

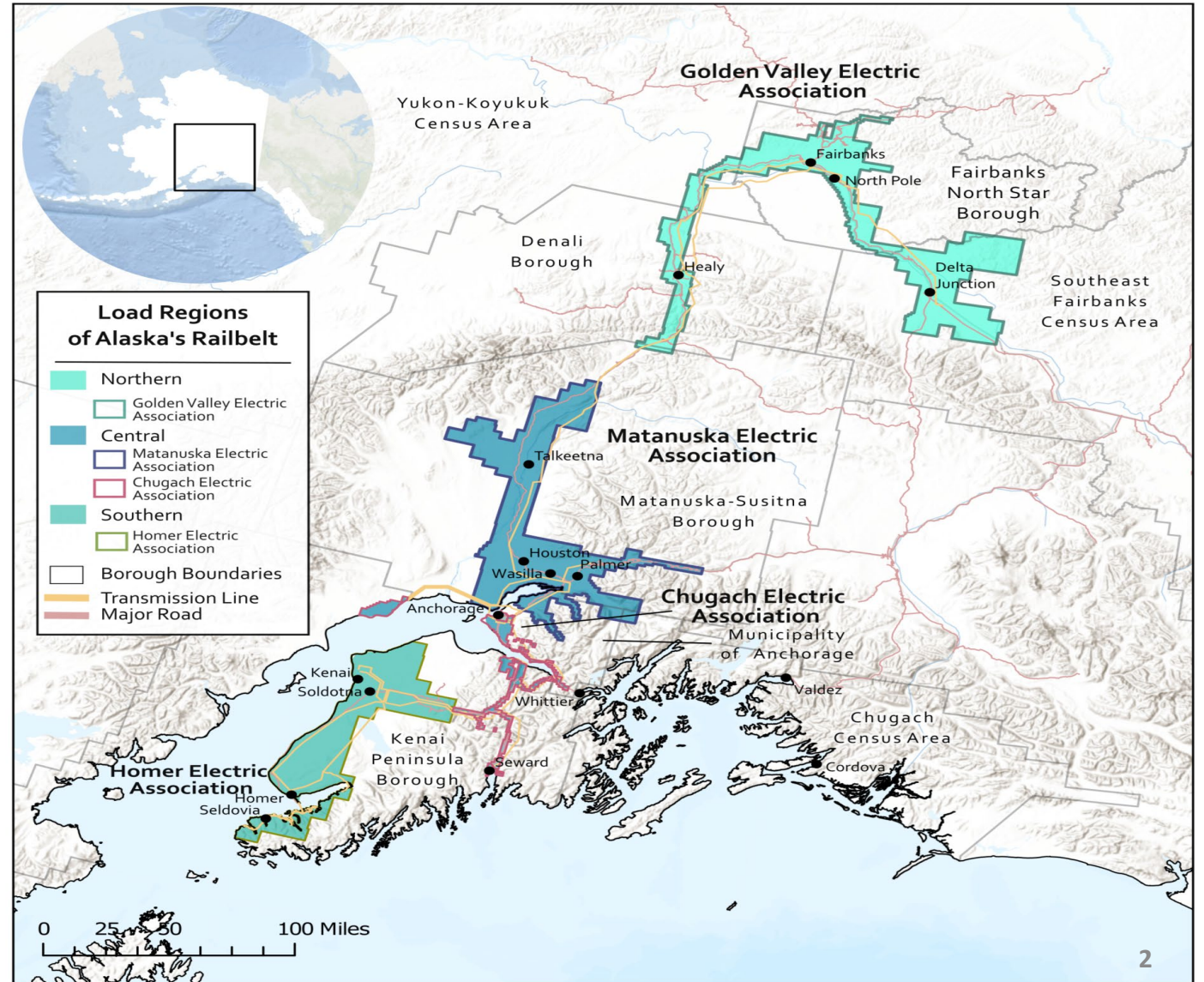
# Power Generation Decarbonization Strategies Alaska's Railbelt Region

