



List of Acronyms and Terms

Stochastic: Randomly determined; having a random probability distribution or pattern that may be analyzed statistically but may not be predicted precisely.

Correlation: A measure of the relationship or connection between two variables.

Covariance: The measure of the joint variability of different stochastic variables.

Autocorrelation: The similarity of variance for a stochastic variable with a previous version of itself.

Probability Density Function (PDF): The relative likelihood of observed occurrence over the variable space.

NPV: Net present value.

SIDAHO POWER

Agenda

- Overview of Stochastic Analysis (Information and Learning)
 - Where stochastic variables are used in the preferred portfolio selection
 - Variable selection
 - AURORA implementation
- Proposed Improvements for the 2025 IRP (Looking for Feedback)
 - New variables
- Feedback and Questions (You don't have to wait until the end!)



Risk Evaluation Discussion





Where Stochastics Exist in IRP Process

Inputs

- Model Inputs
- Stakeholder Feedback

Portfolio Building

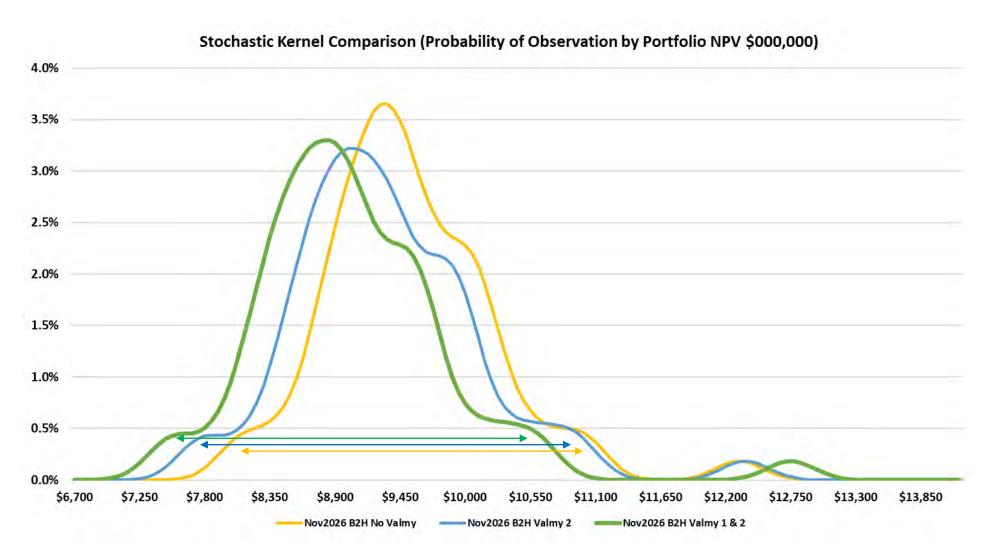
- Long-Term Capacity Expansion Modeling
- Reliability Analysis

Portfolio Costing

- Planning Case Portfolio Cost Analysis
- Risk Quantification



2023 IRP Valmy Conversion Stochastic Analysis



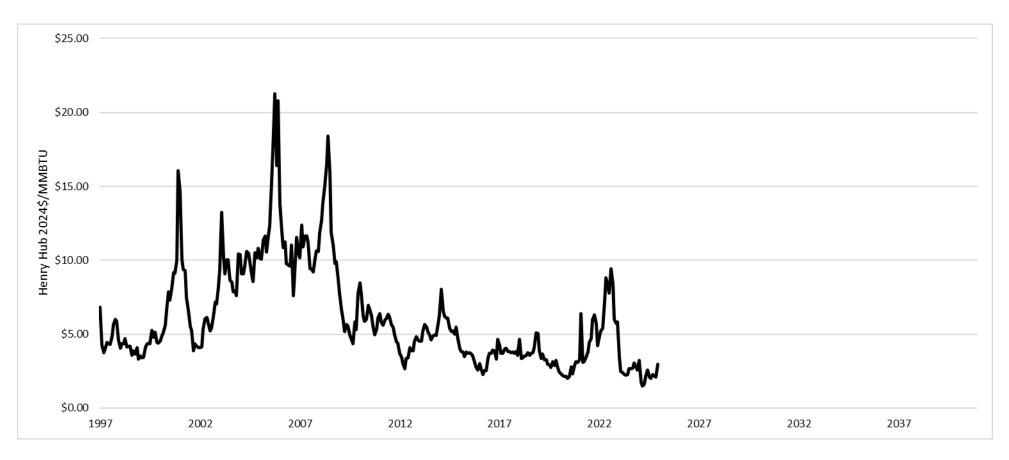


Variable Selection: Identifying Variables

- Good Candidate Criteria
 - Variable that could be expected to change materially in a way that could change results
 - Variables that have random components that approximate a known PDF
 - Variables with sufficient history to estimate random components
 - Variables whose historical variance can be expected to match future variance
 - Variables whose impact to IRP model can reasonably be estimated



