

# Applicants' Witness Jeffrey Greig

VP and General Manager  
Business & Technology Services Division  
Burns & McDonnell

## Summary

Applicants' Exhibits 23 and 51

# Purpose

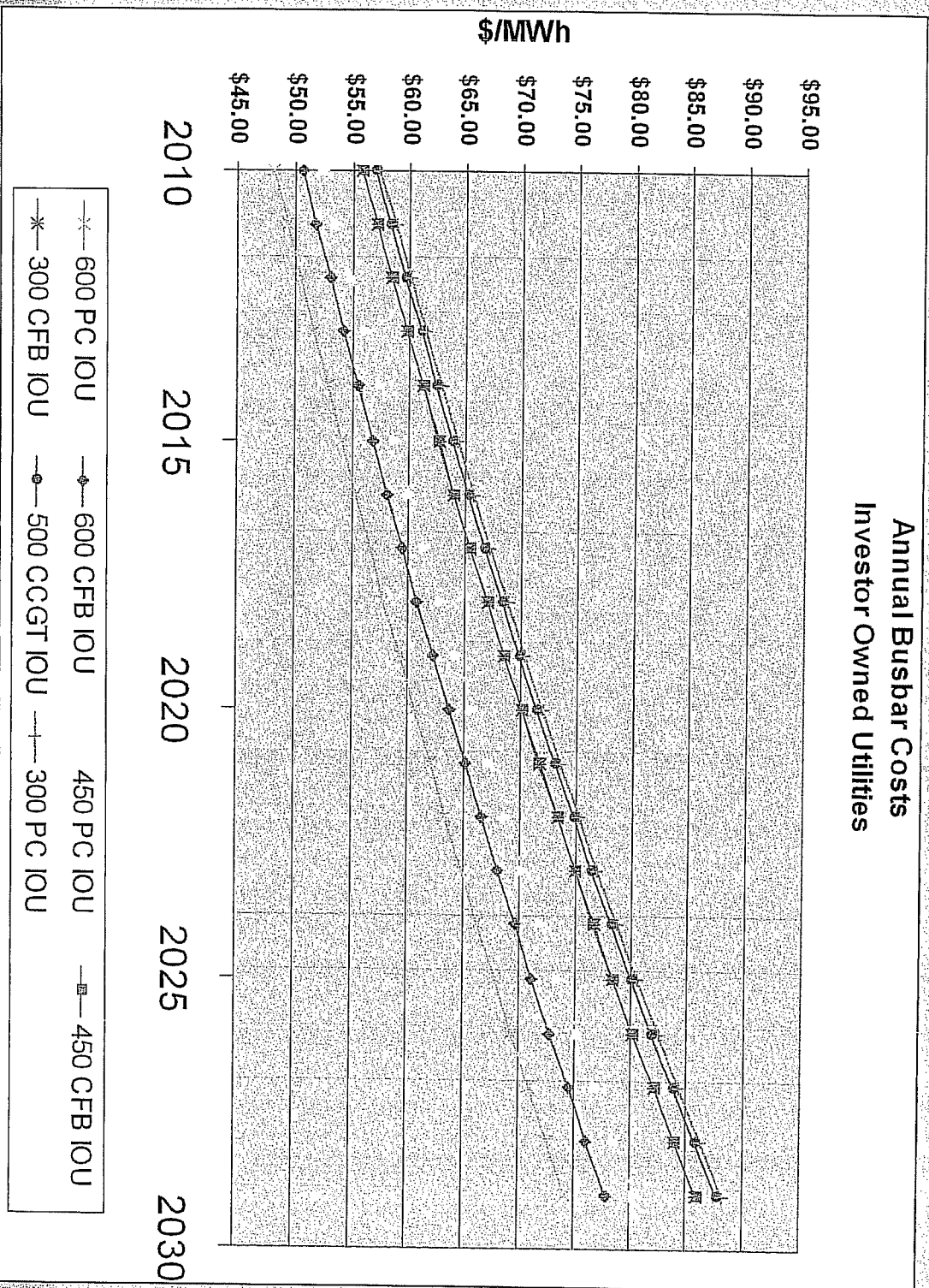
- Based on initial planning efforts, Otter Tail and other utilities identified a potential need for additional baseload resources
- Burns & McDonnell (B&McD) was retained to evaluate baseload generation alternatives:
  - *Phase I Report Big Stone Unit II, July 2005*  
(Applicants' Exhibit 24-A)
  - *Analysis of Baseload Generation Alternatives, September 2005*  
(Applicants' Exhibit 23-A)

