### **State Climate and Energy Technical Forum: Quantifying Emission Impacts of Clean Energy Initiatives** June 14, 2011 Prepared by Art Diem Diem.Art@epa.gov 202-343-9340

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

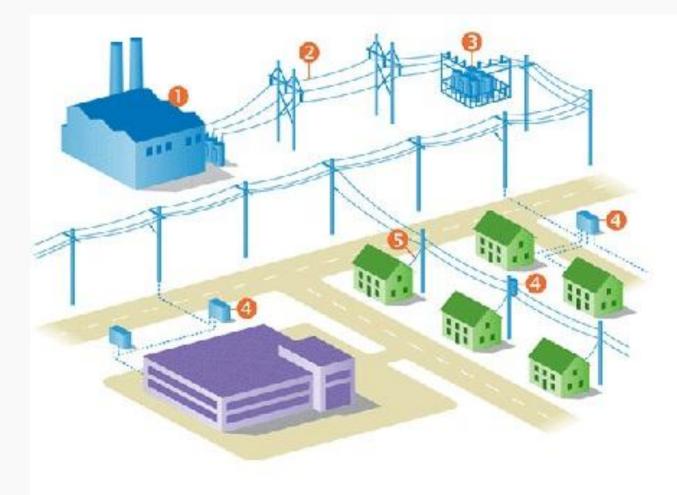


### Outline

- A brief overview of how electricity is dispatched and what a "marginal" unit is.
- How clean energy initiatives and air pollution control devices affect air emissions differently.
- Types of methods available to estimate emission reductions from clean energy.



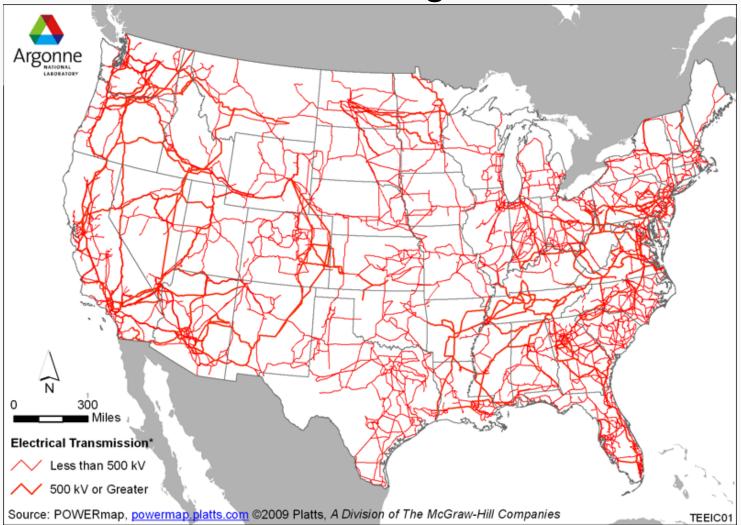
### How the electric grid works





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### How the electric grid works





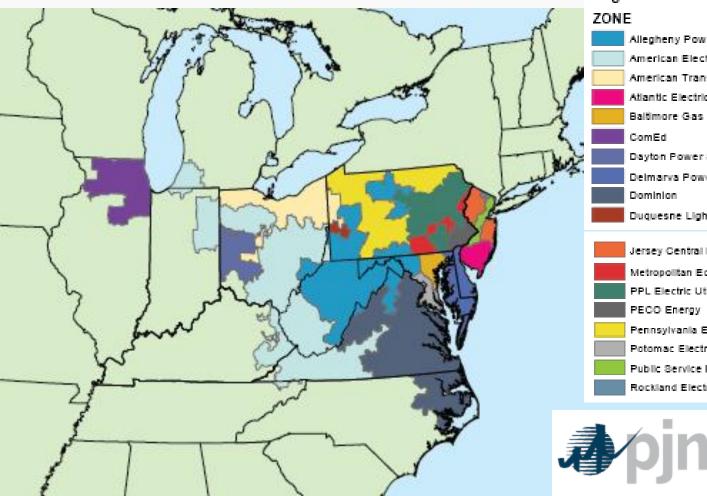
## Power Control Areas (a.k.a. balancing authorities)



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### **Example of PCA and Utility Territories**



#### Legend





PPL Electric Utilities

Pennsylvania Electric Company

Potomac Electric Power Company

Public Service Electric and Gas Company

**Rockland Electric Company** 





### Power Control Areas (balancing authorities)



Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) Control Room



Independent System Operator – New England (ISO-NE) Control Room in Massachusetts



PJM's Control Room in Pennsylvania



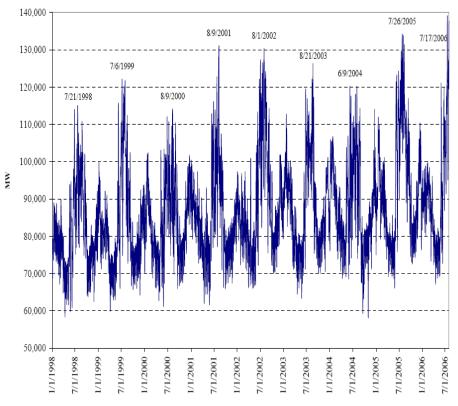
## A "marginal" unit is the last generator to be dispatched.

