Social Change Does Happen

Clean Energy Action's
15 Year Commemoration
And "Sneak Peek" at Xcel's Colorado Resource Plan

March 31, 2021 Virtual





CEA Co-Founders Dan Friedlander/Diane Rosenthal and Alison Burchell

Former Board Members/Legal

Advisors

Dan Friedlander
Tom McKinnon
Lili Francklyn
Julie Zahniser
Chris Ludwig
Anne Butterfield
Susan Perkins
Judy Solano
Angie Layton (Attorney)
Gina Hardin (Attorney)

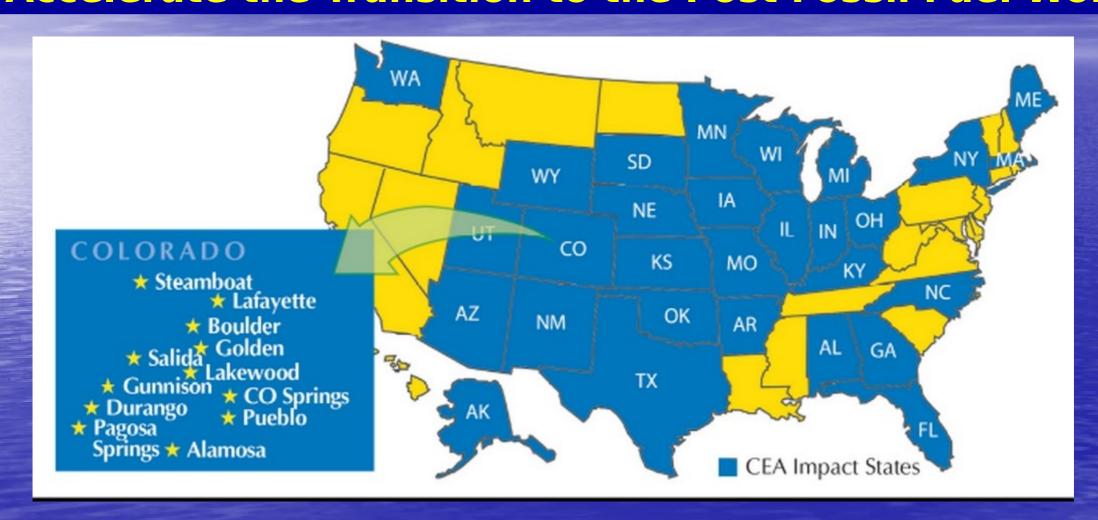
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Dane Cobble
Steve Mannhard
Sam Weaver
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Duncan Gilchrist
Karen Conduff
Carolyn Orlando
Devon Reynolds

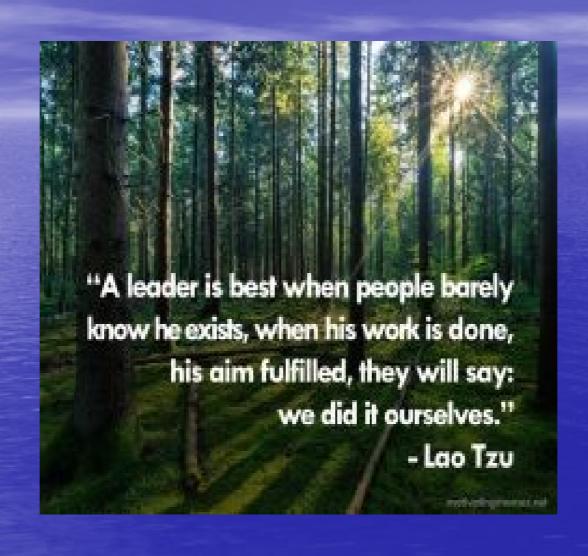
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Zane Selvans
Christina Gosnell
Steven Winter
Molly May
Conor May



ean Energy Action Works at the Local, State and National Lev to Accelerate the Transition to the Post Fossil Fuel World





Strong Allies

-Fossil Free Denver/Resilient Denver)

(Jeff Neuman Lee and all)

-Wild Earth Guardians

(Jeremy Nichols and all)

-350Colorado

(Micah Parkin and all)

-Empower Our Future

(The Boulder "Team!!")

-Institute for Local Self Reliance

(John Farrell and all)

Many More Going Forward....



Marguerite Behringer



Brian Highland Chair of the Board



Duncan Gilchrist



Alison Burchell



Conor May



Charlie Haimbaugh



Josie Strutz



Emily Swallow





Mckenzie



Luke Charbonneau Chris Warren

Brandon https://www.cleanenergyaction.org/board

Dan Friedlander—Circa 2006



In Memoriam....

Joe McDonald— Early and Very Generous Supporter

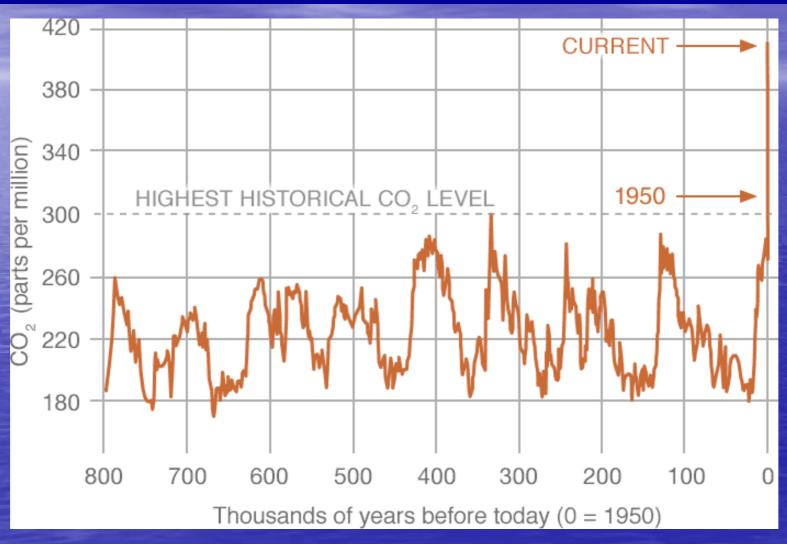


https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/dailycamera/obituary.aspx?pid=189756496

We Only Know of One Planet That Supports Life!!

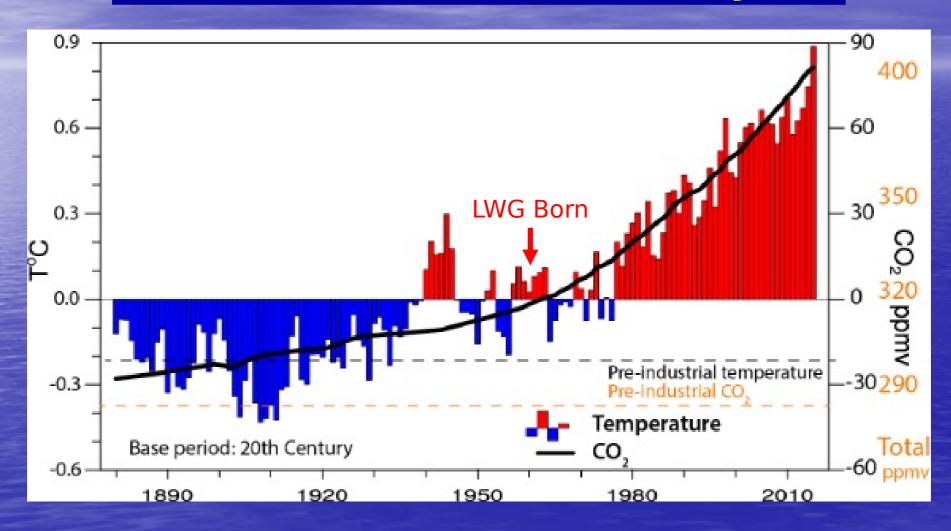


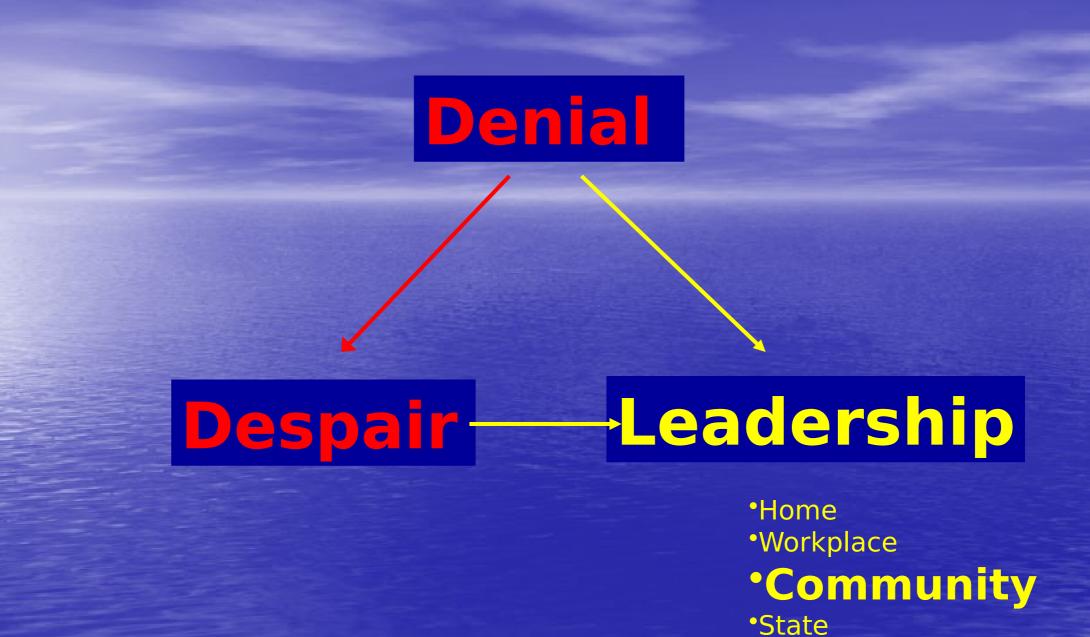
Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere Last 800,000 years



