

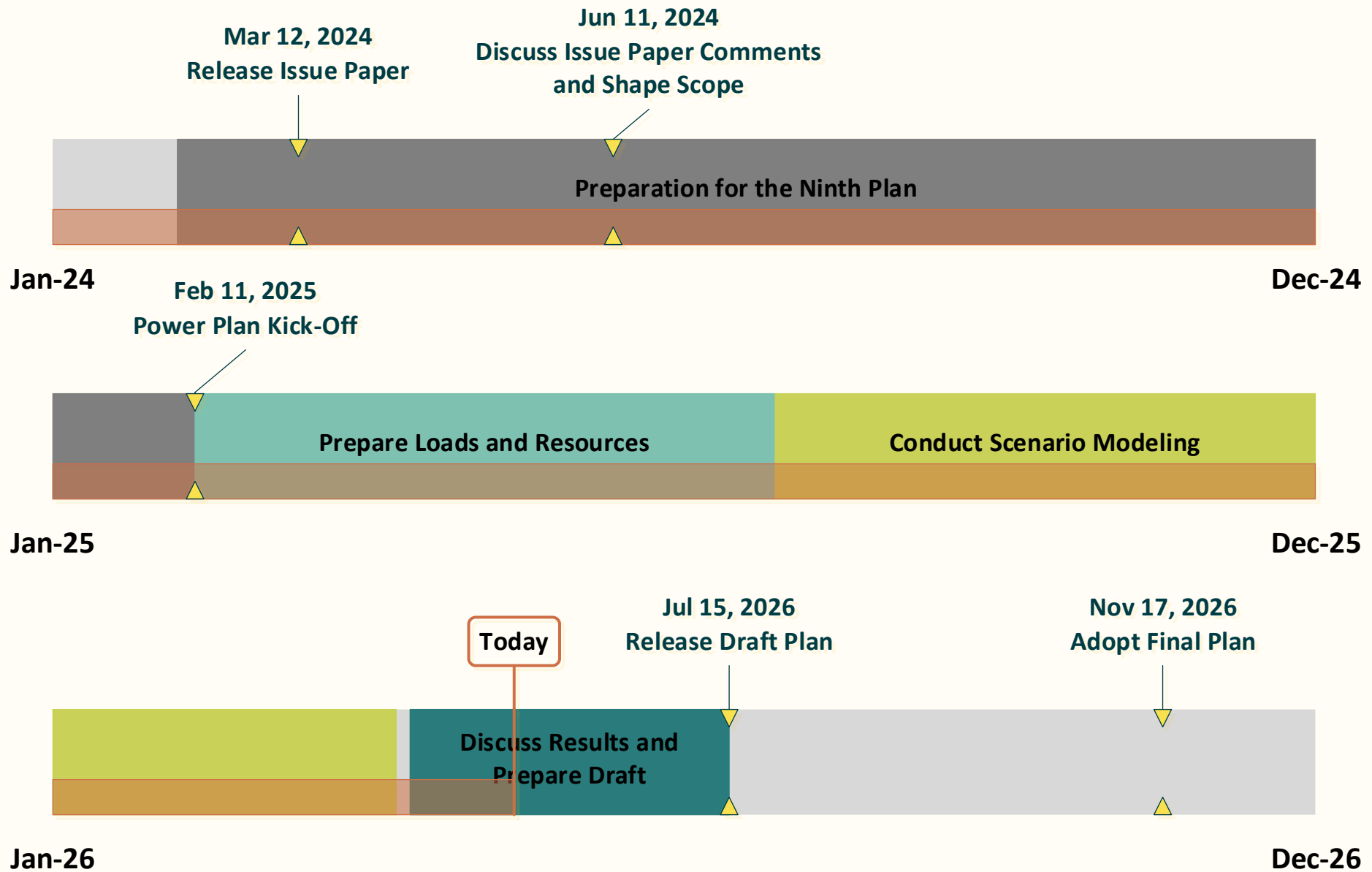
Council's Ninth Power Plan, preliminary results

