

# Linking low cost renewable energy to key markets

National Association of State Energy Officials  
National Meeting September 2011

San Antonio TX

**CLEAN LINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

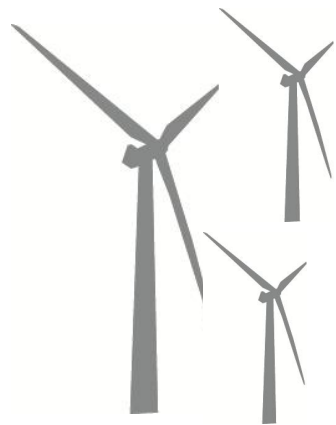
The logo graphic consists of two thin, curved green lines that sweep upwards from the bottom left towards the right, positioned beneath the text.

# Introduction to Clean Line Energy

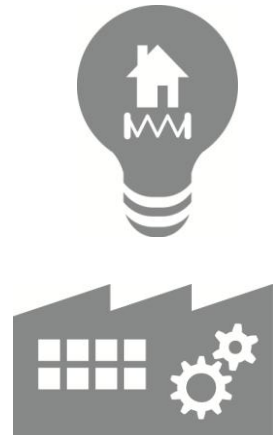
Connecting renewable energy to demand

- Clean Line Energy focuses on building transmission lines to connect renewable resources to load centers
- Clean Line seeks to develop, own and operate long haul, high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission lines across the United States, helping solve one of the most vexing challenges to a cleaner energy future
- Clean Line's principals, partners and investors bring unique perspective, experience and focus to transmission development along with a track record of success in energy project development

Strong wind resources



Large demand centers

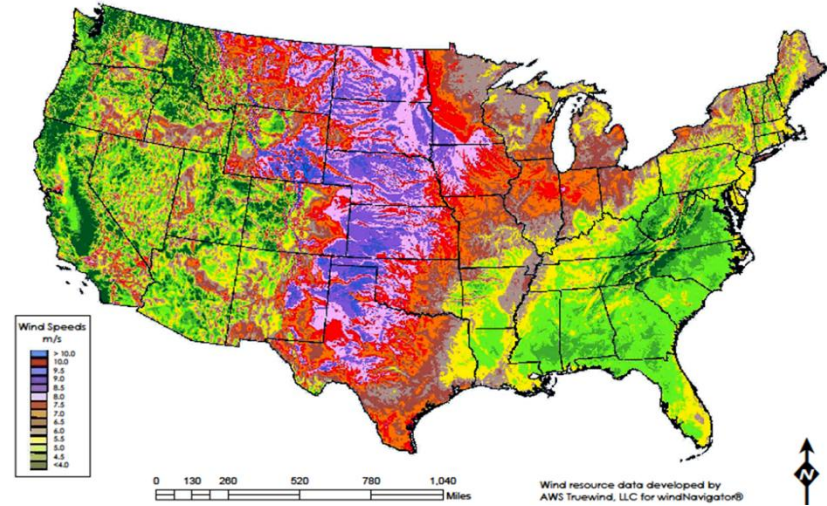


***HV→DC***

**Integrating large clean energy sources with demand centers**

# Why do we need new transmission?

Best wind resources are in central spine of the United States far from major population centers



## About This Map »

Click on the links below to switch layers on and off.

### EXISTING LINES

- 345-499 kV ?
- 500-699 kV ?
- 700-799 kV ?
- 1,000 kV (DC) ?

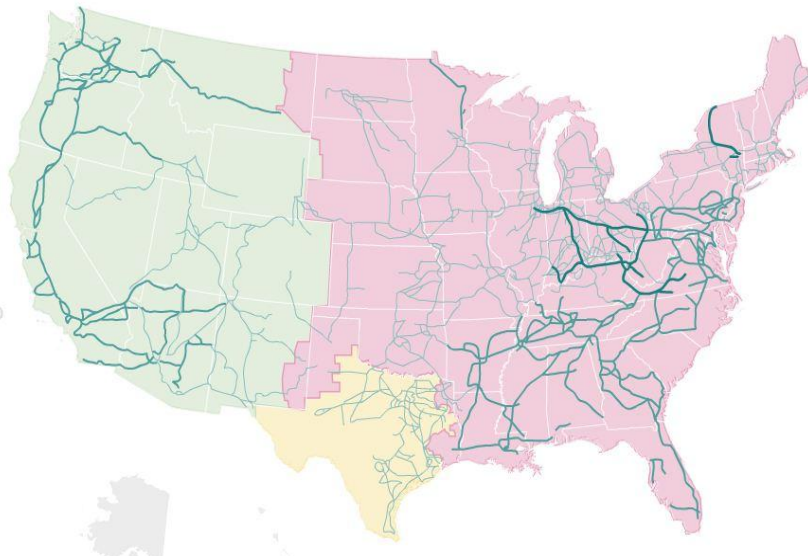
### PROPOSED LINES

- New 765 kV ?
- AC-DC-AC Links ?