https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/

Global Temperature Anomoly Relative to 20th Century





*Country

International

2003 Climate Change and the West Conference Boulder, Colorado



2004

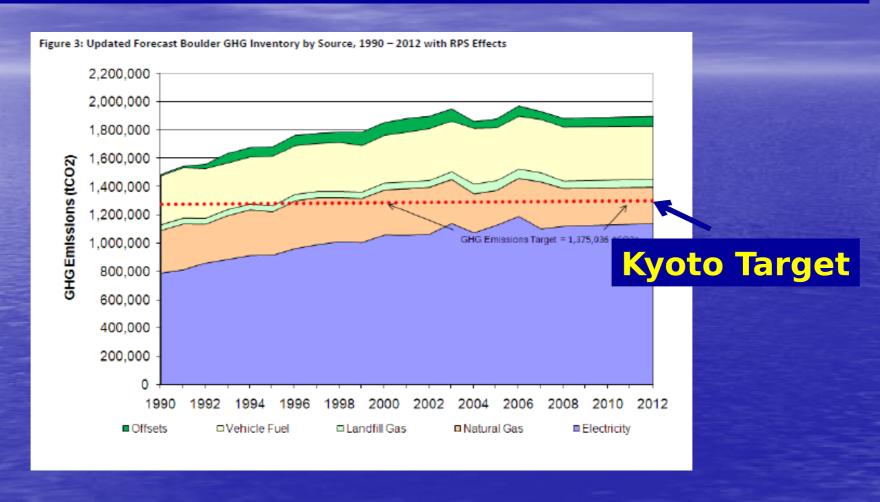
Three Keys to Addressing Climate Change

1) Decarbonize Electricity

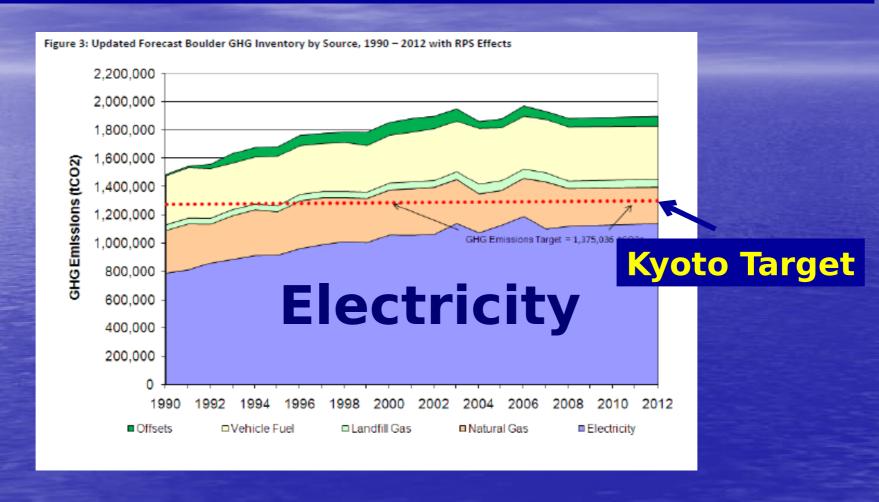
2) Decarbonize Transportation

3)Do Everything Else

Boulder's Greenhouse Gas Inventory1990-2012



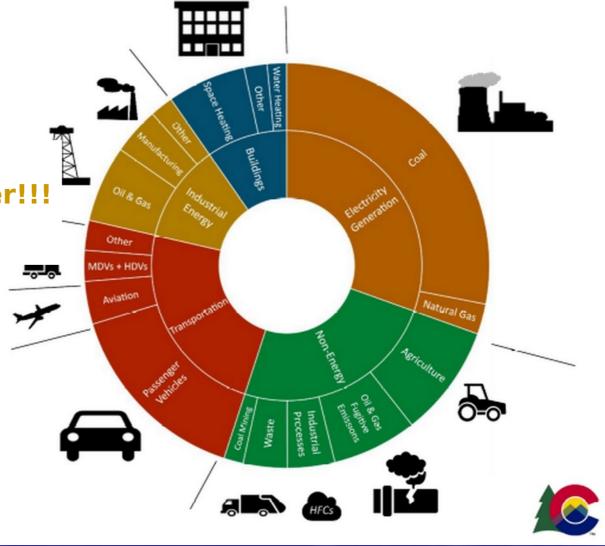
Boulder's Greenhouse Gas Inventory1990-2012



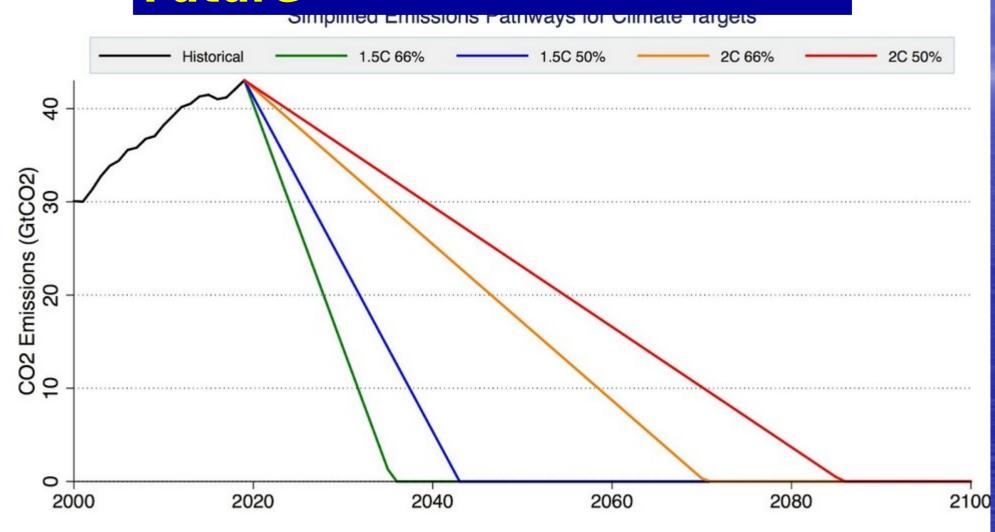
What is driving GHG pollution in Colorado?

roper accounting for methane would ake oil and gas GHG emissions larger!!!
350 Colorado report--Jan 2021)

tps://350colorado.org/press-release-oil-and-gas-report/



Options for the Planet's Future

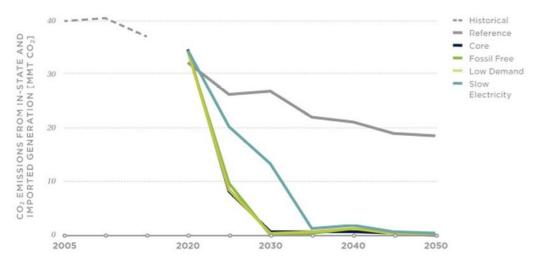


Graph from The Climate Mobilization—

Grid Lab Study For Colorado September 28,2020

FIGURE 9. CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR FOR ALL MODELED SCENARIOS

All scenarios other than the Reference case reduce CO_2 emissions to meet the state's economy-wide targets, but the Slow Electricity case results in more overall CO_2 emissions along the way.



Conclusions

- Decarbonize electricity as quickly as possible to well above 90%
- Close all coal plants by 2025
- **Use flexible loads strategically**

DECARBONIZE THE ELECTRIC SECTOR AT LEAST 90 PERCENT AND OPTIMALLY 98 TO 99 PERCENT BY 2030

In our Core decarbonization scenario, the electricity sector almost completely decarbonizes by 2030, and all coal units retire by 2025. Some gas units remain, but they operate very infrequently (generating only 2 percent of electricity in 2030), mostly during sustained periods of low renewable output. The decarbonized electricity system relies on large amounts of wind and solar, new energy storage, strategic use of flexible loads, and coordination with other states in the region. This rapid transition to clean electricity is not only necessary to reduce pollution from the power sector itself but also to enable reductions in emissions from transportation, buildings, and industry through electrification.

In addition to *deeply* decarbonizing, the state should prioritize decarbonizing the electric sector *as quickly as possible*, within reliability and cost constraints. With existing policies, Colorado is not building renewables and storage fast enough and will not achieve the required electric sector emission reductions to meet its climate goals.

2004 Electricity Paradigm....

Coal to 2070—and Beyond (200 years at least)....



Pueblo Unit 3 by Allen Best Christmas 2014 (By Permission)

Solar, Wind, Demand Shaping etc



15+ Years of Crazy Hard

This work is 99% Failure—1% Success

By the time you succeed, no one remembers who started it...

And **THAT** (!!) is why you succeeded!!



2021 Electricity Paradigm

Solar, Wind, Storage, Demand Shaping et



Coal to 2040 (not even...)