# Phase I Report

- Included an economic evaluation of seven baseload generation alternatives:
  - ▣ Supercritical Pulverized Coal (PC) Unit
    - 450 MW / 600 MW
  - ▣ Subcritical PC Unit
    - 300 MW
  - ▣ Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) Coal Unit
    - 300 MW / 450 MW / 600 MW
  - ▣ Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Unit
    - 500 MW
- Included projected capital and operating costs, performance and emissions estimates, and financing structures and costs

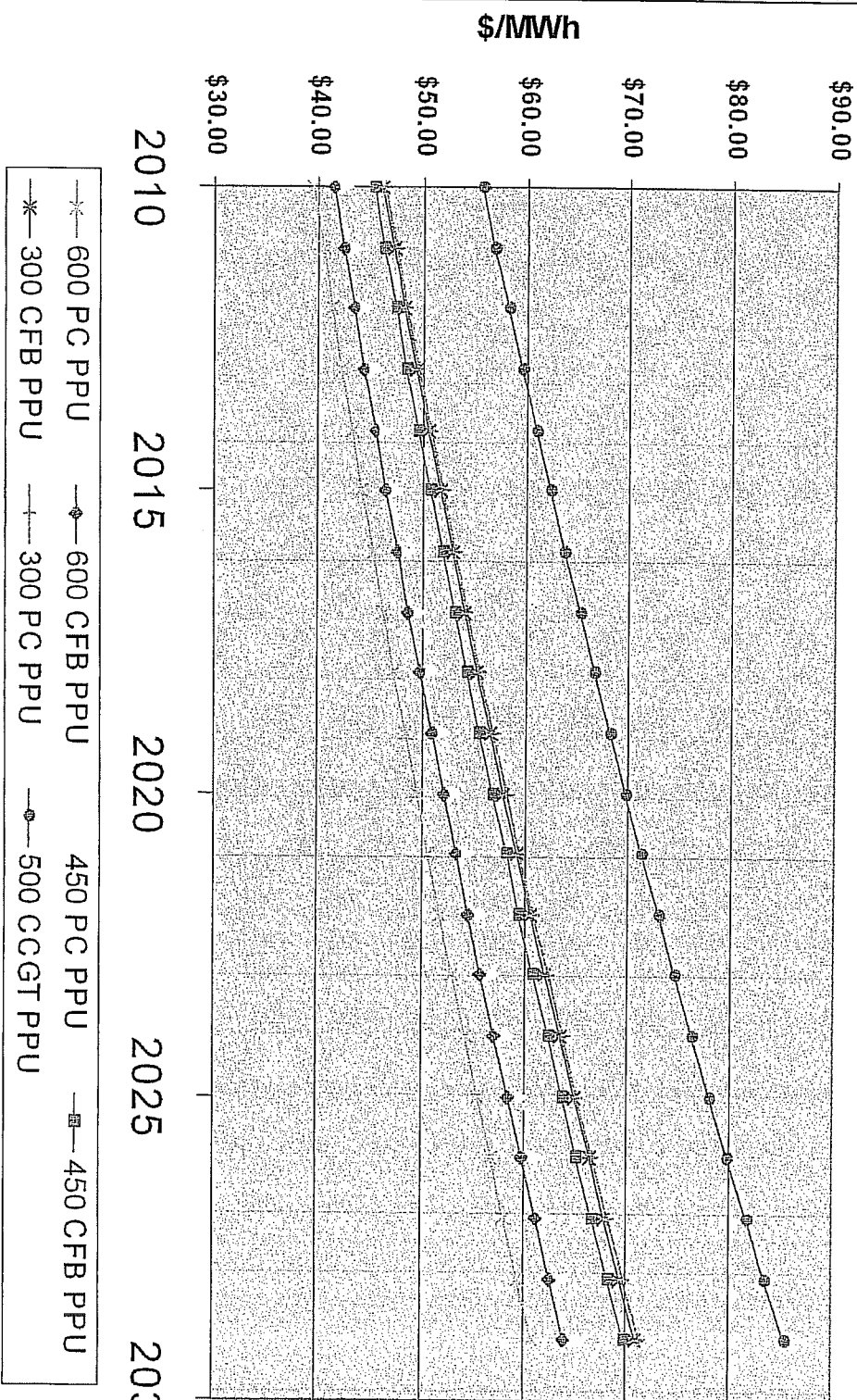
# Phase I Results – Investor Owned

Annual Busbar Costs  
Investor Owned Utilities



# Phase I Results – Public Power

Annual Busbar Costs  
Public Power Utilities



# Phase I Conclusions

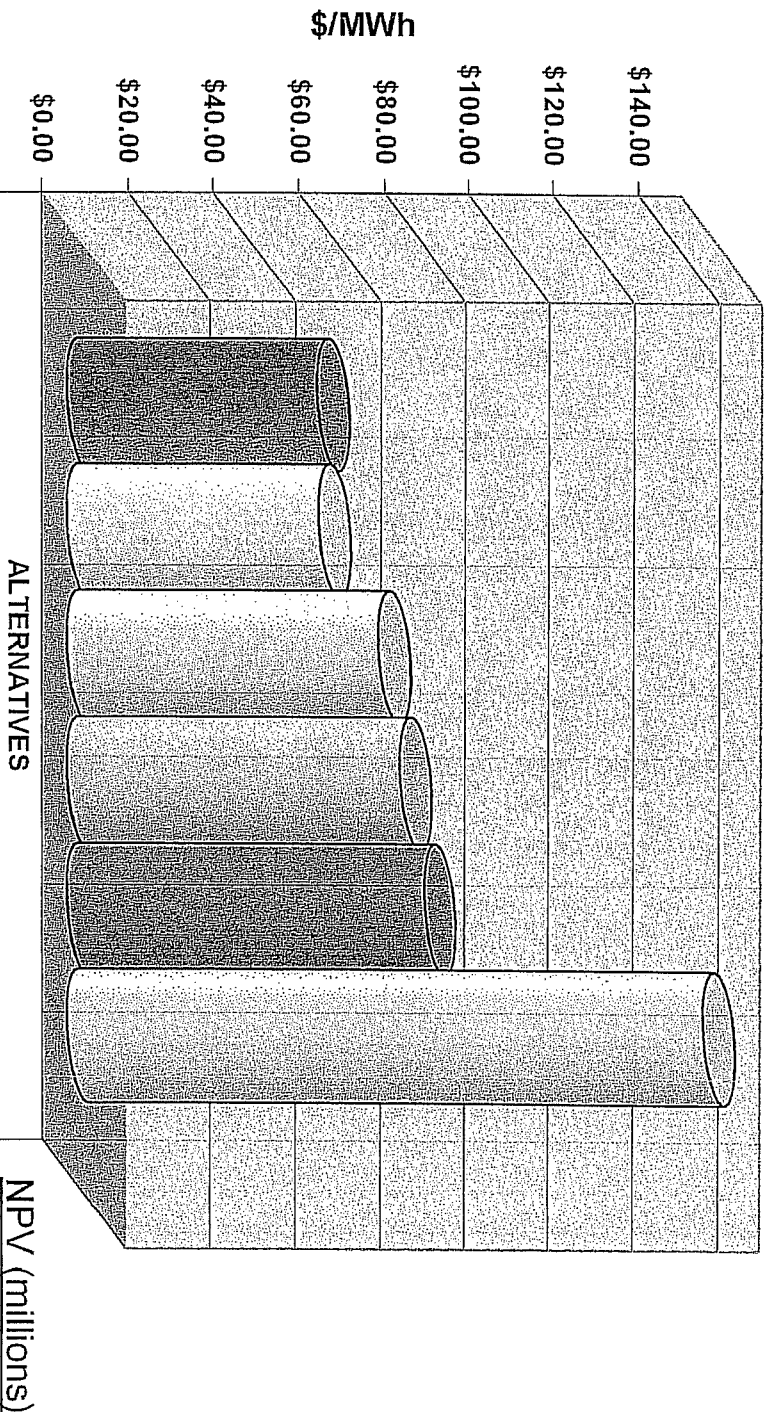
- Pulverized coal (PC) units had economic advantage over CFB units
- 600 MW Unit had economic advantage over smaller unit sizes, due to economies of scale
- 600 MW PC Unit had a significant economic advantage over 500 MW gas-fired CCGT for baseload generation

# Analysis of Baseload Generation Alternatives

- Further Economic Evaluation of Six Baseload Generation Alternatives:
  - 600 MW Supercritical Pulverized Coal (PC) Unit
  - 600 MW Subcritical PC Unit
  - 600 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Unit
  - 600 MW CCGT + 600 MW Wind Case
  - 535 MW Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) Unit
  - 50 MW Biomass Facility
- Included Projected Capital and Operating Costs, Performance and Emissions Estimates, and Financing Structures and Costs
- Included Carbon Sensitivity

