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November 5, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council Members

FROM: Mike Starrett

SUBJECT: Onshore Wind Generation Reference Plant

BACKGROUND:

Presenter: Mike Starrett

Summary: A reference plant defines the size, cost, operating characteristics, and maximum build out of a given generating resource type and configuration. A single technology type could have multiple reference plants to differentiate, for example, a Montana-based wind resource from a wind resource located in the Columbia Gorge.

Reference plants serve as a key input for the Council's portfolio expansion modeling tools and are also used by other entities throughout the region.

Draft reference plants are developed in coordination with the Generating Resources Advisory Committee and are then brought to the Council before being incorporated into the tools used in the development of the Plan.

This presentation will introduce the draft reference plants for Onshore Wind.

Workplan: Prepare for 2021 Power Plan

More Info: Reference plants for the 7th Power Plan are described in Appendix H

Wind Reference Plant for the 2021 Power Plan

Mike Starrett, Ph.D.



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Defining a Reference Plant

- A **reference plant** describes how a particular technology is represented in the Council's planning models
- Captures characteristics such as
 - Overnight capital cost (\$/kW)
 - Generation shape/profile (renewables)
 - Efficiency/heat rate
 - Learning curves
 - *Etc.*

Example: 7th Power Plan - CC Gas

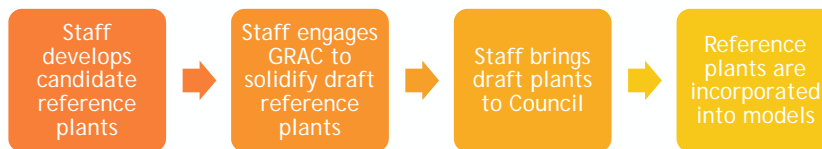
Table H-3: CCCT Reference Plants

Reference Plant	CCCT Adv 1 Wet Cool East	CCCT Adv 2 Dry Cool East	CCCT Adv 2 Dry Cool West
Configuration	1 gas turbine x 1 steam turbine and wet cooling system	1 gas turbine x 1 steam turbine and dry cooling system	1 gas turbine x 1 steam turbine and dry cooling system
Note	Based on Siemens H-Class. Number of plants with wet cooling may be limited.	Based on MHI J-Class	Based on MHI J-Class. Assumed to require gas pipeline expansion on West side.
Location	East side	East side	West side
Earliest In-Operation Date	2020	2021	2021
Development Period (Years)	2	2	2
Construction Period (Years)	3	3	3
Economic Life (Years)	30	30	30
Financial Sponsor	KOU	KOU	KOU
Capacity (MW)	370	425	425
Fuel	Natural Gas East	Natural Gas East	Natural Gas West with pipeline expansion
Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	5,775	5,754	5,704
Overnight Capital Cost (\$/kW)	1,147	1,287	1,282
Fixed O&M Cost (\$/MWh)	15.37	15.37	15.37
Variable O&M Cost (\$/MWh)	3.27	3.27	3.27
Transmission	BPA point to point	BPA point to point	BPA point to point with transmission deferral credit
Maximum build-out (MW) as modeled	1,110	5,950	1,278



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Council Input on Reference Plants



- Two important points:
- Most reference plant details are “just the facts” and are presented to the Council as background
 - Some characteristics are a matter of judgement and are presented to the Council for discussion and direction taking



Focus Area



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Wind in the 7th Plan

7th Power Plan - Wind

1) Montana represented high quality (but somewhat limited) resource

2) Columbia Basin represented lower quality (but plentiful) resource

Reminder from last time:
Maximum build being “limited” referred to a limited inventory of long term firm P2P transmission

Table H-13: Wind Power Reference Plants

Reference Plant	Wind Columbia Basin	Wind MT w/ existing Transmission	Wind MT w/ new Transmission	Wind MT w/ Transmission Upgrade	Wind MT w/ Colstrip Transmission
Configuration	40 x 2.5 MW wind turbine generators	40 x 2.5 MW wind turbine generators	40 x 2.5 MW wind turbine generators	40 x 2.5 MW wind turbine generators	40 x 2.5 MW wind turbine generators
Note		Very limited transmission available to bring to Western load centers	New 230kV transmission line rolled into capital cost	New 230kV transmission line and Path 8 Upgrade	Using Colstrip Transmission
Location	ORWA	MT	MT	MT	MT
Earliest In-Operation Date	2019	2019	2020	2020	n/a
Development Period (Years)	2	2	2	2	2
Construction Period (Years)	2	2	2	2	2
Economic Life (Years)	25	25	25	25	25
Financial Sponsor	IOU	IOU	IOU	IOU	IOU
Capacity (MW)	100	100	100	100	100
Capacity Factor	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Overnight Capital Cost (\$/kW)	2,240	2,240	2,349	2,349	2,240
Fixed O&M Cost (\$/kW-yr)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Variable O&M Cost (\$/MWh)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Transmission	BPA point to point	NorthWestern Energy, Montana Inter tie, BPA	NorthWestern Energy, Montana Inter tie, BPA	NorthWestern Energy, Montana Inter tie, BPA	Colstrip Trans. System, Montana Inter tie, BPA
Maximum build-out (MW) as modeled	6,500	100	200	900	2000

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Detour! Maximum Build out for the 2021 Plan

(Applicable to all resource type)

Maximum build-out

- Utilities still need to be able to deliver sufficient capacity to meet their system peak, but perhaps may be flexible around the makeup of energy
- A higher max build out for any resource type allows the model to test the economics of such a future given all other options, system operational constraints, policy, etc. Nothing more.

