

# 2017 IRP Advisory Group



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# Colstrip Results: Carbon Regulation That Affects Dispatch Cost Will Challenge Economics of Colstrip

\$ in Millions

	Base Case		Base No CO2	
	<u>Carbon</u>	<u>Benefit/(Cost)</u>	<u>No Carbon</u>	<u>Benefit/(Cost)</u>
Base Portfolio	\$ 11,915		\$ 10,442	
Colstrip 1&2 in 2018	\$ 11,944	\$ (30)	\$ 10,456	\$ (14)
Colstrip 3&4 in 2025	\$ 11,766	\$ 149	\$ 10,647	\$ (192)
Colstrip 3&4 in 2030	\$ 11,833	\$ 82	\$ 10,508	\$ (66)

Colstrip transmission: analysis does not reflect changes in amortization of transmission related capital costs, which may tend to slightly overstate the benefit of early retirement.

Eastern interconnect: contract expires in 2027

Garrison to PSE transmission (BPAT): assume contract expires in parallel with Colstrip retirement



# Assumptions

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The costs for Colstrip operations is as follows:

- Fixed and variable O&M
- Coal costs
- Capital costs
- Relevant taxes
- Transmission

Continuing post shutdown

- Operational and ongoing environmental costs past the shutdown date

Dispatch of the units is based on the market vs. variable cost of running the units

- Carbon tax starting in 2022 at \$19/MWh (base scenario) would limit the dispatch on Colstrip

Depreciation Expenses

- Early shutdown of Colstrip 1&2 in 2018: assumes 5 year amortization of unamortized costs
- Colstrip 3 & 4: The 2025 and 2030 cases adjust depreciation to match the shutdown dates