May 2024



# The Railbelt Transmission System

- Serving four cooperatives with a combined peak of less than 800 MWs
- Stretching over 600 miles
- Covering three regions connected by 300 miles of single transmission lines with 80 MWs of transfer capacity







# The Railbelt Generation Fleet

80% to 85% reliant on  
Fossil Fuels

- Oil
- Coal
- Natural Gas

Most clean energy comes  
from Hydro



# Signs of an Aging Cook Inlet Basin

Energy

**ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS**

## Hilcorp warns Alaska utilities about uncertain Cook Inlet natural gas supplies

By Alex DeMarban  
Updated: May 17, 2022  
Published: May 17, 2022

### There's lots of gas in Cook Inlet — here's why some companies aren't drilling

By Nathaniel Herz, Northern Journal - November 30, 2023



A vessel approaches Hilcorp's Tyonek offshore platform in Cook Inlet, where the company was using the Spartan 151 drilling rig last summer. (Photo by Nathaniel Herz/Northern Journal)



## Lots of ideas, but not much time, to address Cook Inlet gas crunch

By Eric Stone, Alaska Public Media - Juneau - March 29, 2024

Energy

## Railbelt utilities move closer to decisions on importing natural gas as legislators debate energy bills

By Sean Maguire  
Updated: April 8, 2024  
Published: April 6, 2024

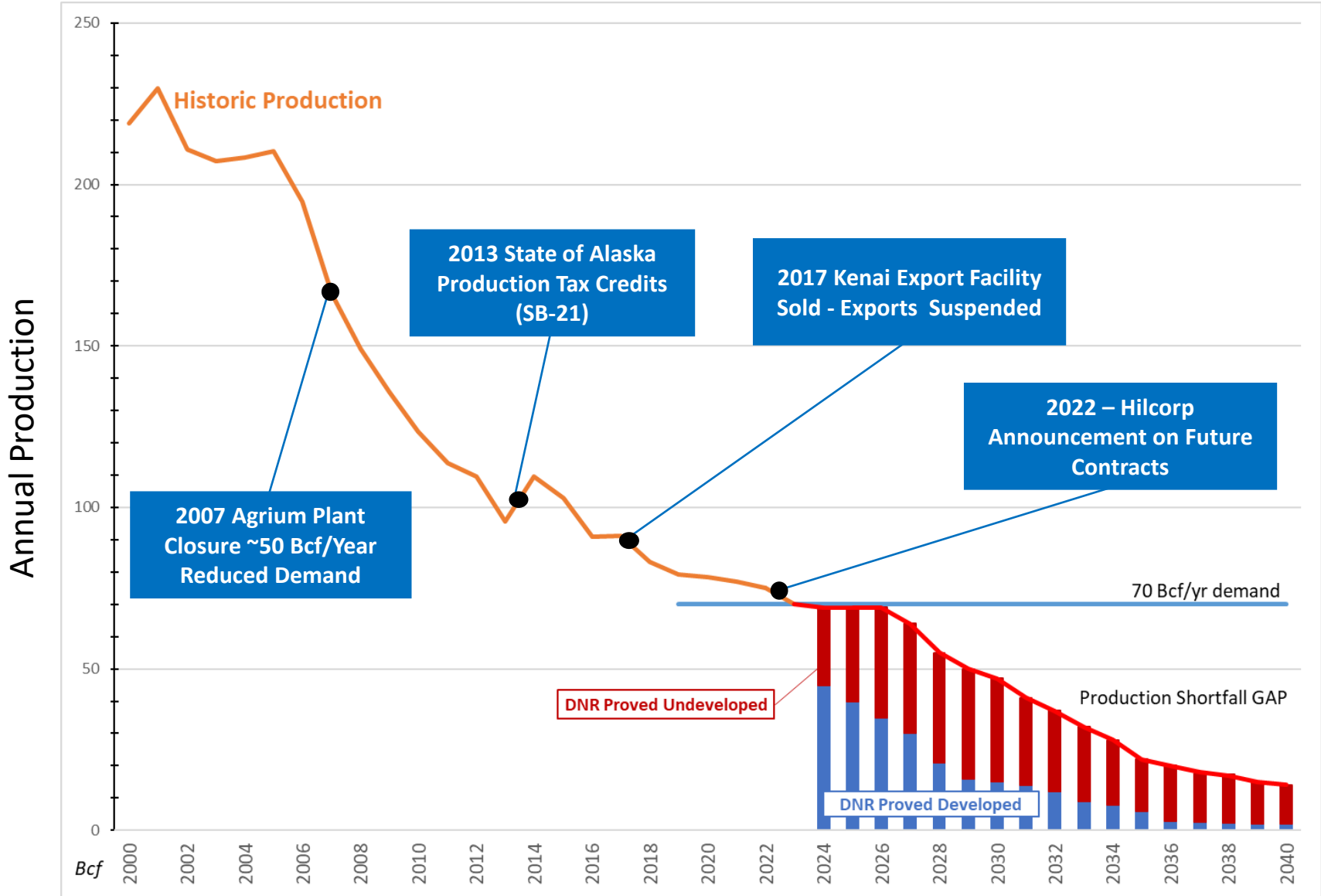
**ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS**

