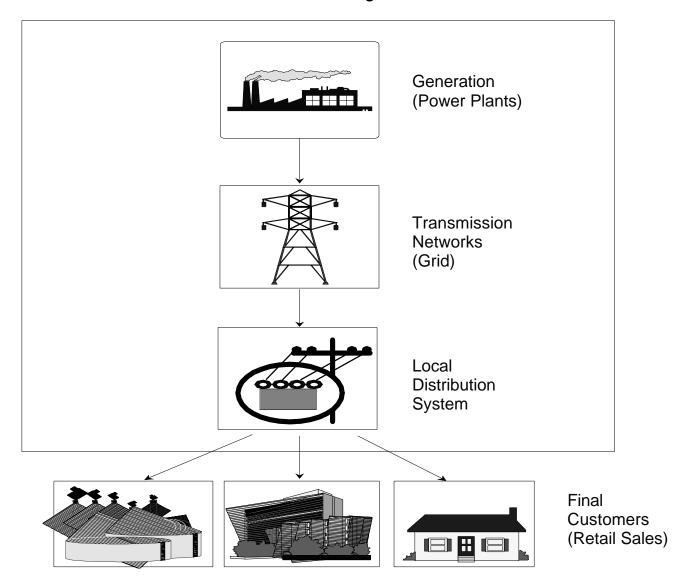
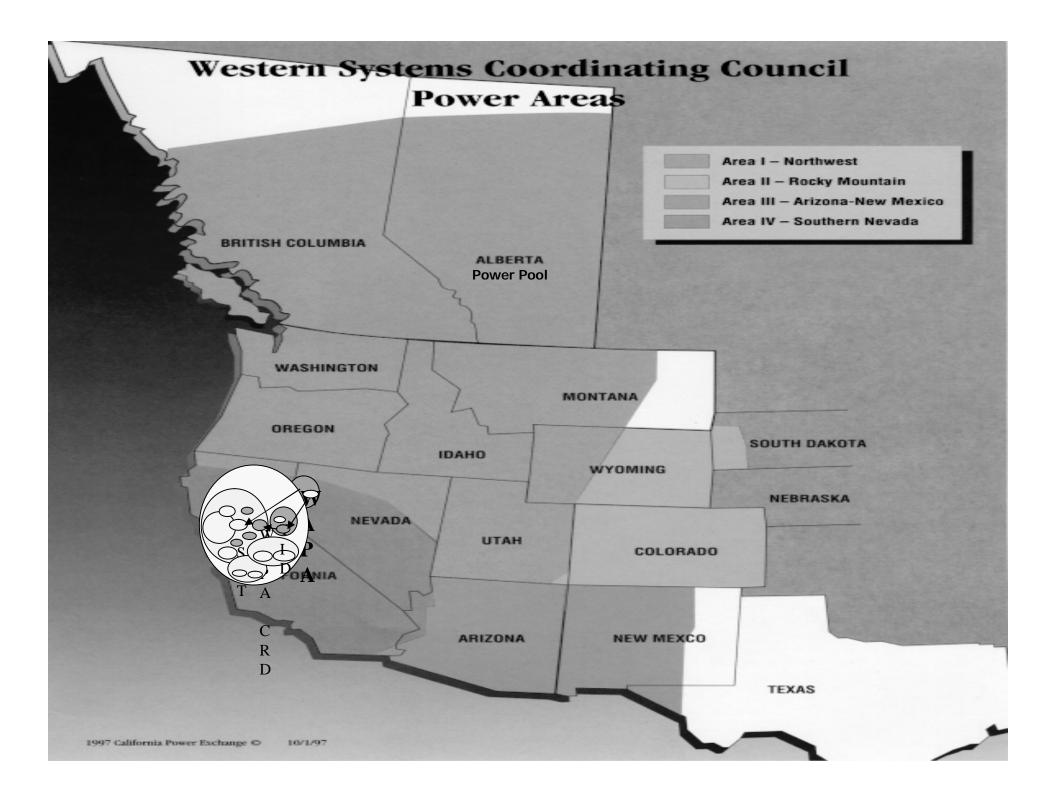
COMMUNITY CHOICE, WHOLESALE POWER SUPPLY, and CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALITIES

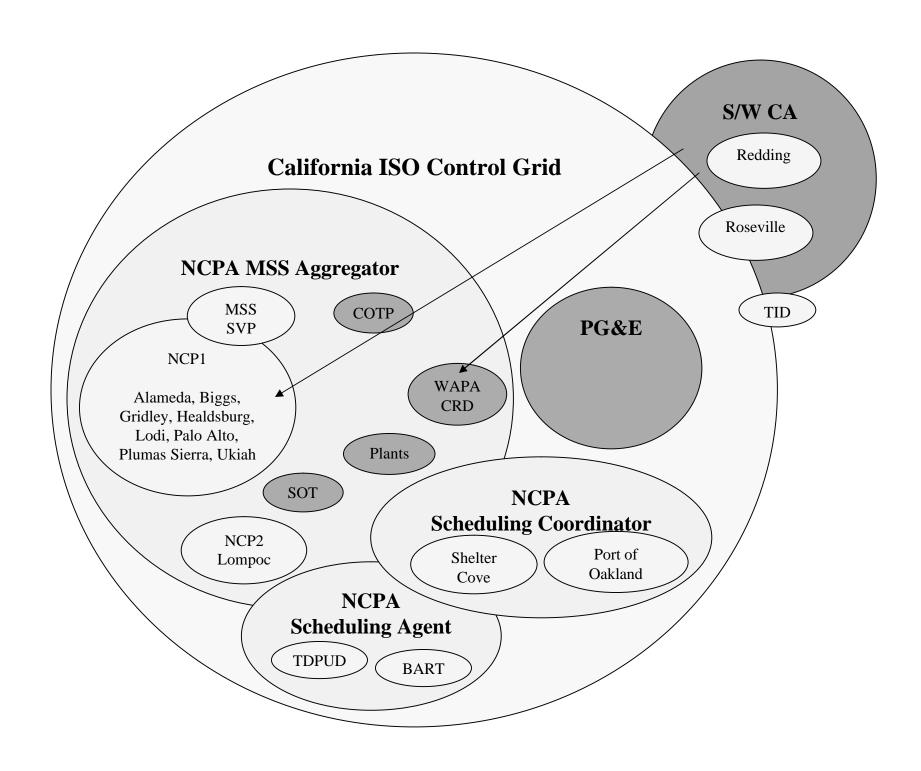
City of Willits

June 20, 2005

Power Industry Structure







NCPA

Northern California Power Agency

Members:

City of Alameda

Bay Area Rapid Transit

City of Biggs

City of Gridley

City of Healdsburg

City of Lodi

City of Lompoc

Lassen MUD

City of Palo Alto

Placer County Water Agency

Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Coop

Port of Oakland

City of Redding

City of Roseville

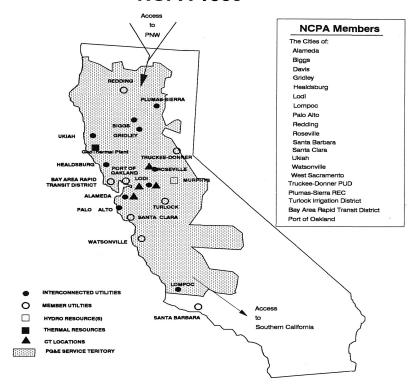
Silicon Valley Power (Santa Clara)

