The purpose of the study was to simulate the specific EDAM design, not simplified representations of wholesale market alternatives in the WECC

Therefore, the simulations include:

- Benefit estimates include (1) Adjusted Production Costs (APC), (2) impacts on wheeling revenues and bilateral trading gains, and (3) tie-line-specific EDAM congestion and transfer revenues
- The proposed GHG structure for the EDAM, including the “GHG Reference Pass”
- Implications in both the day-ahead and real-time market timeframes
- Production costs for individual EDAM study participants, including wholesale sales and purchases in the EDAM, EIM, and bilaterally at the major trading hubs in the WECC
- The continued existence of the EIM market functioning in parallel with the EDAM
  - Including impacts on the existing EIM congestion revenues and GHG structure

This EDAM study differs from other regional market studies in the WECC, which focus mostly on APC benefits and rely on simplified proxies of EIM/EDAM/RTO markets that do not reflect the specific characteristics and impacts associated with the EDAM design
Study Framework and Benefits Calculation

Model Developed for EDAM Feasibility Study & Updated for this Analysis

Model Updates:
- New Resource Plans from Study Participants
- Updated Fuel Price Forecasts
- Wind and Solar Day-Ahead Forecast Error
- New Transmission Topology & Path Ratings
- Results of Resource Sufficiency Analysis

Power System Optimizer (PSO) Simulation of the WECC

Base Case: Includes current EIM footprint

EDAM Case: Includes current EIM footprint + EDAM participation by study participants

Benefits of Market Participation

Base Case

EDAM Case
Study Estimates EDAM Benefits Incrementally to EIM Benefits
The results document significant benefits offered by the proposed EDAM design:

- **Over $800 million in annual cost savings to EDAM participants, with net benefits of over $430 million**
  - Savings associated with 50 TWh in EDAM transactions, representing a 27% increase in trade between EDAM participants
  - PacifiCorp and every one of the other assumed EDAM participants benefits (even after considering reduced bilateral trading gains and wheeling revenue losses, if any)
  - Results are net of reduced EIM benefits (i.e., based on difference of “EDAM+EIM” benefits and “EIM” base-case benefits), reflecting that EDAM more efficiently takes on a portion of the role played by EIM today

- **2.4 TWh in reduced renewable generation curtailments and reduced overall emissions**
  - The EDAM design’s reference pass methodology successfully prevents any significant resource reshuffling, resulting in EDAM-, EIM-, and WECC-wide decreases of GHG emissions, with lower renewable generation curtailments, reduced fossil fuel generation, and a displacement of less efficient generation with increased output from lower-cost resources
Model Overview
Overview of Modeling Approach

We utilize the WECC ADS nodal production cost model as a starting point imported into Power System Optimizer (PSO), as refined during the EDAM feasibility study and follow-on engagements

Utilized the Polaris Power System Optimizer (PSO), an advanced market simulation model

- Nodal mixed-integer model representing each load and generator bus in the WECC
- Licensed through Enelytix
- Detailed operating reserve and ancillary service product definition
- Detailed representation of the transmission system (both physical power flows and contract paths)
- Sub-hourly granularity (but used hourly simulations due to limited data availability)
- Designed for multiple commitment and dispatch cycles (e.g., DA and RT) with different levels of foresight
- EDAM feasibility study assumptions updated to reflect the most recent utility resource plans and forecasts of system conditions and costs

PSO is uniquely suited to simulate bilateral trading, joint dispatch, imbalance markets, and RTOs, reflecting multiple stages of system operator decision making
PSO employs multi-layer simulations to represent the various physical, policy, and operational facets of the WECC

- Physical grid with ~20k buses, ~25k lines and ~5k generators represented as DC power flow
- 38 Balancing Authority Areas (BAAs) and contract paths
- The WECC reserve sharing groups
- Diverse state clean energy policies
- Major trading hubs (e.g., Mid-C, Malin, PV)
- Bilateral transmission rights
- Renewable diversity, day-ahead forecast uncertainty, real-time operations
- CAISO and WEIM footprints
PSO simulates multiple independent decision cycles to capture day-ahead vs. real-time unit commitment and dispatch.