## Enstar CEO says Cook Inlet gas shortfall more serious than thought earlier

By Tim Bradner Mar 26, 2024 Updated Mar 26, 2024



# Cook Inlet Historic and Forecasted Supply Profile





# Multiple Options Will Fill The Gap



- Expand renewables and decarbonize power supply
- Maximize economic production of Cook Inlet gas fields
- Begin LNG imports
- Use Alaska North Slope gas if it becomes available
- Expand gas and electric storage
- Invest in transmission



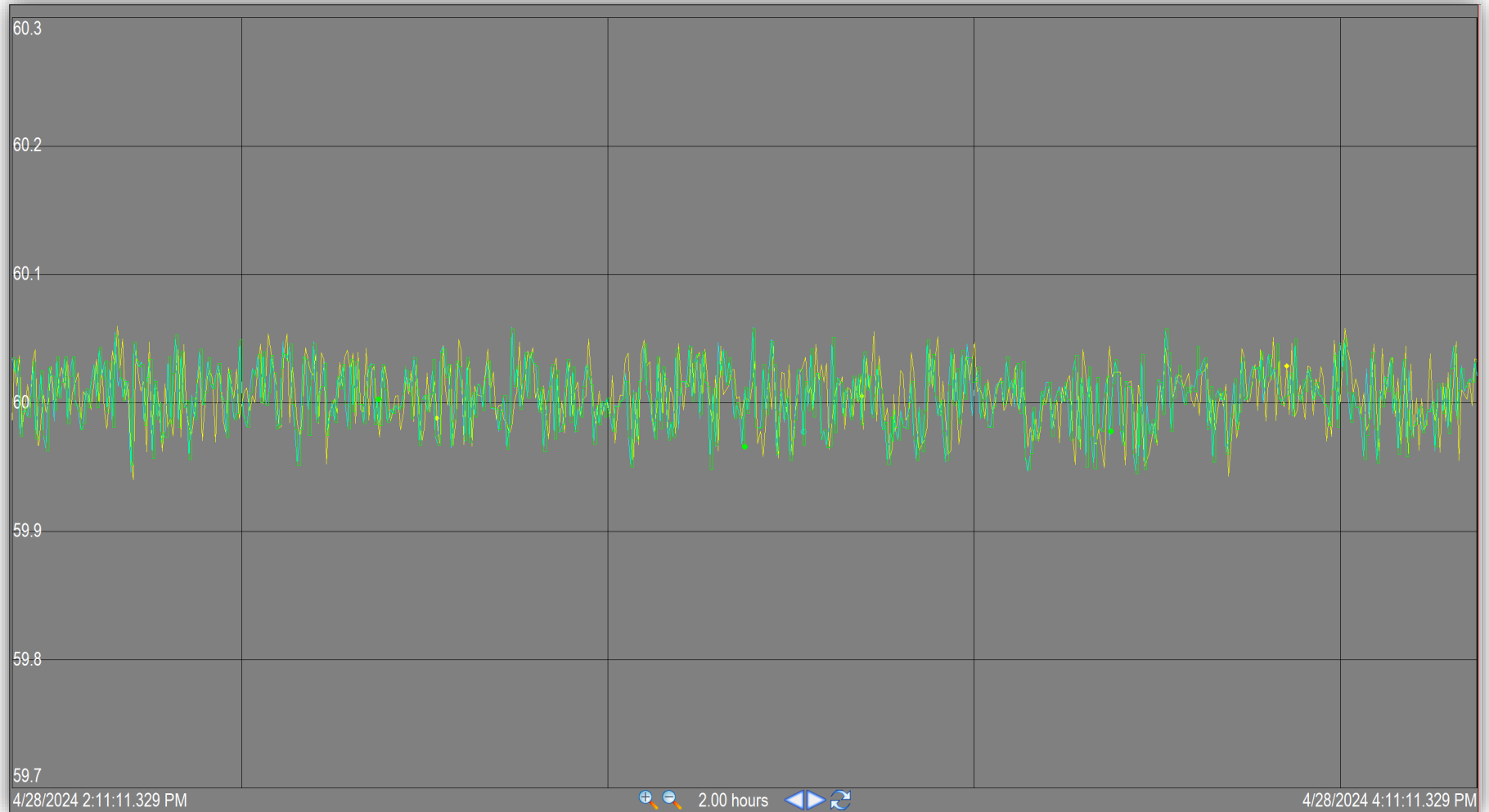
***Transformational Change is Underway across Alaska's Railbelt Region***