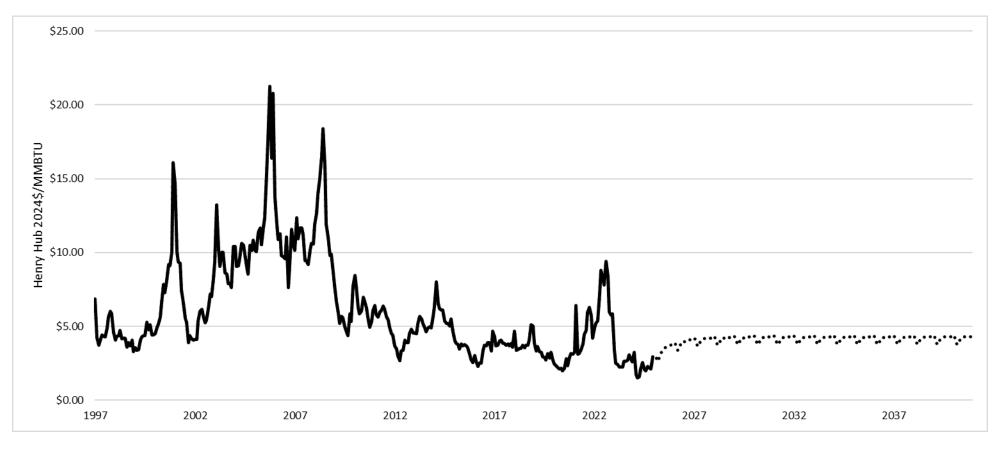
Variable Selection: Monthly Natural Gas Prices



Sources: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CPIAUCSL



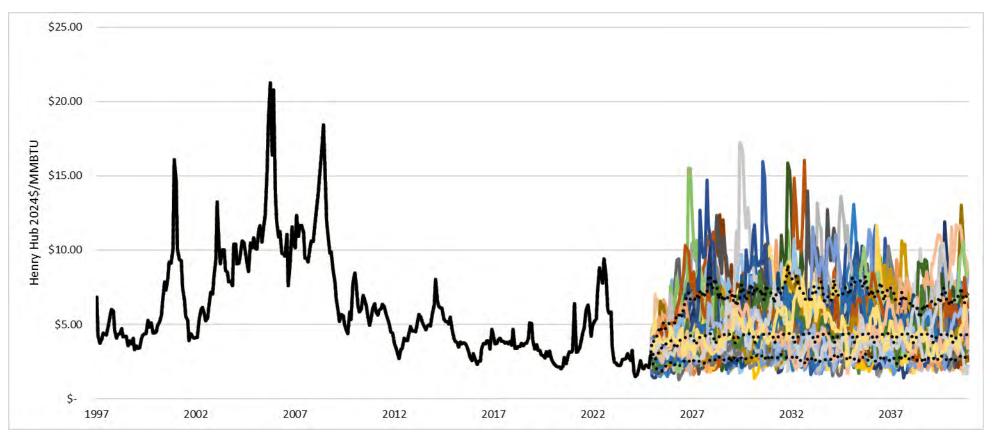
Variable Selection: Monthly Natural Gas Prices



Forecast is strictly for example purposes only.



Variable Selection: Monthly Natural Gas Prices



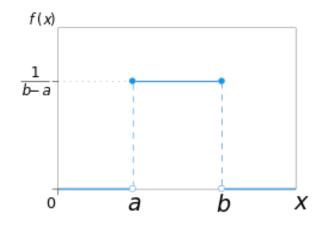
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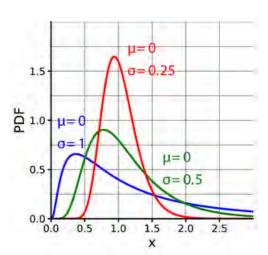


