

Colorado River Commission of Nevada

Parker-Davis Project Background

July 1, 2025





Content of Presentation

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Colorado River Basin

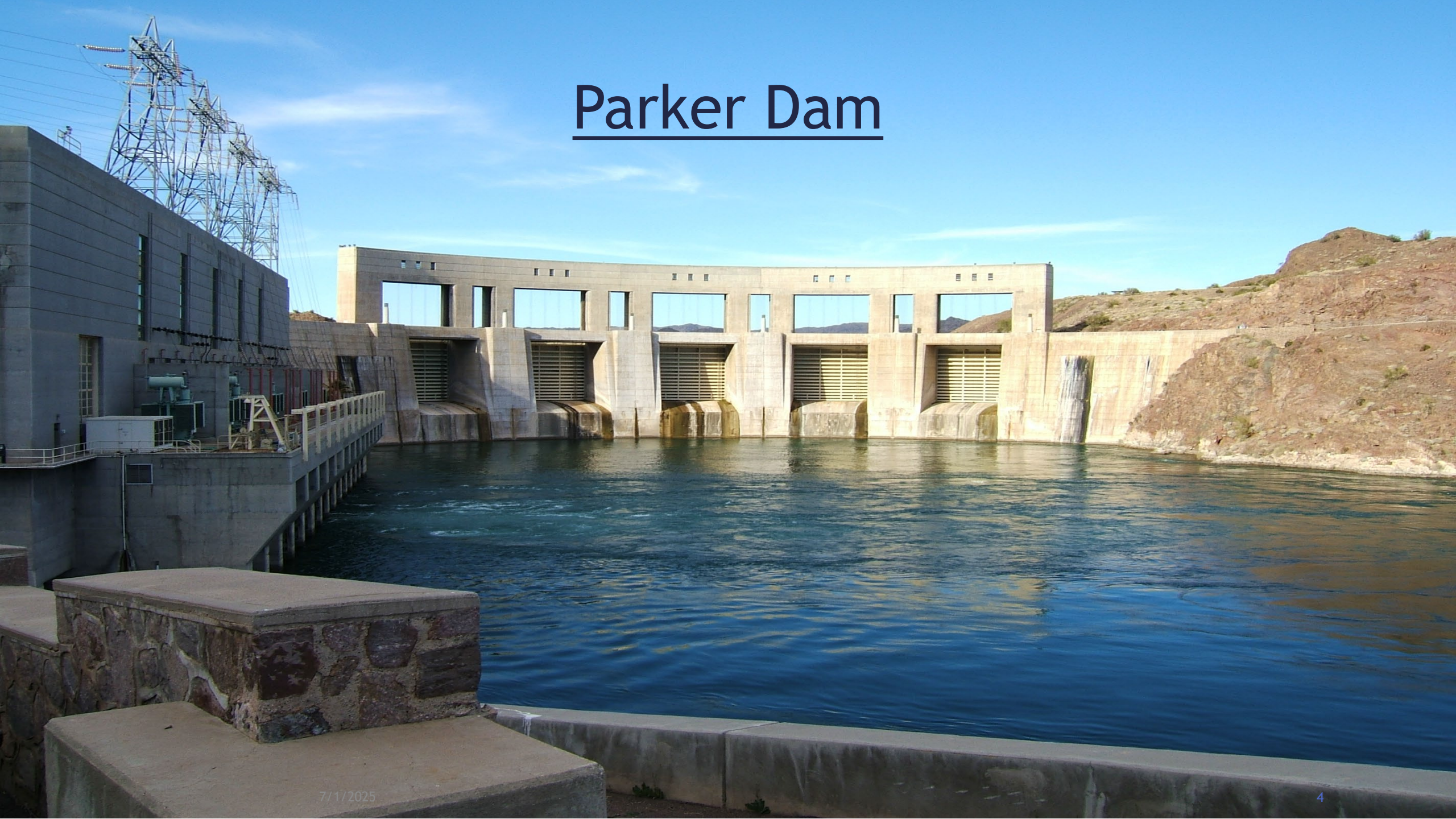
Hoover Dam

Davis Dam

Parker Dam



Parker Dam





Parker Dam

- Construction began in 1934 and was completed in 1938.
- Powerplant construction was started in 1939.
- Built to create Lake Havasu for MWD Whitsett Intake Pumping Plant for the Colorado River Aqueduct.
 - Half of all Parker Dam generation is for MWD water pumping.
- Lake Havasu available storage is 0.619 MAF.
- 4 Generating Units: P1, P2, P3, P4
- One full unit is equivalent to 4600 cfs.
 - Enough to fill a football field 1 foot deep in 10 seconds
 - Generates roughly 27-30 MW