Pueblo Unit 3 by Allen Best Christmas 2014 (By Permission)

https://inhabitat.com/california-dishes-out-free-solar-panels-to-its-poorest-citizens/

<u>CEA: 15 Years = 180</u> <u>Months</u>

\$100/Month = \$18,000

\$50/Month = \$9,000

\$10/Month = \$1,800

\$5/Month = \$900

\$1/Month = \$180

50 cents/month = \$90

Donate through

https://www.cleanenergyaction.org/

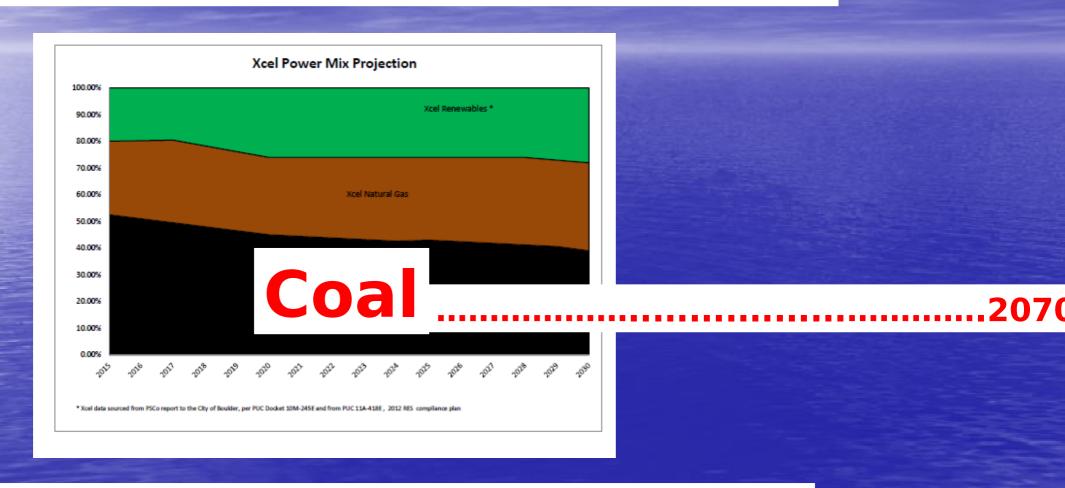
Or

PO Box 1399, Boulder, CO 80306

Recurring Monthly Donations

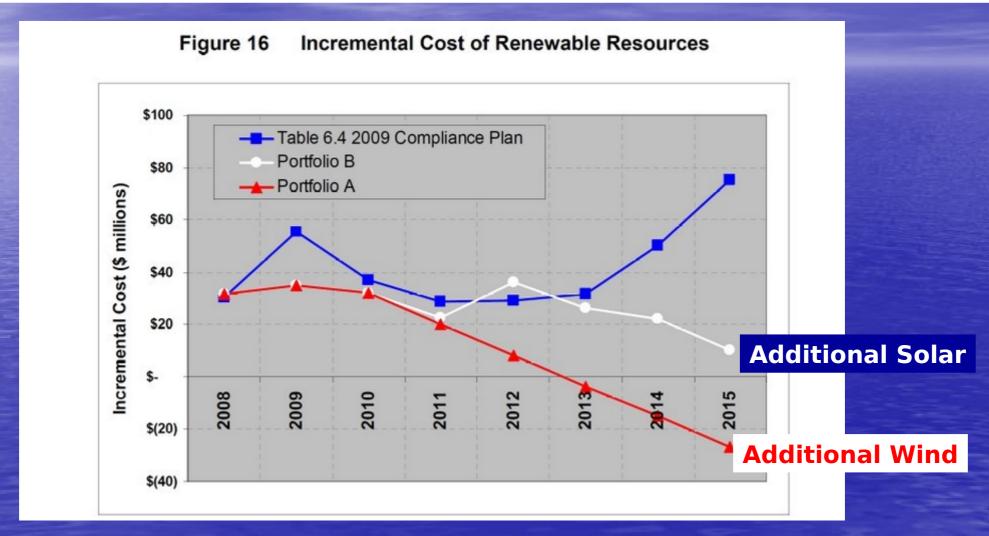
Are a VERY BIG help!!

Xcel's Colorado Coal Commitments Extended to 2070 (Until Feb 2021)



Coal for Another 50 Years???????????

2009 Cost of Renewable Energy Declining Xcel-Colorado Analysis 07A-447E "120 Day Report"



Boulder's Climate Elections 2006-2017 (Won 7/8)

- 2006—Climate Action Plan Tax
- 2008—Property Assessment for Clean Energy (PACE)
- 2010—Utility Occupation Tax (UOT) for Franchise Fee
- 2011—Authorize Exploration of Municipalization
- 2013—Defeat Xcel "Poison Pill" Plus Add Spending Limits to the Charte
- 2015—Reauthorize Climate Action Plan Tax
- 2017—Reauthorize Utility Occupation Tax (UOT) for Municipalization
- 2020—Boulder Re-Enters Franchise with Xcel with "Opt Outs"

Boulder's Reductions in GHG Emissions 2019 v 2005

Emission Per Capita: Reduction from 2005

-27%

19 MTCO2/Capita in 2005

13.7 MTCO2/Capita in 2019

Emissions per GDP: Reduction from 2005

-55%

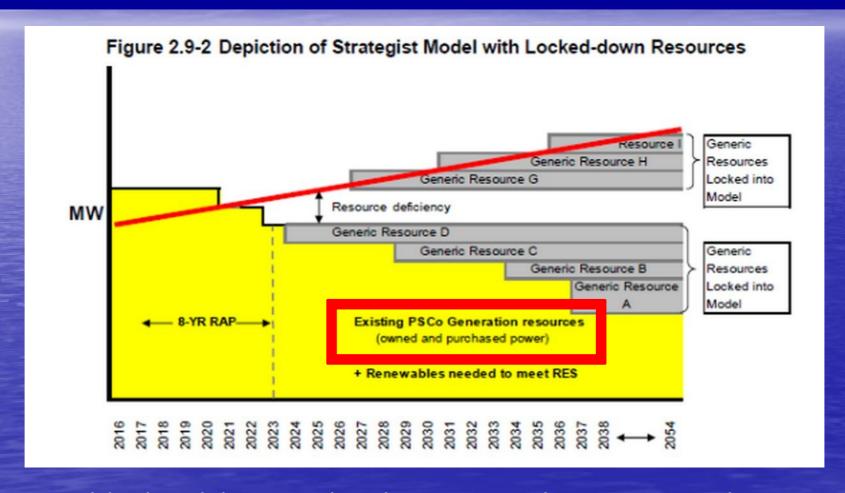
0.00011 MTCO2/\$ in 2005

0.00005 MTCO2/\$ in 2019

https://bouldercolorado.gov/boulder-measures/community-greenhouse-gas-emissions

2017—Turning Point:

Are Existing Resources (In Yellow) Still the Lowest Cost Way to Serve Xcel's Colorado Customers?



Page 2-225, Volume 2, Xcel (Colorado) 2016 Electric Resource Plan—AKJ-2, Docket 16A-0396E, Colorado F Public Hearing Feb 1, 2021 Colorado PUC

May 2017 Xcel Annual Meeting—Amarillo Texas Speaking Truth to Power (aka Ben Fowke, Xcel, CEO



Julie Zahniser to Ben Fowke



Conor May to Ben Fowke

The Other Road...Swinging Door and \$\$\$



Doug Benevento at CDPHE Approved Air Permit for Pueblo Unit 3...

then Became VP for Public Affairs at

Xcel....\$\$\$\$



Greg Sopkin Chaired the PUC For Approval of Pueblo Unit 3

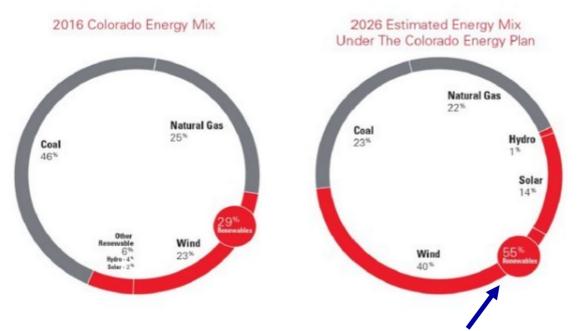
then became outside Counsel for

Xcel....\$\$\$\$

Both Benevento and Sopkin Became Regional Administrators for EPA Region 8 During the Trump Years (Hdqtrs in Denver...)

August 29, 2017 Xcel Ready to Move to 55% Renewable Electricity in Colorado....

If proposed and approved, the Colorado Energy Plan Portfolio would continue the growth of renewable energy in the Company's energy mix. As shown in the figure below, the Company's renewables (wind, solar and hydro) could be as much as 55% of our energy mix by 2026, increasing from approximately 30% in 2016:



Xcel Colorado Proposes 55% Renewable Energy by 2026

February 2021—Pueblo Unit 3 (aka "Comanche 3") (cel Proposes to Cut Life in Half...Retire 2040 (Instead of 2070)

COLORADO CLEAN ENERGY PLAN

A RESPONSIBLE TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGY FOR COMMUNITIES AND WORKERS

INFORMATION SHEET



Xcel Energy is leading the clean energy transition with its upcoming Colorado 2030 Clean Energy Plan, a proposal to deliver an estimated 85% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from 2005 levels by 2030 and doubling the renewable energy and battery storage on the system.

The plan, which we will file with state regulators in spring 2021, creates a roadmap to deliver on our vision to provide 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050, while supporting our employees and the communities where we live and work through the transition.