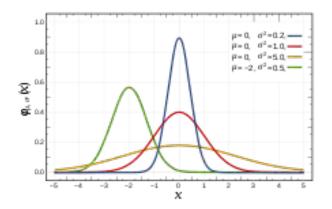
AURORA Implementation: Distributions

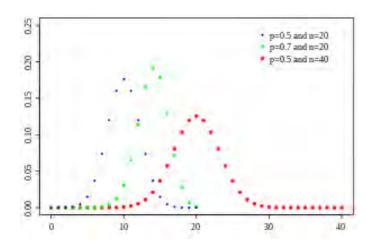
Counterclockwise from upper left

- Uniform-continuous equal probability between points [a,b]
- Normal-continuous symmetric distribution defined by a mean and standard deviation
- Binomial-pass/fail distribution defined by a probability of passing
- Lognormal-continuous heavy tailed distribution defined by a mean and standard deviation











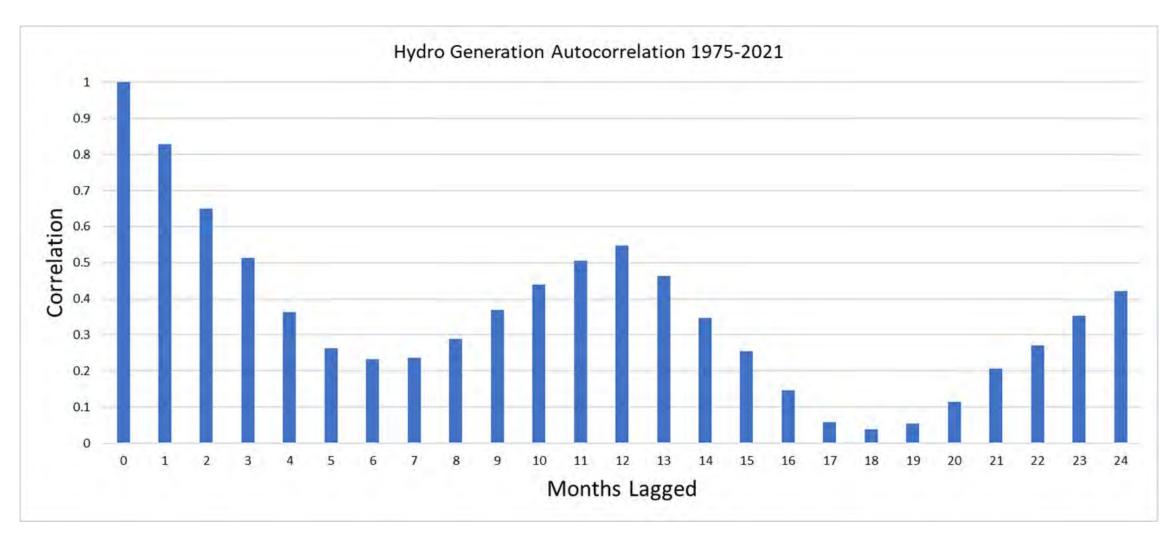
AURORA Implementation: Covariance

 Within AURORA, as one input is varied, other inputs that are correlated to it can also be changed consistent with their linkage in the real data.

				Coincident Boise	Respective Area
				Winter Peak	Winter Peak
Airport	City	Region	Distance	Weather	Weather
			Miles	°F Deviation	°F Deviation
BOI	Boise	Intermountain	0	-20.8	-20.8
GEG	Spokane	Intermountain	287	-15.2	-20.7
SLC	Salt Lake city	Intermountain	289	-13.0	-19.4
RNO	Reno	Intermountain	335	-11.4	-19.4
PDX	Portland	Pacific	343	-11.0	-15.8
SEA	Seattle	Pacific	399	-8.3	-14.6
LAS	Las Vegas	Desert SW	520	-5.5	-15.3
SFO	San Francisco	Pacific	522	-4.4	-10.2
BKF	Denver	Rockies	649	-13.8	-27.1
LAX	Los Angeles	Pacific	675	-3.0	-10.2
PHX	Phoenix	Desert SW	736	-3.2	-14.9
SAN	San Diego	Pacific	750	-2.2	-9.6
ABQ	Albuquerque	Desert SW	780	-3.8	-17.3
ELP	El Paso	Desert SW	973	-2.5	-18.5