Davis Dam





Davis Dam

- Davis Dam Project authorized in April 1941.
- Initial excavations began in June 1942, but work was stopped due to WWII.
- The Mexican Treaty of 1944 required the US to construct Davis Dam for water regulation to ensure delivery to Mexico.
- Work authorization resumed in July 1945 but didn't commence until April 1946.
- Construction was completed in 1953.
- Lake Mohave available storage is 1.81 MAF.
- 5 Generating Units: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5
- One full unit is equivalent to 4600 cfs.
 - Generates roughly 48-51 MW



Current Powerplant Information

Powerplant	Nameplate Capacity
Davis	255 MW
Parker	120 MW
Total	375 MW

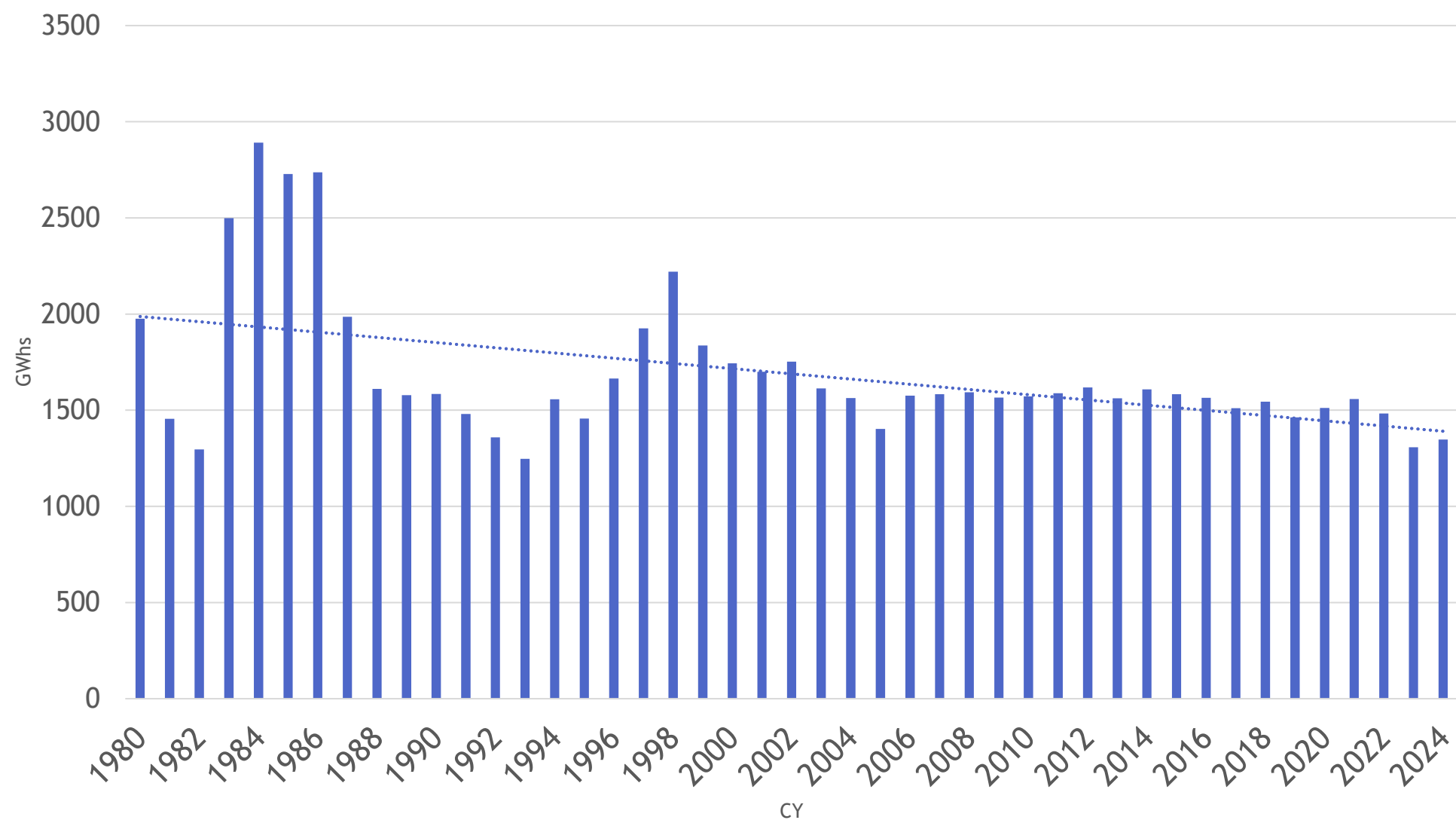


P-DP Generation

- Generation is a product of water releases and therefore heavily affected by:
 - Active Weather & Drought
 - System Conservation
 - System Shortages
- The last two are highly dependent on post-2026 river operations which are unknown at this point.



Historical PD Plant Generation





Post-2028 P-DP Capacity

- We expect to retain most of our current Parker-Davis capacity.
 - Current allocations were reduced so that WAPA could create a small 2% pool for new applicants.

Season	Current Capacity (kW)	Expected Capacity (kW)
Summer (Mar-Sept.)	56,560	56,231
Winter (Oct.-Feb.)	40,752	40,692

- Includes 3,231 kW of withdrawable Summer Season capacity and 2,037 kW of withdrawable Winter Season capacity.
 - Withdrawable capacity is capacity that can be withdrawn by WAPA for priority uses upon two years advance notice.



Post-2028 P-DP Capacity (con't)

- WAPA can propose to adjust the capacity, also known as the Contract Rate of Delivery (CROD).
 - Requires a five-year minimum notice to contractors.
 - Subject to a public process.
- WAPA will impose a minimum scheduling constraint.
 - Methodology will be determined in collaboration with WAPA.



Post-2028 P-DP Energy

- WAPA will provide a product called “Quarterly Energy.”
 - Based on WAPA’s forecast of what they expect to generate.
 - WAPA will provide notice of the quarterly amounts before the start of each quarter.
- WAPA will offer contractors a product called “Optional Energy” which is energy contractors can elect for WAPA to purchase.
 - Optional Energy, up to the CROD, will be offered at market prices.
- WAPA will reduce energy mid-month in response to weather or other conditions that cause reduced water use but will offer Optional Energy to maintain Quarterly Energy amounts.