REDUCING EMISSIONS

Achieving our vision requires retiring coal plants that we have relied upon for years and transitioning to cleaner sources of power. With our Clean Energy Plan, we are proposing a timeline for retiring our remaining coal operations in Colorado.

Comanche Generating Station

Coal-fired electric generating facility

- · Location: Pueblo, CO
- In-Service Dates: Unit 1, 1973; Unit 2, 1976; Unit 3, 2010
- Retirement Dates: Unit 1, 2022; Unit 2, 2025; Unit (2040 proposed)
- Capacity: Units 1 & 2 (660 MW); Unit 3 (750 MW)
- . Co-Owners: Intermountain Rural Electric Association, Holy Cross Electric (for Unit 3)
- Number of Employees: 134





Xcel's Changing Commitment to Coal Plants as of Feb 2021

Hayden 1 2028 2030
Hayden 2 2027 2036
Brush (aka "Pawnee") 2028 2041
Pueblo Unit 3 (aka "Comanche 3") 2040
2070

Data from Colorado PUC Dockets 10M-245E and 11A-917E and 16A-0396E as well as Xcel announcement Feb 24,2021

November 2020 PRB Coal Company Announcements

Peabody warns of possible second bankruptcy in five years as .

ieefa.org/peabody-warns-of-possible-second...

The world's largest private coal company Peabody Energy Corp. said it is in danger of its second bankruptcy filing in five years on the back of poor performance and worsening market conditions amid the coronavirus pandemic. There is "substantial doubt" the company will be able to meet its outstanding obligations when they are due within 12 months and its ability to continue is a going concern, Peabody Energy said in a Nov. 9 filing, citing the combined risks associated with the company ...

Analyst: Peabody's Thanclal Outlook points to exit from

Wyo ...

www.wyofile.com/analyst-peabodys-financial...

Nov 10, 2020 · A quickly deteriorating PRB Last month, Wyoming's second largest coal producer, Arch Resources, announced it will prepare its remaining Powder River Basin mines for closure as it also seeks a buyer.

Arch to begin 'systematic winding down' of its PRB coal ...

www.gillettenewsrecord.com/news/local/article_e6...

Nov 23, 2020 · Arch Resources is the second-largest coal employer in the basin, behind Peabody, which has 1,299 workers at three mines. Between them, they represent 60% of the PRB workforce. "We have launched an...

Peabody—Stock Price Since Emerging from First Round of Bankruptcy



Fuel Mix for US Electric Energy Production 1950-2020

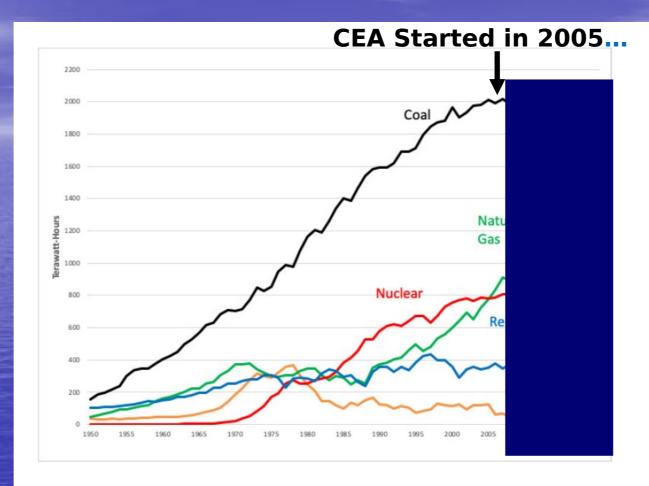


Figure 2.3. Annual US electric energy production by fuel type. As electricity generation by natural gas (green) has surged, coal generation (black) has plummeted. Renewable generation (blue) will likely exceed coal generation for the first time in 2020. (EIA 2020b)

Fuel Mix for US Electric Energy Production 1950-2020

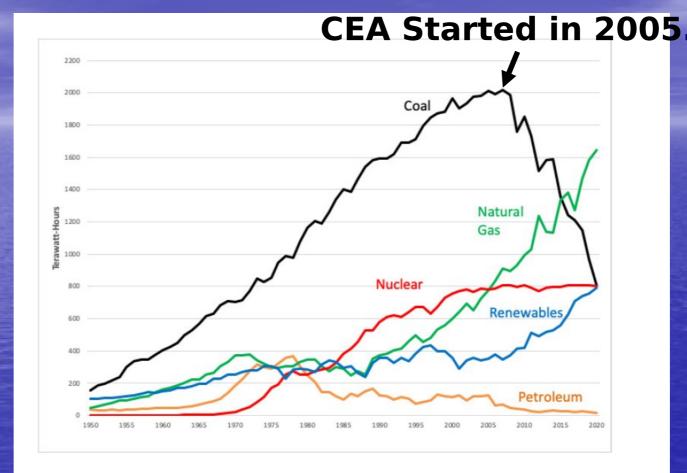
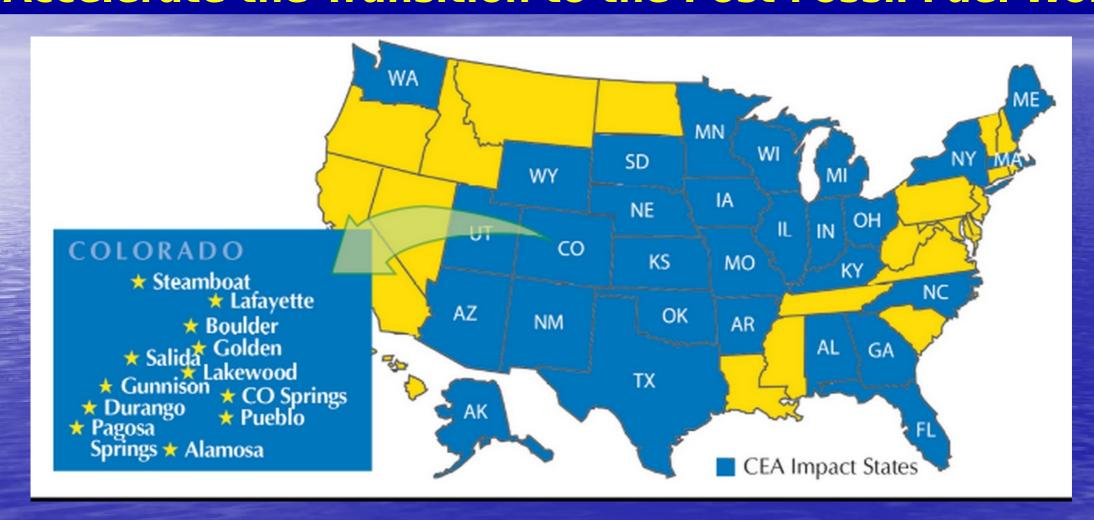
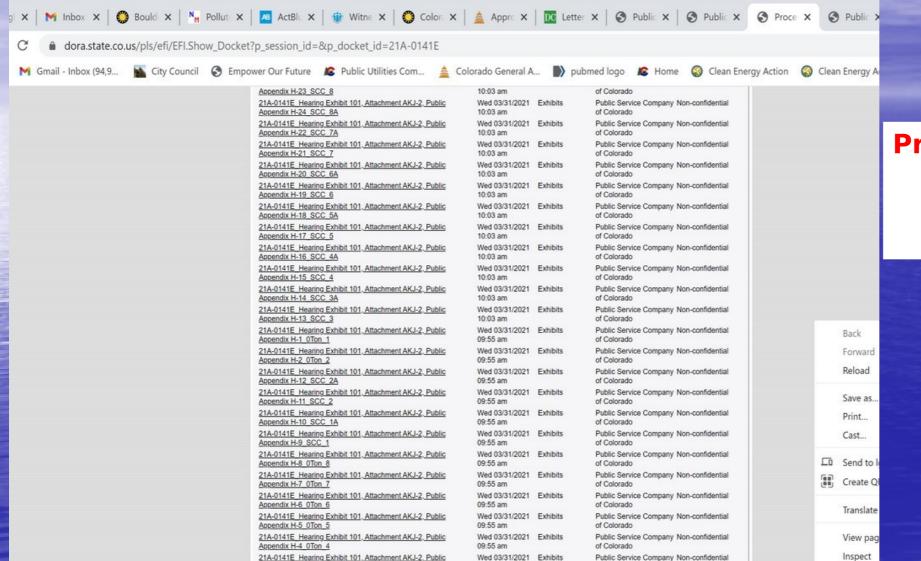


Figure 2.3. Annual US electric energy production by fuel type. As electricity generation by natural gas (green) has surged, coal generation (black) has plummeted. Renewable generation (blue) will likely exceed coal generation for the first time in 2020. (EIA 2020b)

ean Energy Action Works at the Local, State and National Lev to Accelerate the Transition to the Post Fossil Fuel World



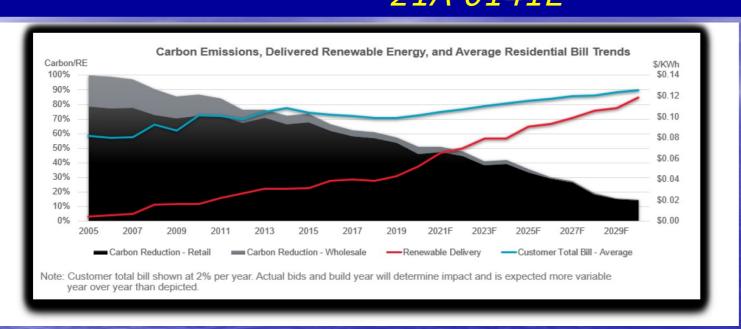


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of Colorado

Appendix H-3 0Ton 3

Proceeding 21A-0141E
March 31, 2021
17 PSCo Witnesses
??? Attachments



Red = RE %

Blue = Bill Ave

Black = Retail Carbon

Hearing Exhibit 101, Attachment AKJ-2, Public Appendix H-1_S Proceeding No. 21A-

Demonstration for 50% CO2 reduction in Retail + Colorado Who
Ship Ji Calculate 2005 CO2 baseline
Baseline
Demonstration for 50% CO2 for the Colorado Who
Ship Ji Calculate 2005 CO2 forecast
Forecast
Forecast
Forecast
Ship Ji Calculate 2009 CO2 forecast
Forecast
Forecast
Ship Ji Calculate 2009 CO2 forecast
Forecast
Ship Ji Calculate 2009 CO2 forecast
Forecast
Ship Ji Calculate percent CO2 reductions
CO3 Reduct

85% Carbon Reduction by 2030....