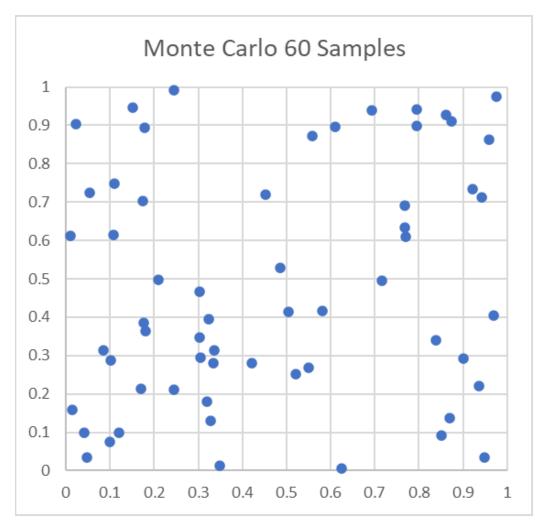


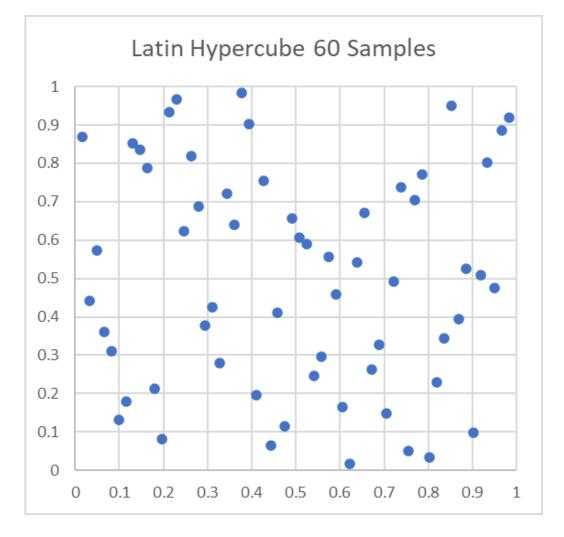
AURORA Implementation: Autocorrelation





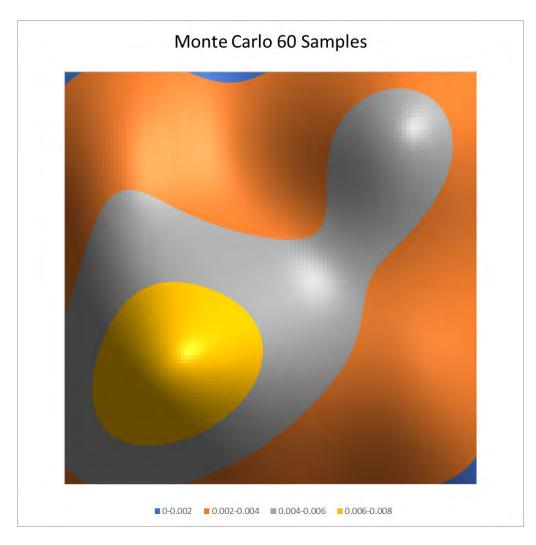
AURORA Implementation: Monte Carlo vs. Latin Hypercube