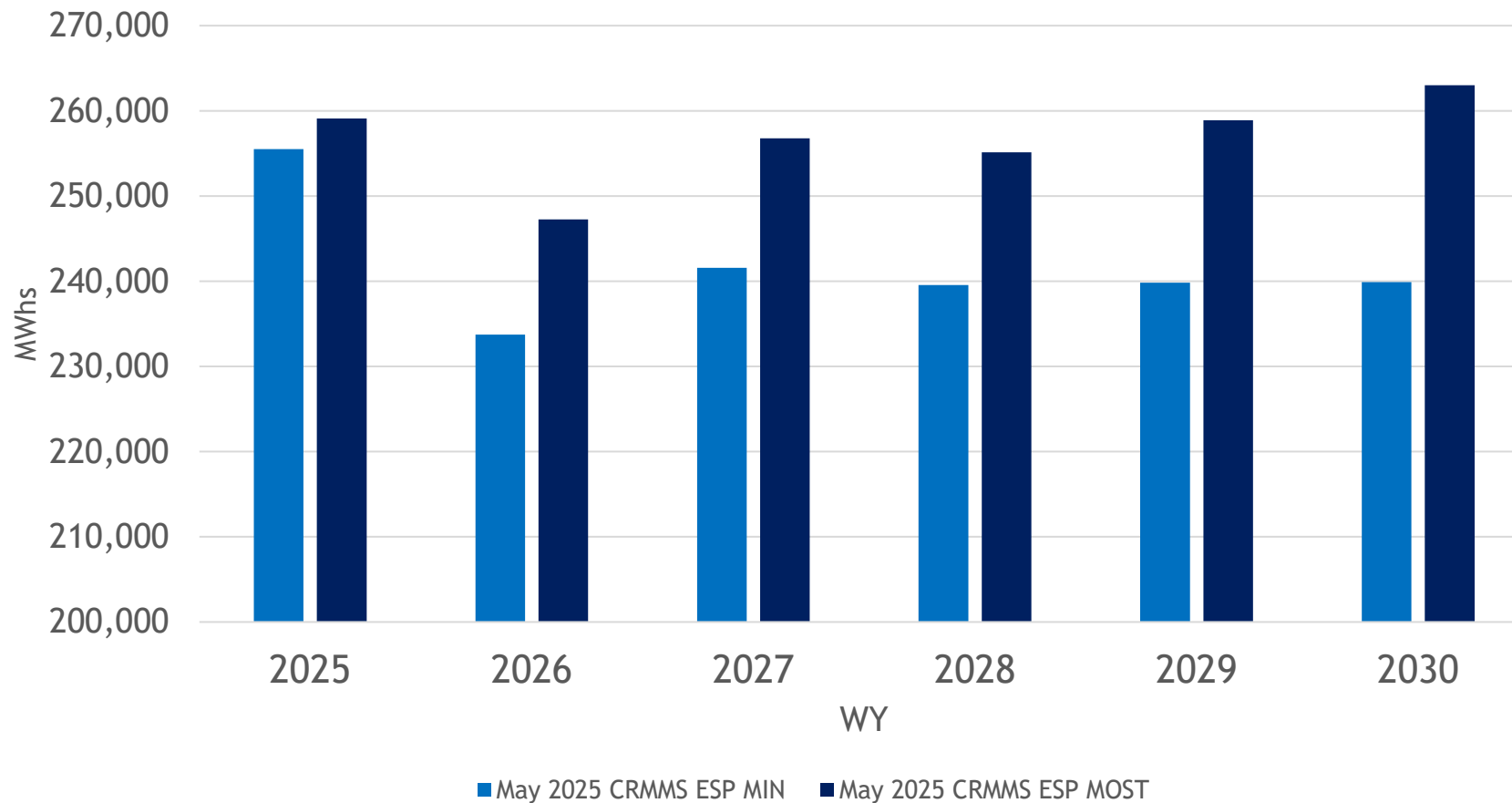


Post-2028 P-DP Transmission and RECs

- WAPA will allow contractors to use transmission capacity, reserved for P-DP deliveries, to move contractor-owned or contractor-purchased resources.
 - If the path differs from the path reserved for P-DP deliveries, WAPA will conduct studies to determine availability comparable to the OATT process for redirecting PTP transmission.
- P-DP RECs will be made available to contractors.
 - WAPA plans to establish a REC marketing program similar to the one they already have for Hoover.

