification Adjustment for Load Following – This sets the value for the diversification adjustment assumption, and is only applied if “Apply Diversification Adjustment” is set to “Yes” above.

PLVS toggles -- adjust these values to Yes for a Block customer who plans on purchasing PLVS from BPA.

### BlockShaping

actions	Shaping Capacity (MW demand)									HLH/LLH Shape Adjustment (% HLH shift)													
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10005 Alder Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10005	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10015 Ascotin County PUD #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10024 Benton County PUD #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10024	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10025 Benton REA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10025	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10027 Big Bend Elec Coop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10027	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10029 Blachly Lane Elec Coop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10029	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10044 Carley, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10044	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10046 Central Electric Coop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10046	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10047 Central Lincoln PUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10047	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10055 Albion, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10055	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10057 Ashland, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10057	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10059 Bandon, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10059	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10061 Blaine, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10061	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10062 Bonners Ferry, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10062	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10064 Burley, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10064	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10065 Cascade Locks, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10065	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10066 Centralia, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10066	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10067 Cheney, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10067	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10068 Chewelah, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10068	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10070 Declo, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10070	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10071 Drain, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10071	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10072 Ellensburg, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10072	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10074 Forest Grove, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10074	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10076 Heyburn, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10076	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10078 McCleary, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10078	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10079 McMinville, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10079	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10080 Milton, Town of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10080	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10081 Milton-Freewater, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10081	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10082 Minidoka, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10082	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Input on this tab under your respective utility the amounts of shaping capacity (in MW) for each month being considered, and for the amount believed to be possible. Similarly, you can increase or decrease the HLH/LLH shaping by inputting a value from 0.1 to 1.5 or so (you cannot go too high because there may not be enough LLH energy to take out of LLH and put into HLH). As an example, a value of 1.1 you place 10% more energy in HLH than LLH on an aMW basis.

**PLVS**

This does the simple calculation of the PLVS rate. TRL amounts are live with the election for service (default is no block customers taking it); but the capacity assumption is not live yet.

**TOCA** **TRL** **NLSL** **Tier1** **CSP** **Existing** **Forecast Rates**

These are user inputs from The TRMbd (currently for the BP-24 rate period), augmented for certain clean-up items on the load forecast, and assuming no Slice product. That is the Tier 1 amounts are as if the customer was block only.

**Staging**

The aforementioned inputs are all fed into these this staging table and used for the rate calculation in the model.

## Rate Calculations

**Revenue Requirement**

Calculates the Revenue Requirement assumed in rate calculations – this will be sourced from RAM in BP-29 for the actual calculation. It assumes no Slice.

**Demand Revenues Marginal** **Demand Revenues Embedded** **PLVS Revenues** **Energy Rates Marginal Demand** **Energy Revenues** **Customer Tier 1 Energy**

these sheets perform the scenario based calculations for Status Quo and the two alternatives using a diurnal rate setting approach. They feed into the Effective Rates tab below.

**Effective Rates**

This tab is effectively the results tab and performs the discount calculations subject to settings on the “RIC-M Temporal Calcs” tab for the start % rate impact cap.

**RIC-M Temporal Calcs**

**RIC-M Temporal Calcs Annual**

These tabs perform calculations based upon user inputs. The inputs are in “RIC-M Temporal Calcs” and are shown and discussed below. The only other difference between these two tabs is whether the time units are rate periods or years.

First set the beginning period cap for the credit. This is input as a number, so 0.02 means a 2% cap. Any rate impact amount above this level will be mitigated by RIC-M credits and paid for by RIC-M charges.

Choose the method of decay – if you select \$/MWh, the credit for each customer will be reduced by the entry under “For \$/MWh decrease by what amount per period” amount over time (either each rate period or annually depending on which Customer Dashboard and method of application of the credit declination).

Discount Programs Over The Term of Provider of Choice			
Beginning Period Cap for Credit	0.02		<i>This sets the Credit Cap on Effective Rates and Elsewhere</i>
		Refresh the Charge Floor for new Beginning Period Cap	
Decrease by \$/MWh or %? -->	\$/MWh		
For \$/MWh decrease by what amount per period -->	0.1		
For % what method of decline	straight-line/average		<i>Not Used, only applies to % mode</i>
End Period Cap for Credit	0.05		<i>Not Used, only applies to % model</i>

If you select “%” for the method of decay, the \$/MWh value entered will no longer be used. Instead, input either “straight-line/average” or “logarithmic” as the decline shape and select an end-of-contract cap on the rate increase imposed by PRDM. This is input as a number, so 0.05 means a 5% cap.

Discount Programs Over The Term of Provider of Choice			
Beginning Period Cap for Credit	0.02		<i>This sets the Credit Cap on Effective Rates and Elsewhere</i>
		Refresh the Charge Floor for new Beginning Period Cap	
Decrease by \$/MWh or %? -->	%		
For \$/MWh decrease by what amount per period -->	0.1	<i>Not Used</i>	
For % what method of decline	straight-line/average		
End Period Cap for Credit	0.05		

**If you change the cap for the credit, then you will likely need to run the macro entitled “Refresh the Change Floor for new Beginning Period Cap” to reset the floor for the RIC-M Charges. This will determine the maximum amount of rate decrease for those paying for the RIC-M program. That macro will change the value in cell G3 on the Effective Rates tab.**

**Bar Charts**

**Chart Data**

This tab develops two charts – one showing the effective rates after RICs and another showing the % impact for first period associated with PRDM after RICs and cap/floors have been applied.