Independent Simulation of Multiple Time Horizons

**DA Bilateral Markets**
- DA block trades on long-term transmission rights and incremental transmission

**Day-Ahead Market**
- CAISO, EDAM, and RTO market clearing
- Hourly intraday trading
- Hourly trading with long-term transmission rights

**Intra-Day Markets**
- Hourly bilateral trades on remaining transmission

**EIM (RT Balancing)**
- EIM/CAISO trading of economic energy
- Transmission released for EIM
- RT balancing in BAAs

**Decision cycles capture bilateral trading, market clearing, BAA functions in DA and RT, and market cycles (incl. EDAM “GHG reference” pass, EDAM market, and EIM)**

**Independent real-time decision cycle used to simulate DA vs. RT, including forecast errors for wind and solar**
Nodal Simulations Based on Physical Transmission

WECC-Defined Paths Modeled

Limits on the physical transmission system include all the paths defined in WECC Path Rating Catalogue

- Added CAISO and PAC constraints
- Additional transmission paths to represent congestion internal to each BA
- Limits on all paths and constraints reflect updates provided by the EDAM study participants
- Option: implement hourly or seasonal derates on WECC paths or other constraints added to the model
Types of Trades and Transmission Reservations Modelled

Our model simulates the use of different types of contract-path transmission reservations for bilateral trading across DA and RT

• Existing long-term transmission contracts (ETCs) and incrementally purchased transmission
• Total reservations on each contract path is limited by the total transfer capability (TTC)
• Trades are structured as blocks or hourly
• Bilateral trades between BAs, at major hubs, or across CAISO interties
• Account for renewable diversity and day-ahead forecast uncertainty vs. real-time operations
• Unscheduled transfer capability released for EIM trades in real-time
EDAM Modeling Assumptions
Simulations are based on 2032 as a proxy year to represent annual benefits for the first decade of EDAM operations

The simulated EDAM footprint includes:

- **PacifiCorp**, broken into PAC-East (PACE), PAC-West (PACW), and PAC-West in Washington (PAWA)
- The **California ISO** (CAISO)
- **Idaho Power** (IPCO)
- **Los Angeles** Department of Water and Power (LADWP)
- The **Balancing Authority of Northern California**
  - Broken into SMUD (Sacramento) and Rest of BANC
EDAM Modeling Assumptions: Generation, Gas Prices, Reserves

Total capacity in assumed EDAM footprint: nearly **200 GW**
- Resource mix based on published plans as of Fall 2022
- Dispatchable capacity (including battery and hydro) exceeds EDAM peak by ~40 GW
- Solar capacity by 2032 is nearly 100 GW, with a significant portion from CAISO

Gas Price Forecast
- Compared the data from multiple participants at SoCal, Kern, Malin, and Sumas, and are using the middle forecast of the group, which shows prices between $4-5/MMBtu (2022$)

Imbalance Reserve Requirement
- EDAM reserve requirement estimated to fall about 2 GW/hr in the EDAM Case (relative to Base Case) due to the diversity benefit achieved by the EDAM footprint
EDAM Modeling Assumptions: Resource Sufficiency, Transmission

Resource Sufficiency Test

- The EDAM Straw Proposal applies the Resource Sufficiency Test to each EDAM member the day prior to real-time, before day-ahead market operations
  - In the 2019 EDAM Feasibility Study, E3 conducted an hourly analysis of Resource Sufficiency for each proposed EDAM member at that time
    - In that analysis, failure of the test was extremely rare
    - In fact, all current study participants (BANC, CAISO, IPCO, LADWP, SMUD, and PAC) previously passed the resource sufficiency test in all hours
  - For this study, conducted ex-post check and confirmed that all assumed EDAM members are resource sufficient in all hours

EDAM Transmission

- All three buckets of EDAM transmission are modeled and assumed to be hurdle-free:
  - Bucket 1: Transmission to Support Resource Sufficiency
    - Includes existing long-term transmission contracts (“ETCs”) for energy used for sufficiency accounting purposes
  - Bucket 2: “Donated” Transmission Contracts
    - Existing transmission contracts (ETCs) made available (“donated”) to the EDAM by participants
  - Bucket 3: Unsold Firm Transmission
    - Remaining transmission made available for EDAM (participants might hold back from transmission for block trading)

- Simulated Bucket 1 and 2 EDAM transmission equals total ETC capacity; Bucket 3 transmission equals the remaining transfer capability (i.e., TTC less ETC) between the assumed EDAM members
EDAM GHG Structure: Illustration

Sales incur unit GHG cost, relevant hurdles, and are limited by attributions from the GHG Reference Pass.