### INTERCONNECTIONS

Major sectors of the U.S. electrical grid

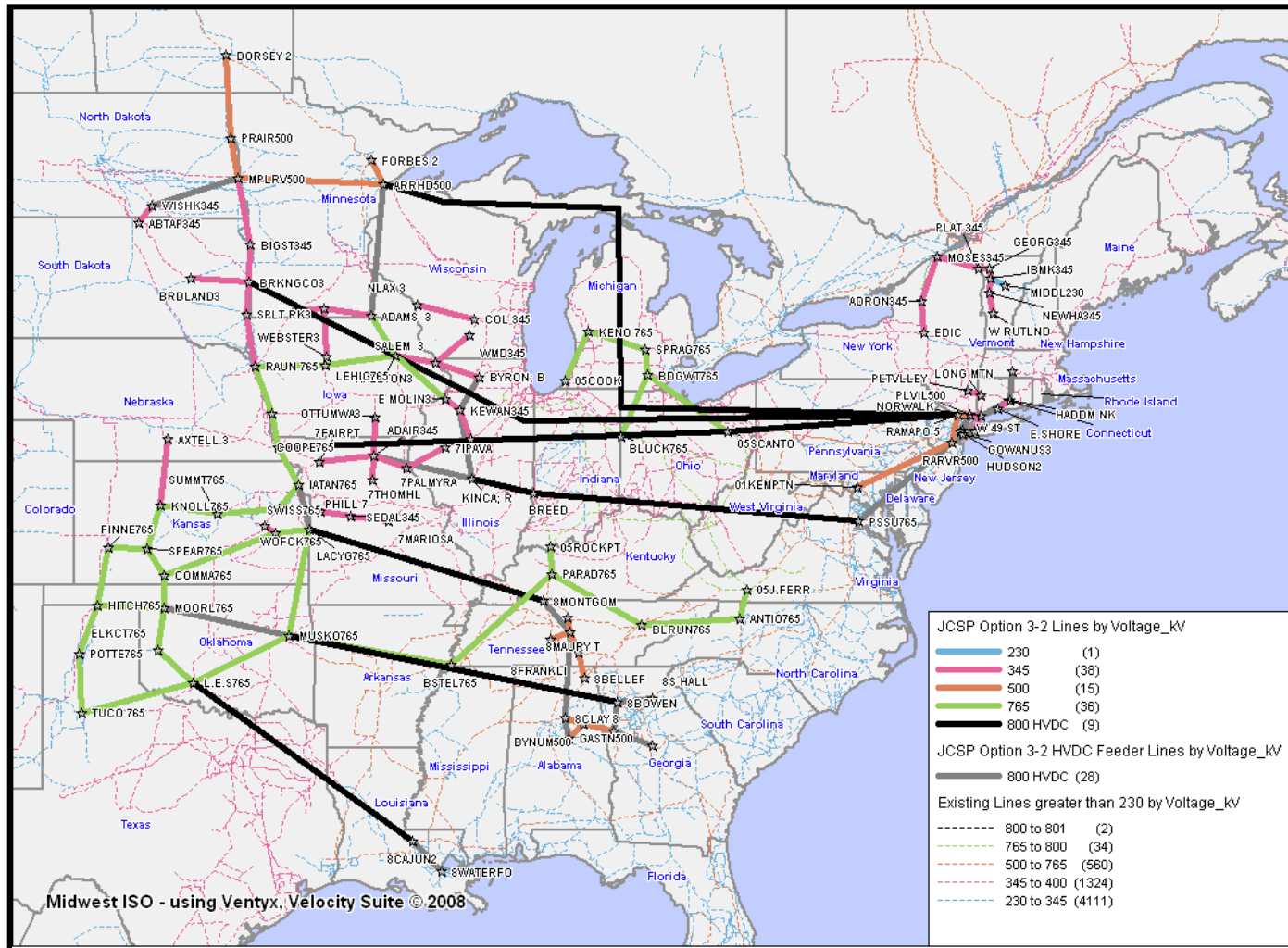
- Eastern
- Western
- Texas (ERCOT)