PNREC

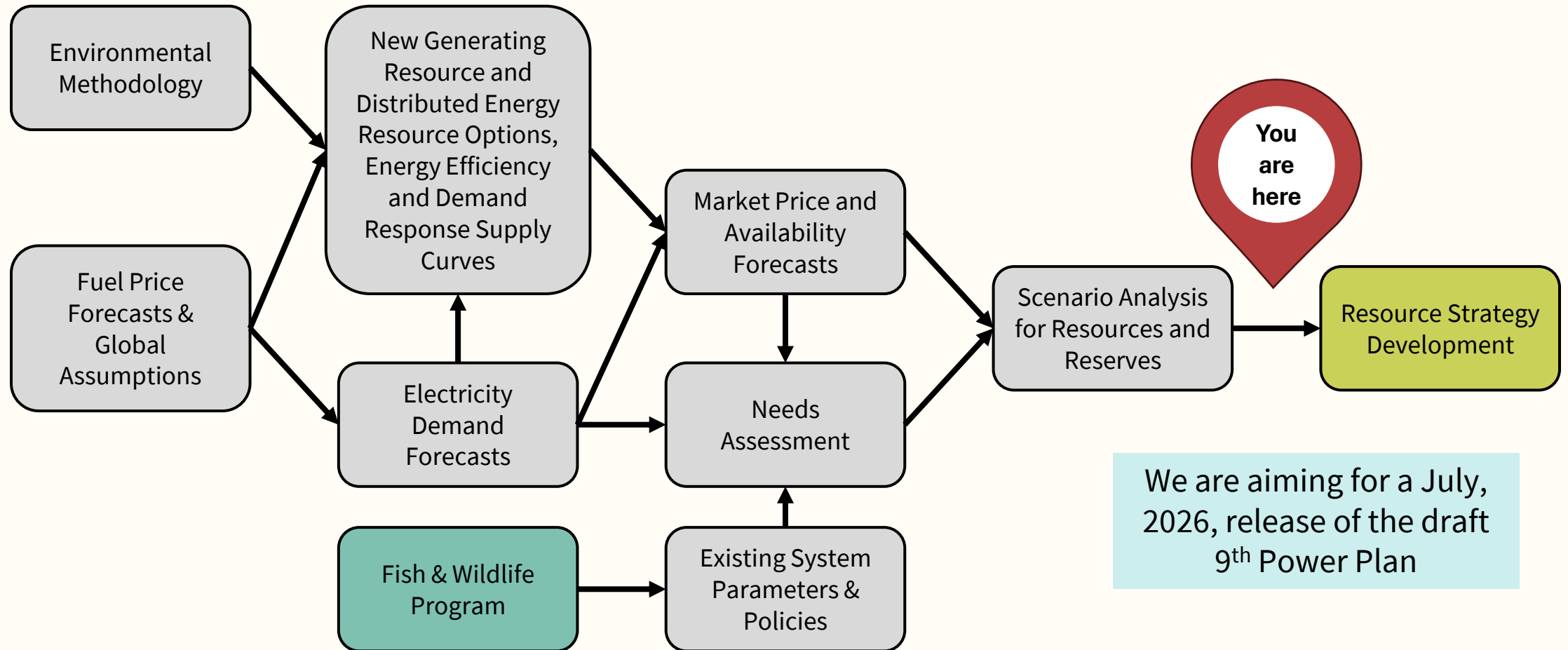
May 2026



Northwest **Power** and
Conservation Council



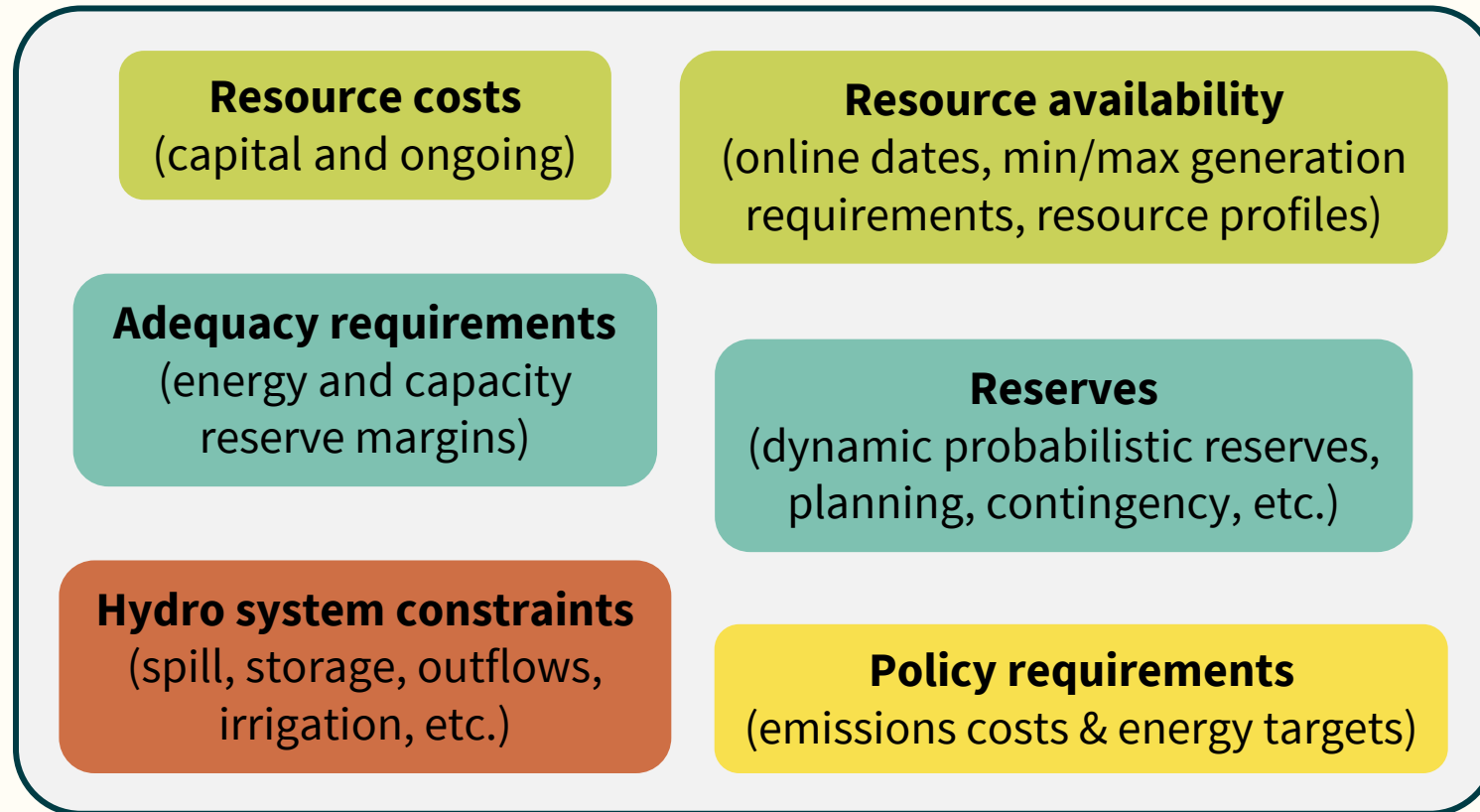
Power Plan Development Process



Regional Resource Optimization

Data are translated into MW and costs, guiding decision making

As the model steps through years and futures, it is seeking to meet the needs (MWs) at the least cost, across the range of futures tested