Truckee-Donner Public Utility District

Turlock Irrigation District

City of Ukiah

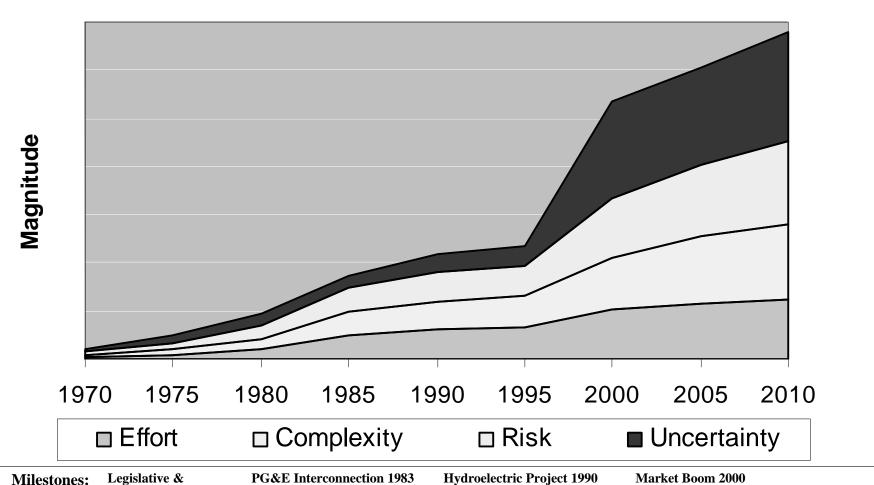
NCPA 1999



NCPA Overview

- Joint Powers Agency since 1968
- 18 Public Agency Members
- Total Loads, 1800 MW
- Pooled Load, 750 MW
- MSS Load, 1250 MW
- Hydro, Geothermal, Natural Gas Plants
- Full Service Wholesale Entity
- **Budget** = \$200MM; 180 Employees



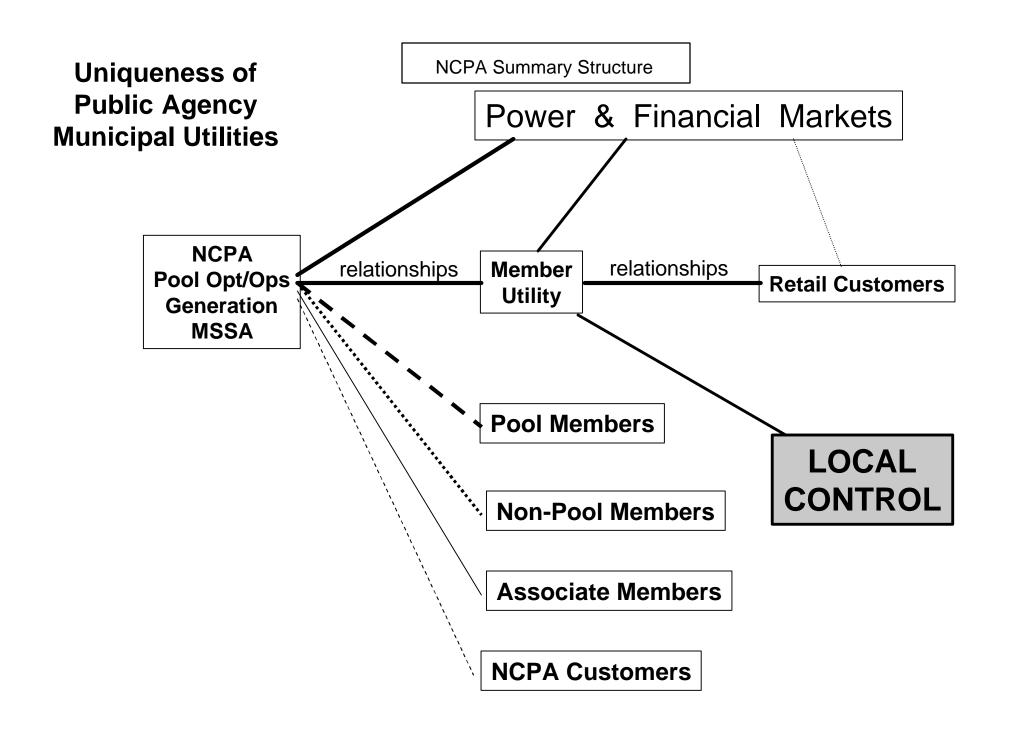


Legislative & Regulatory 1970's

PG&E Interconnection 1983 Dispatch & Scheduling 1983 Geothermal Project 1983 CT-1 Project 1985 Pooling 1989

CT-2 Project 1995 Deregulation 1996 ISO/PX 1996 Stranded Cost 1996 Scheduling Coordination 1997 Credit/Risk Management 1997 Hourly Market/Settlements 1998