...with limited access to robust transmission systems

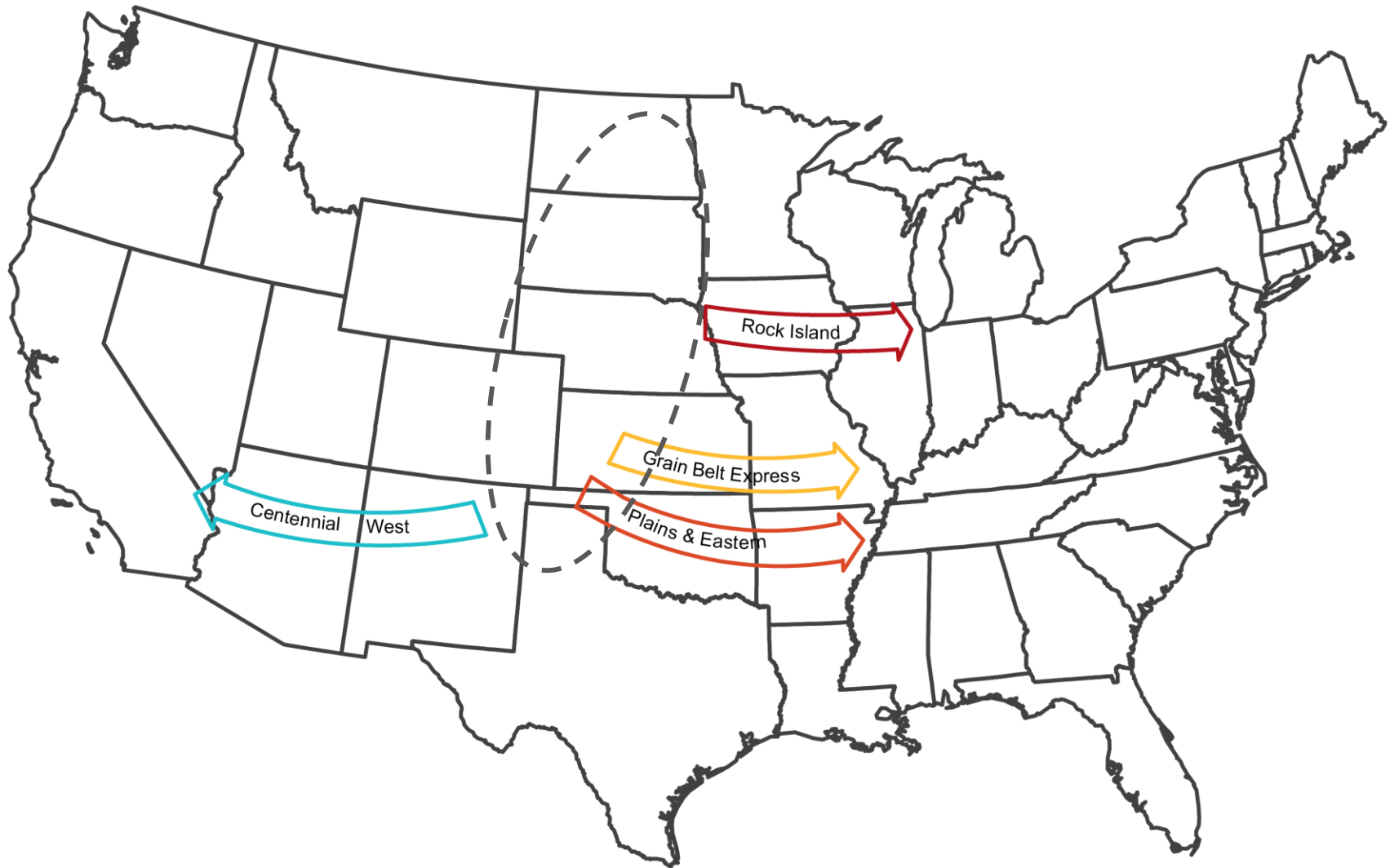


# Joint Coordinated System Plan identified seven HVDC lines to move wind energy from Great Plains to the East



Source: Joint Coordinated System Plan 2008

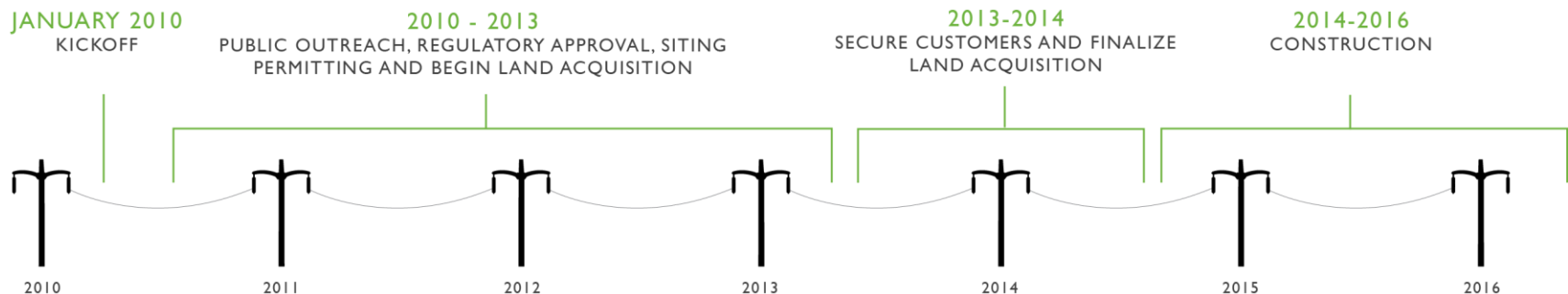
# Clean Line portfolio focused on taking power from best wind areas to distant demand



# Clean Line projects share common rationale

- **Connect areas with outstanding renewable resources and low load to areas with weaker renewable resources and higher load:** “Wind belt” states cannot absorb enough wind to get to 10% penetration on a national basis. In addition, because of wind’s diurnal profile and variability, it is more difficult to absorb the best resources where they are located
- **Line length of 550-800 miles:** This length is long enough to connect separate regions but can keep transmission cost at about \$30/MWh
- **HVDC technology:** HVDC is the most electrically efficient and cost effective technology to move robust wind resources to load centers
- **Merchant model:** Clean Line will fund the development costs of the transmission projects and will sell transmission capacity to wind generators and/or the purchasers of that power

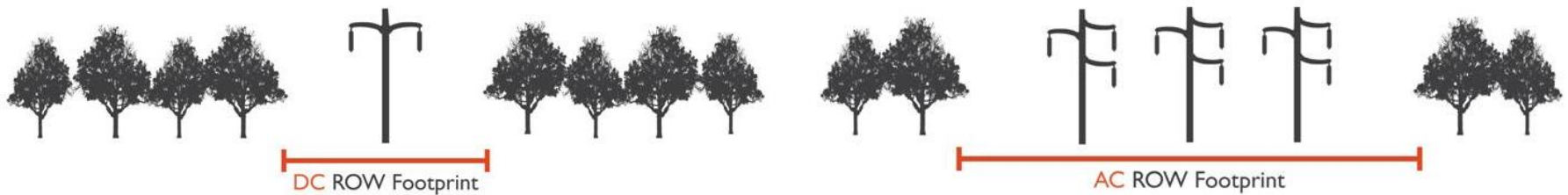
## TYPICAL CLEAN LINE PROJECT SCHEDULE



# HVDC is the most efficient method to transmit large amounts of electricity over long distances

- More efficient — Lower line losses
- Lower cost — Requires less infrastructure, results in lower costs and lower prices for delivered renewable energy
- Improved reliability — Control of power flow enhances system stability and lowers cost of integrating wind
- Smaller footprint — Use narrower right-of-way than equivalent Alternating Current (AC)

