

Levelized Cost of New Electricity Generating Technologies

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) produces forecasts of energy supply and demand for the next 20 years using the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)[1]. These forecasts are updated annually and published in the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO).[2] All sectors of the energy system are represented in NEMS, including the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution system.

To meet electricity demand, the EIA represents the existing generating plants, retires those that have come to the end of their economic life, and builds additional plants to meet projected demand from the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. As a result, EIA must represent a slate of technologies, their capital and operating costs, their availability and capacity factors, the financial structure and subsidies, the time to construct the plant, the utilization of the plant, and expected future cost changes, including fuel input for fossil and nuclear plants.

To determine the most economic technology for the type of demand (base, intermediate, or peaking load) for which new capacity is needed, NEMS compares the technologies based on the economics of their levelized costs. Levelized costs represent the present value of the total cost of building and operating a generating plant over its financial life, converted to equal annual payments and amortized over expected annual generation from an assumed duty cycle.

The first table below provides the average national levelized costs for the generating technologies represented in the AEO2011 reference case.[3] The values shown in the table do not include financial incentives such as state or federal tax credits, which impact the cost and the competitiveness of the technology. These incentives, however, are incorporated in the evaluation of the technologies in NEMS based on current laws and regulations in effect at the time of the modeling exercise, as well as regional differences in the cost and performance of the technology, such as labor rates and availability of wind or sun resources. Due to the regional differences in the cost of labor, fuel, and other factors that affect the levelized generation cost, a second table is provided below that gives the range in the levelized cost based on these differences.

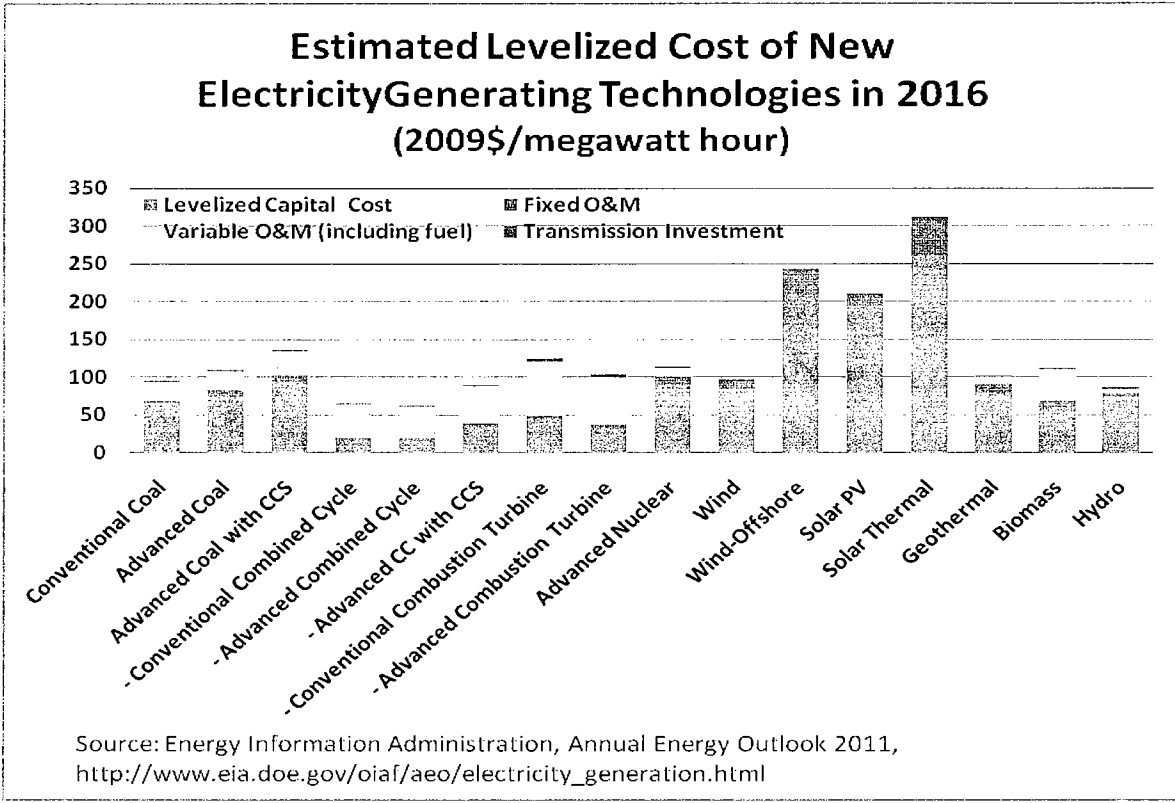
In the AEO2011 reference case, a 3-percentage point increase in the cost of capital is added when evaluating investments in greenhouse gas intensive technologies such as coal-fired power plants without carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technology and coal-to-liquids plants. The 3-percentage point adjustment is similar to a \$15 per ton carbon dioxide emissions fee when investing in a new coal plant without CCS technology. This adjustment represents the implicit hurdle being added to greenhouse gas intensive projects to account for the possibility that they may need to purchase allowances or invest in other greenhouse gas emission-reducing projects that offset their emissions in the future. Thus, the levelized capital costs of coal-fired plants without CCS are likely higher than most current coal project costs.

