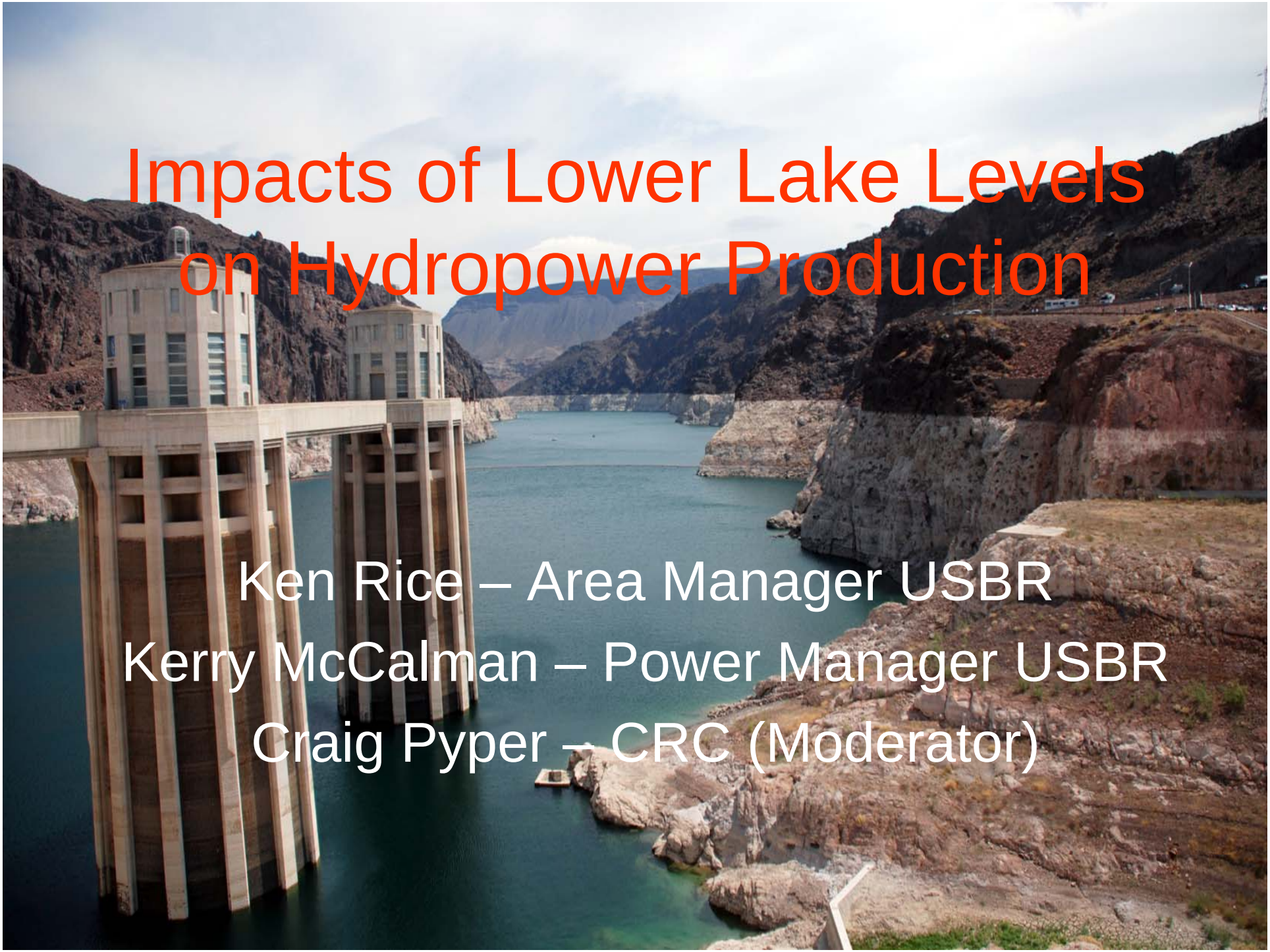


Impacts of Lower Lake Levels on Hydropower Production

Ken Rice – Area Manager USBR
Kerry McCalman – Power Manager USBR
Craig Pyper – CRC (Moderator)