# Integration Challenges – System Frequency

***Railbelt System  
Frequency Response  
(MWs/0.1 Hz)  
typically ~10 MWs***

***Reduction of physical  
inertia increases  
volatility of system  
frequency (less  
stable)***

***Fast response energy  
storage systems can  
decrease volatility  
(more stable)***



***Normal (stable) frequency graph***

# Battery Energy Storage System – Frequency Regulation



***BESS mitigates short duration regulation needs.***



***Longer duration regulation requires rescheduling of base load resources and fuel.***



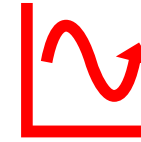
# Integration Strategies/Consequences



***Partial curtailment of non-dispatchable generation to allow for some regulation.***



***Install synchronous condensers to increase physical inertia.***



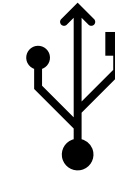
***Increased cycling of thermal resources reduces efficiency and increases maintenance costs.***



***Improved forecasting of non-dispatchable renewable resources.***



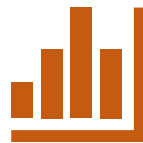
***Additional battery storage and regulation systems with response equal to size of non-dispatchable resource.***



***Improved inverter ride through capabilities. May require grid forming inverters.***



***Shorter dispatch periods. Currently one hour. The largest interconnects use 5-15 minute periods.***



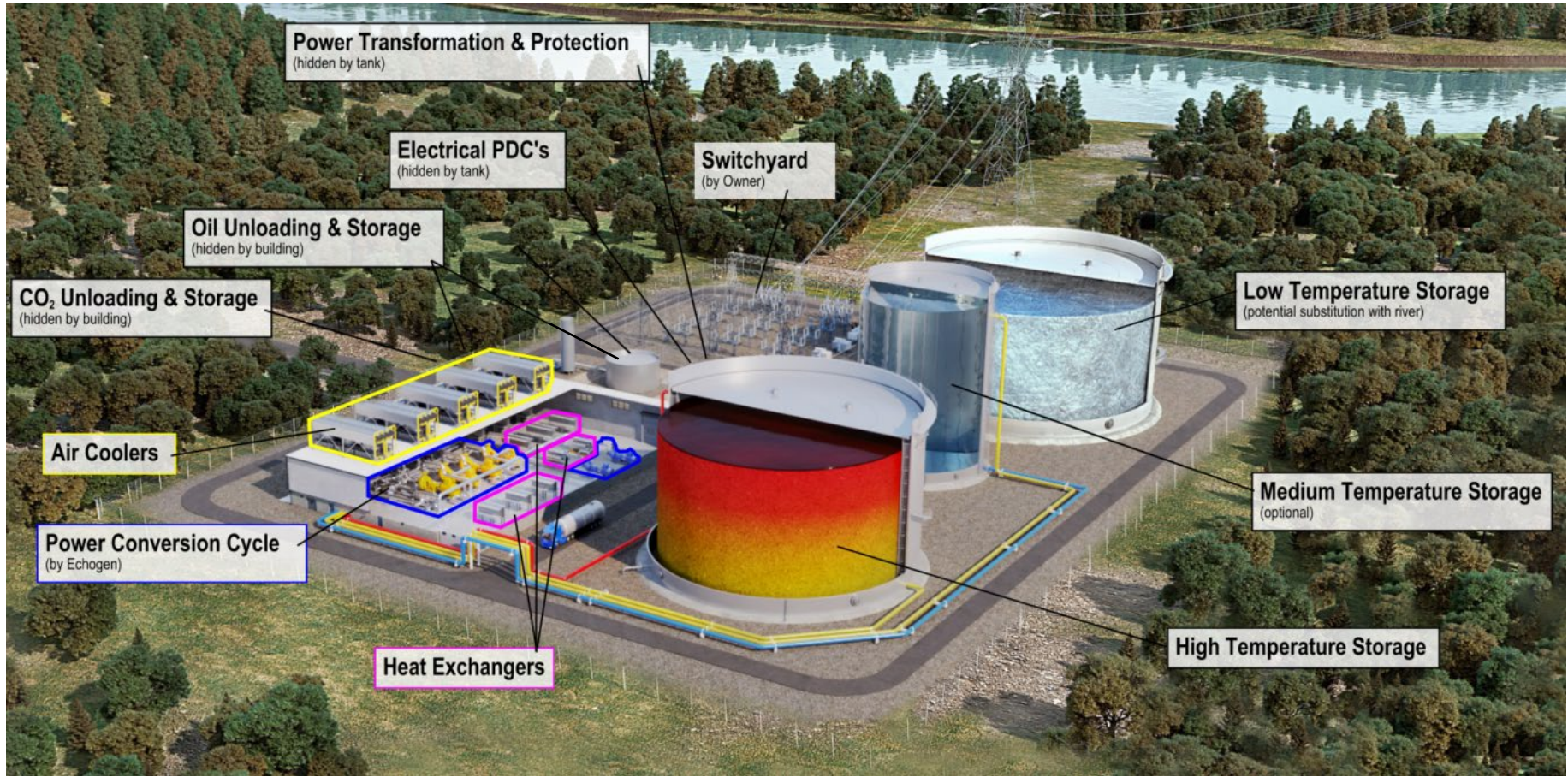
***Shorter gas nomination cycles with larger imbalance volumes.***