Table H-11: Solar PV Reference Plants

Reference Plant	Solar PV S. ID	Solar PV S. ID w/ Transmission Expansion	Solar PV Low Cost S. ID	Solar PV in WA	Solar PV Low Cost W. WA
Configuration	20 MW _{ac} installation with crystalline silicon panels and single axis tracker system	20 MW _{ac} installation with crystalline silicon panels and single axis tracker system	50 MW _{ac} installation with crystalline silicon panels and single axis tracker system	50 MW _{ac} installation with crystalline silicon panels and single axis tracker system	50 MW _{ac} installation with crystalline silicon panels and single axis tracker system
Note	Mid-range capital cost estimate	Mid-range capital cost estimate	Low range capital cost estimate	Mid-range capital cost estimate	Low range capital cost estimate
Location	Southern Idaho	Southern Idaho	Southern Idaho	Western WA	Western WA
Earliest In-Operation Date	2018	2021	2020	2020	2020
Development Period (Years)	2	2	2	2	2
Construction Period (Years)	1	1	1	1	1
Economic Life (Years)	30	30	30	30	30
Financial Status	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP
Investment Tax Credit	30%/10 %	30%/10 %	30%/10 %	30%/10 %	30%/10 %
Capacity (MW)	17.4	17.4	48	48	48
Capacity Factor	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.19	0.19
Overnight Capital Cost (\$/kW)	2,413	2,413	1,895	2,413	1,895
Fixed O&M Cost (\$/kW-yr)	18.83	18.83	11.82	18.83	11.82
Variable O&M Cost (\$/MWh)	0	0	0	0	0
Transmission	State Power	Transmission Expansion & BPA	State Power	BPA point to point	BPA point to point
Maximum build-out (MW) as modeled	642	995	642	3840	3840



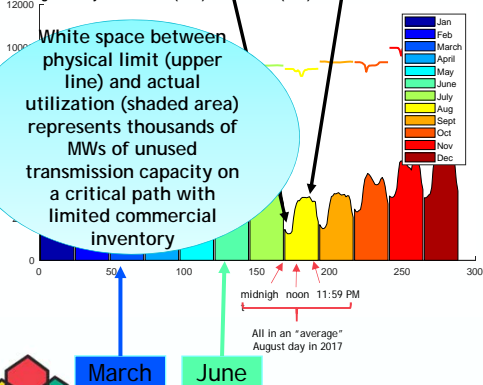
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Detour! Eastern Washington into Puget Sound Area

'Average' August Morning in 2017: Low night-time flows begin to pick up as morning arrives

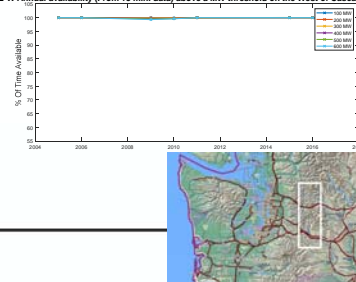
'Average' August Evening in 2017: Evening flows continue to be strong following the typical "single hump" summer peak

Average Monthly 24-Hour Flow (Area) and E-W SOL (Line) on West of Cascades North for 2017



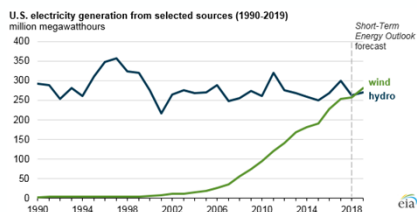
- ### West of Cascades North
- Winter peaking path primarily serving Northwest Washington
 - TTC: 10,250 MW
 - LTF Inventory: 100's of MW for ~10 years

E-W Annual availability (From 15 min. data) above a MW threshold on the West of Cascades North



Back to Wind: Wind is the largest source of renewable energy in the U.S.