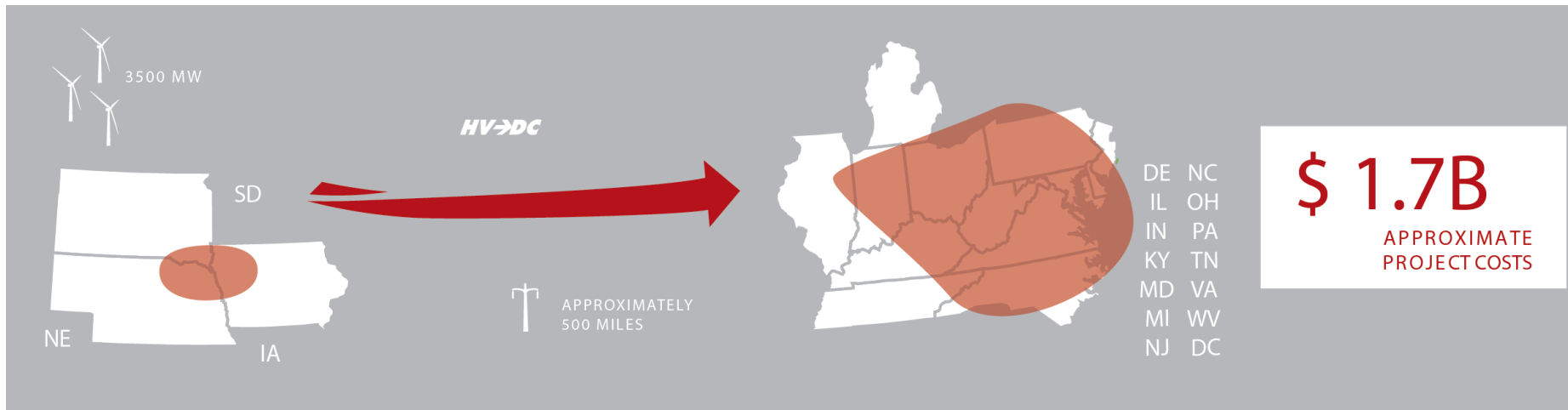
## RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) FOOTPRINT





# Rock Island Clean Line delivers wind energy from Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota to Illinois and states farther east

## ROCK ISLAND CLEAN LINE



### Project Specifications

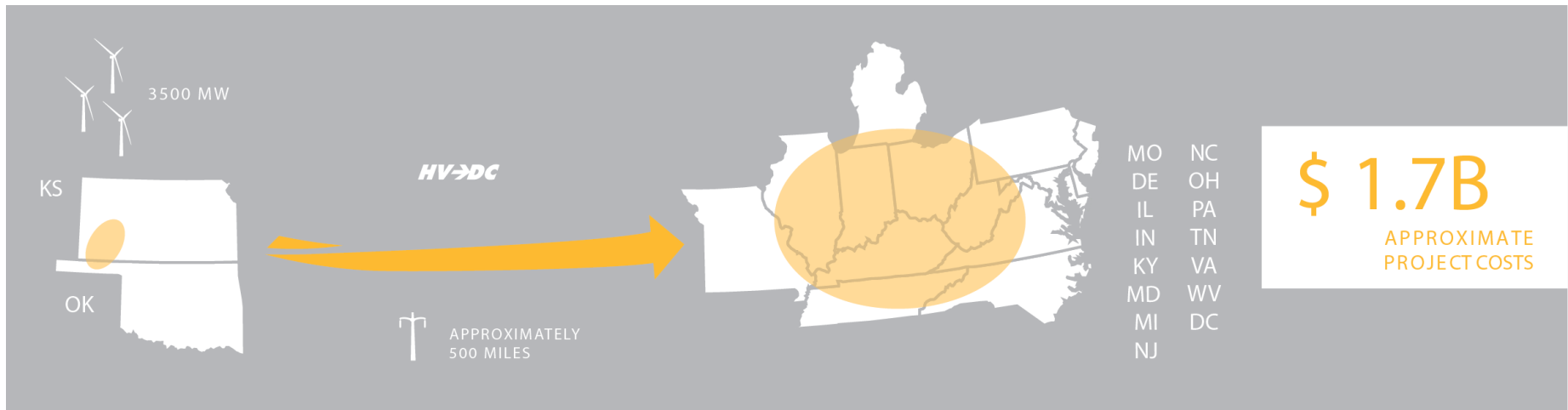
Transmission Capacity	3,500 MW
Approximate Length	500 miles
Approximate Capital Cost	\$1.7 billion