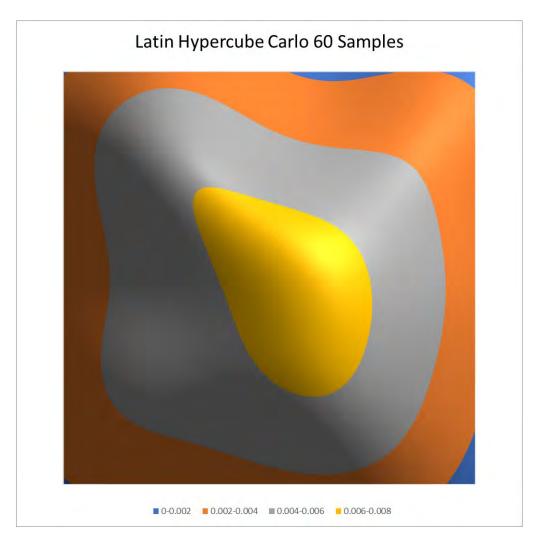






AURORA Implementation: Monte Carlo vs. Latin Hypercube







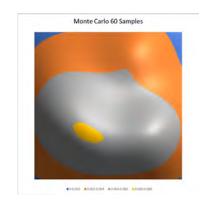






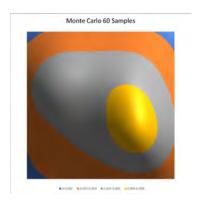










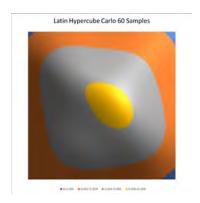


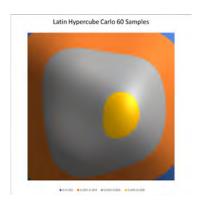


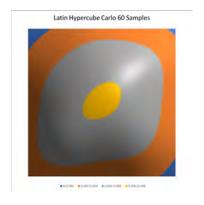


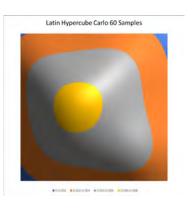




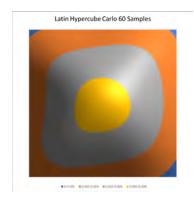




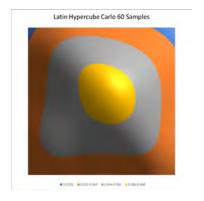


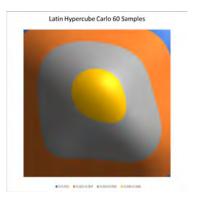


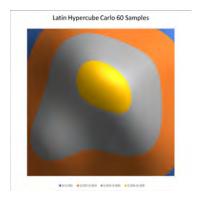












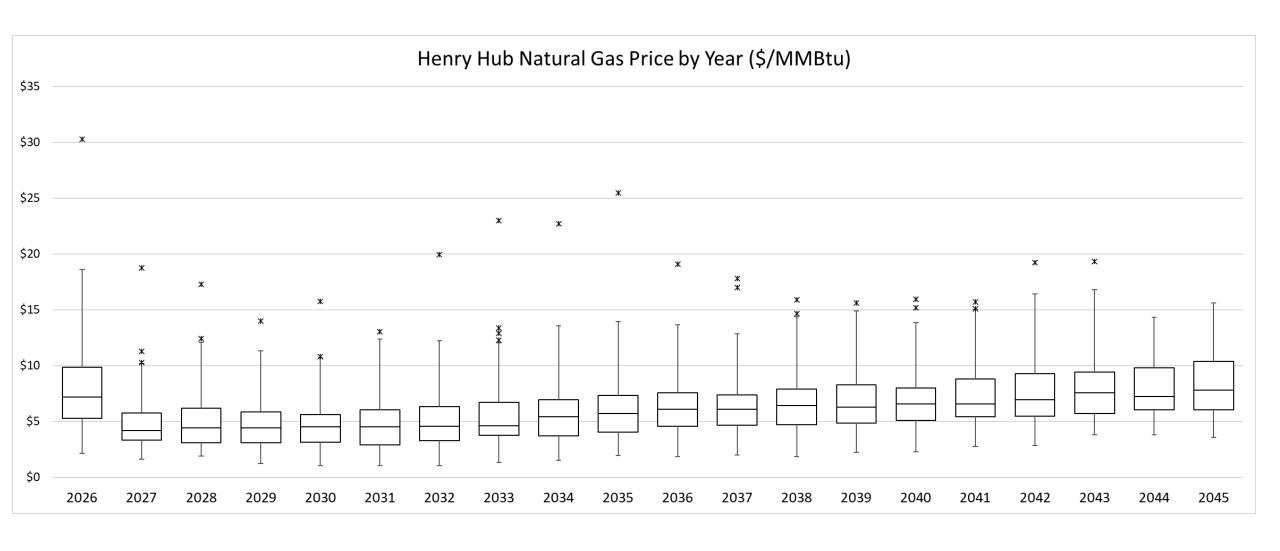


- Increased average demand → Increased need for generation, increased market prices
- Increased peak demand → Increased use of capacity resources, increased market prices
- Increased hydro supply

 Decreased need for non-hydro energy, decreased market prices
- Increased gas prices → Decreased dispatch of gas resources, increased market prices
- Increased carbon prices → Decreased dispatch of carbon emitting resources, increased market prices
- Increased REC Prices → Increased dispatch of REC-eligible resources, decreased market prices