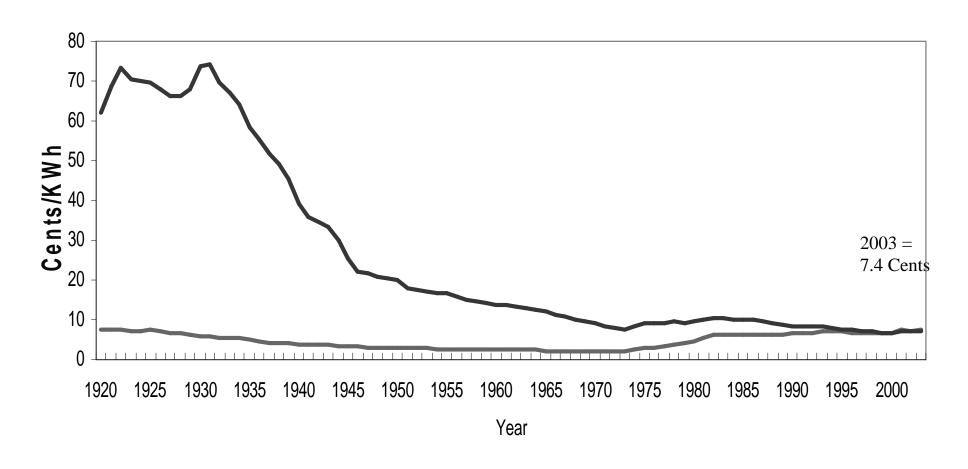
Market Boom 2000 10 Minute Market/Settlements 2000 Market Bust 2001 Metered Sub-System Agreement 2002 Western 2948A 2005 MD02-LMP 2005



Public Power Objectives

- Reliable Electricity
- Equitable Rates
- Stable Rates
- Predictable Rates
- Local Control
- Customer Comes First

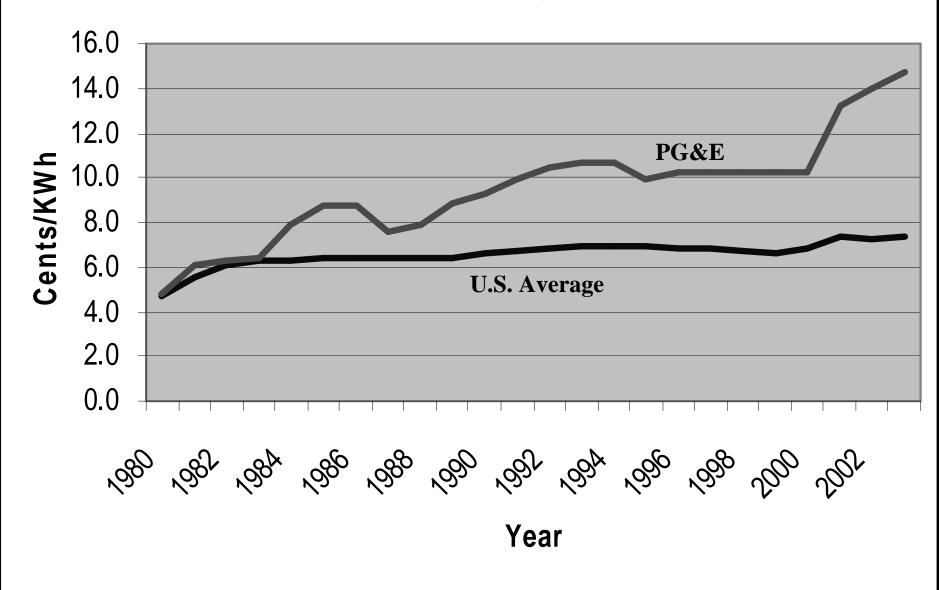
U.S. Average Electric Price 1920-2003, Cents/kWh



