IRRIGATION & ELECTRICAL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF ARIZONA

The Power of Public Power

Of, By & For the People

- Aguila Irrigation District
- Ak-Chin Indian Community
- Arizona Electric Power Cooperative
- Buckeye Water Conservation & Drainage District
- Central Arizona Water Conservation District
- Electrical District No. 6, Maricopa and Pinal Counties
- Electrical District No. 7
- Electrical District No. 8
- Harquahala Valley Power District
- Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. 1
- McMullen Valley Water Conservation & Drainage District
- Ocotillo Water Conservation District
- Page Electric Utility
- Queen Creek Irrigation District
- Roosevelt Irrigation District
- Roosevelt Water Conservation District
- City of Safford
- Salt River Project
- Town of Thatcher
- Tonopah Irrigation District
- Tohono O'odham Utility Authority
- Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation & Drainage District
- City of Williams
- Yuma Irrigation District
- Yuma-Mesa Irrigation & Drainage District

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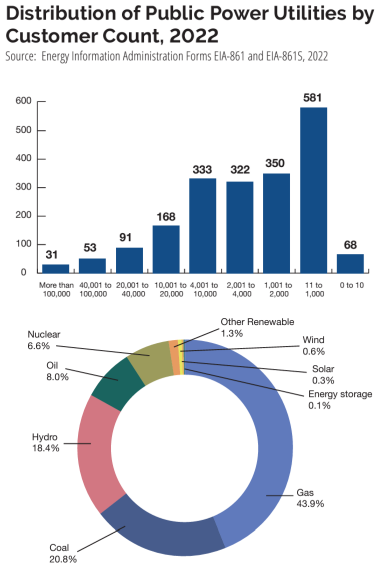

Public power in Arizona means not-for-profit!

Public power entities are self-regulated and governed by a board of elected representatives. All decisions are made by locals for their communities to benefit.

In Arizona, public power rates are 18.6% cheaper than Investor-Owned Utilities (2022). Those savings stay in local customers' wallets, not investors' bank accounts.

Arizona public power entities are responsive to local needs, power outages are restored 90 minutes quicker for minor events and three hours sooner for major events (nationwide average).

In 2022, public power served over 54 million people. Nationwide, approximately 40% of the electricity public power generated was from non-carbon emitting sources.

In Arizona, federal hydropower, including Hoover, Parker-Davis and Colorado River Storage Project Dams, provides significant renewable resources for public power entities.

	Residential			Commercial			Industrial			Total		
	Public	*IOU*	*Co-op*	*Public*	*IOU*	*Co-op*	*Public*	*IOU*	*Co-op*	*Public*	*IOU*	*Co-op*
Arizona	12.0	13.7	14.1	9.5	11.8	9.5	6.4	8.8	10.2	10.2	12.1	13.2

American Public Power 2024 Public Power Statistical Report

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The Benefits of Hydropower

Humans have been utilizing the power of falling water for thousands of years. Today's hydroelectric power dates back to the 1880s, when turbines powered streetlights in Niagara Falls.

Hydropower in the West means multipurpose dams, water regulation, storage, flood control, and power generation. Power customers pay for the operation, maintenance and repair of the dams through their rates.

Due to hydropower's historically low costs, hydropower rates have been responsible for funding other non-power related costs.

Drought on the Colorado River has caused a significant reduction in generation and an increase in costs/MWh, forcing customers to seek ways to offset these costs.

Renewable energy credits (RECs) will help to offset these increases, but due to state and national policies, hydropower RECs are not as valuable as other RECs.

The First Renewable

- Renewable
- Clean
- Affordable
- Efficient (90+%)
- Reliable
- Regulation
- Ramping
- Reserves
- Dynamic
- Flexible
- Dispatchable
- Integration of Intermittent Resources
- Battery Storage
- Flood Control
- Recreation

Drought Impacts Compared to 2000

DAM(S)	GENERATION (%)	WATER (%)	YEAR
CRSP Facilities	-41.6%	-29.3%	2022
Glen Canyon	-38.6%	-18.6%	2022
Hoover Dam	-48.1%	-30.5%	2023
Davis Dam	-31.7%	-27.0%	2023
Parker Dam	-28.4%	-26.6%	2023