Wind surpasses hydro on MWh basis in 2018
 (But is still less than 10% of US energy supply)



<https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=34652>

Wind development is primarily in the U.S. Interior

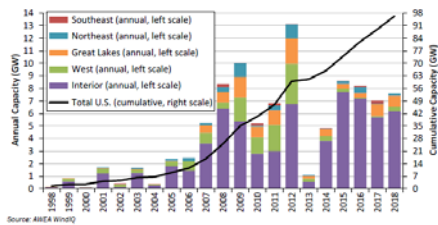


Figure 2. Annual and cumulative growth in U.S. wind power capacity

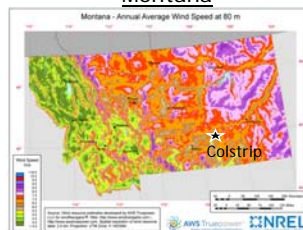


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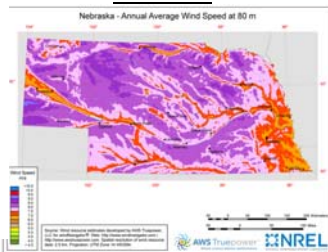
National Trend: The interior US is a world class wind resource



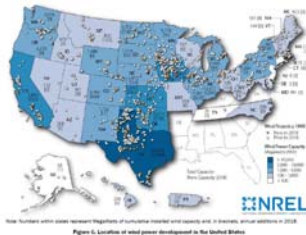
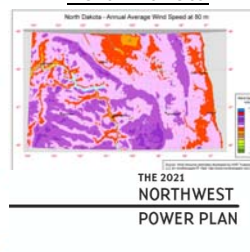
Montana



Nebraska



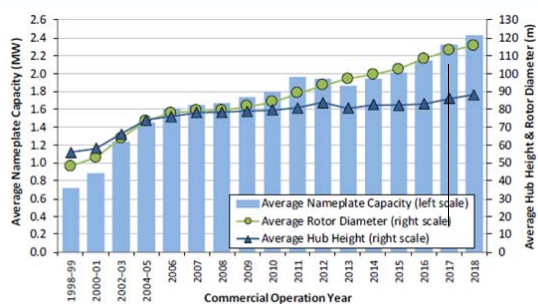
North Dakota



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National Trends: Taller turbines, more powerful machines

Turbines are getting taller & more powerful



By 2030, 3.X MW turbines are expected to be the norm

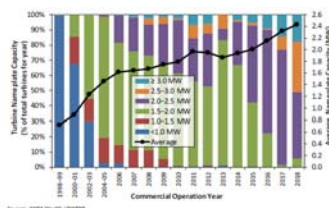


Figure 20. Average turbine nameplate capacity, rotor diameter, and hub height for land-based wind projects⁵⁴



Capacity factors are going up everywhere owing to technology improvements

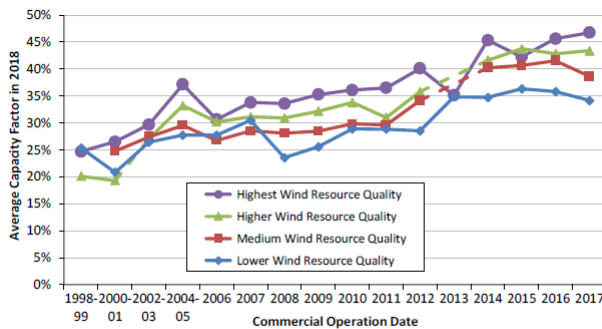
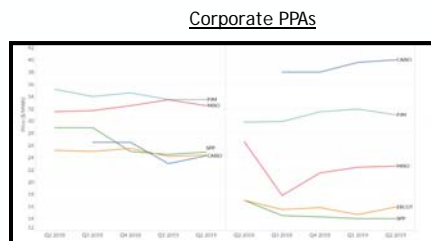
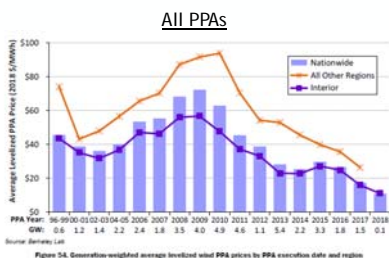


Figure 41. Calendar year 2018 capacity factors by commercial operation date and wind resource quality



Declining capital costs, higher capacity factors, and the PTC have led to very, very low PPA prices



Note: This data is focused on corporate PPAs which often have shorter contract lengths, allowing for flexibility on latter half of project life. Consider these numbers in context.

Level10 Q2 2019 PPA Price Index

<https://www.levelizedcostofenergy.com/levelized-cost-of-energy-ppa-price-index/>



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PTC benefit coming to a close

• Production Tax Credit

Construction Start*	Percent of PTC	Value of PTC (\$/MWh)
2015 and 2016	100%	\$24.00
2017	80%	\$19.20
2018	60%	\$14.40
2019	40%	\$9.60
2020 and on	0%	-

Reminder: PTC impacts LCOE/PPA price, but not overnight capital cost

*Construction Start: Spending 5% of total cost of project or undertaking significant physical work (excavating turbine sites, building roads, etc.)