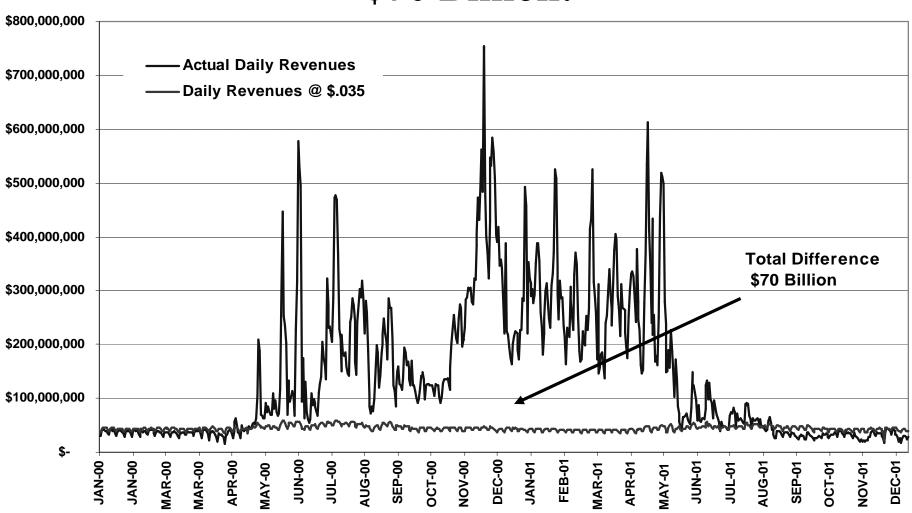
-Nominal -Year 2000\$



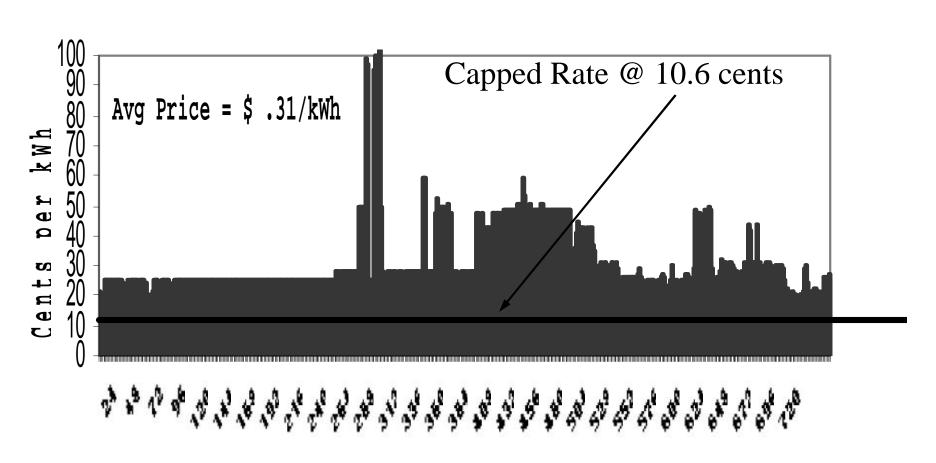
(Nominal Dollars)



The Economic Damage 2000-2001 in California ~\$70 Billion!



December 2000 NP15 Prices

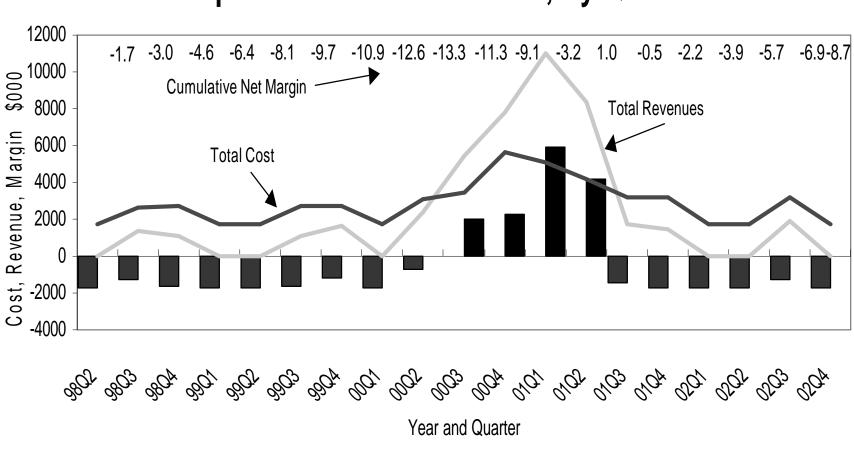


Hour of Month

Economics of December 2000

- Customer Uses 1,000 kWh @ 10.6 cents Total Bill = \$106
- ∠ PG&E Buys Energy @ 31 cents for cost = \$310.00
- ∠ PG&E Avg UDC charge @ 4.2 cents for cost = \$42.00
- PG&E "Loses" \$246.00 / customer!