- **California**
  - BANC
  - CAISO
  - LADWP

AZPS
- Coal: GHG cost ~$75/MWh
- CTs: GHG cost ~$41/MWh
- Other: GHG cost ~$27/MWh
- CCs: No GHG Hurdle
- Non-Emit.: No GHG Hurdle

PNM
- Coal
- CTs
- Other
- CCs
- Non-Emit.

Flows restricted to BAA export limit + BAA Net Export GHG Attribution Limit.

A nomogram restricting total BAA-to-BAA flows to export limit, which varies by market type – bilateral, EIM, and EDAM.

Resources can sell into neighboring BAAs by paying applicable fees:
- Bilateral market: OATT fee, trading margin
- EIM: no hurdle on available transmission
- EDAM: no hurdle on Buckets 1,2, & 3

Resources serve load in their own BAA with no hurdle.
EDAM GHG Structure: “Reference Cycle”

Our GHG modeling structure accounts for two constraints specified in the EDAM design for GHG attributions relative to a baseline from EDAM’s “reference pass” cycle, which we simulate as well.

1. Resource Specific GHG Attribution (resource-type attribution under proposed approach) = 
   \[\max\{0, \min\{\text{GHG Bid, UEL – Reference Pass, Optimal Dispatch}\}\}\]
   - Simulations assume resources bid all their capacity into the GHG Region
   - Calculated using results of our GHG Reference Pass run
   - GHG attribution cannot exceed final dispatch of resource

2. BAA Total GHG Attribution <= (Net TTC Difference - BAA Net Exports hourly in reference pass)

These reference pass results set hourly export limits that are enforced in the actual EDAM case for EIM and EDAM members for sales to GHG balancing authorities.
Modeled hydro generation reflects an “Average year” in the WECC, with total generation at 165 TWh

- Most hydro generation is “load following”; smaller share of hydro resources is able to follow the market

Includes only United States hydro generation in the WECC.
Imbalance Reserve is a new reserve product being implemented by the CAISO as part of their DA Market Enhancements (DAME) initiative, and will apply to EDAM

- The Imbalance Reserve requirement (up and down) will be set to meet the 97.5 percentile of each BAAs historical net load variability
- In EDAM, participants’ Imbalance Reserve Requirement will be reduced by the diversity benefit created by pooling commitment and dispatch across the regional footprint
- Does not impact other operating reserve types – regulation, contingency, etc.
- **Brattle Assumption**: we calculated each EDAM participants Imbalance Reserve Requirement and the EDAM diversity benefit to reduce each member’s requirement

EDAM reserve requirement estimated to fall about 2 GW/hr in the EDAM Case (relative to Base Case) due to the diversity benefit achieved by the EDAM footprint
Summary of Base Case vs. Change Case Assumptions

The EDAM Case differs from the Base Case in terms of assumed transmission costs, GHG trading structure, reserve limits, transmission paths, and a removed limit on CAISO bilateral/EIM exports.

### Assumptions Summary: Base Case vs. EDAM Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Assumptions</th>
<th>Base Case</th>
<th>EDAM Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Between EDAM Entities</td>
<td>Trading <strong>hurdles varied by type of trade</strong> (block, CAISO intertie, bilateral), market cycle (DA Commitment, DA Dispatch, RT/EIM), and transmission (ETCs, hourly)</td>
<td>Fully optimized, <strong>hurdle-free EDAM transmission</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Limits</td>
<td>Base limits (both physical and contract path) provided by study participants</td>
<td>Unlocks path from <strong>PACE to CAISO</strong> in EDAM using converted rights at IPP/Mona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Commitment</td>
<td><strong>BA-specific</strong>, with trading allowed at OATT + $8/MWh friction</td>
<td>Entire EDAM footprint optimized, <strong>trading with no hurdles during commitment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td><strong>BA-specific requirements served individually</strong></td>
<td>Optimized across entire EDAM footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbalance Reserve Product</td>
<td><strong>BA-specific requirements served individually</strong></td>
<td>Optimized across entire EDAM footprint with 35% reduction in total requirement (due to resource diversity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAISO Export Limit (as proxy for bilateral trading limits)</td>
<td>5 GW per hour limit in unit commitment, 7 GW per hour limit in economic dispatch or EIM</td>
<td>No limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDAM Non-GHG Exports to EDAM GHG Region</td>
<td><strong>Day ahead generic import hurdle</strong> for all sales equal to a gas CC emissions rate (~$30/MWh)</td>
<td><strong>Unit-type specific hurdle rates</strong>, with trading limits based on the GHG reference pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PacifiCorp-Specific Modeling Assumptions