- Projects must then be operational on Dec. 31 four years after construction start to take safe harbor benefit

<https://www.energy.gov/savings/renewable-electricity-production-tax-credit-ptc>

<https://www.taxequitytimes.com/2017/10/dramatic-arc-ptc/>

<https://www.windpowerengineering.com/business-news-projects/ptc-qualifies-start-construction-tax-equity-panel-adviser/>



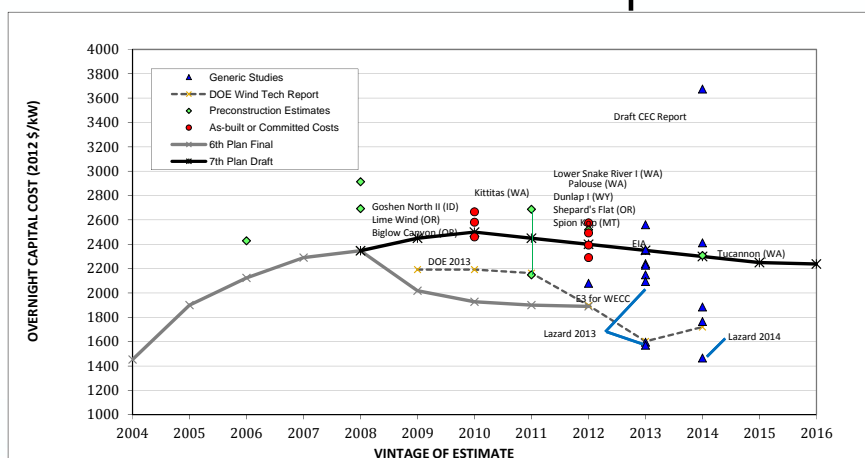
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Summary of discussion so far

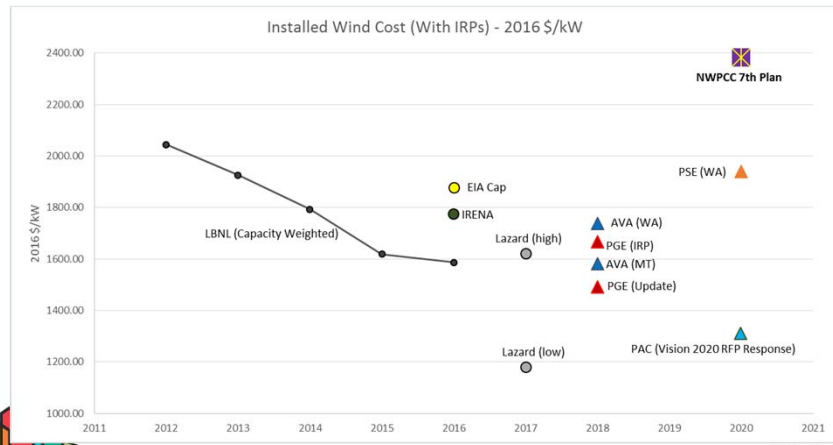
1. Wind capacity has grown substantially
2. Turbines are getting taller
3. Capacity factors are going up
4. Capital costs have been going down
5. The PTC has been important in achieving very low PPA prices and driving “last minute” development
 1. FYI, the utility solar ITC begins declining in 2020 but remains at 10% from 2022 and on



Back to the Region: Capital Costs in the 7th Plan Development



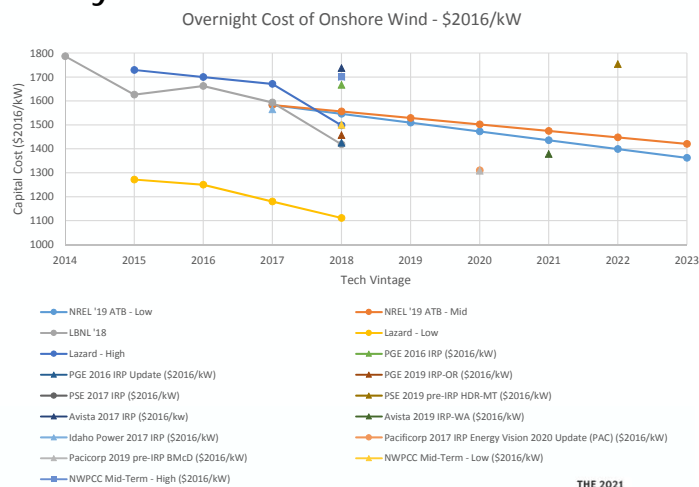
Back to the Region: Capital Costs in the 7th Plan Mid-Term