Stylized NCPA CT2 Costs and Revenues April 1998 - December 2002, By Qtr



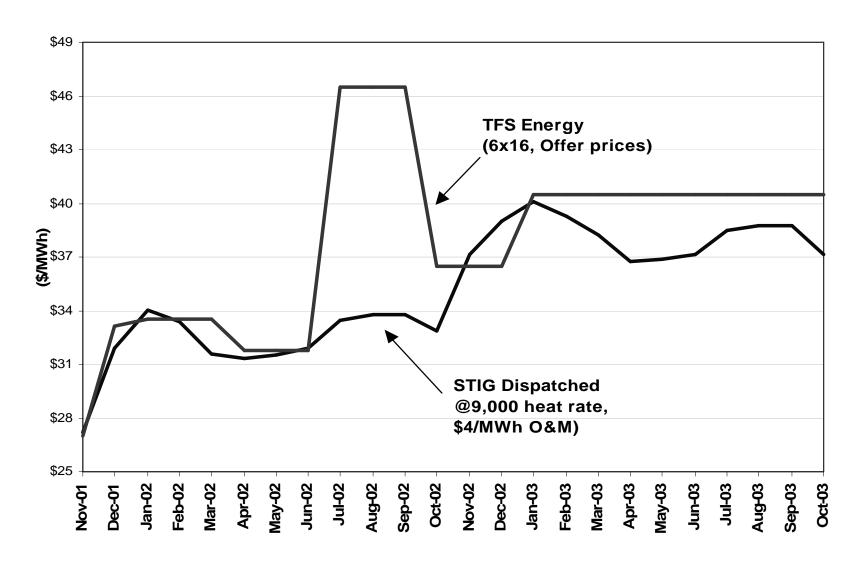
Net Gain

— Gross Revenue —

Total Cost

Net Loss

STIG Costs vs Forward Market Prices



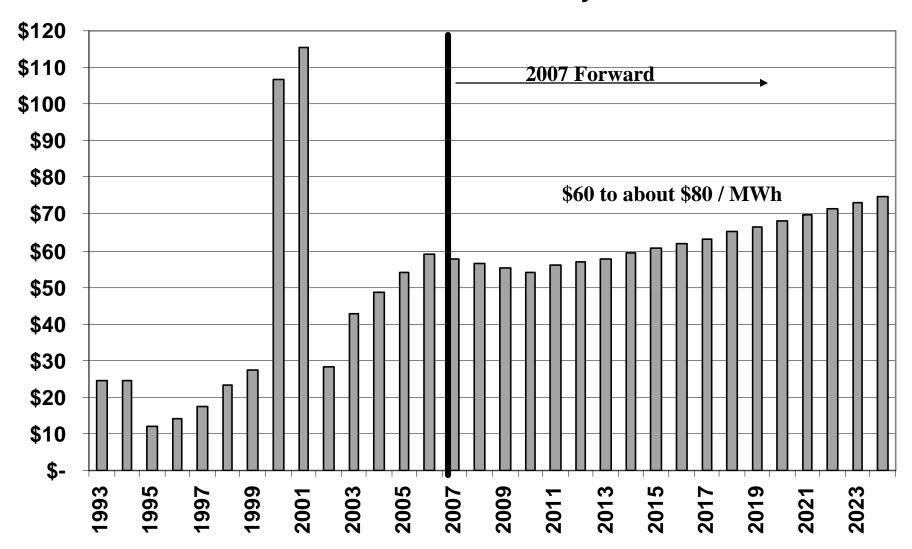
Power Market Report Card

Efficiency: accomplishing a job with a minimum expenditure of time, money and effort.