### **Typical Daily Load Shape**

Capacity Reserve Peak Demand Margin Company Load (MW) Base Load 12 Noon 6 P.M. Midnight 6 A.M. Midnight Hour of Day

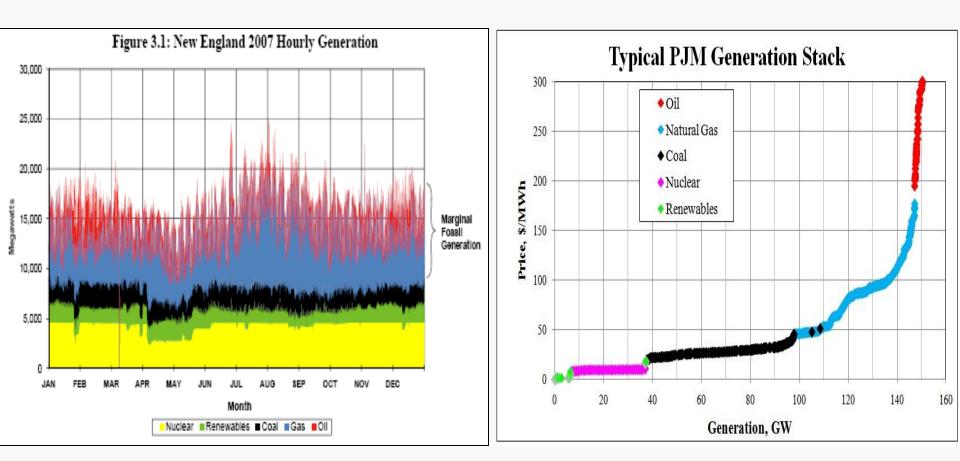
PJM Peak Loads 1/1998-7/2006 showing seasonal variation in load

Non Coincident Daily Peak Load RTO





## A "marginal" unit is the last (or next) generator to be dispatched.





### How Clean Energy is Different from Air Pollution Control Devices

- Air Pollution Control Devices or "end of pipe" controls
  - Reduce the rate and mass of emissions designed to be removed.
  - Certainty/enforceability in air permits and monitoring requirements.
- Clean Energy = Pollution Prevention
  - Any significant amount of clean energy will reduce the generation from the marginal unit at that time.
    - Marginal units are usually combustion units.
    - Less fuel burned = fewer emissions.
    - Fewer emissions are directionally correct for air quality improvement.
  - ALL air pollutants reduced at the same time
  - But where & how much ?

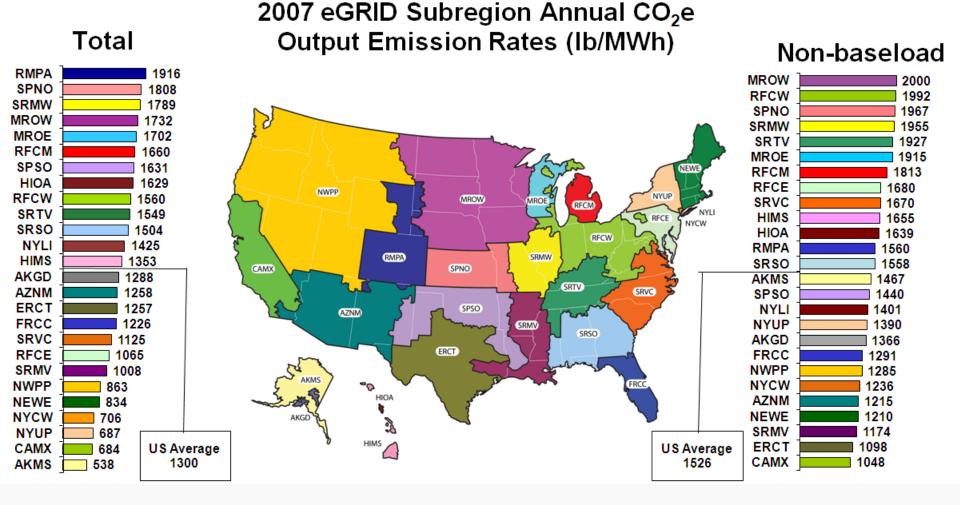


### Options for estimating emission reductions from Clean Energy

- Simple estimates (without geographic distribution) such as:
  - eGRID subregion non-baseload output emission rates (see 3/31/2011 Tech Forum Webinar Archives/Podcast)
  - ISO-NE marginal emission rate report
- Less simple estimates (with geographic distribution), e.g.:
  - Capacity factor as dispatch surrogate approach akin to a deep marginal emission rate weighted more heavily during peak times – as used in Texas' "Estimation of Annual Reductions of NOx Emissions in ERCOT for the HB3693 Electricity Savings Goals"
  - Load Duration Curve approach
- Electric system models, e.g.:
  - Dispatch Models: e.g. PROSYM used in the California Energy Commission Study
  - Capacity Expansion Models: e.g. IPM, NEMS
  - <u>Other advanced electric system methods</u>: e.g. RSG's Time Matched Marginal (TMM) emissions methodology

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### Note about interaction with regulatory programs

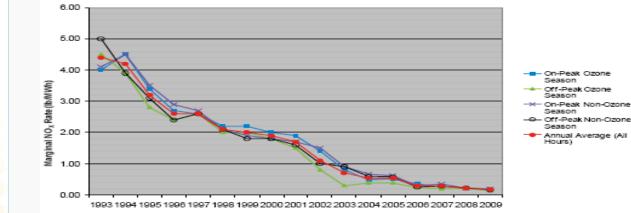
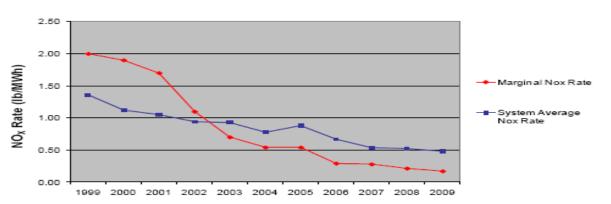


Figure 5.2: Historically Calculated New England NO<sub>x</sub> Marginal Emission Rates





2009 ISO New England Electric Generator Air Emissions Report System Planning Department ISO New England Inc. March 2011

ISO new england

http://www.iso-ne.com/ Click -> Generation & Resources, Reports, Emission Reports