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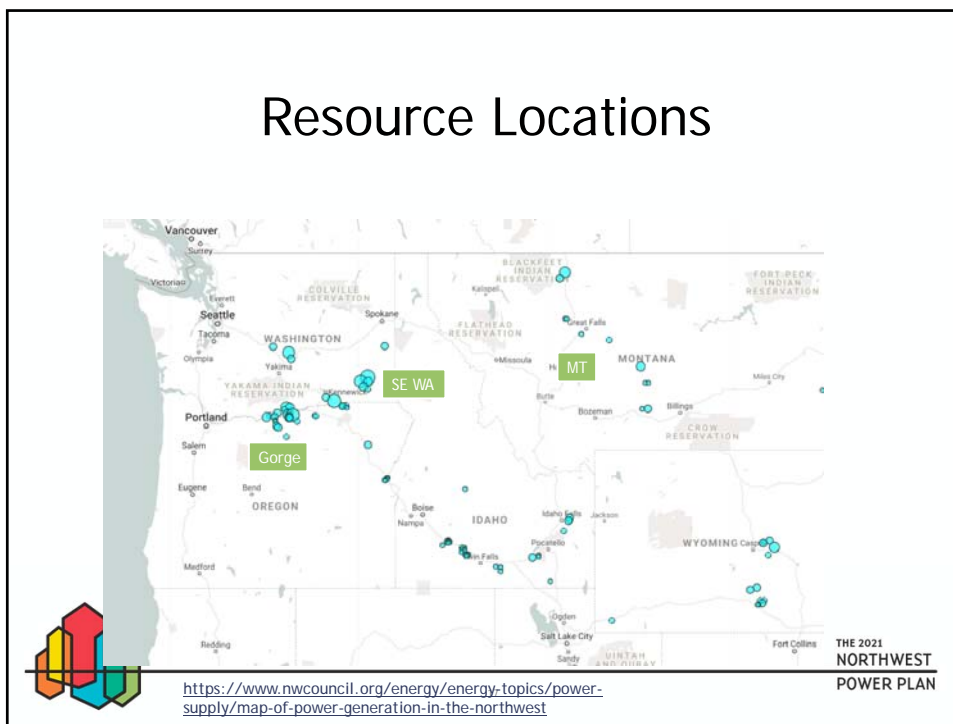
Back to the Region: A look at Capital Costs Today for the 2021 Plan

Tech Vintage	Average Price from Source Data (\$2016/kW)
2017	\$1524
2018	\$1525
2020	\$1398
2021	\$1378
2022	\$1533



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Resource Locations

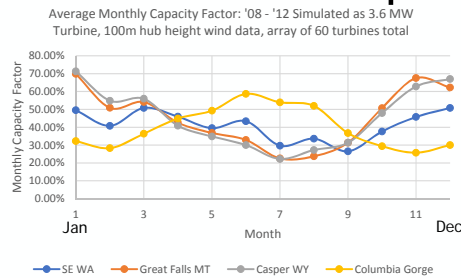


A look at capacity factors for reference plants in IRPs

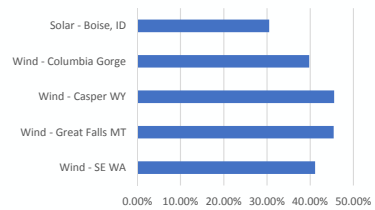
Oregon Capacity Factors		Washington Capacity Factors		Other Capacity Factors	
PGE '16: lone, OR, 2.0 MW	34.0%	PGE '19: SE WA, 3.6 MW	42.9%	PAC '19: WY, 3.5 MW	43.6%
PGE '16: lone, OR, 2.0 MW	35.0%	PSE '19: SE WA, ?? MW	31.9%	PAC '19: ID, 3.5 MW	37.1%
PGE '19: lone, OR, 3.6 MW	32.7%	Avista '19: Off System, WA, 2.2 MW	37.0%		
PAC '19: OR, 3.5 MW	37.1%	PAC '19: WA, 3.5 MW	37.1%		
Gorge Capacity Factors		Montana Capacity Factors			
PGE '19: Gorge, 3.6 MW (Similar shape to lone, OR)	40.8%	NWPCC 2021P Draft SE WA, 3.6 MW	41.2%		
NWPCC 2021P Draft Gorge, 3.6 MW	39.8%	Montana Capacity Factors			
		PGE '19: Loco Mtn MT, 3.6 MW	42.9%		
		PSE '19: Near CTS MT, ?? MW	35.5%		
		PSE '19: Great Falls MT, ?? MW	42.4%		
		Avista '19: MT, 2.2 MW	48.0%		
		NWPCC 2021P Draft MT, 3.6 MW	45.5%		

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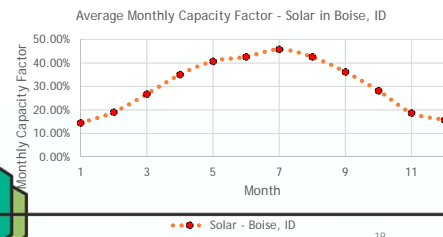
Back to the Region: A look at shape



Annual Average Capacity Factor: '08 - '12 Simulated as 3.6 MW Turbine, 100m hub height wind data, array of 60 turbines total