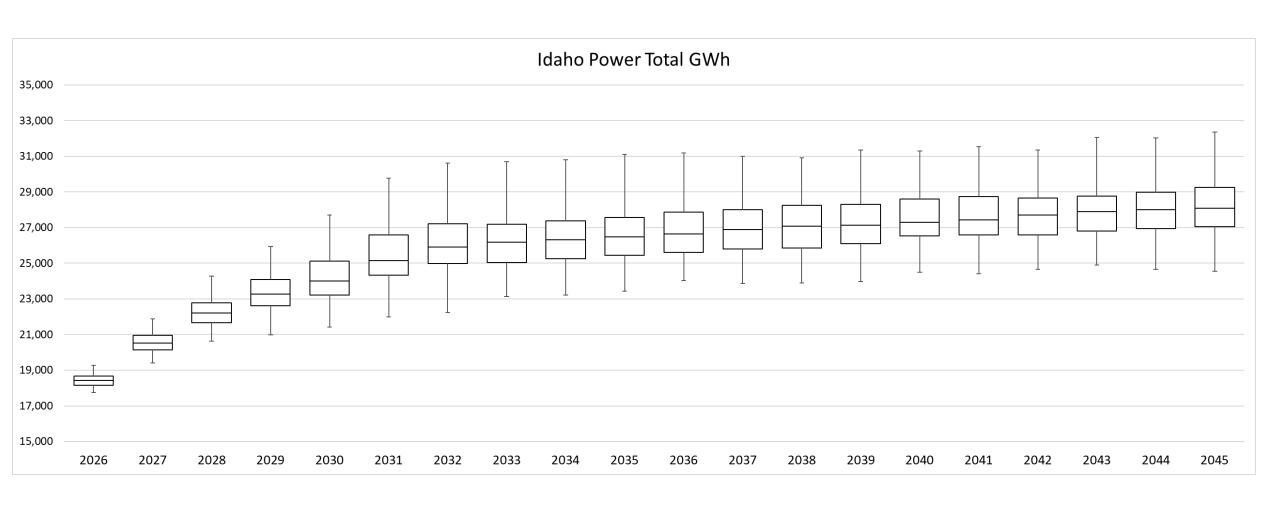


Preliminary Average Annual Natural Gas Prices



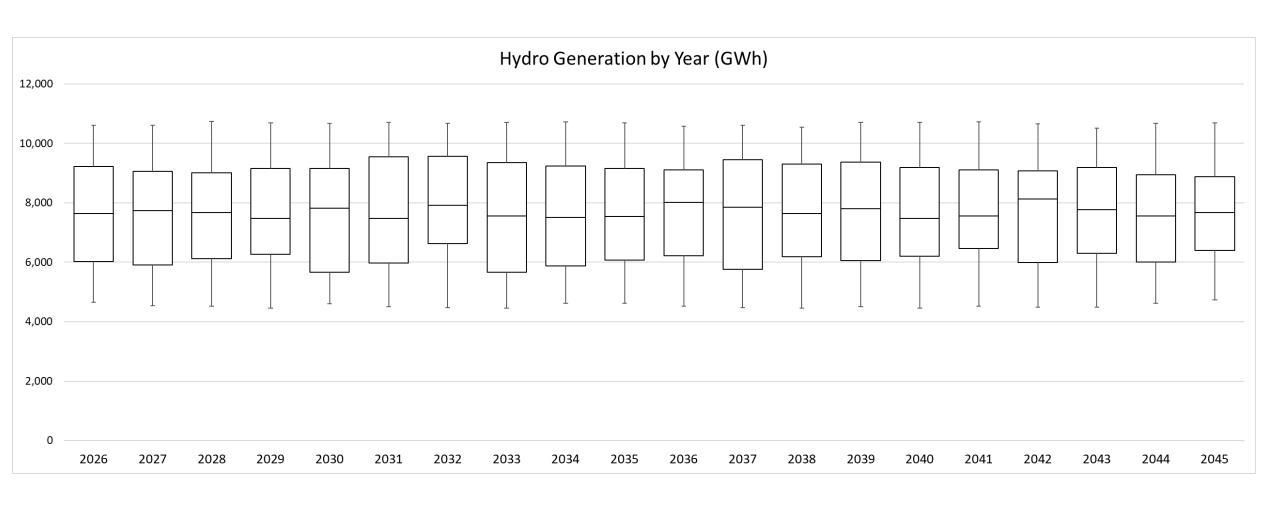


Preliminary Customer Load



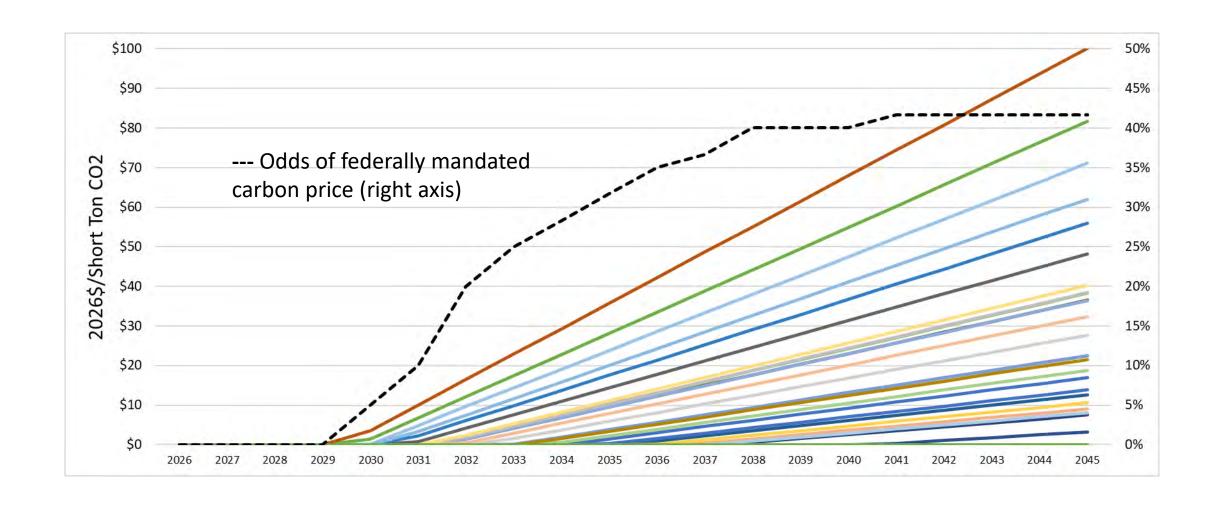