Plans that achieve 80% reduction when filed meet the minimum requirement of the statute

To me, Figure AKJ-D-1 shows that we have already made great progress in reducing emissions in an affordable way. Equally as important, it looks to the future and shows how, if done right through this ERP process, we can reduce emissions by approximately 85 percent from 2005 levels and bring delivered renewable energy to nearly 80 percent by 2030—all while keeping total bills low. This is the vision for the 2021 ERP & CEP. The two percent per year trend shown

21A-0141E Direct Testimony of Alice Jackson and AKJ-2 App H-1, SCC_3

Proceeding 21A-0141E

7 Figure AKJ-D-2

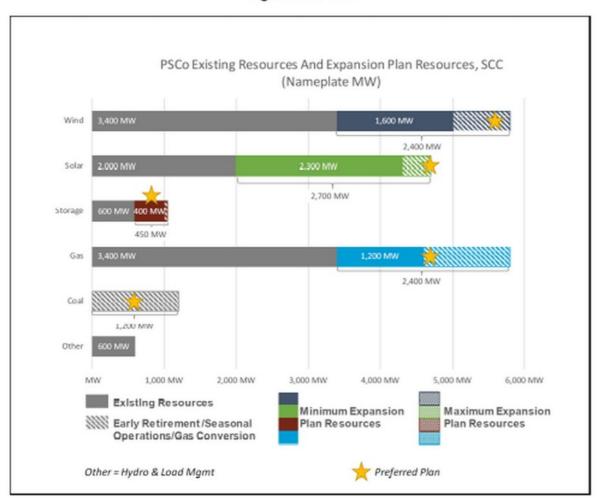
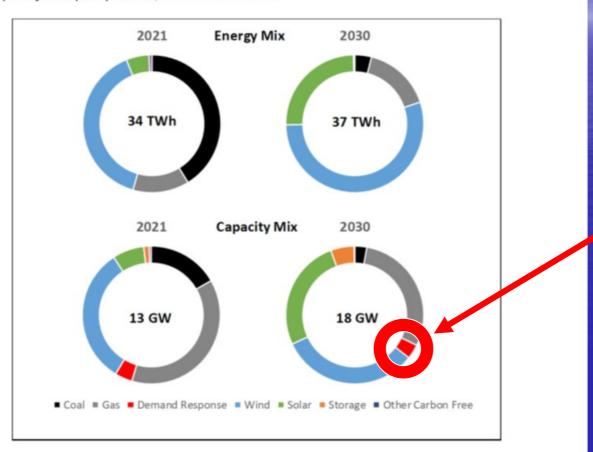


Figure JFH-D-3 SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Generic Resource Additions and CO2 Reduction

	Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
	Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
	Pawnee Action:	n: Retire Retire Retire Na		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024	
	Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
	2030 CO2 % Reduction	-69%	-88%	-85%	-86%	-88%	-81%	-84%	-85%
	Resource Additions 2021-2030 (Nameplate MW)								
1	Wind	1,650	2,350	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,850	2,300	2,350
2	Utility-Scale Solar	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,550	1,250	1,550	1,550
3	Distributed Solar	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158
4	Storage	400	450	400	450	400	400	400	400
5	Firm Dispatchable	1,276	2,352	1,960	1,568	1,764	1,505	1,276	1,233

Proceeding 21A-0141E

The preferred plan will transition our system in a dramatic way from both an energy and capacity mix perspective, as shown below.



Blue = Wind

Green = Solar

Orange = **Storage**

Red = Demand Response

Black = Coal

Gray = Methane

PSCo Options Analyzed for Last Big Coal Plants

"Pawnee" =Brush = 505 MW
"Comanche 3"= Pueblo Unit 3=511 MW Total (PSCo Share)

Table JFH-D-2 Pawnee and Comanche 3 Actions

		Paw	nee			С	omancl	ne 3	
Paired Action	Early Retire EOY 2028	Convert to Gas EOY 2027	Convert to Gas EOY 2024	BAU	Early Retire EOY 2029	Early Retire EOY 2039	Convert to Gas EOY 2027	Early Retire EOY 2039, Reduced Operations starting 2030	BAU
1				Х					Х
2	Х				Х				
3	Х							X	
4		X					X		
5		Х			Х				
6		X				X			
7		X						X	
8			X					X	

Projected Costs (PVRR) of Social Cost of Carbon Portfolios

Hearing Exhibit 104, Direct Testimony of James F. Hill Proceeding No. 21A-____E
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Figure JFH-D-6: SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Projected Costs

	Portfolio	SCC	1	,	SCC 2	5	SCC 3	,	SCC 4		SCC 5	5	SCC 6	,	SCC 7	,	SCC 8
	Resource Need:	ERI	Р		CEP		CEP		CEP		CEP	CEP		Pı	CEP eferred		CEP
	Pawnee Action:	Retir EOY 2		Retire EOY 2028			Retire EOY 2028		Convert Nat Gas OY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		١	Convert lat Gas OY 2024
	Comanche 3 Action:	Retir EOY 2			Retire DY 2029	EC	Retire DY 2039 ed Ops	١	Convert Nat Gas OY 2027		Retire OY 2029		Retire DY 2039	E	Retire DY 2039 ed Ops	E	Retire OY 2039 led Ops
1	PVRR Utility Cost 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 38,	814	\$	39,582	\$	39,429	\$	39,373	\$	39,450	\$	39,230	\$	39,306	\$	39,453
	PVRR Utility Cost Delta vs. SCC 1																
2	2021-2030 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	271	\$	192	\$	284	\$	265	\$	177	\$	206	\$	302
3	2021-2040 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	951	\$	621	\$	622	\$	786	\$	387	\$	479	\$	591
4	2021-2055 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	768	\$	616	\$	560	\$	637	\$	417	\$	492	\$	639
5	NPV CO2 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 8,	625	\$	6,296	\$	6,719	\$	6,295	\$	6,234	\$	6,809	\$	6,646	\$	6,329
6	PVRR Utility Cost + NPV CO2 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 47,	439	\$	45,877	\$	46,148	\$	45,669	\$	45,684	\$	46,040	\$	45,951	\$	45,782
	PVRR Utility Cost + NPV CO2 Delta vs. SCC 1																
7	2021-2030 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(124)	\$	(77)	\$	(271)	\$	(226)	\$	(153)	\$	(158)	\$	(370)
8	2021-2040 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(1,063)	\$	(970)	\$	(1,410)	\$	(1,289)	\$	(1,112)	\$	(1,185)	\$	(1,389)
9	2021-2055 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(1,561)	\$	(1,290)	\$	(1,770)	\$	(1,755)	\$	(1,399)	\$	(1,487)	\$	(1,657)

Proceeding 21A-0141E

The Company's current discount rate of 7.04% was used for all NPV calculations, and the period included from 2020 to the unit's Summer Expiration Year. Thermal resources (baseload and intermediate) were given a static capacity factor to level the evaluation since numerous inputs control how often these units run. Renewable resources (solar and wind) used a historical average to determine the capacity factors, given how often these units are run is dependent on location and weather.

21A-0141E, AKJ-2, Volume 2 Electric Resource Plan, page 162

Xcel proposes Securitization for Pueblo Unit 3---In 2040.... (i.e. Our Grandchildren Will Pay Off Our Mistakes....)

Table SAW-D-5

(\$millions)	Original Retirement Date	Early Retirement Date	NBV & Future Decommissioning				
Pawnee – Retired Portion	2041	2027	\$179.1				
Comanche Unit 3	2070	2039	\$567.4				

Q. WHAT IS THE PROPOSED METHOD TO RECOVER THE REMAINING NBV

AND EXPECTED FUTURE DECOMMISSIONING COSTS FOR COMANCHE 3?

The Company proposes to securitize the remaining NBV and future decommissioning costs associated with its proposal to early retire Comanche 3. As discussed by Ms. Trammell, the details of the securitization authorization would be brought forward as part of a future financing order application if the Commission agrees that: (1) Comanche 3 should retire in 2040; and (2) the Company should bring forward a future financing order application to effectuate the securitization. Ms. Trammell also discusses the timing of the financing application.

