New Entrant Peaking Unit Generating Technology Assumptions

Presentation to NYISO Installed Capacity Working Group Christopher D. Ungate, Senior Consultant February 27, 2007

Sargent & Lundy

Topics

- Emissions Controls/Generation Technology
- Dual Fuel Capability/Gas Transportation Tariff
- Other Issues
 - Heat Rate
 - Major Maintenance Intervals
 - Switchyard Costs

Emissions Controls

- Discussed emissions control requirements with NY DEC staff
- DEC is processing air permits for two LMS100 units to come online in the summer of 2008
 - LM6000s and LMS100s can be fitted with SCRs and have no limits on operating hours
- Exhaust temperature of Frame 7 units in simple cycle mode is generally too high for SCRs
 - Frame 7 units without an SCR can be permitted with limitations on operating hours due to higher emission rates
- No CO/VOC catalyst is required (a fairly recent change)

LMS100 Projects

<u>Owner</u>	Name	<u>City/County</u>	<u>State</u>		Cooling	Year
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	Groton Generating Station	Groton	SD	2	?	2006/?
East Kentucky Power Cooperative	J. K. Smith Gen. Sta. Units 8-12	Clark County	KY	5	?	2007-8
EPCOR	Clover Bar Gen. Station	Edmunton	Alberta	2	?	2008/10
AES	Highgrove	Grand Terrace	CA	3	wet	2008
Edison Mission Energy	Sun Valley Energy Project	Riverside	CA	5	wet	2008
Panoche Energy Center LLC	Panoche Energy Center	Fresno	CA	4	wet	2009
Bullard Energy Center LLC	Bullard Energy Center	Fresno	CA	2	wet	2009
Edison Mission Energy	Walnut Creek Energy Park	Los Angeles	CA	5	wet	2009
confidential	confidential	-	NY	10	?	2008-10
			Total	38		

- We found 38 LMS100 projects proposed or underway in North America.
 - One, in South Dakota, is in operation. The owner of that unit has ordered a second one.
 - Half of those found are in CA; a quarter are in NY.
 - Unable to determine how many of the proposed projects are firm orders.

Peaking Technology Choices

	New Yo	ork	California			
	Capacity		Capacity			
	(MW)		(MW)			
LM6000	133	9%	93	4%		
LMS100	1,073	71%	2,100	81%		
Other/Unknown	312	21%	399	15%		
Total	1,518		2,592			

- We reviewed the choice of simple cycle technology by applicants in both New York and California.
 - 70-80 percent of the proposed peaking MWs in either state are LMS100s.
 - There are no simple cycle frame 7 machines in the NYISO interconnection queue or proposed to the California Energy Commission for the 2008-10 time period.

Why the LMS100?

- Three reasons commonly cited:
 - Operating efficiency (heat rate in mid-8000 Btu/kWh HHV)
 - Lower NOx emissions than the LM6000 on lbs/kWh basis
 - Lower cost on \$/kW basis
- Even though there is limited operating history with LMS100s, most applicants are apparently assuming that any issues with the technology are resolved without significantly diminishing the benefits
- A number of recently published planning studies/IRPs have included the LMS100 and noted its advantages:
 - Pasadena Water & Power
 - Northwest Power Planning Council
 - Portland General Electric.

Technology for New Entrant Peaker

 The LM6000 and LMS100, both with SCRs, will be evaluated at each of 5 sites:

Load Zone	Labor Basis	Material Basis
C – Central	Onondaga County	Syracuse
F - Capital	Albany County	Albany
G – Hudson Valley	Dutchess County	Albany (Best Available)
J – New York City	New York County	New York City
K – Long Island	Suffolk County	Riverhead

No Dual-Fuel Capability

- Not consistent with the definition of a peaking unit (lowest-capital cost, highest operating cost unit which is economically practical)
 - Adding dual-fuel capability simultaneous adds capital cost while lowering operating cost.
- There is no mandate to include dual-fuel capability in the design
 - Current rules do not require such capability
 - Gas availability is more likely a problem in winter when reliability is less an issue
- Implementing dual fuel capability would require extensive, unnecessary analysis.
 - Affects design and operational simulation to address emissions.
- Ancillary service and energy market revenues will be adjusted to include the effects of periods in which gas availability is restricted.

Other Issues

- LM6000 and LMS100 maintenance intervals are based on operating hours
 - Development of scenarios for factoring of starts is unnecessary
- Developed design basis for switchyard by review of information provided by applicants in the interconnection queue
- Continuing review of LM6000 heat rate assumption