***Increased transmission power transfer capacity to facilitate regional coordination.***



# PTES Basics – Block Diagram



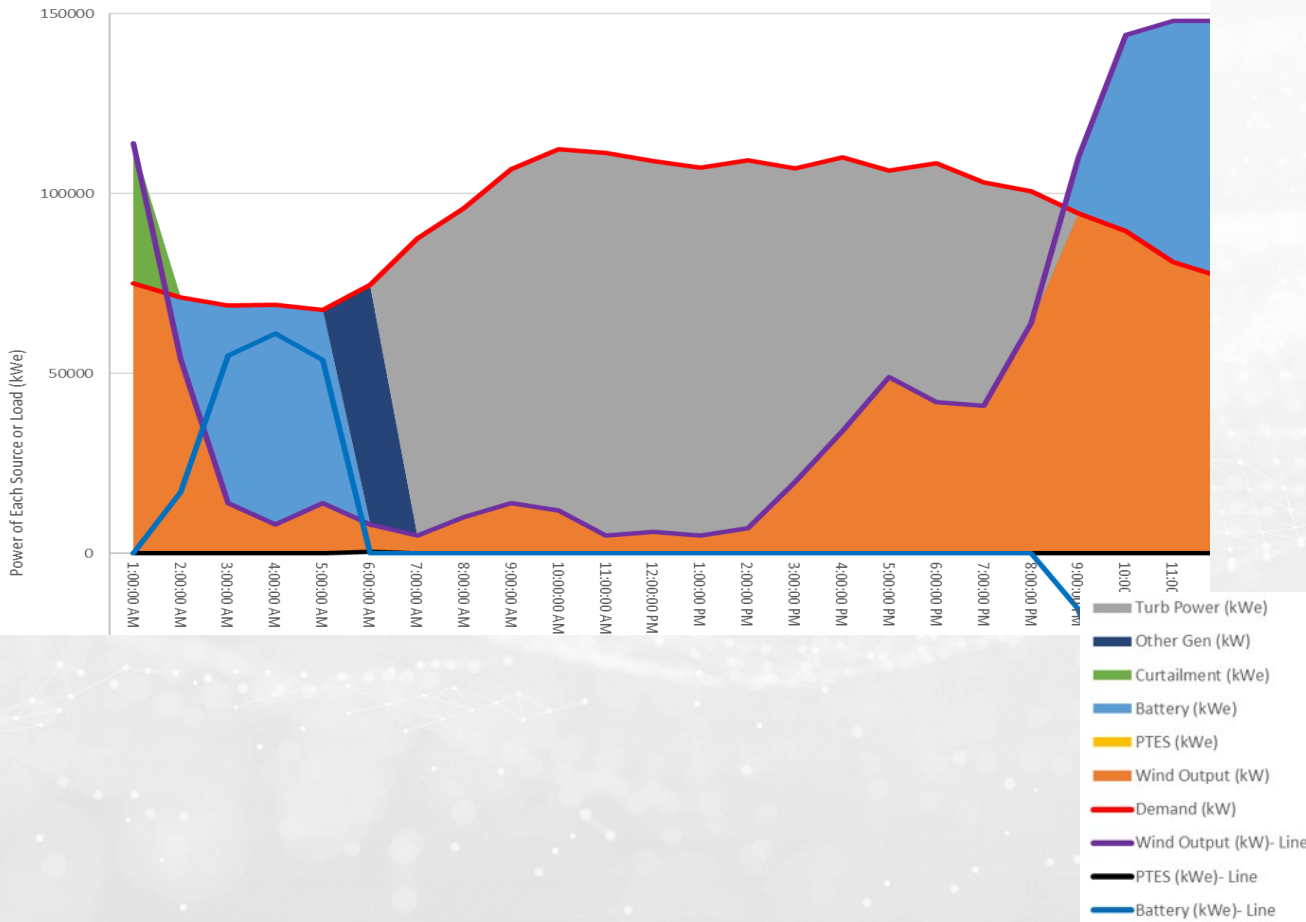




# LDERS is Critical to Achieve GVEA Goals

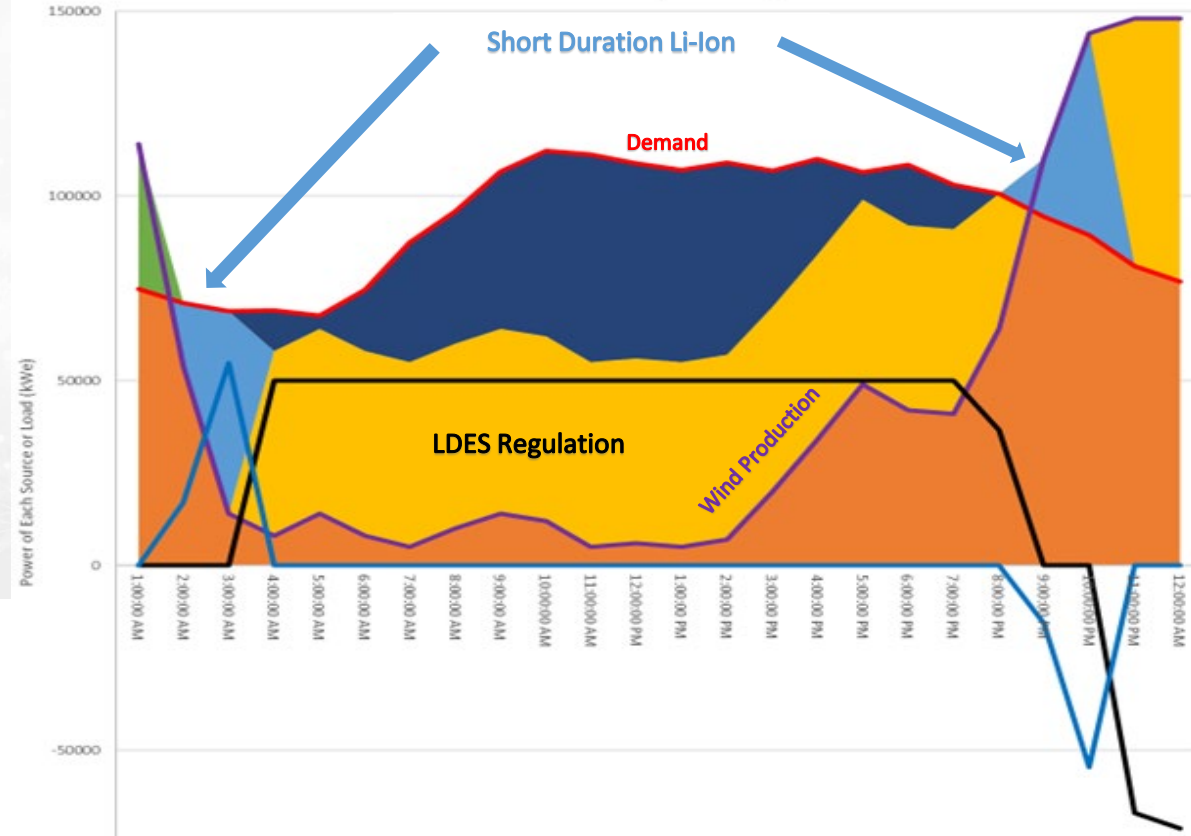
## Li-ion

January 2nd Example Case



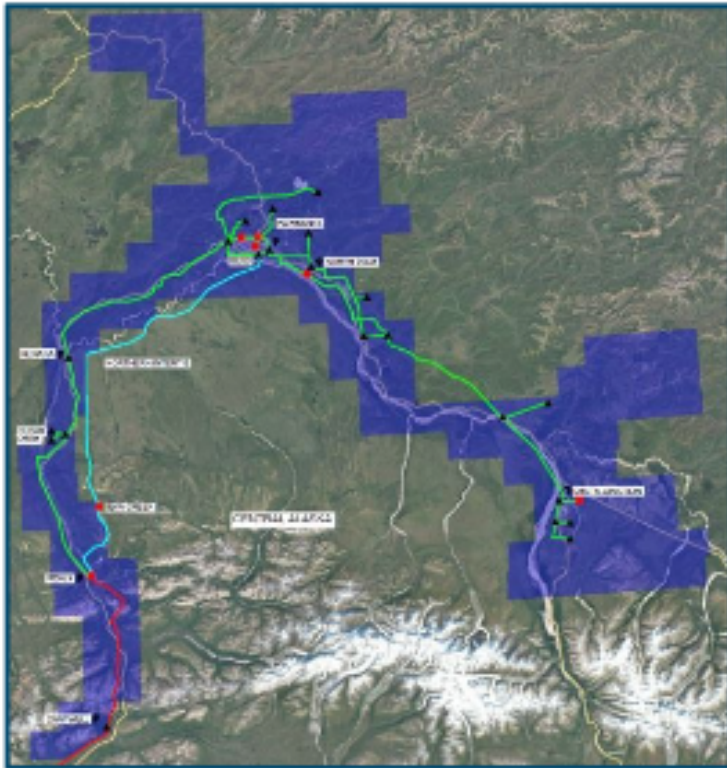
## Li-ion + LDES

January 2nd Example Case





# GVEA at a Glance



**01**

45,301 electric meters

**02**

Over 100,000 residents served

**03**

3,292 miles of distribution lines

**04**

6,440 square miles of service territory

**05**

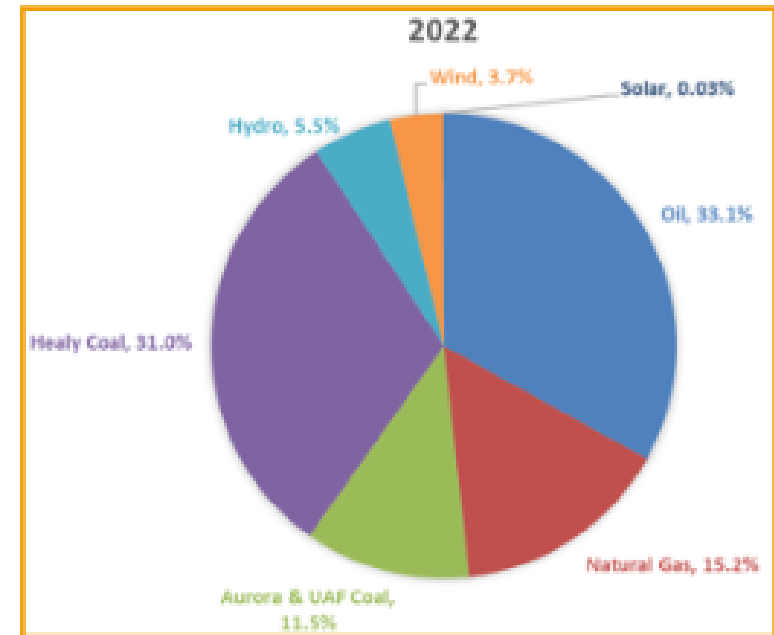
1.24 billion kilowatt-hours sold in 2022

# GVEA Energy Portfolio

## Energy Generation Source

- 4 oil fired plants - 248 MW
  - Zehnder Power Plant (established 1972)
  - Delta Power Plant (established 1976)
  - North Pole Power Plant (established 1976)
  - North Pole Expansion Power Plant (established 2006)
- 2 coal fired plants - 88 MW
  - Healy Unit 1 (established 1967)