# Results – Investor Owned

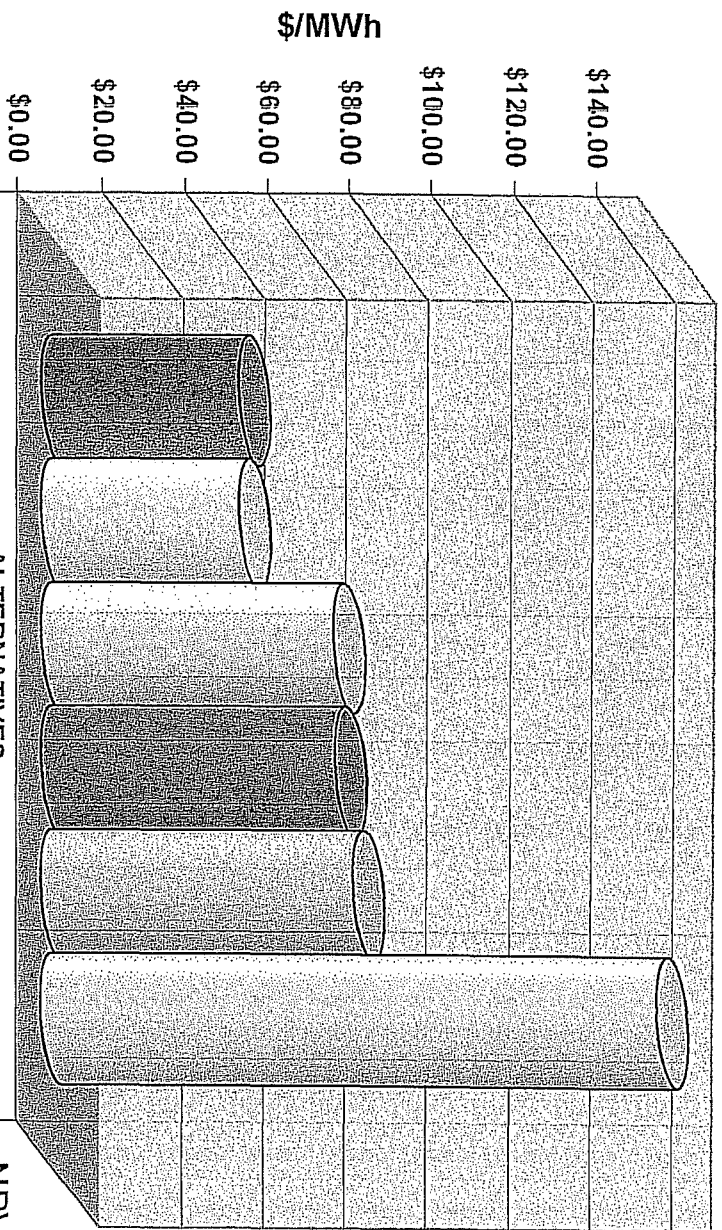
2011\$ Levelized Busbar Costs



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 600 Sub PC IOU	
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 Super PC IOU	
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 Wind + CCGT IOU	
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 CCGT IOU	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 535 IGCC IOU	
<input type="checkbox"/> 50 Biomass IOU	