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Current & Emerging Issues

Current Issues

- Resource Adequacy
- Load Growth
  - Artificial Intelligence
  - Data Centers
  - Electric Vehicles
- Plant Retirements
- Electrification of Everything
- Drought Impacts to Hydropower
- Hydropower as a Renewable
- Supply-Chain
  - Transformers
- Markets in the West
- Solar Tariffs
- Wildfires
- Pause on LNG Export Terminals
- Emerging Technologies

Emerging Issues

- Impacts of Chevron Decision
- Permitting Reform
- Increase Transmission Lines by 2X-3X
- Reconductoring
- Tax-Exempt Financing
- Workforce
  - Especially the Lack of Lineman

NERC's *2024 Summer Reliability Assessment* finds that a large part of North America (including Arizona) remains at risk of supply shortfalls.

Artificial intelligence and data centers are projected to use 9% of the energy in the United States by 2030, compared to 3% in 2022. A report out of Princeton University estimated an increase in total domestic electricity load of 18% by 2030; compared to a 5% increase in the prior decade.

While the transition to a cleaner grid is laudable, the pace of change must be practical to prevent rate spikes or rolling blackouts that put people's lives at risk.

IEDA members support investments in solar and battery projects, as well as maintaining and increasing natural gas peaking plants and other base load projects in the future.

The Irrigation & Electrical Districts Association of Arizona, Inc. (IEDA), which has served its members since 1962, is a powerful voice in addressing the water and power issues that confront IEDA Members.

IEDA is a statewide association of public bodies that are involved in the delivery of water and electricity to agricultural, municipal, and industrial customers throughout Arizona.

Associations IEDA is Involved In

AGUILA IRRIGATION DISTRICT 30,000 Acres 57 Meters 10.4 MW Capacity 41 GWh Load	Ak-Chin Energy Services 22,000 Acres 480 Meters 10 MW Capacity 46.7 GWh Load	Arizona G&T Cooperatives Touchstone Energy® Cooperatives Serves 6 Co-Ops 161,000 Meters Generates 625 MW	BWCDD 22,000 Acres 103 Meters 5.2 MW Capacity 16.4 GWh Load
CAP CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT Nearly 15.3M Acres 6M Customers 485 MW 1,500 GWh Load	ELECTRICAL DISTRICT 6 105,000 Acres 132 Meters 9.5 MW Capacity 45.7 GWh Load	Electrical District #7 29,000 Acres 89 Meters 7.2 MW Capacity 37.4 GWh Load	ED8 175,000 Acres 694 Meters 72.8 MW Capacity 397.3 GWh Load
Harquahala Valley Power District 55,000 Acres 113 Meters 13.6 MW Capacity 78.5 GWh Load	MWD 40,000 Acres 107 Meters 10.3 MW Capacity 50.5 GWh Load	MVWCDD 18,000 Acres 210 Meters 26.1 MW Capacity 146.1 GWh Load	QCID 9,000 Acres 6 Meters 0.4 MW Capacity 1 GWh Load
ROOSEVELT RID IRRIGATION DISTRICT 44,000 Acres 194 Meters 15.4 MW Capacity 63.7 GWh Load	ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT 40,000 Acres 43 Meters 1.2 MW Capacity 1 GWh Load	SAFFORD ARIZONA 5,500 Acres 5,965 Meters 29.3 MW Capacity 93.5 GWh Load	SRP Delivering more than power.™ 1.8M Acres 1.16M Customers 8,163 MW Capacity 41,523 GWh Load
SCIP 1,500,000 Acres 13K Customers 67.7 MW Capacity 249 GWh Load	ARIZONA THATCHER 4,300 Acres 2,968 Customers 15.6 MW Capacity 50 GWh Load	2,800,000 Acres 15,000 Customers 20.6 MW Capacity 90.7 GWh Load	Tonopah IRRIGATION DISTRICT 40,000 Acres 55 Customers 8.8 MW Capacity 38.2 GWh Load
WATER POWER Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District 75,000 Acres 4,000Customers 60 MW Capacity 210 GWh Load	City of WILLIAMS Arizona Gateway to the Grand Canyon® 28,000 Acres 2,256 Meters 7.5 MW Capacity 48.9 GWh Load	CITY OF Page ARIZONA YUMA IRRIGATION DISTRICT YUMA MESA IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE DISTRICT	IEDA PO Box 2583 Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 Cell: 623-238-1374 Email: ed.gerak@ieda-az.org