# Grain Belt Express Clean Line delivers clean power from Western Kansas to Southeast Missouri and states farther east

## GRAIN BELT EXPRESS

CLEAN LINE

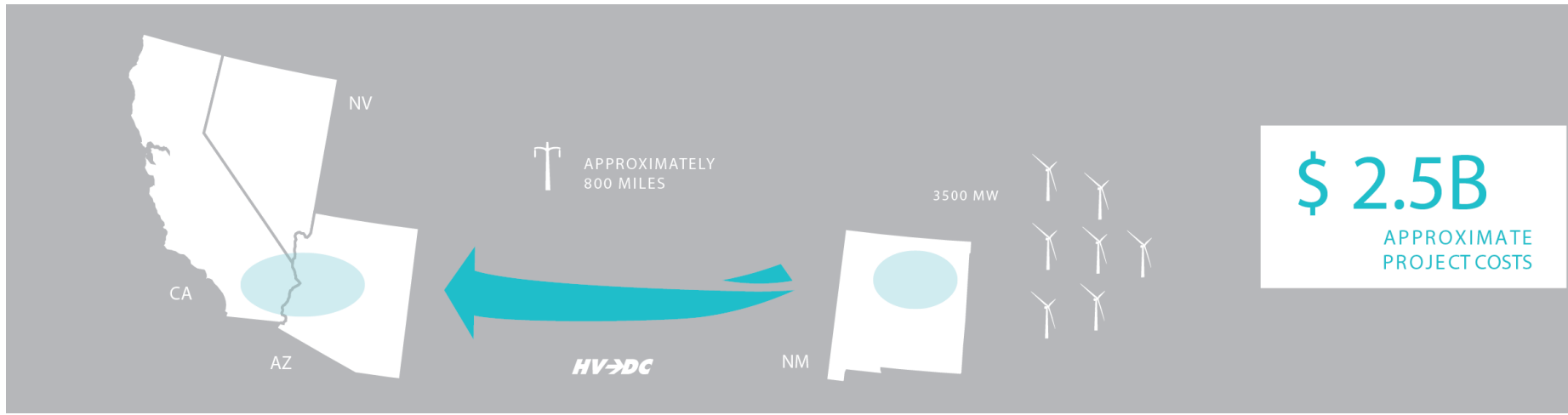


### Project Specifications

Transmission Capacity	3,500 MW
Approximate Length	500 miles
Approximate Capital Cost	\$1.7 billion

# Centennial West Clean Line delivers renewable energy from Eastern New Mexico to the West Coast

## CENTENNIAL WEST CLEAN LINE

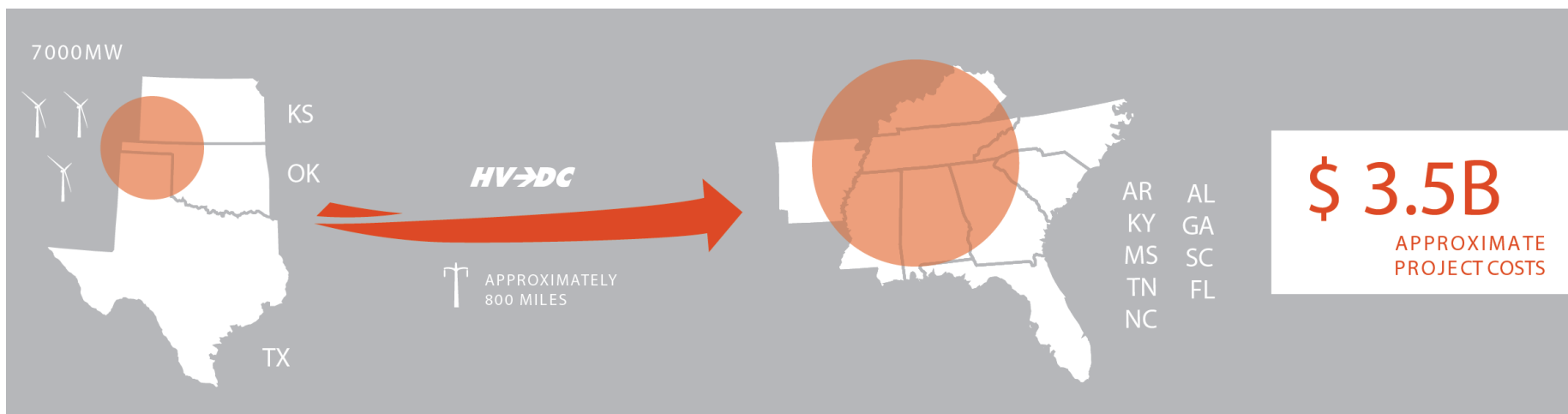


### Project Specifications

Transmission Capacity	3,500 MW
Approximate Length	800 miles
Approximate Capital Cost	\$2.5 billion

# Plains & Eastern Clean Line delivers wind energy from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to TVA and the Southeast

## PLAINS & EASTERN CLEAN LINE



### Project Specifications

Transmission Capacity	7,000 MW
Approximate Length	800 miles
Approximate Capital Cost	\$3.5 billion