CRCNV's Energy Forecasts

- May 2025 CRMMS modified
- Assumes system conservation post 2026



2028
Min: 239,541
MWh
Most: 255,127
MWh



Estimated P-DP Rates

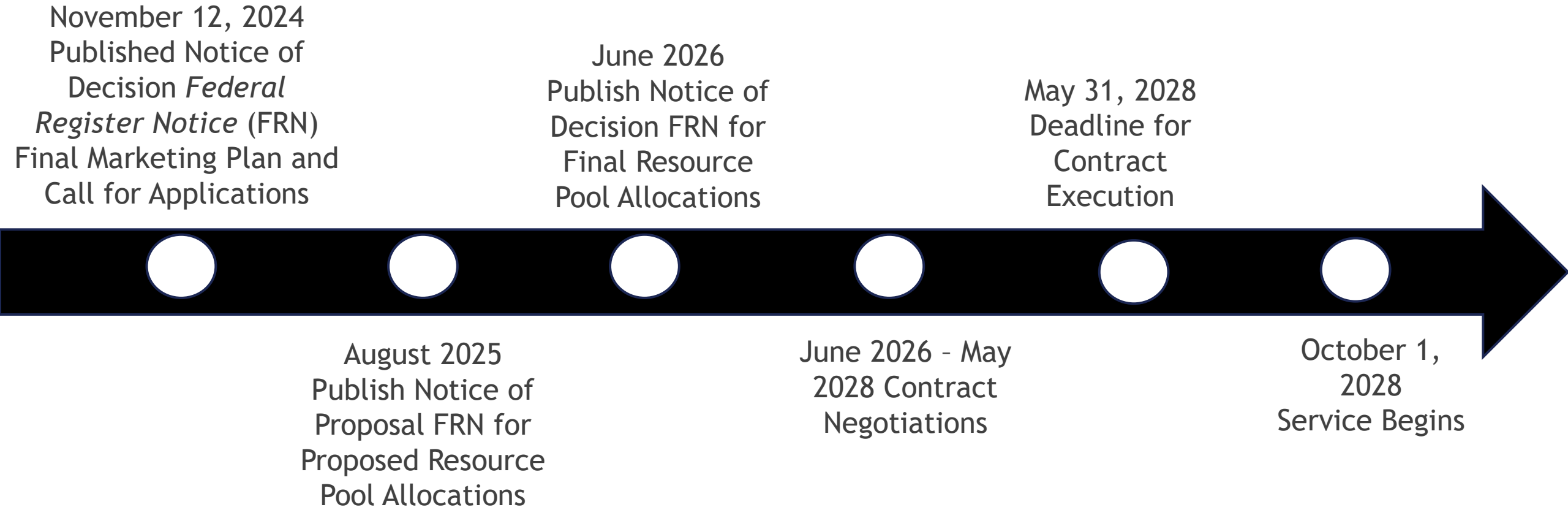
- We anticipate that the CRCNV's share of the revenue requirement for the P-DP Project will be approximately \$4.1M per year in 2028.
- Dividing by the most and the min energy forecasts shown on the prior slide yields a rate of:
 - \$16-\$17 per MWh
- Additional charges for:
 - CRCNV's administrative charge (\$1.22/MWh);
 - Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund (LCRBDF) (\$2.50/MWh);
 - Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) (\$.52/MWh).