FYI



2021 Plan Reference Plant: Wind

	Onshore Wind - Columbia Gorge	Onshore Wind - SE Washington	Onshore Wind - Montana
Configuration	60 x 3.6 MW, 105 meter hub height	60 x 3.6 MW, 105 meter hub height	60 x 3.6 MW, 105 meter hub height
Location	OR/WA	WA	MT
Technology Vintage	2019	2019	2019
Development Period (Years)	2	2	2
Construction Period (Years)	1	1	1
Capacity (MW)	216	216	216
Capacity Factor (%)	39.8%	41.2%	45.5%
Overnight Capital Cost (\$/kW)	1,450	1,450	1,450
Fixed O&M Cost (\$/kW-yr)	30	30	30
Variable O&M (\$/MWh)	0	0	0
Economic Life (years)	25	25	25
Financial Sponsor	IPP	IPP	IPP
Transmission	BPA P2P	BPA P2P	PSE CTS + MT Int + BPA P2P
Max Build Out	TBD, substantial	TBD, substantial	TBD, substantial



Example Impact of Transmission

- **Example of exporting Montana Wind**
 - Source: Commercial & Policy group of the “Montana Renewable Resource Development Action Plan”

Transmission Systems	Trans Rate (\$/kw-mo)	Losses	Total Cost* (\$/MWh)
BPA	\$1.79	1.9%	\$6.02
PSE CTS + MT Int + BPA	\$4.95	4.6%**	\$16.45
NWE + BPA	\$5.12	5.9%	\$17.36
NWE + AVA + BPA	\$7.12	8.9%	\$24.34

* Total cost based on 45% capacity factor and losses valued at \$30/MWh

** Does not include 5% MT Intertie losses for third party use



https://www.nwacouncil.org/energy/grac/meetings/2018_02_gracwebinar/
<https://www.doe.idaho.gov/Projects/Initiatives/Montana-Renewable-Energy/Pages/Montana-Renewable-Energy.aspx>

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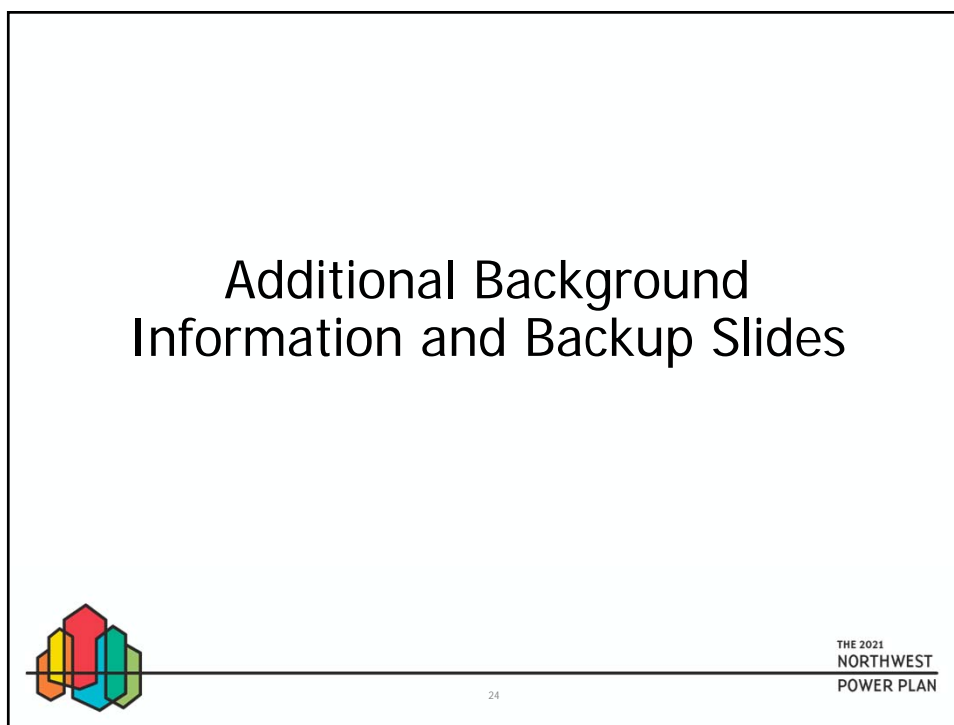
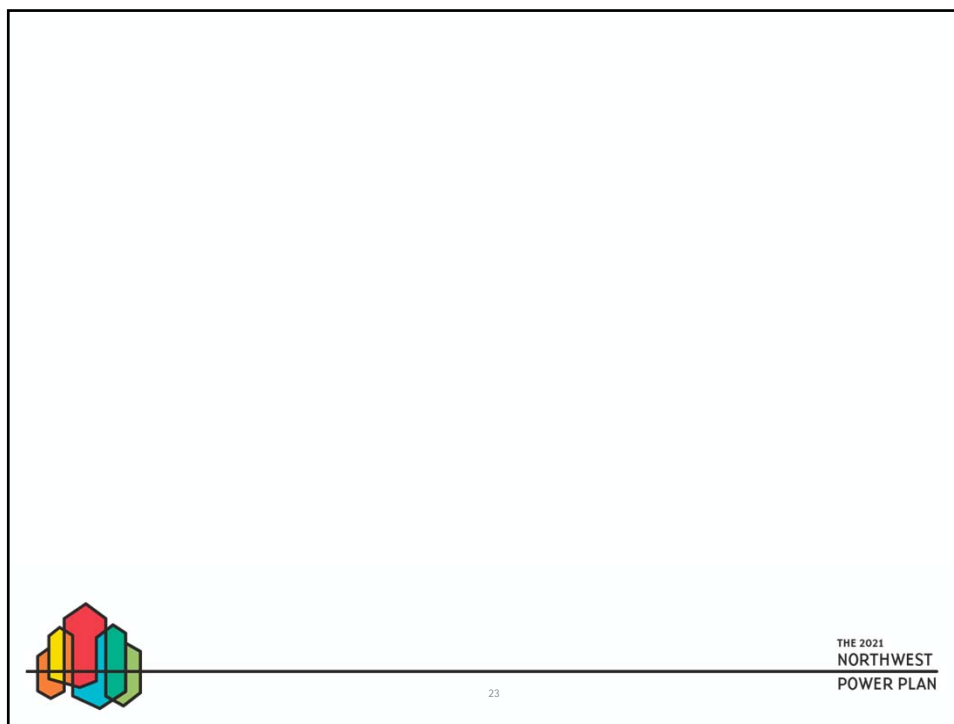
Summary and discussion