Table SAW-D-6

Comanche 3 \$millions	Regulatory Asset	Accelerated Depreciation	Securitization
PVRR	\$947	\$941	\$908
2023-2059 Total Nominal Revenue Requirements	\$1,846	\$1,364	\$1,882

PSCo Proposes Reserve Margin 0f 18-20% (Instead of 16.3%)

Hearing Exhibit 115, Direct Testimony and Attachments of Kevin D. Carden Proceeding No. 21A-____E
Page 19 of 25

Table KDC-D-1: LOLE Results

Year	2021	2023	2026	2030
0.1 LOLE Reserv	e 17.4%	19.3%	19.1%	18.0%

PHYSICAL RELIABILITY RESULTS

Physical reliability of the electric power system is the measure of frequency, duration, and severity of firm load shed events. A firm load shed event refers to an instance where the utility must reduce load on the system by turning off the power to firm load customers due to the lack of generation resources. The most common resource adequacy standard in the industry today is the 1-day-in-10 standard. This standard allows for 1 firm load shed event every 10 years and is represented as an LOLE of 0.1 days per year. Figure 8 shows Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) as a function of reserve margin. A 17.4% reserve margin provides PSCo 1-in-10 reliability for the Base Case in 2021.

Figure 8. LOLE Results

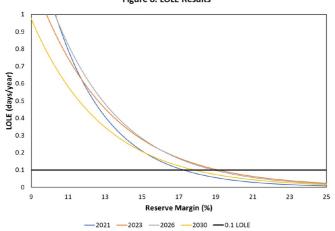


Table 17. Physical Reliability Metrics: Base Case 2021

Reserve Margin (%)	Summer Resources (MW)	LOLE (days per year)	LOLH (hours per year)	EUE (MWh)
8%	7,197	0.86	2.55	542
9%	9% 7,261 10% 7,324		1.95	407
10%			1.50	306
11%	7,389	0.41	1.15	229
12%	7,454	0.32	0.88	172
13%	7519	0.25	0.67	129
14%	14% 7,585		0.52	97
15%	15% 7,652		0.40	73

28

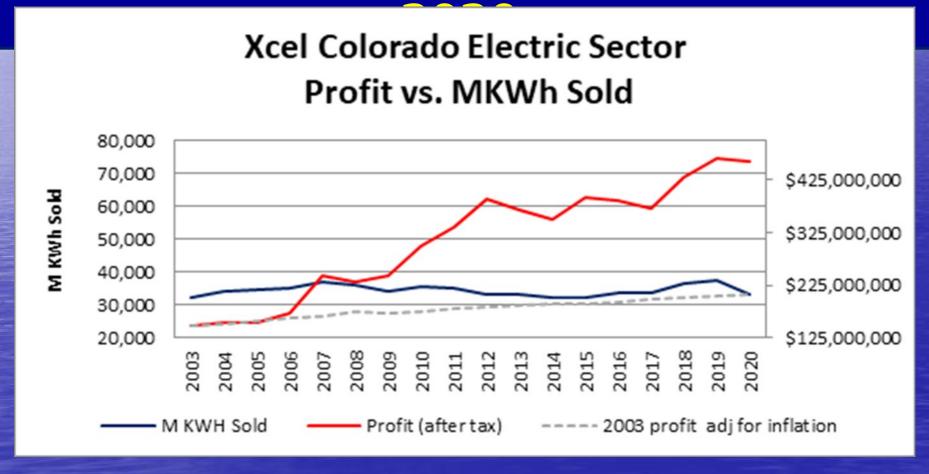
Hearing Exhibit 115, Attachment KDC-1_Planning Reserve Margin Study
Proceeding No. 21A-_____E
Page 30 of 41

16%	7,719	0.12	0.30	55
17%	7,787	0.11	0.27	47
18%	7,856	0.08	0.19	33
19%	7,925	0.06	0.13	23
20%	7,994	0.04	0.09	16
21%	8,064	0.03	0.07	11
22%	8,135	0.02	0.05	8
23%	8,207	0.01	0.03	5
24%	8,279	0.01	0.02	4
25%	8,352	0.01	0.02	3

Other Issues...

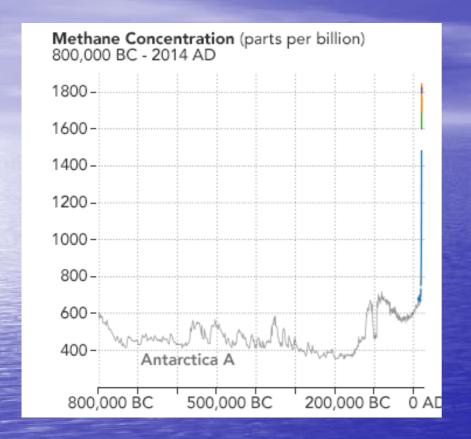
- 1) Monopoly Profits
- 2) Methane
- 3) Transmission v Microgrids
- 4) Equity of the Energy System

Xcel-Colorado (i.e. "PSCo) Profits Soaring While Electricity Sales Basically Flat...2003-



Graph by Paul Culnan from Empower Our Future with Data from PSCo 10-Ks Available from http://investors.xcelenergy.com/CustomPage/Index?KeyGenPage=1073751307

The Monumental Problem of Methane



Methane makes up just 0.00018 percent of the atmosphere, compared to 0.039 percent for carbon dioxide. (CO₂ is roughly 200 times more abundant.) Yet scientists attribute about one-sixth of recent global warming to methane emissions; what methane lacks in volume it makes up for in potency. Over a 20-year period, one ton of methane has a global warming potential that is 84 to 87 times greater than carbon dioxide. Over a century, that warming potential is 28 to 36 times greater. The difference occurs because methane is mostly scrubbed out of the air by chemical reactions within about ten years, while carbon dioxide persists in the atmosphere for much longer than a century.

"That means the climate effects of methane are front-loaded," explained Drew Shindell, a climate scientist at Duke University. "Part of the reason there is so much interest in methane right now is because reducing those emissions could slow warming over the next few decades. This does not let us off the hook for reducing carbon dioxide, but the benefits of carbon dioxide reductions will come much later."

https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Conte

Fracking Often Runs in the Red Unless Cut Capital Expenditures

Press Release, Clark Williams-Derry, Trey Cowan and Ashish Solanki March 25, 2021

IEEFA: Frackers produce positive cash flows in 2020 with deep capital expenditure cuts

Beleaguered fracking sector generates \$1.8 billion cash flow, but only after \$20 billion cuts in capex



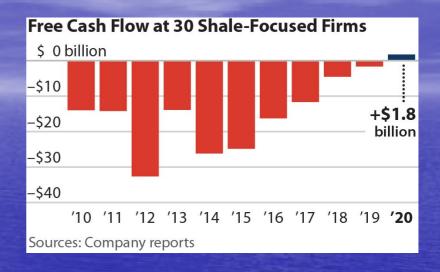


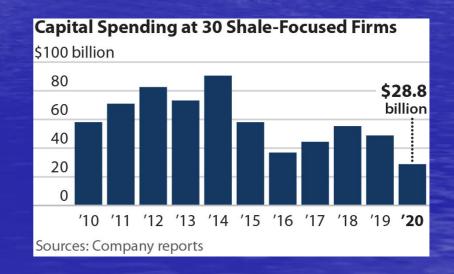




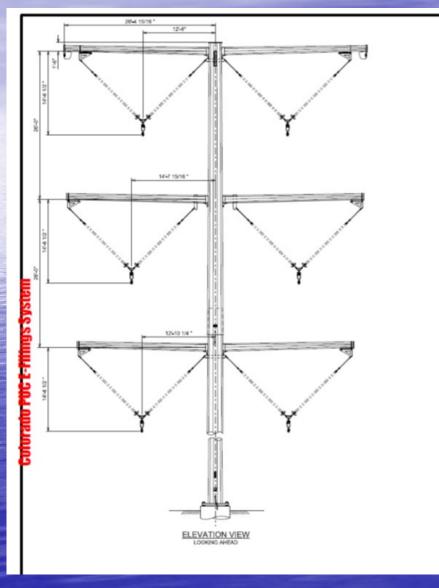
March 24, 2021 (IEEFA)—A cross-section of 30 shale oil and gas producers marked the first full year of positive free cash flows since the fracking boom began—but only after deep cuts to capital expenditures that raise troubling

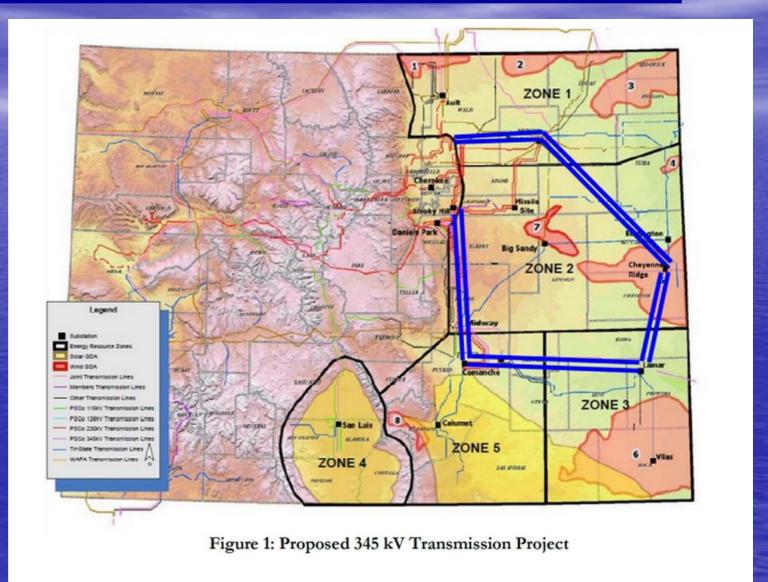
questions about the industry's future.