• PacifiCorp was modeled as 3 separate areas, PAC-East (PACE), PAC-West (PACW), and PAC-Washington (PAWA)
  – PAWA is the Washington piece of PACW, modeled as a separate area because it is in a GHG regulation zone in Washington state by 2032
• We modeled the **PAC 2021 IRP resource mix**, with some minor updates including the new advanced nuclear units PAC is aiming to build
• We also modeled PacifiCorp’s planned transmission assets
  – Gateway West, Gateway South, B2H
• Other details for PAC include:
  – Summer NOX pricing for relevant units to reflect emissions regulations
  – Forecast errors, provided by PacifiCorp on a unit-specific basis (and for load overall)
  – Careful review of transmission limits, discussed in detail with Idaho, CAISO, and PAC transmission teams
EDAM Footprint-Wide Results
Benefit Metric: Adjusted Production Cost

**Adjusted Production Cost (APC)** is a standard metric used to capture the direct variable energy-related costs from a customer impact perspective.

**The APC is the sum of production costs and purchased power less off-system sales revenue:**

- **(+)** Production costs (fuel, startup, variable O&M, emissions costs) for generation owned or contracted by the load-serving entities
- **(+)** Cost of bilateral and market purchases valued at the BAA’s load-weighted energy price (“Load LMP”)
- **(−)** Revenues from bilateral and market sales valued at the BAA’s generation-weighted energy price (“Gen LMP”)

**The APC is calculated for the Status Quo Case and the RTO case to determine the RTO-related reduction in APC**

- By using the generation price of the exporter and load price of the importer for sales revenues and purchase costs, the APC metric does not capture wheeling revenues and the remaining portion of the value of the trade to the counterparties (see next slide)
Based on the simulation results, we also estimate several additional impacts from increased trading facilitated by the market reforms, which is not fully captured in APC.

- **Wheeling Revenues**: collected by the exporting BAAs based on OATT rates
- **Trading Gains**: buyer and seller split 50/50 the trading margin (and congestion revenues in WEIS/RTO)

**EXAMPLE: Bilateral Trade**

- A sells 50 MWh to B
- A receives \(30 \times 50\) MWh = $1,500 in APC sales revenues
- B pays \(50 \times 50\) MWh = $2,500 in APC purchase costs
- \(\$1,000\) of trading value not captured in APC metric

**Wheeling Charge**:
- $8/MWh

**Trading value** = \(20/MWh \Delta\text{price} \times 50\text{ MWh} = \$1000\)

- Exporter A receives wheeling revenues: $8/MWh x 50 MWh = $400
- Remaining $600 trading gain split 50/50: both A and B receive $300
Illustration of APC and EDAM Congestion and Transfer Revenues

EDAM congestion and transfer revenues estimated based on individual tieline LMPs:

- **Congestion Payment (to exporter)**
  \[ \text{MW} \times (\text{Tie LMP}_1 - \text{Gen LMP}_1) \]

- **Congestion Payment (to importer)**
  \[ \text{MW} \times (\text{Load LMP}_2 - \text{Tie LMP}_2) \]

- **Transfer Payment (split 50/50)**
  \[ \text{MW} \times (\text{Tie LMP}_2 - \text{Tie LMP}_1) \]
The assumed EDAM footprint (incl. CAISO) is estimated to see gross benefits of $810 million/year, with net benefits estimated at $438 million.