- Total rate before transmission in the range of:
 - \$20.24/MWh to \$21.24/MWh



Estimated P-DP Rates

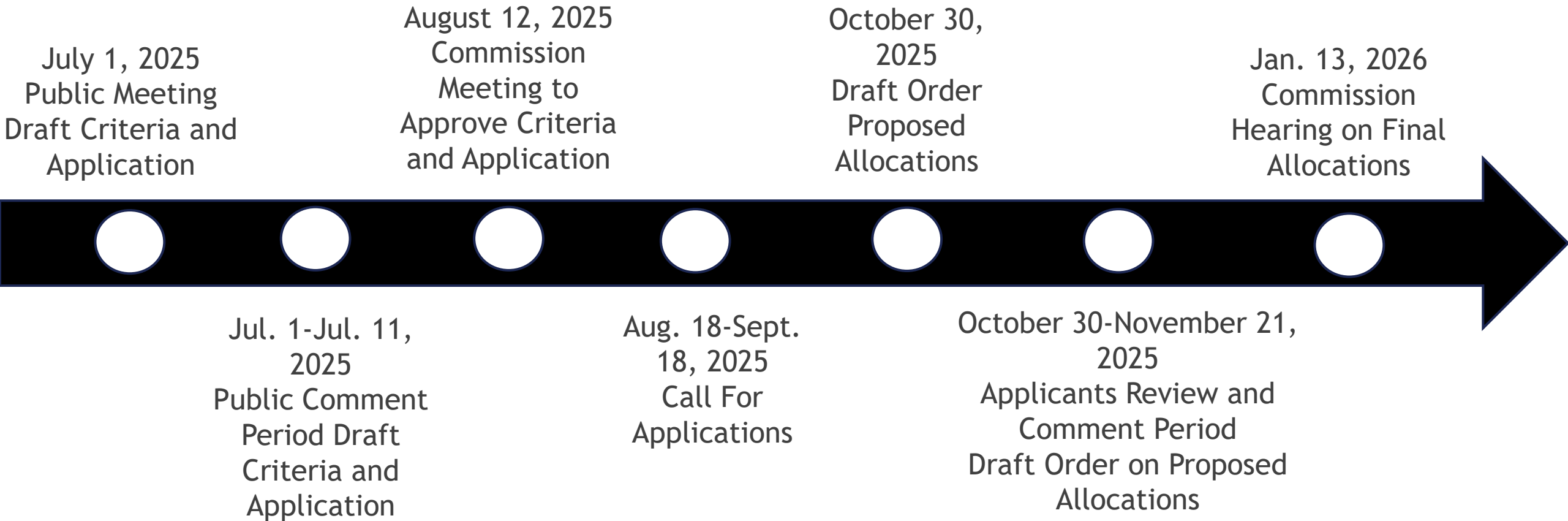
- Transmission estimated to be approximately \$1.90 per kW-month.
- WAPA is carrying approximately \$54.8 million in purchased power deficits from 2018-2023.
 - This amount is being amortized through 2043.
 - The CRCNV's share of the deficit, including interest, is approximately \$14.1 million.
 - WAPA does not yet have a firm plan for recovering this amount from contractors.
 - Rate vs. surcharge
- The CRCNV's current plan is to assess the deficit to all contract holders in proportion to their post-2028 capacity allocations.
- Estimated cost impact: \$3-\$4/MWh.