Xcel's Proposed \$1.7 Billion Colorado Transmission Project ("Power Pathways") Proceeding 21A-0096E





Should We Spend More on Microgrids and Less on Transmission?? How find the optimal mix on a site-specific basis?



Blue Lake Rancheria Microgrid Kept 8 People on Medical Support Alive During the California Shutoffs.

<u>15 Years = 180</u> <u>Months</u>

\$100/Month = \$18,000

\$50/Month = \$9,000

\$10/Month = \$1,800

\$5/Month = \$900

\$1/Month = \$180

50 cents/month = \$90

Donate through

https://www.cleanenergyaction.org/

Or

PO box 1399, Boulder, CO 80306

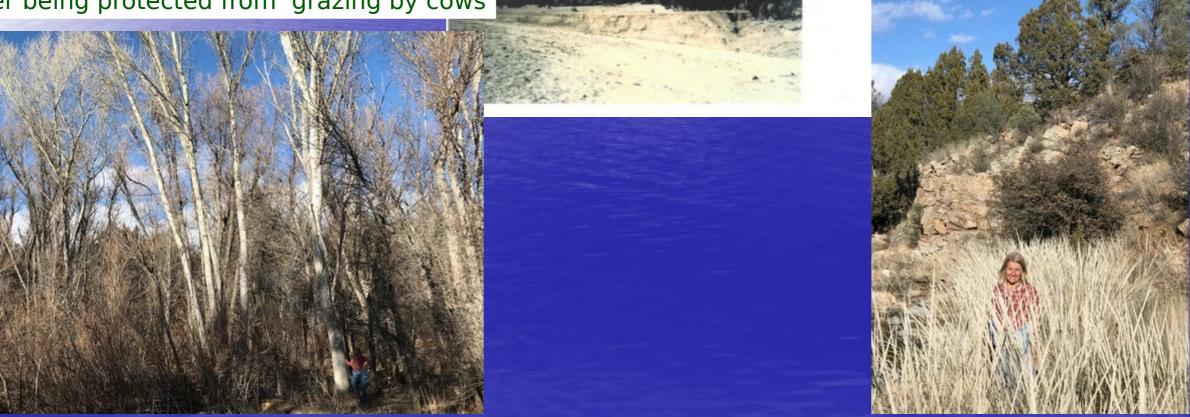
Recurring Monthly Donations

Are a VERY BIG help!!

CHANGE!!— Mint Wash—Prescott National Forest, AZ January 1990-January 2019

These two pictures on the right and the one below were taken in approx the same location, 30 years apart fter being protected from grazing by cows





Future Directions for Clean Energy Action and Allies

Local

- Ensure Boulder Keeps Moving Forward on Climate
- Support the Climate Work of Other Communities—Colorado and Elsewhere

State

- Address Colorado's Monumental Methane Problem
- Move Beyond the Monopoly in Electricity (No More Monopoly Prices)
- Work for a More Distributed and Democratized System (Microgrids etc)

National

- Support bold action at the national level
- Bring Colorado's Perspective to the National Conversation
- Protect Public Lands and Ecosystems

Work for a More Equitable Energy System

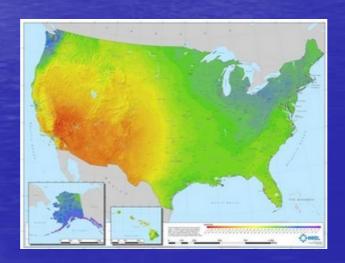






Remember to Smile: It is the Beginning of the Solar Era!!





Leslie Glustrom for Clean Energy Action Lglustrom (at) gmail.com



PSCo Social Cost of Carbon (SCC) Scenarios

Table AKJ-D-2

Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
Pawnee Action:	Retire EOY 2041	Retire EOY 2028	Retire EOY 2028	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024
Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
Average Annual Rate Impact								
2024-2030 (%)	2.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%
2024-2040 (%) 1.5%		1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
2024-2055 (%)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%

Figure JFH-D-3 SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Generic Resource Additions and CO2 Reduction

Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
Pawnee Action:	Retire EOY 2041	Retire EOY 2028	Retire EOY 2028	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024
Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
2030 CO2 % Reduction	-69%	-88%	-85%	-86%	-88%	-81%	-84%	-85%
Resource Additions 2021-2030 (Nameplate MW)								
Wind	1,650	2,350	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,850	2,300	2,350
Utility-Scale Solar	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,550	1,250	1,550	1,550
Distributed Solar	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158
Storage	400	450	400	450	400	400	400	400
Firm Dispatchable	1,276	2,352	1,960	1,568	1,764	1,505	1,276	1,233

Figure JFH-D-5 SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Infrastructure Investment Potential

	Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
	Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
	Pawnee Action:	Retire EOY 2041	Retire EOY 2028	Retire EOY 2028	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024
	Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
ſ	Infrastructure Investment Potential (\$M)								
L	Generation 2021-2030 (\$M)	\$ 4,282	\$ 6,223	\$ 5,814	\$ 5,519	\$ 5,650	\$ 4,847	\$ 5,378	\$ 5,360
2	Transmission 2021-2030 (\$M)	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,667

Projected Costs (PVRR) of Social Cost of Carbon Portfolios

Hearing Exhibit 104, Direct Testimony of James F. Hill Proceeding No. 21A-____E
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Figure JFH-D-6: SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Projected Costs

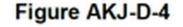
	Portfolio	SCC	1	,	SCC 2	5	SCC 3	,	SCC 4		SCC 5	5	SCC 6	,	SCC 7	,	SCC 8
	Resource Need:	ERI	Р		CEP		CEP		CEP		CEP	CEP		Pı	CEP eferred		CEP
	Pawnee Action:	Retir EOY 2		Retire EOY 2028			Retire EOY 2028		Convert Nat Gas OY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027		١	Convert lat Gas OY 2024
	Comanche 3 Action:	Retir EOY 2			Retire DY 2029	EC	Retire DY 2039 ed Ops	١	Convert Nat Gas OY 2027		Retire OY 2029		Retire DY 2039	E	Retire DY 2039 ed Ops	E	Retire OY 2039 led Ops
1	PVRR Utility Cost 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 38,	814	\$	39,582	\$	39,429	\$	39,373	\$	39,450	\$	39,230	\$	39,306	\$	39,453
	PVRR Utility Cost Delta vs. SCC 1																
2	2021-2030 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	271	\$	192	\$	284	\$	265	\$	177	\$	206	\$	302
3	2021-2040 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	951	\$	621	\$	622	\$	786	\$	387	\$	479	\$	591
4	2021-2055 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	768	\$	616	\$	560	\$	637	\$	417	\$	492	\$	639
5	NPV CO2 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 8,	625	\$	6,296	\$	6,719	\$	6,295	\$	6,234	\$	6,809	\$	6,646	\$	6,329
6	PVRR Utility Cost + NPV CO2 2021-2055 (\$M)	\$ 47,	439	\$	45,877	\$	46,148	\$	45,669	\$	45,684	\$	46,040	\$	45,951	\$	45,782
	PVRR Utility Cost + NPV CO2 Delta vs. SCC 1																
7	2021-2030 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(124)	\$	(77)	\$	(271)	\$	(226)	\$	(153)	\$	(158)	\$	(370)
8	2021-2040 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(1,063)	\$	(970)	\$	(1,410)	\$	(1,289)	\$	(1,112)	\$	(1,185)	\$	(1,389)
9	2021-2055 (\$M)	\$	-	\$	(1,561)	\$	(1,290)	\$	(1,770)	\$	(1,755)	\$	(1,399)	\$	(1,487)	\$	(1,657)

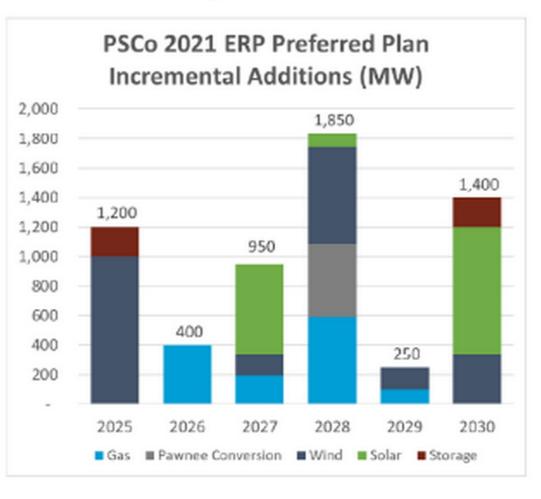
PSCo Loads and Resources Table 2021-2030