Regional Buildout

Modeled Sensitivities to Capture Uncertainty

New Resources and Transmission Risk

Constrained Resources and Transmission

Changing Transmission Availability

Changing Emerging Technology Costs

Limited Short-Duration Storage Availability

Slower Demand Side Resource Availability

Evolving Federal Policy Landscape

Changing Hydro Operations

2020 BiOp Flex Spill Operation

2023 RCBA Operation

Recommended Spill and MOP Targets

Limited Flex Operation



Preliminary Results

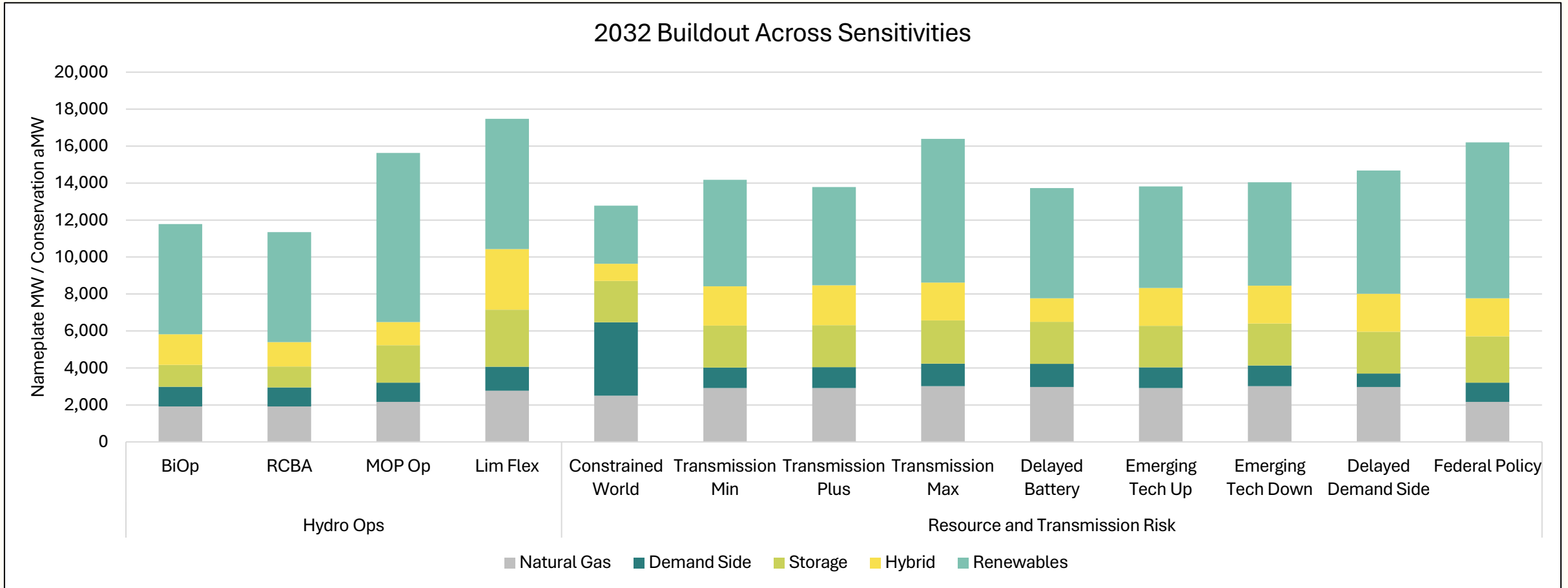
Before Getting Into Results

- These modeling results are **not** the power plan
- Rather, the results are intended to provide guidance around what resources (and in what amounts) are robust across a range of uncertainty and what resources (and in what amounts) might protect against certain risks
- We are actively sharing the modeling results with as many people as possible, so that we can bring the collective insight to the members as we develop a strategy
- Ultimately, Council will use the information from these studies, in addition to other analysis, to develop a resource strategy and supporting recommendations