- Staff has worked with GRAC to develop draft onshore wind reference plants
- Staff is proposing three Wind reference plants:
 - Gorge
 - SE Washington
 - Montana
- Each location has the same cost, but different capacity factors and transmission charges

Discussion and feedback?



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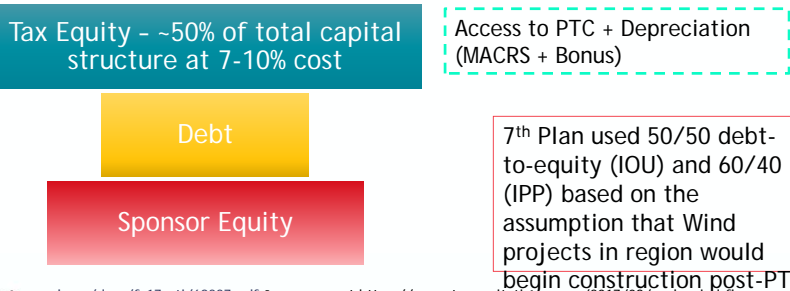
A detailed look at Capital Costs for the 2021 Plan

Source	Tech Vintage	\$2016/kW	Source	Tech Vintage	\$2016/kW	Source	Tech Vintage	\$2016/kW
Lazard - High	2017	1671	Avista '17 IRP	2018	1737	NREL '19 ATB - Mid	2020	1502
LBNL '18	2017	1594	NWPPCC Mid-Term - High	2018	1700	NREL '19 ATB - Low	2020	1473
IPC '17 IRP	2017	1565	PGE '16 IRP	2018	1667	PAC '17 IRP Update Vision 2020	2020	1310
NREL '19 ATB	2017	1610	NREL '19 ATB - Mid	2018	1583	PAC '19 IRP	2020	1308
Lazard - Low	2017	1180	NREL '19 ATB - Low	2018	1573			
			Lazard - High	2018	1550			
			NWPPCC Mid-Term - Low	2018	1500			
			PGE '19 IRP	2018	1457			
			PGE '16 IRP Update	2018	1425			
			LBNL '18	2018	1468			
			Lazard - Low	2018	1111			



Impacts of PTC

- **Impact of Production Tax Credit:** Drives current capital structure



<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/68227.pdf> & summary at <https://www.taxequitytimes.com/2017/09/nrels-wind-finance-report-highlights>
<http://www.tonrosefulbright.com/knowledge/publications/150031/new-trends-in-financing-wind-farms>
 Note: Lazard's LCOE v. 11 assumed 15% debt at 8.0% interest, 70% tax equity at 10.0% cost, 15% common equity at 12.0% cost.