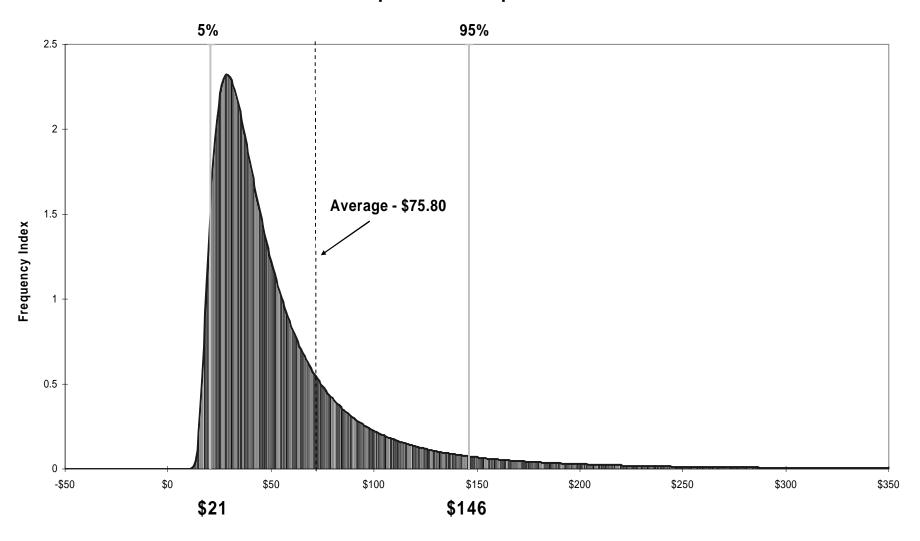
Subject	Z	Subject	Ø
# Blackouts	1	Cr Worthy Parties	1
Sys Reliability	1	State Economy	1
Legal Costs	7	LT Planning	1
# Bankruptcies	1	Responsibility	1
Complexity	1	Bureaucracy	7
Consulting Costs	7	FERC Costs	7
Software Costs	1	Energy Price	1

California "Market" Perspective

Baseload Wholesale Electricity Prices



NP15 Monthly Average Peak Period Price Distribution - April 1998 to April 2005



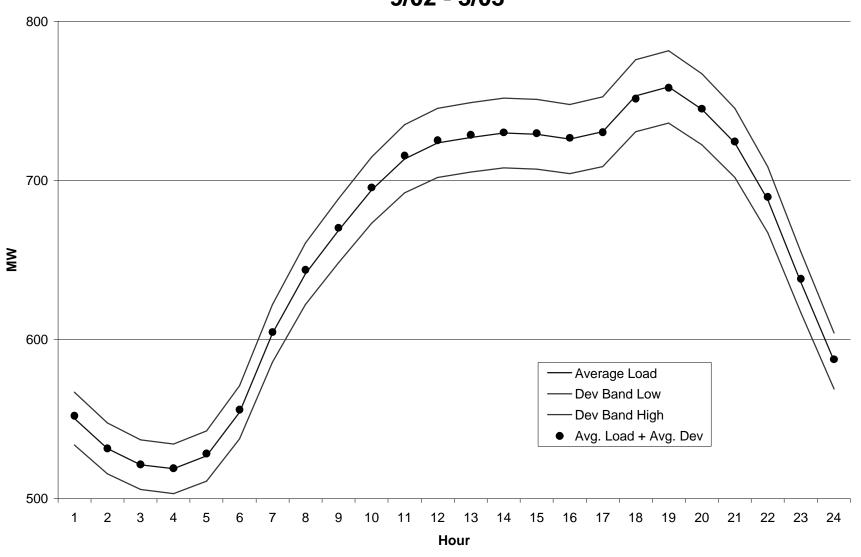
What Did We Learn?

- Very Complex "Machine"
- Economists do not keep lights on
- Power Markets do not = Reliability or Lower Prices
- Restructuring Cost Billions
- 115 Charge Types do not = Efficiency
- Naïve Application of "free market" to physical power system
- Cost of Service Works

City Power Options

- Status Quo (let PG&E provide)
- Conservation / Energy Efficiency for Municipal Loads
- Build / Buy Power Plant as Price Hedge
- Attain Higher RPS Percentage
- Pursue Full Power Supply Function (become a "muni")
- Community Choice Aggregation (CCA)

Load Deviation Average 9/02 - 3/03



CCA

- AB117 Rules still developing at CPUC
- City provides full power supply
- Customers can "opt-out"
- PG&E continues to provide all non resource supply functions
- Similar to "direct access" approach during late 1990s

CCA - Pros

- City is "natural" utility provider
- Enhancement of Local Control
- Locally determined renewable percentages
- May complement other local services
- May provide lower power costs (probably 5% max savings)

CCA - Cons

- Little practical experience / very technical service
- Need professional staff
- High commodity price risk
- Capital Intensive Buisiness
- Regulatory Risk / Resource Adequacy
- Credit Risk / Legal Ensnarements
- Entry and Exit Strategies Complicated