# Results – Public Power

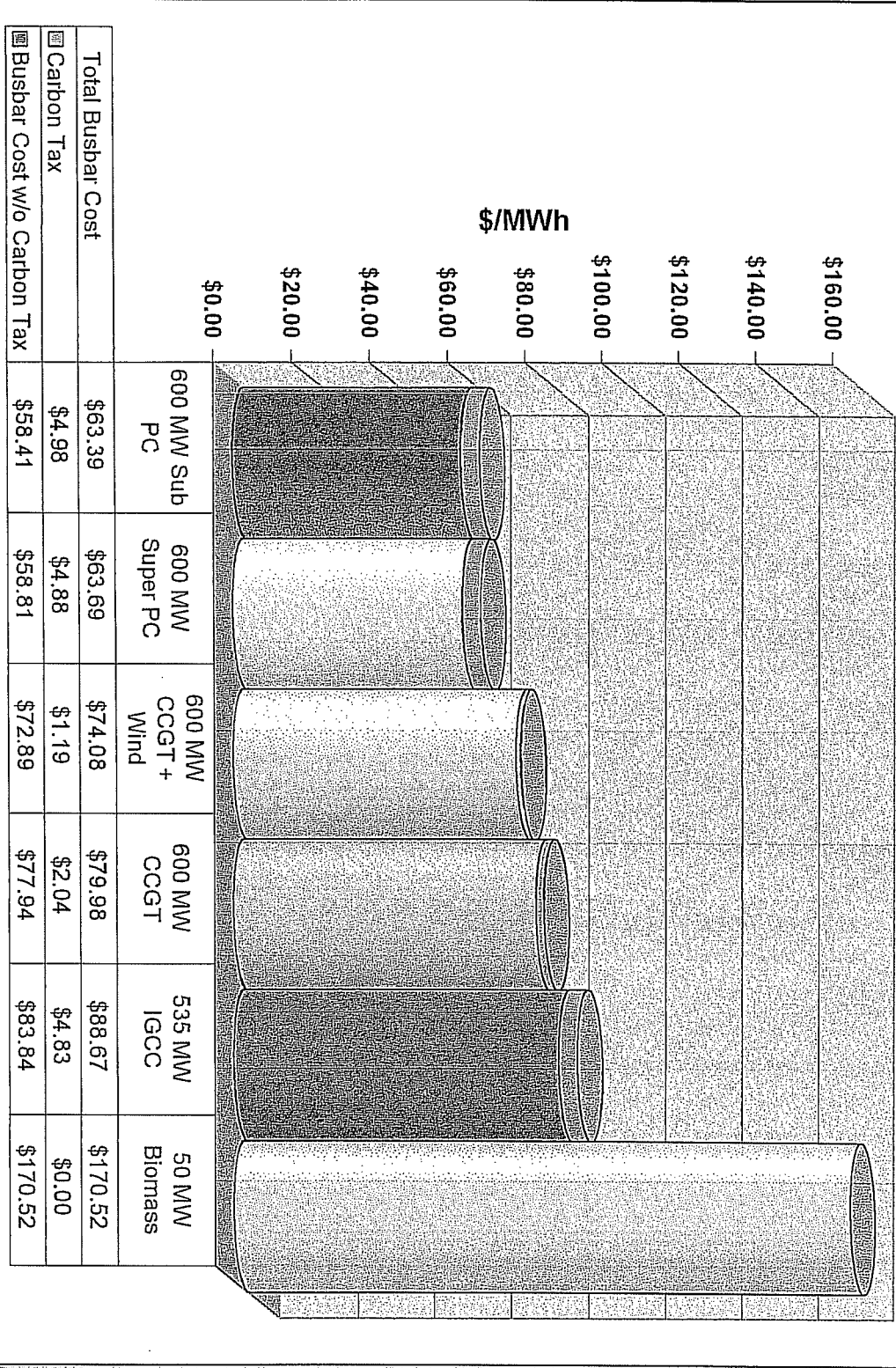
2011\$ Levelized Busbar Costs



ALTERNATIVES	NPV (millions)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 600 Sub PC PPU	\$47.21
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 Super PC PPU	\$47.37
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 Wind + CCGT PPU	\$70.57
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 535 IGCC PPU	\$71.05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 600 CCGT PPU	\$75.61
<input type="checkbox"/> 50 Biomass PPU	\$156.02