Impacts of PTC

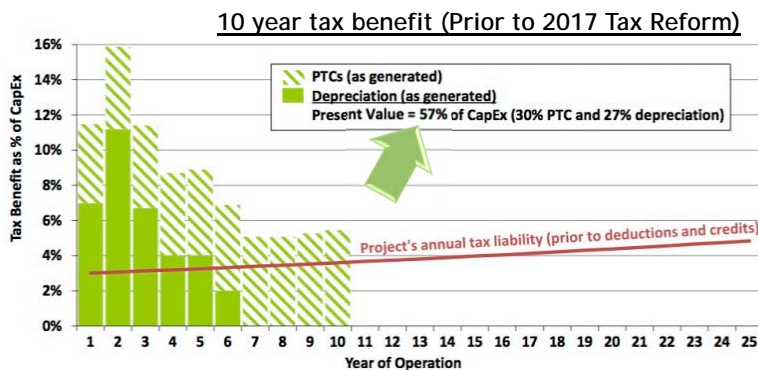


Figure 2. Timing of the federal tax benefits generated by a wind project¹⁴

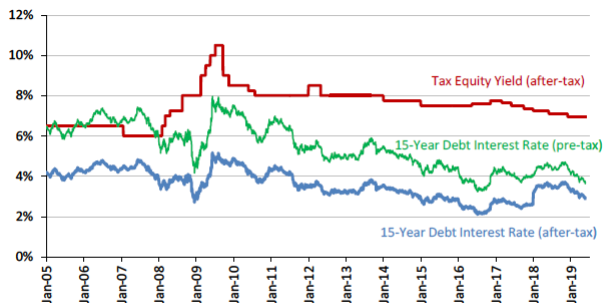
Source: Bolinger 2014



<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/68227.pdf>

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PTC benefit was substantial, but opportunities for lower cost financing may offset the impact somewhat in PPA pricing



Sources: Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration (<https://www.theice.com/iba>), BNEF (2017), Norton Rose Fulbright (2019)

Figure 17. Cost of 15-year debt and tax equity for utility-scale wind projects over time



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Summary of wind pricing

- Capital costs are a component of PPA pricing
- Financing is also a component of PPA pricing
- The PTC impacts PPA pricing
- All else equal, losing the PTC will drive up PPA prices
- But, tax equity was a relatively expensive form of capital (due to a limited number of investors)
- The loss of the PTC may be offset somewhat in PPA price by lower cost financing due to more competition in the capital markets



National Trend: The interior US is a world class wind resource

Wind continues to be developed across the US, but is most concentrated in the interior

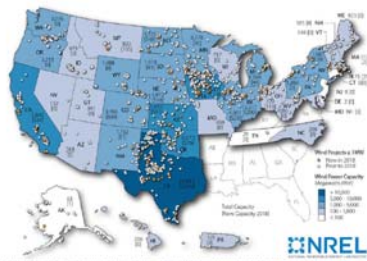


Figure 6. Location of wind power development in the United States

Wind makes up a substantial (but not majority) portion of the generation and sales in many states

Table 3. U.S. Wind Power Rankings: The Top 20 States

Installed Capacity (MW)		2018 Wind Generation as a Percentage of:			
Annual (2018)	Cumulative (end of 2018)	In-State Generation	In-State Sales		
Texas 2,359	Texas 24,896	Kansas 36.4%	North Dakota 53.5%		
Iowa 1,120	Iowa 8,421	Iowa 33.7%	Kansas 47.1%		
Colorado 600	Oklahoma 6,072	Oklahoma 31.7%	Oklahoma 43.4%		
Oklahoma 576	California 5,840	North Dakota 25.8%	Iowa 43.2%		
Nebraska 568	Kansas 5,653	South Dakota 24.4%	New Mexico 28.6%		
Kansas 543	Illinois 4,961	Maine 21.0%	Wisconsin 24.9%		
Illinois 529	Minnesota 3,778	New Mexico 18.7%	South Dakota 21.7%		
California 330	Colorado 3,703	Minnesota 17.9%	Maine 21.0%		
Indiana 200	Oregon 3,213	Colorado 17.3%	Texas 18.6%		
New York 158	North Dakota 3,155	Texas 15.9%	Colorado 17.5%		
North Dakota 148	Washington 3,076	Vermont 15.8%	Minnesota 17.0%		
Ohio 113	Indiana 2,217	Idaho 14.7%	Nebraska 16.9%		
Montana 105	New York 1,997	Nebraska 14.1%	Oregon 15.0%		
Minnesota 90	Nebraska 1,972	Oregon 11.0%	Montana 14.9%		
New Mexico 81	Michigan 1,904	Wisconsin 9.0%	Idaho 10.8%		
Michigan 44	New Mexico 1,732	Montana 7.9%	Illinois 9.1%		
South Dakota 41	Wisconsin 1,458	Illinois 6.8%	Washington 8.2%		
Rhode Island 21	Pennsylvania 1,369	California 6.5%	Vermont 7.1%		
Massachusetts 2	South Dakota 1,019	Washington 6.3%	Hawaii 5.8%		
Alaska 1	Idaho 973	Indiana 5.0%	Indiana 5.6%		
Rest of U.S. 0	Rest of U.S. 7,006	Rest of U.S. 1.1%	Rest of U.S. 1.8%		
TOTAL 7,589	TOTAL 96,433	TOTAL 6.5%	TOTAL 7.9%		

Note: Based on 2018 wind and total generation and retail sales by state from EIA's Electric Power Monthly. Sources: AWEA WindQ, EIA



Solar Profile with 2021P Tech