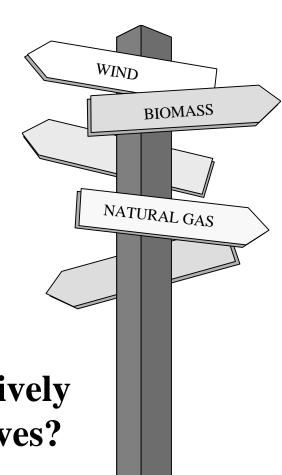
CCA - Willits

- **Population** ~ 5,300
- Peak Capacity: 6.6 MW, 7.5 MW with 15% planning reserve)
- Energy: 34,500 MWh / yr
- Contract Energy ~ \$2.2 MM/yr w/ up to \$.75 MM/yr "load follow \$" (6.5 8.5 cents/kwh)
- Or "buy" plant(s) @ \$1MM/MW \(\alpha\) \$2.5 \$3.5 MM/yr (7.2 10.1 c/kwh)
- Plus staff infrastructure (each \$350k adds 1 cent/kwh to rates)

Range of Supply Options

- Bilateral Contracts
- Green RFP Results
- New Combined Cycle
- Firm Wind Product
- Market

How to build portfolio w/ relatively Small load and many alternatives?

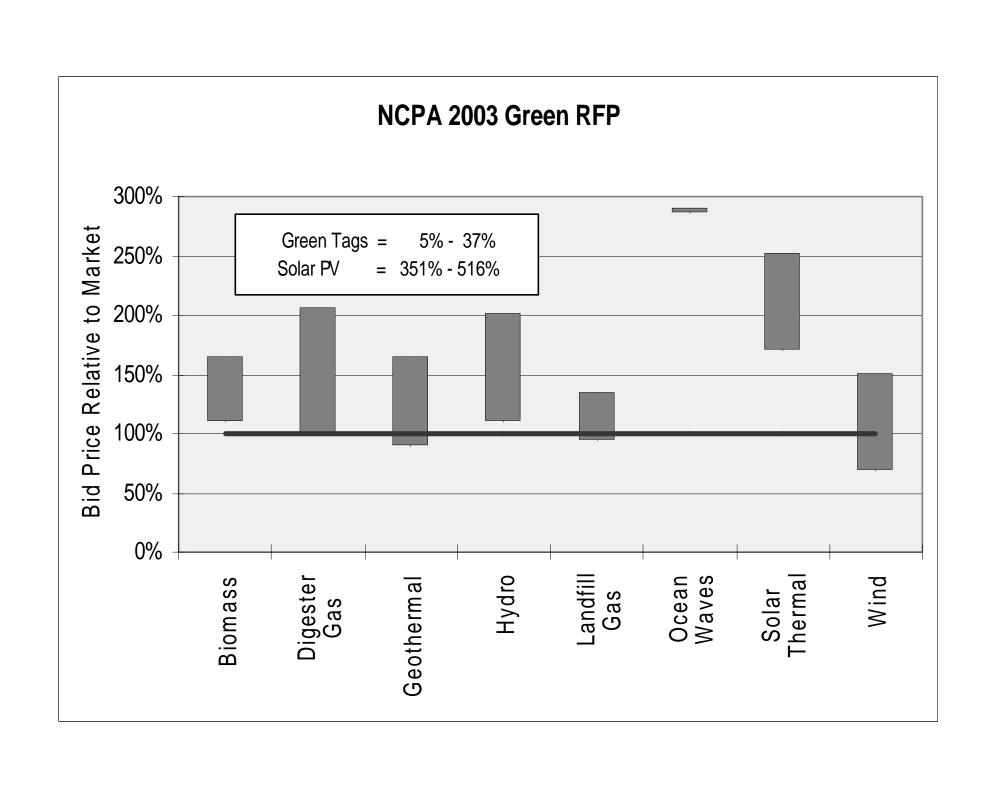


Bilateral Contracts

- Short- or Long-Term
 - Hourly / Daily / Yearly
- Standard "Blocks"
- Limited Flexibility
- Counter-Part Risk
- Credit Exposure

Most contracts are 25MW, small scale disadvantage





What's Next for Willits

- Hire Consultant
- Watch Others (SF, Oakland, Berkeley, etc.
- Join others similarly situated
- Dovetail with others if successful
- Work with PG&E on conservation and efficiency gains
- Realistic view of benefits and risks
- Keep It Simple