# Plains & Eastern is pursuing permits and siting on State and Federal Levels

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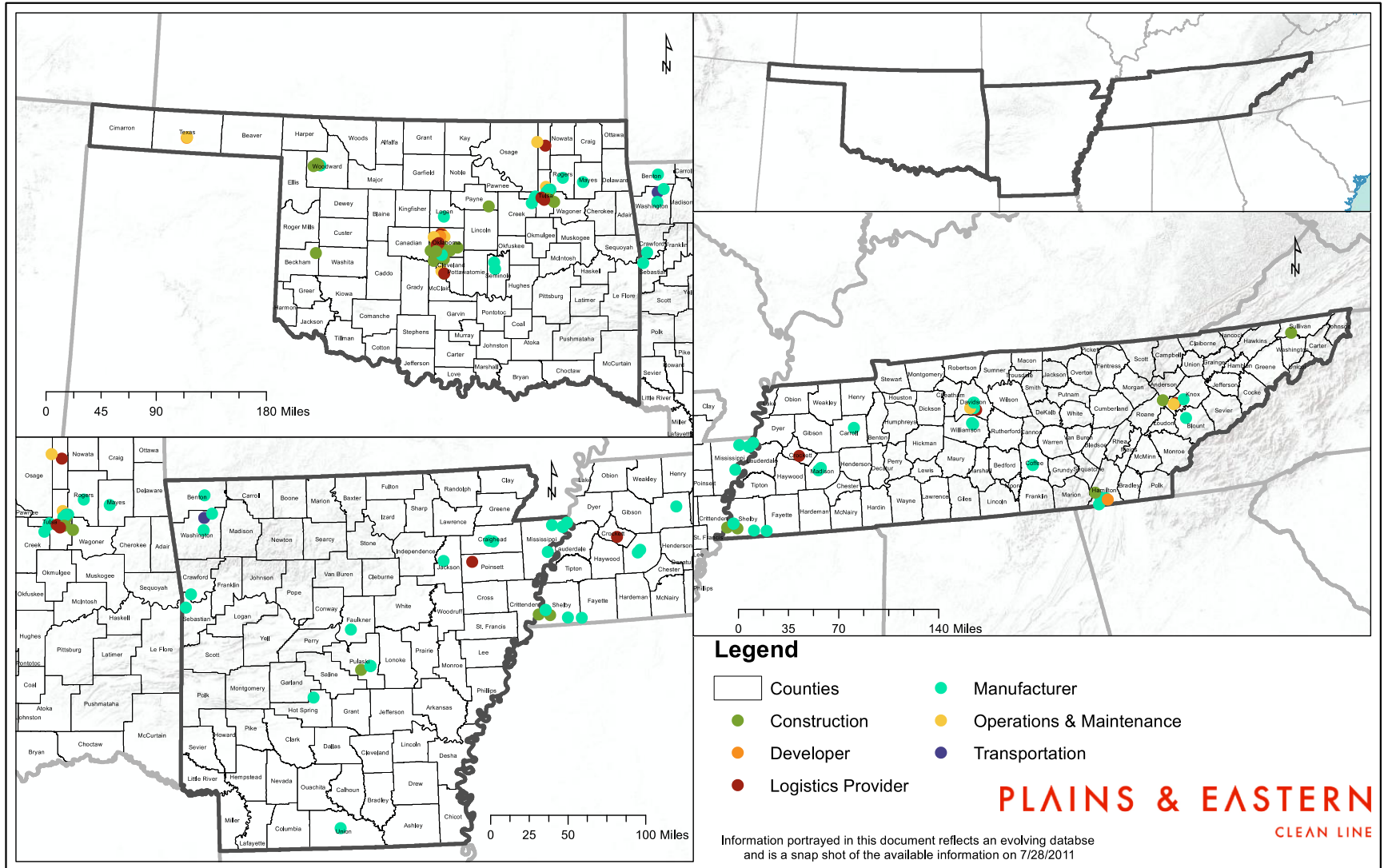
## State

- Filed for utility certification in OK and AR
  - Corporation Commission's staff, Attorney General, and Administrative Law Judge are supporting Clean Line's application for utility status
  - Following established precedents, but outcome is not a given and support from wind generators and manufacturers is important
- Plan to obtain Certificate of Environmental Compliance and Public Necessity (CECPN) in Arkansas
- Plan to pursue certificate in Tennessee
- Contracted Ecology & Environment (E&E) as lead environmental consultant for work on routing, environmental assessment work, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (including public involvement)

## Federal

- Will carry out NEPA Environmental Impact Statement
- Potential partnership with Southwestern Power Administration/DOE under Section 1222 of Energy Policy Act of 2005

# Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee companies positioned to see increase in jobs from Plains & Eastern Clean Line

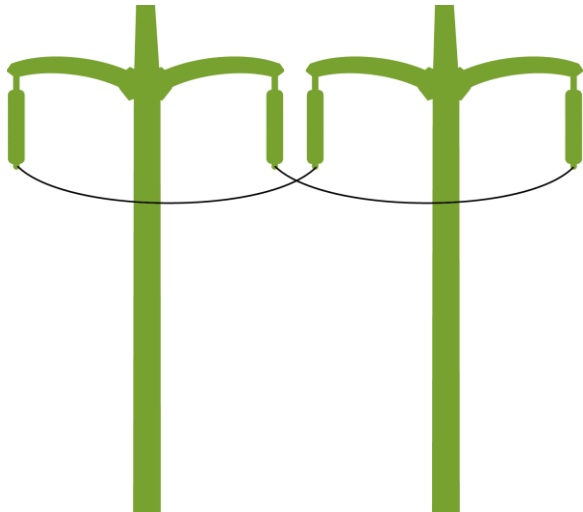


# Plains & Eastern Clean Line will open supply chain for wind energy in the Southeast



- Approximately **3,500 wind turbines** will be used to generate 7,000 MW of clean energy delivered by Plains & Eastern Clean Line.
  - **28,000,000 wind turbine components**
  - **1,050,000 tons of steel**
  - **10,500 blades**
- In addition to the turbine components, wind farms require:
  - Underground cable
  - Concrete for roads and foundations
  - Gravel for lay down yard
  - Steel for substation