Benefits driven by 50 TWh increase in day-ahead trades between the assumed EDAM participants, with significant EDAM congestion and transfer revenues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Metric</th>
<th>Modeled EDAM Footprint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Production Cost Savings</td>
<td>$134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDAM Congestion Revenues</td>
<td>$269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDAM Transfer Revenues</td>
<td>$409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total EDAM Benefits</strong></td>
<td><strong>$813</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Wheeling Revenues</td>
<td>-$103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRR Settlements [1]</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on EIM Congestion Revenues</td>
<td>-$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on CAISO DA Tieline Trading Value</td>
<td>-$57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Bilateral Trading Value [2]</td>
<td>-$199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net EDAM Benefits</strong></td>
<td><strong>$438</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
[1] TRR settlements (hold harmless for lost wheeling revenues) are zero for footprint
[2] Reduced bilateral trading values of exports and imports from the BAs of EDAM members, includes impacts on trades by third-party marketers.
The EDAM market enables a 12% increase in overall WECC transfers/trades, and a 27% increase directly for the EDAM members

- Total WECC trading increases ~30 TWh due to the EDAM market
- New WECC trading comes from block trades (+11%), and hourly bilateral trading (+7%)
- Trading volumes decrease in EIM (-9%), for CAISO intertie trades (-39%), and hourly trades on long-term ETCs (-23%)
- Total EDAM transactions: 51 TWh
Generation Change: Base Case to EDAM (DA and RT)

EDAM enables beneficial shifts in the generation mix to achieve production cost savings and emissions reductions

- Renewable curtailments fall ~1,200 GWh in day-ahead, ~2,400 GWh in real-time
- In day-ahead, reduced renewable curtailments displaces mostly gas
- In real-time, the simulated EDAM footprint exports more renewables (due to lower curtailments) and gas generation to the non-EDAM portion of the EIM footprint
  - Overall, gas generation is lower due to implementation of EDAM
- Emissions are lower in EDAM, EIM, and WECC (see slide 34)
Estimated EDAM Benefits are Conservatively Low

The estimated benefits are likely understated due to several factors:

- **Overstated base-case efficiency**: Our simulation of the status quo is more efficient than reality. For example, the Base Case assumes that balancing authorities have optimal security-constrained unit-commitment and dispatch (SCED) in both DA and RT, making the simulated dispatch more optimal than in reality.

- **Overstated transmission utilization by bilateral markets**: Inefficient utilization of transmission in bilateral markets is not modeled, which means the simulations understate the extent to which EDAM will be able to make better use of available transmission. This effect is magnified by (a) transmission outages (which magnify the benefit of SCED-based congestion management in EDAM) and (b) unrealistically optimized BA-to-BA contract-path transactions that can fully utilize long-term transmission contracts before purchasing short-term transmission.

- **Normalized loads and fuel prices**: Other than single heat-wave and cold-snap weeks, the model is weather-normalized loads and smooth seasonal fuel prices (without any daily volatility). Challenging market conditions (such during as the December 2023 gas price spikes) will magnify EDAM benefits (as the EIM experience in 3Q of 2021 and 3Q-4Q of 2022 have shown). The Base Case does not reflect the limited liquidity of bilateral market during such challenging market conditions.

- **No capacity benefits quantified**: We have not quantified the extent to which EDAM may reduce investment costs associated with lower operating reserve requirements.

- **Limited EDAM footprint**: Like in EIM, EDAM benefits will increase as more parties join EDAM.
PacifiCorp Results

FOR PACIFICORP EAST, WEST, AND WASHINGTON
PacifiCorp’s EDAM Benefits

PacifiCorp sees a total EDAM gross benefit of $339 million

PAC’s benefit is driven by several factors:

- Significant EDAM transfer and congestion revenues
  - PAC is the most transmission connected entity in EDAM, with connections to 95% of the modeled EDAM load (missing only BANC/SMUD)
- Large gains in sales revenues from PAC’s highly competitive thermal units, especially gas
- A competitive resource mix
- Savings in purchases of inexpensive solar from CAISO/LADWP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Metric</th>
<th>PACE</th>
<th>PACW</th>
<th>PAWA</th>
<th>PacifiCorp Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDAM Benefits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjusted Production Cost Savings</td>
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<td>EDAM Congestion Revenues</td>
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<td>EDAM Transfer Revenues</td>
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<td><strong>Total EDAM Benefits</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$339</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Other EDAM Related Impacts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced Wheeling Revenues</td>
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<td>$8</td>
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<td>TRR Settlements [1]</td>
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<td>Impact on EIM Congestion Revenues</td>
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<td>-$12</td>
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<td>Impact on CAISO DA Tieline Trading Value</td>
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<td>-$1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced Bilateral Trading Value [2]</td>
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<td>-$147</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net EDAM Benefits</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$181</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
[1] TRR settlements are based on 2021 short-term wheeling revenues. If based on 2032 modeled revenues, this value is a loss of $17 million instead of $9 million.
[2] Reduced bilateral trading values of exports and imports from the BAs of EDAM members, includes impacts on trades by third-party marketers.
Drivers of PacifiCorp’s EDAM Benefits

All PAC areas benefit from the de-pancaking EDAM creates, providing considerable new EDAM congestion and transfer revenues to PacifiCorp ($275 million)

**PacifiCorp East:** PACE’s benefits are driven primarily by increased dispatch of most economic gas resources when hydro and renewables generation is low into the rest of the EDAM footprint and receiving a better price on renewable sales

- New sales net PACE $174 million in revenues on an increase in generation costs of just $88 million, partially because of higher day-ahead average sales prices for PACE for increased sales volumes in EDAM (during evening/night hours, October through March)

**PacifiCorp West & Washington:** PACW and PAWA benefits are driven from increased purchases at lower cost, as EDAM provides cheaper power, allowing PACW to reduce thermal generation and buy from PACE, Idaho, CAISO, and others at better prices and higher volumes
PacifiCorp West Results: Lower Purchase Costs

PACW and PAWA see purchase benefits because of the availability of cheap midday solar in EDAM

- Average load LMPs fall about $2/MWh in PACW from the base case to EDAM
- However, this drop is larger midday when average load LMPs drop about $4/MWh
- Most new PACW/PAWA purchases come from PACE, buying more solar from LADWP and CAISO, at Malin, or from Idaho Power
PACE sees a significant benefit in EDAM from increased sales at higher LMPs:

- Average sales prices for PACE increase by about $3/MWh in EDAM (compared to base case) while sales increase from approx. 12 TWh to 15 TWh
  - 88% of this increase occurs during evening, night, and morning hours, October-March, when PACE’s flexible thermal generation is particularly competitive in the EDAM footprint
  - Off-system sales increase by less: during the day (when surplus California solar is available), during the Spring (with high hydro), and Summer (with added NOx costs)

While average off-system sales prices increase by approximately $3/MWh, average load LMPs are mostly unchanged (see chart)
Simulations show that EDAM’s GHG design (incl. its reference pass methodology) successfully prevents significant resource reshuffling, resulting in:

- Reduced renewable generation curtailments, particularly in high-renewable areas such as CAISO
- Switching from less efficient gas units to more efficient gas units within the EDAM footprint
- WECC-wide, coal generation falls by 200 GWh
- PacifiCorp-, EDAM-, EIM-, and WECC-wide decreases of GHG emissions

### GHG Emission Reductions: EDAM vs. Base Case

**EDAM reduces emissions: both within the GHG-regions of EDAM and the remaining EDAM footprint, as well as within EIM and WECC-wide**

#### Total Emissions in Million Metric Tons (2032)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>EDAM GHG Region</th>
<th>EDAM Non-GHG</th>
<th>Total EDAM</th>
<th>WECC Total EIM</th>
<th>Total WECC</th>
<th>PacifiCorp PAWA</th>
<th>Rest of PACW</th>
<th>PACE</th>
<th>Total PAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Case</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>19.31</td>
<td>35.62</td>
<td>125.37</td>
<td>170.70</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>15.96</td>
<td>18.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDAM Case</td>
<td>15.78</td>
<td>19.20</td>
<td>34.98</td>
<td>125.13</td>
<td>170.42</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>16.91</td>
<td>18.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDAM - Base</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.65</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.24</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.08</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.91</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADS</td>
<td>Anchor Data Set (WECC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AESO</td>
<td>Alberta Electric System Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>Adjusted Production Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVA</td>
<td>Avista Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZPS</td>
<td>Arizona Public Service Company</td>
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