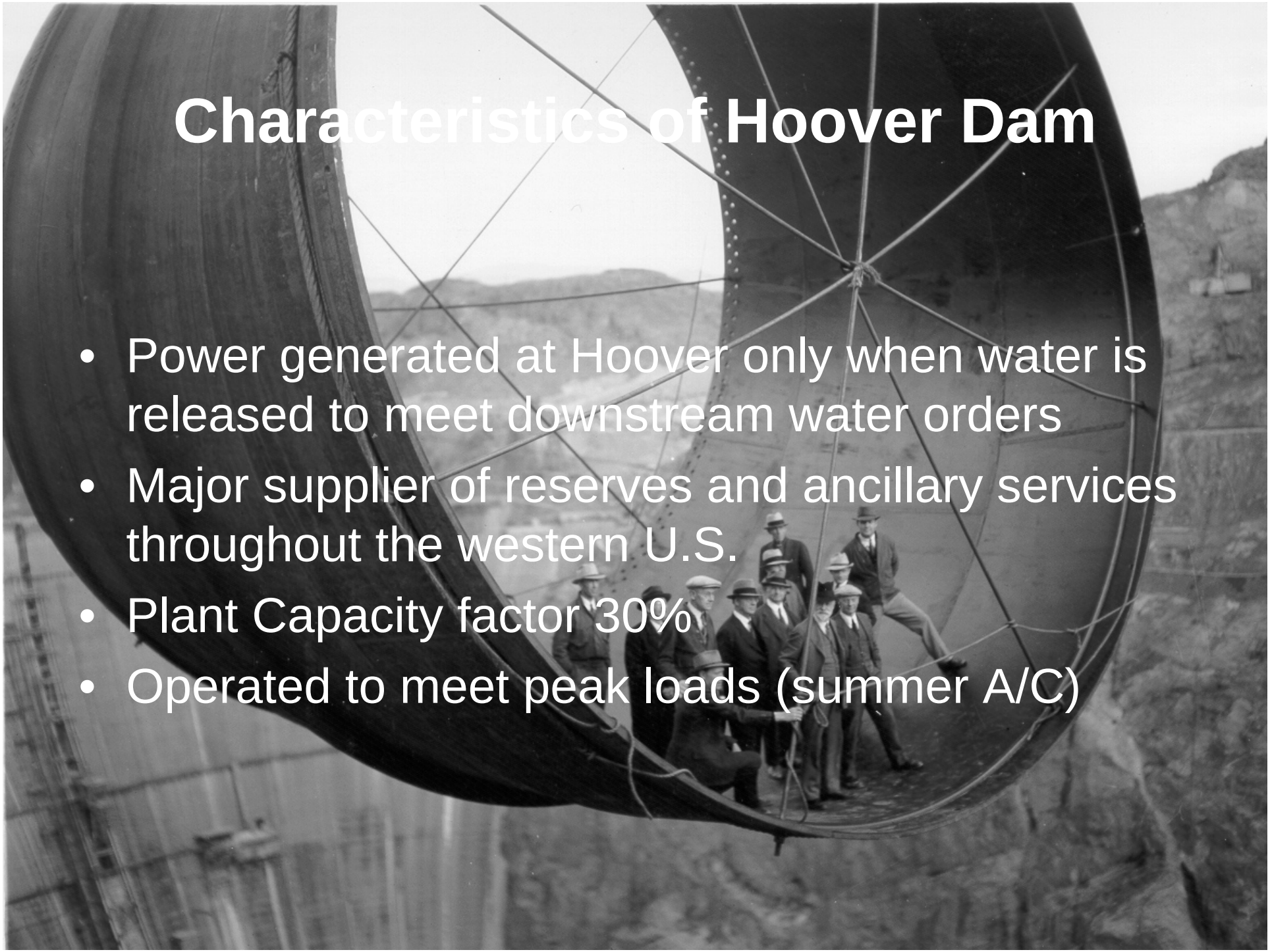
CRC Hydropower Resources

CRC's Hydropower Resources (from USBR):

	Capacity (MW)	Energy (MWh)
• Boulder Canyon Project (Hoover):	377	1,060,000
– City of Boulder City	20	80,000
• Parker-Davis Project:	41 – 57	266,000
• Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects (SLCAIP): (Glen Canyon and other dams)	22 – 29	115,000

Non-Hydro Resources:

- Nevada Power Schedule A
- Supplemental power
  - Purchased power contracts



Characteristics of Hoover Dam

- Power generated at Hoover only when water is released to meet downstream water orders
- Major supplier of reserves and ancillary services throughout the western U.S.
- Plant Capacity factor 30%
- Operated to meet peak loads (summer A/C)

The Law governing Hoover Power

- **1928: Boulder Canyon Project Act**
  - Authorized construction of Hoover Dam "for the purpose of controlling the floods, improving navigation and regulating the flow of the Colorado River, providing for storage and for the delivery of the stored waters thereof for reclamation of public lands and other beneficial uses exclusively within the United States, ***and for the generation of electrical energy…"***
  - Power production is not the primary purpose of dam, but it pays all the dam bills! ***Customers repaid entire cost of constructing dam and power plant, with interest, over 50 years***
  - Construction started April 1931, completed September 1936. First generating units became commercially operable October 1936