This is the power plan

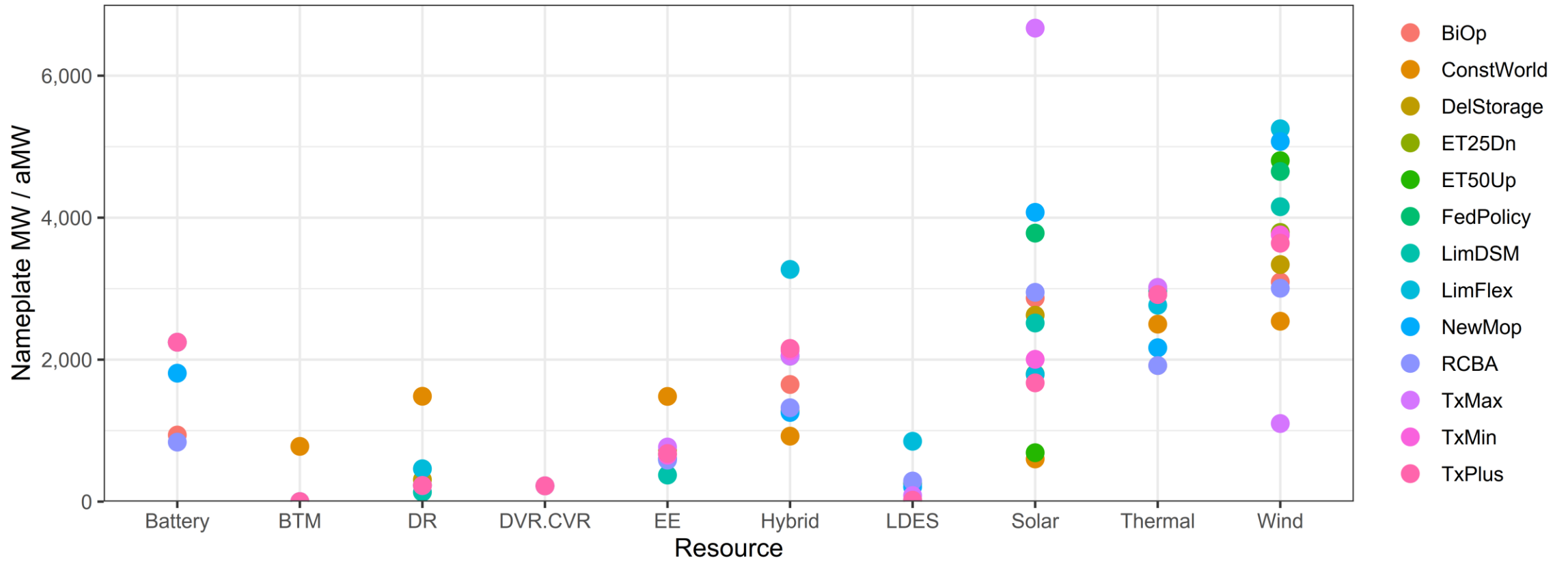
Total Buildout in 2032

 Conservation is in energy (aMW), while the rest are in terms of nameplate capacity (MW)
 





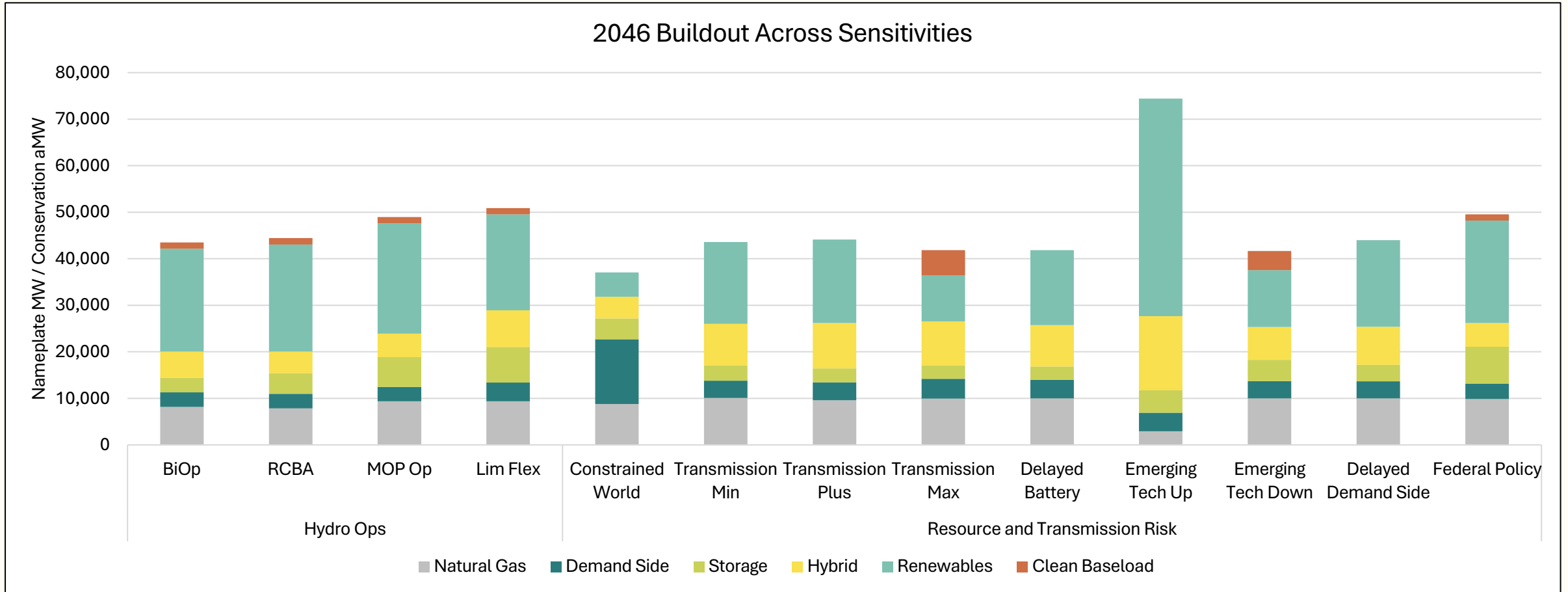
A Portfolio of Resources is Needed to Meet a Diverse Set of Needs