Preliminary IPC Hydroelectric Variability



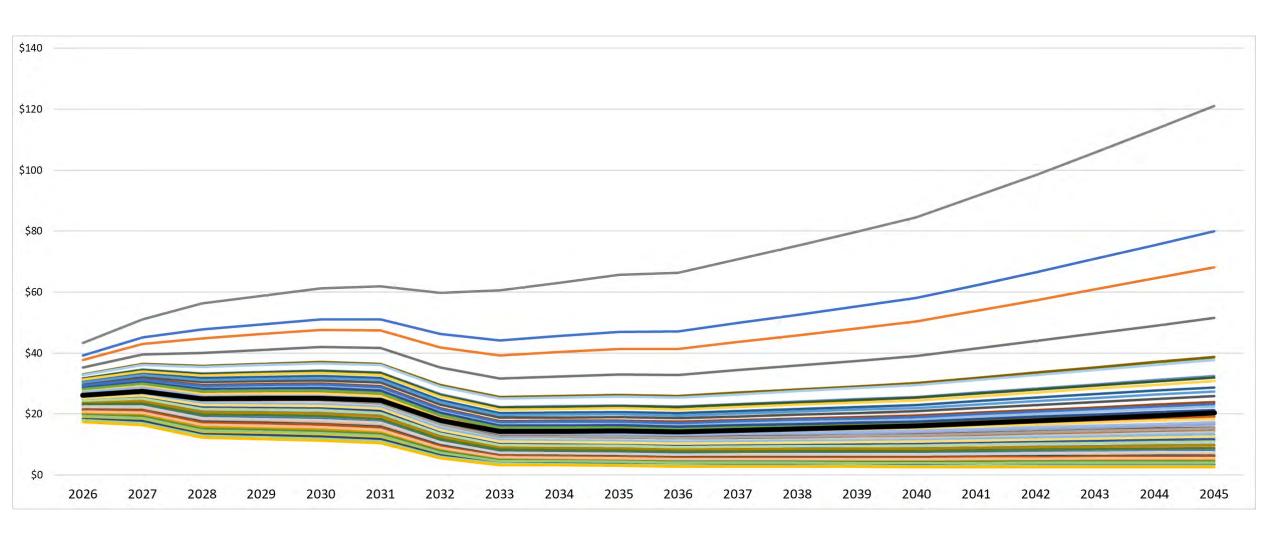


Preliminary Carbon Prices





2025 IRP Stochastic VariablesPreliminary REC Prices





Thank You!