WAPA Parker-Davis Marketing Timeline*



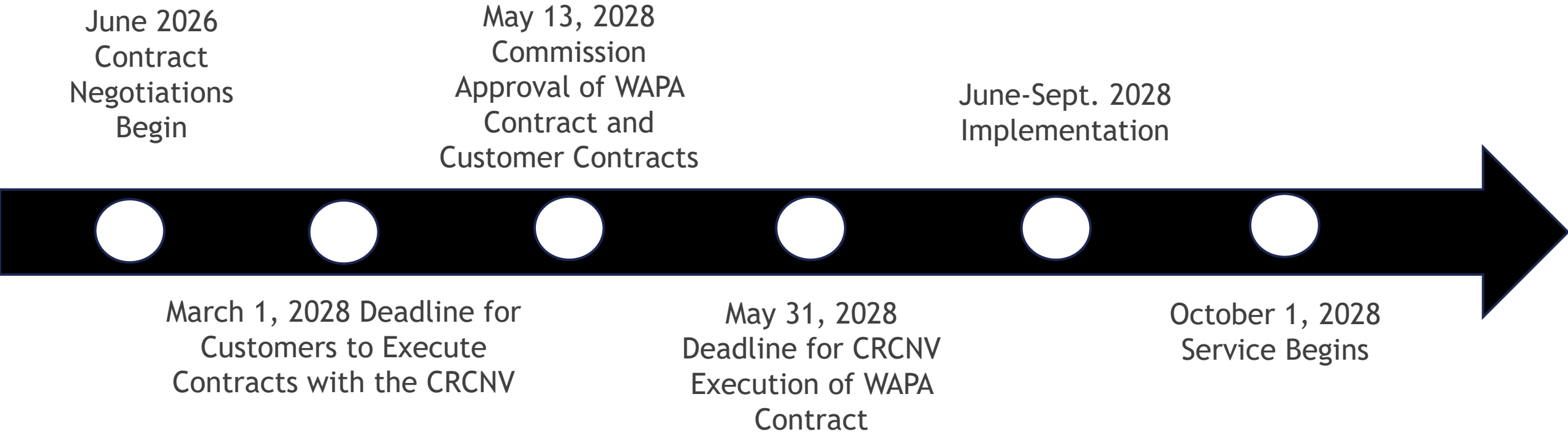
**Timeline is tentative and subject to change*

CRCNV Parker-Davis Marketing Timeline*



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CRCNV Parker-Davis Marketing Timeline*



**Timeline is tentative and subject to change*



Questions?

- Please submit written questions to:
crcpower@crc.nv.gov
- The answers to all written questions will be posted on our website: crc.nv.gov