2032 buildout across resource types



Total Buildout in 2046

 Conservation is in energy (aMW), while the rest are in terms of nameplate capacity (MW)
 



Conservation Results

- Conservation is acquired in all sensitivities
- See a relatively consistent signal across sensitivities, with two exceptions:
 - Less conservation is acquired in sensitivities that assume renewable tax credits, as those resources become more cost competitive
 - More (and significantly more) conservation is acquired when there are constraints on the supply side
- The value of conservation changes by sensitivity, snapshot year (it wants more expensive conservation over time), and location

Reminder

Firm energy

Planning reserve margin

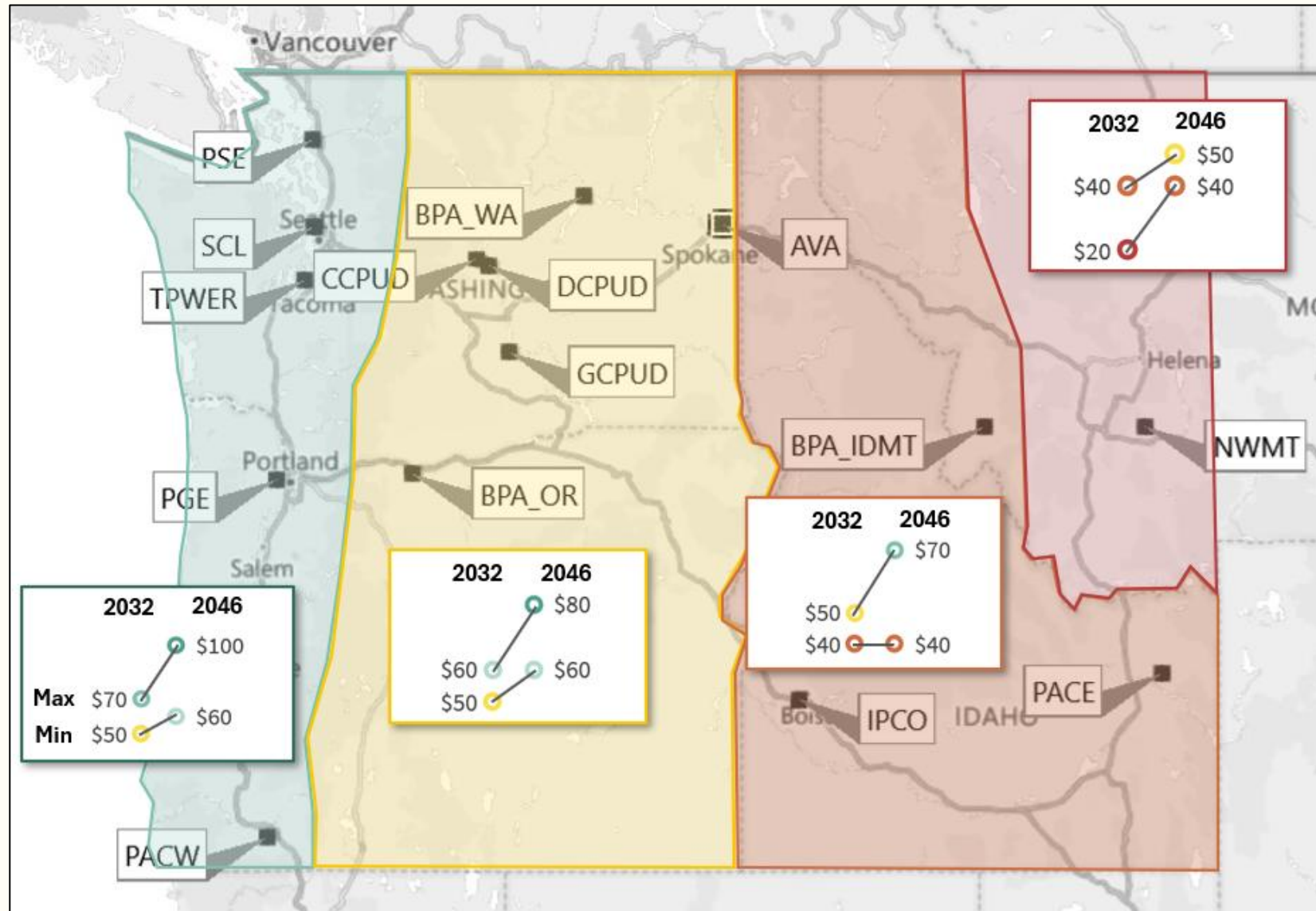
Policy

Costs Across the Region

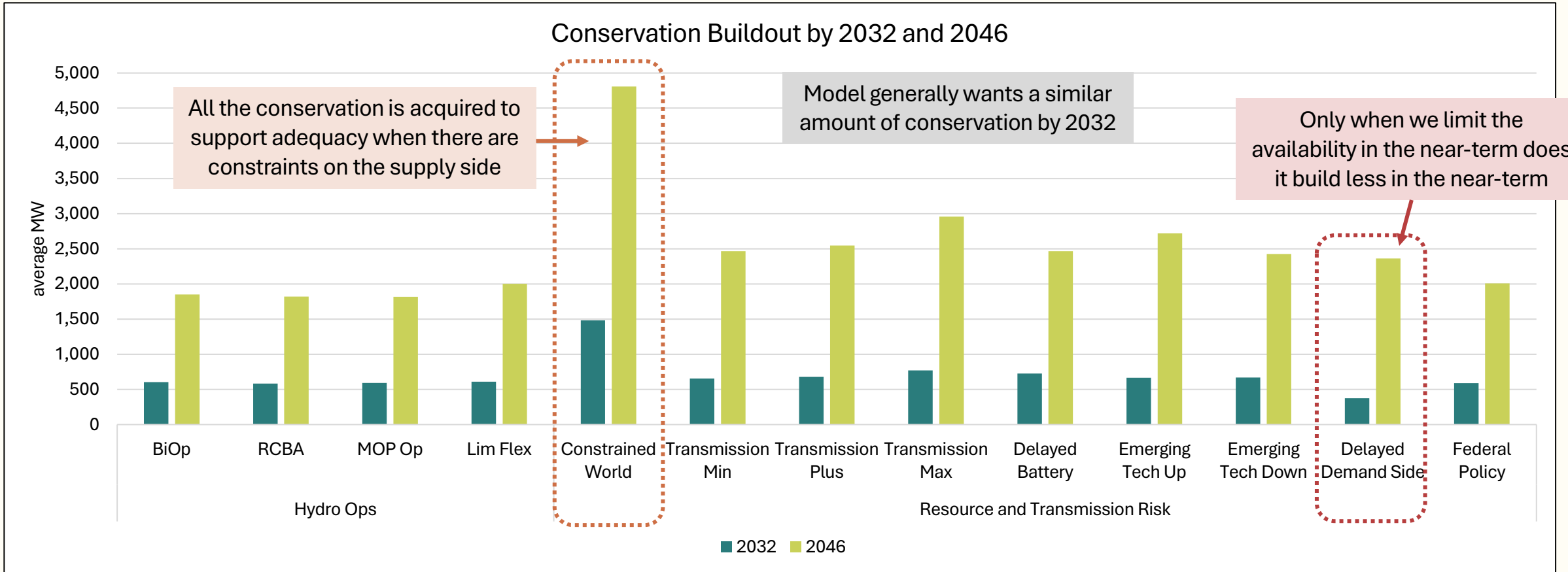
- Shaded areas show generally consistent costs in the zones
- Min and Max are for those zones in the shaded area based on variance across sensitivities
- Time period shows the trend in cost increases across all zones