# Plains & Eastern Clean Line will open supply chain for HVDC Transmission in Southeast



- Approximately **4,693 steel monopole structures** with approximately **26.7 million feet of conductor** (+8.4 million feet for the metallic return) will be used for the Plains & Eastern Clean Line.
  - Around **35,000 – 40,000 pounds of steel** per transmission structure
  - Approximately **40 cubic yards of concrete** per structure with a larger foundation of **200 cubic yards of concrete** every 5 miles
- Plains & Eastern will create opportunity for:
  - **164,255,000 pounds of steel** for the structures
  - **219,200 cubic yards of concrete** for foundations
  - **11.2 million pounds of steel** and **67 million pounds of aluminum** for the conductor and metallic return



# Clean Line Energy's Strategic Partnerships

Alliances with vendors stimulate development in states where we do business, commitment to local communities build long term relationships

# SIEMENS



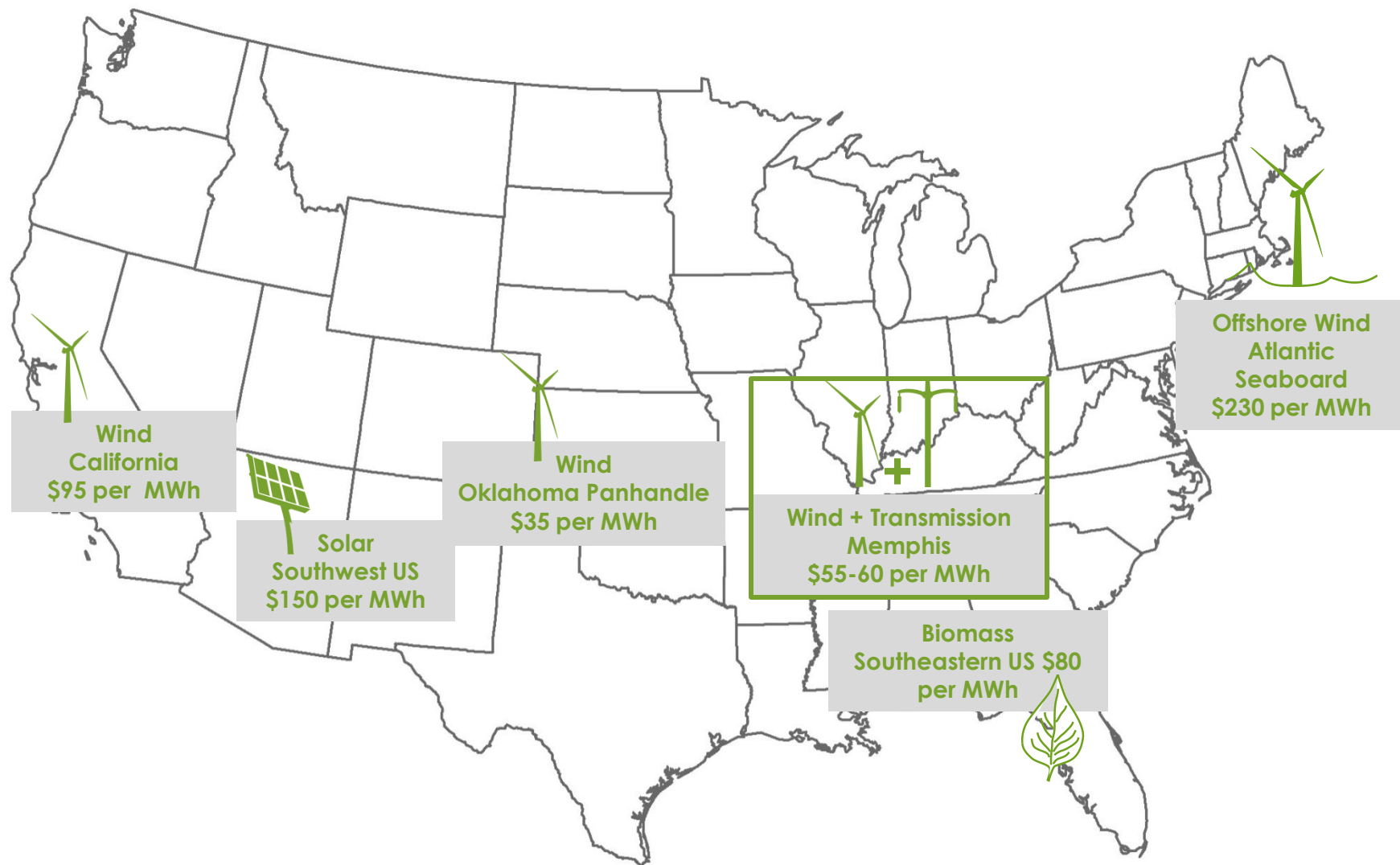
Clean Line was a major sponsor of the 2011 Guymon Pioneer Days Rodeo in Guymon, Oklahoma in May.