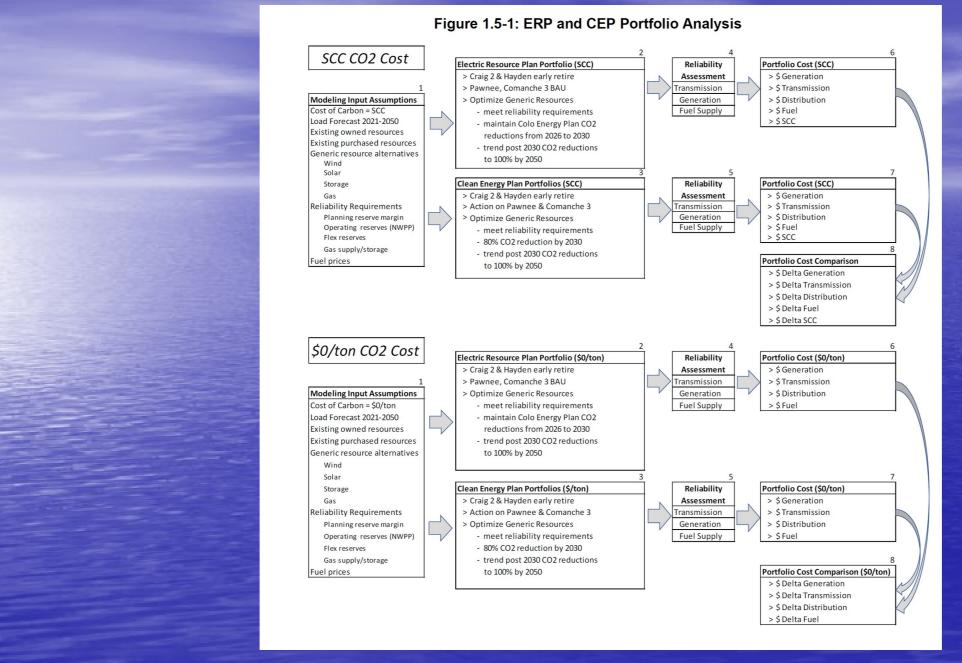
Table AKJ-D-1

PSCo Summer L&R Table (MW)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Owned Coal	1,980	1,980	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
Purchased Coal	150	150	-	-,033	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Coal-Fired Generation	2,130	2,130	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
Owned Gas Steam	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	-	-	-
Owned Gas Combined Cycle	1,855	1,941	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
Purchased Gas Combined Cycle	370	302	170	51	51	-	-	-	-	-
Owned Gas Combustion Turbine	805	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	896	896	896	896
Purchased Gas Combustion Turbine	1,013	758	758	758	758	733	458	238	238	238
Total Gas-Fired Generation	4,352	4,378	4,273	4,155	4,155	4,078	3,632	3,102	3,102	3,102
Owned Storage	162	243	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
Purchased Storage	-	-	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
Purchased Biomass	3	3	3		•	-	-	-		-
Owned Hydro	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13
Purchased Hydro	18	18	18	18	17	17	9	-	-	-
Owned Solar	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Purchased Solar	202	363	673	669	666	663	659	653	650	647
Purchased BTM Solar	172	195	119	119	125	130	136	144	153	164
Purchased Community Solar	71	111	102	103	121	138	155	171	186	201
Owned Wind	131	131	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Purchased Wind	360	360	402	402	402	394	384	316	316	313
Total Renewable/Other Generation	1,134	1,439	1,953	1,948	1,967	1,979	1,980	1,920	1,942	1,961
TOTAL ACCREDITED CAPACITY	7,616	7,947	7,881	7,758	7,777	7,335	6,891	6,300	6,322	6,342
Native Load Forecast - Winter2020	6,856	6,973	6,951	6,978	7,031	6,906	6,986	7,063	7,130	7,219
Demand Response	(527)	(527)	(561)	(561)	(561)	(586)	(586)	(586)	(586)	(605)
FIRM OBLIGATION LOAD	6,329	6,446	6,390	6,417	6,470	6,320	6,400	6,477	6,544	6,614
Target Planning Reserve Margin	1,139	1,160	1,233	1,232	1,242	1,207	1,152	1,166	1,178	1,191
IREA & HCEA Backup Reserves	45	45	48	48	48	11	11	11	11	11
TOTAL PLANNING RESERVE MARGIN TARGET	1,184	1,205	1,281	1,280	1,290	1,219	1,163	1,177	1,189	1,201
Actual Reserve Margin	1,287	1,501	1,492	1,341	1,307	1,016	491	(177)	(222)	(272)
CAPACITY POSITION: LONG/(SHORT)	102	296	210	61	17	(203)	(672)	(1,354)	(1,411)	(1,474)
Announced Early Coal Retirements	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Craig 2									(40)	(40)
Hayden 1								4.5.	(135)	(135)
Hayden 2						40.000		(98)	(98)	(98)
PREFERRED PLAN CAPACITY POSITION: LONG/(SHORT)	102	296	210	61	17	(203)	(672)	(1,452)	(1,684)	(1,747)

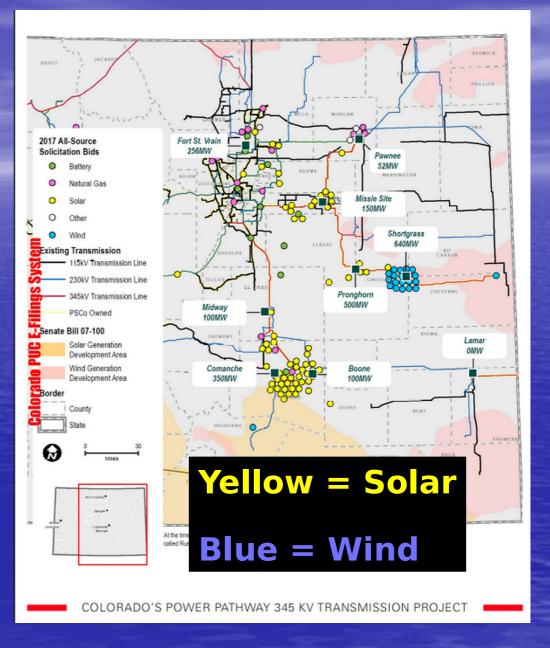
Proposed Timing of Additions







Xcel 2017 Bids by Interconnection Site



Proceeding 21A-0141E

Hearing Exhibit 104, Direct Testimony of James F. Hill Proceeding No. 21A-____E
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Figure JFH-D-7: SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio Projected Rate Impacts

Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
Pawnee Action:	Retire EOY 2041	Retire EOY 2028	Retire EOY 2028	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024
Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
Average Annual Rate Impact								
2024-2030 (%)	2.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%
2024-2040 (%)	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
2024-2055 (%)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%

Proceeding 21A-0141E

Figure JFH-D-8: SCC ERP and CEP Portfolio CO2% Reduction Efficiency

	Portfolio	SCC 1	SCC 2	SCC 3	SCC 4	SCC 5	SCC 6	SCC 7	SCC 8
	Resource Need:	ERP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP Preferred	CEP
	Pawnee Action:	Retire EOY 2041	Retire EOY 2028	Retire EOY 2028	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Nat Gas Nat Gas		Convert Nat Gas EOY 2024
	Comanche 3 Action:	Retire EOY 2069	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Convert Nat Gas EOY 2027	Retire EOY 2029	Retire EOY 2039	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops	Retire EOY 2039 Red Ops
1	2030 CO2 % Reduction	-69%	-88%	-85%	-86%	-88%	-81%	-84%	-85%
2	CO2 Reduction Efficiency (\$/ton)		\$ 46	\$ 48	\$ 34	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ 28
	PVRR Utility Cost Delta vs. SCC 1								
3	2021-2030 (\$M)	\$ -	\$ 271	\$ 192	\$ 284	\$ 265	\$ 177	\$ 206	\$ 302

Proceeding 21A-0141E

The Company's current discount rate of 7.04% was used for all NPV calculations, and the period included from 2020 to the unit's Summer Expiration Year. Thermal resources (baseload and intermediate) were given a static capacity factor to level the evaluation since numerous inputs control how often these units run. Renewable resources (solar and wind) used a historical average to determine the capacity factors, given how often these units are run is dependent on location and weather.

21A-0141E, AKJ-2, Volume 2 Electric Resource Plan, page 162

Proceeding 21A-0141E

To me, Figure AKJ-D-1 shows that we have already made great progress in reducing emissions in an affordable way. Equally as important, it looks to the future and shows how, if done right through this ERP process, we can reduce emissions by approximately 85 percent from 2005 levels and bring delivered renewable energy to nearly 80 percent by 2030—all while keeping total bills low. This is the vision for the 2021 ERP & CEP. The two percent per year trend shown

Direct Testimony of PSCo Witness Alice Jackson, 21A-0141E

2021 Xcel-Colorado (aka "PSCo") Electric Resource Plan *Proceeding 21A-0141E*

Q. IS THE TARGET RESERVE MARGIN RECOMMENDATION FROM THE STUDY 6 PREPARED BY ASTRAPÉ BASED ON THE SAME INDUSTRY STANDARD AS SERVICE'S MOST RECENT RESERVE 8 PUBLIC MARGIN STUDY 9 PERFORMED IN 2008? 10 No. In Public Service's most recent reserve margin study performed in 2008, the 11 target reserve margin of 16.3 percent was based on an alternate interpretation of 12 the one day in 10-year loss of load reliability standard. Namely, the prior Public 13 Service study planned to 24 hours of load shed in 10 years which could have occurred over multiple days. The 0.1 LOLE interpretation is defined as a single day 14 15 with one or more hours of firm load shed in 10 years. The planning target of 24 16 hours of load loss in 10 years is commonly referred to as 2.4 Loss of Load Hours 17 ("LOLH"). The updated Study prepared by Astrapé is based on the interpretation 18 that the one day in 10-year standard is properly represented by 0.1 LOLE.

Glustrom Solar Home Prescott Arizona--1996