Does not include costs of constrained world sensitivity

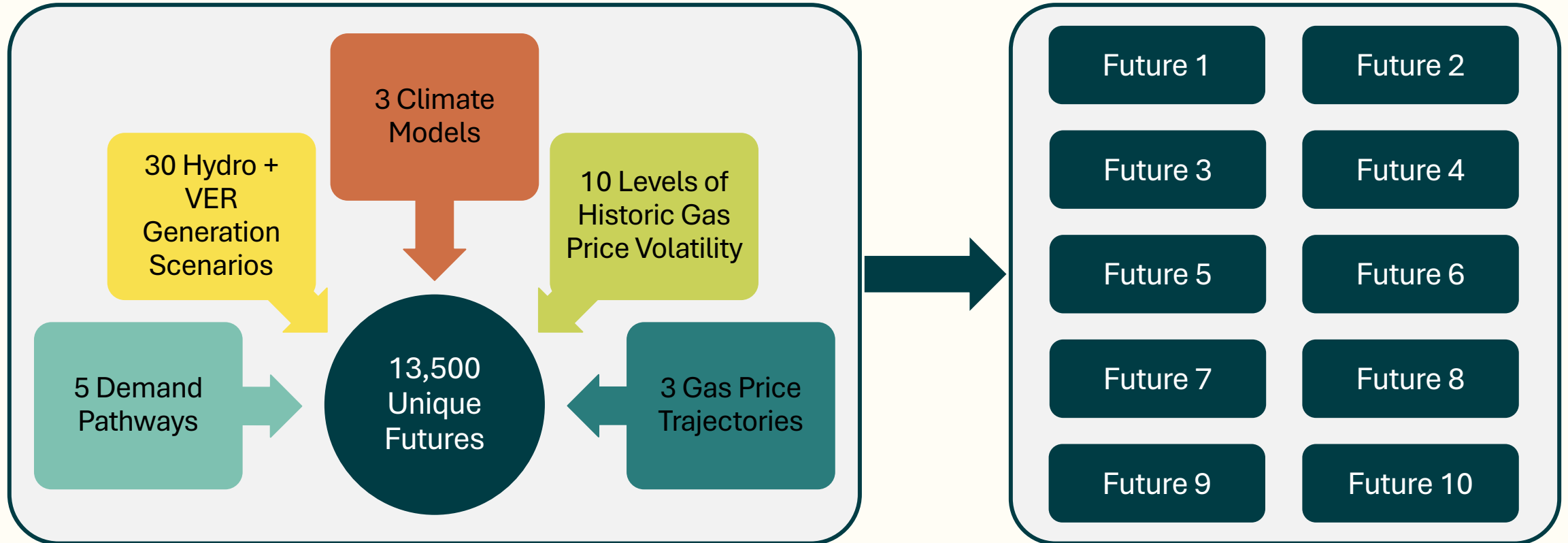


Conservation Buildout



Extra slides

Developing Futures to Capture More Uncertainty



For each year modeled, we resampled the uncertainty to create a different set of futures

Approach to Modeling the 20-Year Horizon

- Developed “snapshot” years to capture information on decisions over time
- Resource decisions in certain years will be “locked in” to guide decisions in later years
 - This helps ensure adequacy in the buildout
 - For example, resource acquired in 2032 will still be available in 2046, so we want to provide that information to the model
- We are not locking in every year to allow the model some foresight