Announcement of General Cable partnership in Little Rock, March 24, 2011



# Wind Energy is most cost-effective renewable energy even when paired with transmission

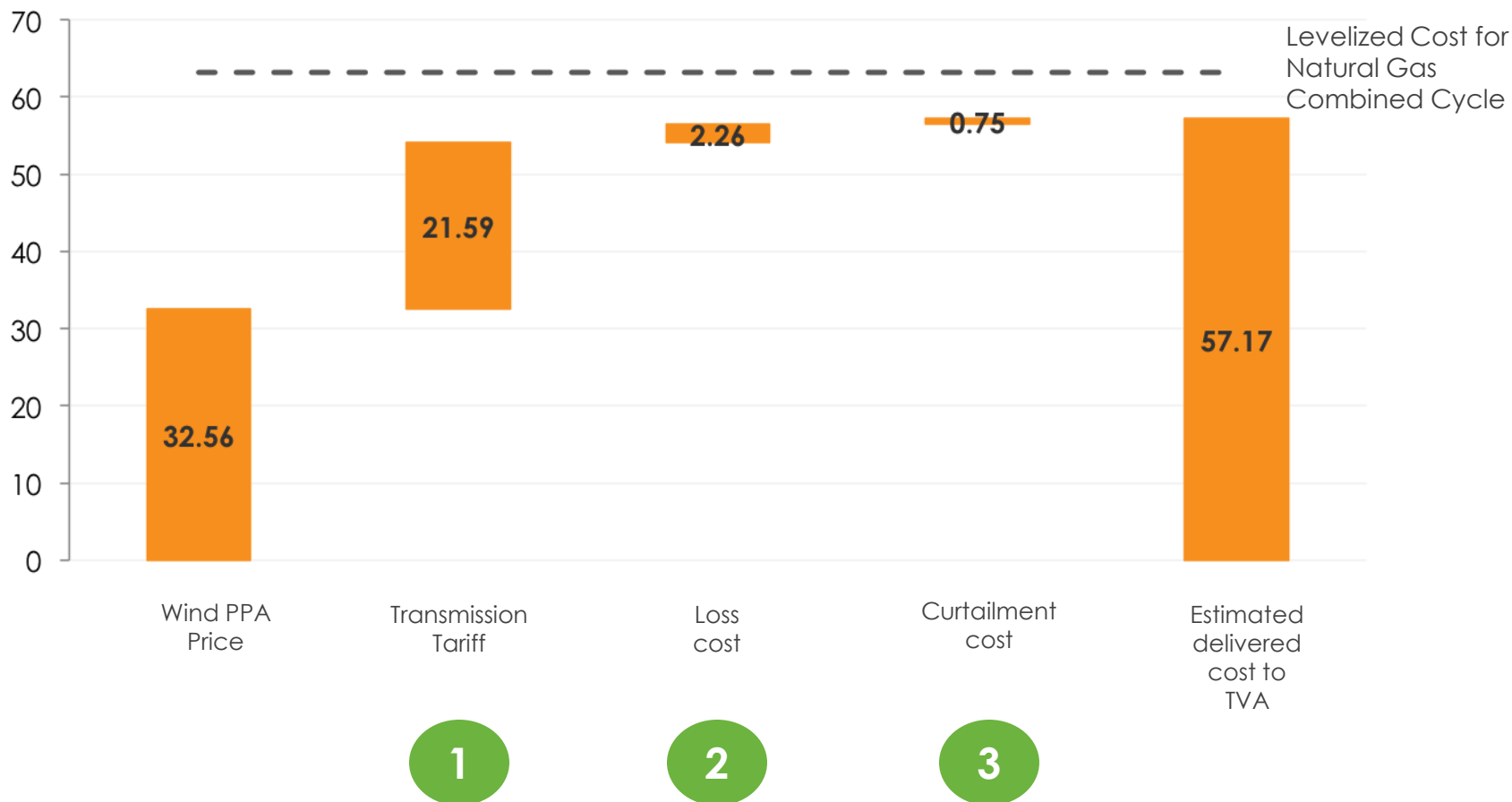


# Estimated Delivered Cost is Attractive

Less than the Energy Information Administration's levelized cost for a new natural gas-fired plant

## Cost of Delivered Wind (at 45% NCF)

\$/MWh



Source: Clean Line Energy; Energy Information Administration

# Cost competitiveness

<b><u>Levelized Cost (\$/MWh, nominal)</u></b>				
	<b><i>Fixed Cost</i></b>	<b><i>Fuel Cost</i></b>	<b><i>Total Cost</i></b>	<b><i>Comments</i></b>
Wind in high class II site	30-40	0	30-40	Typical resource in IA, OK, KS, TX, eastern NM
Wind in low class II site	50-60	0	50-60	Typical resource in IN, IL
Clean Line delivered product	55-70	0	55-70	Includes \$25-30/MWh of transmission
Gas combined cycle	15	50	65	Based on 7,000 heat rate, \$6/mmBTU real (\$7 nominal)
Wind in class III site	65-75	0	70-80	Typical resource in OH, NY, CA
Nuclear	80-120	5	85-125	Costs are highly uncertain
Solar PV	110-130	0	110-130	Costs are declining, but have a long way to fall
Solar thermal	120-150	0	120-150	

Source: EIA, Clean Line

# What's working in favor of Clean Line projects

**PROJECT ECONOMICS**

**PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL**

**PLENTY OF FINANCING**

**PROVEN TECHNOLOGY**

**ADEQUATE WIND RESOURCES**

**FERC'S NEGOTIATED RATE STRUCTURE**

**NO CURTAILMENT DUE TO CONGESTION**

# Challenges

**STATE SITING LAWS**

**LIMITED FEDERAL SITING LAWS**

**FEDERAL LEADERSHIP**

**LACK OF RULES AROUND HVDC INTERCONNECTION**

**INCUMBENTS SANDBOX**

**INTEGRATION CONCERNS BY UTILITIES**

# CLEAN LINE

ENERGY PARTNERS



[www.cleanlineenergy.com](http://www.cleanlineenergy.com)