The levelized cost for each technology is evaluated based on the capacity factor indicated, which generally corresponds to the maximum availability of each technology. However, some

technologies, such as a conventional combined cycle turbine, that may look relatively expensive at its maximum capacity factor may be the most economic option when evaluated at a lower capacity factor associated with an intermediate load rather than base load facility.[4]

Simple combustion turbines (conventional or advanced technology) are typically used for peak load, and are thus evaluated at a 30 percent capacity factor. Intermittent renewable resources, e.g. wind and solar, are not operator controlled, but dependent on the weather or the sun shining. Since the availability of wind or solar is dependent on forces outside of the operator's control, their levelized costs are not directly comparable to those for other technologies although the average annual capacity factor may be similar. Because intermittent technologies do not provide the same contribution to system reliability as technologies that are operator controlled and dispatched, they may require additional system investment as back-up power that are not included in the levelized costs shown below.

For more information on the capital cost estimates used in determining the capital cost component below, see EIA, *Updated Capital Cost Estimates for Electricity Generation Plants*, http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/beck_plantcosts/index.html.



Levelized Cost of New Generating Technologies, 2016
(\$2009 per megawatt hour)

Plant Type	Capacity Factor (%)	Levelized Capital Cost	Fixed O&M	Variable O&M (including fuel)	Transmission Investment	Total System Levelized Cost
Conventional Coal	85	65.3	3.9	24.3	1.2	94.8
Advanced Coal	85	74.6	7.9	25.7	1.2	109.4
Advanced Coal with CCS	85	92.7	9.2	33.1	1.2	136.2
Natural Gas-fired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Conventional Combined Cycle	87	17.5	1.9	45.6	1.2	66.1
- Advanced Combined Cycle	87	17.9	1.9	42.1	1.2	63.1
- Advanced CC with CCS	87	34.6	3.9	49.6	1.2	89.3
- Conventional Combustion Turbine	30	45.8	3.7	71.5	3.5	124.5
- Advanced Combustion Turbine	30	31.6	5.5	62.9	3.5	103.5
Advanced Nuclear	90	90.1	11.1	11.7	1.0	113.9
Wind	34	83.9	9.6	0.0	3.5	97.0
Wind-Offshore	34	209.3	28.1	0.0	5.9	243.2
Solar PV	25	194.6	12.1	0.0	4.0	210.7
Solar Thermal	18	259.4	46.6	0.0	5.8	311.8
Geothermal	92	79.3	11.9	9.5	1.0	101.7
Biomass	83	55.3	13.7	42.3	1.3	112.5
Hydro	52	74.5	3.8	6.3	1.9	86.4

Source: Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2011, http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/electricity_generation.html

Range of Levelized Cost of New Generating Technologies Due To Regional Cost Differences, 2016

Plant Type	Range for Total System Levelized Costs (2009 \$/megawatthour)		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Conventional Coal	85.5	94.8	110.8
Advanced Coal	100.7	109.4	122.1
Advanced Coal with CCS	126.3	136.2	154.5
Natural Gas-fired			
Conventional Combined Cycle	60.0	66.1	74.1
Advanced Combined Cycle	56.9	63.1	70.5
Advanced CC with CCS	80.8	89.3	104.0
Conventional Combustion Turbine	99.2	124.5	144.2
Advanced Combustion Turbine	87.1	103.5	118.2
Advanced Nuclear	109.7	113.9	121.4
Wind	81.9	97.0	115.0
Wind – Offshore	186.7	243.2	349.4
Solar PV ¹	158.7	210.7	323.9
Solar Thermal	191.7	311.8	641.6
Geothermal	91.8	101.7	115.7
Biomass	99.5	112.5	133.4
Hydro	58.5	86.4	121.4

Source: Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2011, http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/electricity_generation.html

[1] Energy Information Administration, NEMS documentation, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/overview/index.html>

[2] Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2011*, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/index.html>

[3] Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2011*, http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/electricity_generation.html

[4] Base load plants are facilities that operate almost continuously, generally at annual utilization rates of 70 percent or higher. Intermediate load plants are facilities that operate less frequently than base load plants, generally at annual utilization rates between 25 and 70 percent. Peaking plants are facilities that only run when the demand for electricity is very high, generally at annual utilization rates less than 25 percent.