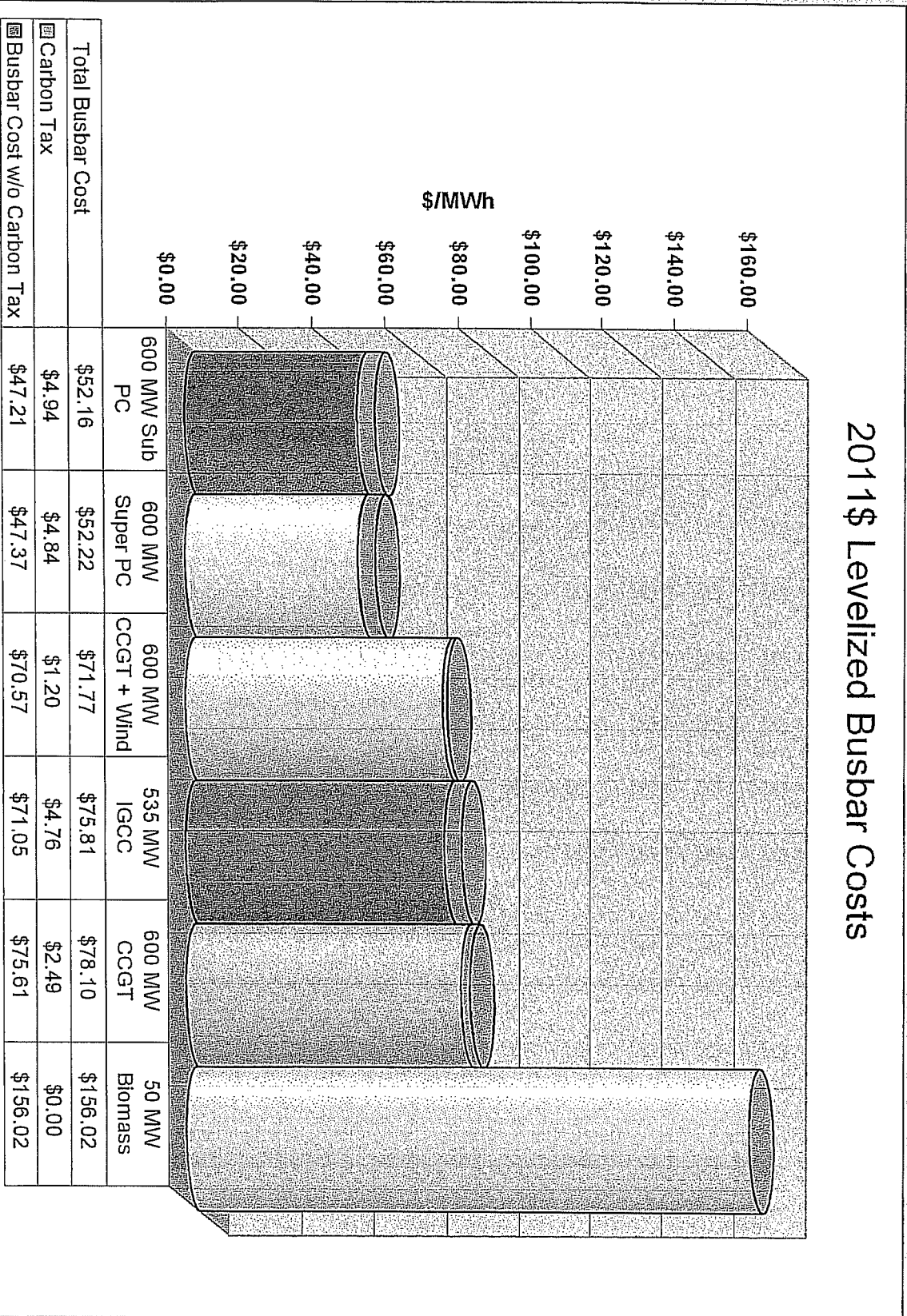
# \$3.64/ton CO<sub>2</sub> Sensitivity – Investor Owned

2011\$ Levelized Busbar Costs



# \$3.64/ton CO<sub>2</sub> Sensitivity – Public Power

2011\$ Levelized Busbar Costs



# Baseload Generation Conclusions

- Confirmed that 600 MW PC Unit represents low-cost baseload generation alternative
  - Conclusion did not change with inclusion of high-end Minnesota PUC carbon value
  - Conclusion did not change with or without extension of the Production Tax Credit for wind
- Supercritical and subcritical units had similar economics
  - Applicants selected supercritical to minimize emissions

# Baseload Generation Study Criticism

- Intervenor's say 600 MW CCGT Plus Wind Case should have been given capacity credit for wind
  - 600 MW CCGT & 600 MW PC are baseload resources
  - Wind is not a baseload resource
  - Wind was added to CCGT analysis to enhance CCGT economics
- Purpose of B&MCD Studies was to evaluate baseload alternatives
  - Applicants performed system-level studies for their Integrated Resource Plans

# Intervenors Criticism (continued)

**Table 1**  
**Net Present Value Busbar Cost (millions)**

<u>Resource Alternative</u>	<u>Combined</u> <sup>[2]</sup> <u>B&amp;McD Cases</u>	
	No CO <sub>2</sub>	PUC High CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>
Coal 600 MW	\$2,452	\$2,686
600 MW Wind + 600 MW CCGT - NO PTC	\$3,425	\$3,483
600 MW Wind + 510 MW CCGT - NO PTC	\$3,357	\$3,414
600 MW Wind + 600 MW CCGT - WITH PTC	\$3,163	\$3,221
600 MW Wind + 510 MW CCGT - WITH PTC	\$3,095	\$3,153

Notes:

[1] PUC High CO<sub>2</sub> Case is based on a \$.3.64/ton carbon tax in 2005 and escalated at 2.5%. Results in a 2005 levelized cost of \$.4.50/ton in 2005\$.

[2] Investor owned and public power NPV results combined 38.67%/61.33% based on respective ownership shares.