  - Healy Unit 2 (established 1998)
- Hydroelectric - 20 MW
  - Bradley Lake (established 1991)
- Eva Creek Wind - 24.6 MW (established 2012)
- Solar - 0.5 MW (established 2018)

## Energy Source Mix



**381.5 MW Generation Capacity**

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**2022 Peak Load was 205.5 MW  
and Low Load was 68.8 MW**



# Carbon Intensity Reduction Goals\*

**26%**  
by 2030

\*measured against GVEA's 2012 emissions levels

# STRATEGIC GENERATION PLAN

MODIFIED FEBRUARY 27, 2024

- 1**  
Complete installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction System on Healy Unit 1 in 2024.
- 2**  
Continue operating Healy Unit 2 until alternative sources of reliable, lower cost energy are available.
- 3**  
Finalize negotiations for Power Purchase Agreement(s) to integrate large-scale wind resources into GVEA's system at a price that will lower the overall cost of power to GVEA's members.
- 4**  
Install energy storage of sufficient size(s) to assist GVEA in integrating large-scale renewable resources onto GVEA's system.
- 5**  
Continue efforts to secure reliable baseload generation to replace Healy Unit 2 in order to lower rates, increase reliability and reduce emissions, both in the short term and long term.







## INNOVATIVE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

- Landfill Gas Project
- Install 4 wind met towers (LIDAR)
- PACE application for 2<sup>nd</sup> BESS



## ENERGY RESOURCE DIVERSIFICATION

- Geothermal Studies for 2 sites
- 1 large Solar IPP site in progress
- 1 large Wind IPP site in progress
- Bradley Lake – Dixon Diversion



## CAPTURING EMERGING MARKETS

- Heat Pump incentive program
- Electric vehicle charger program



## MEMBER-CENTRIC MODERNIZATION

- Improved line extension process
- Member application – digital signatures



### Statistics

37,074	Total Services
3,166	Service Territory (sq miles)
2,750	Miles of energized line
5	Generation Plants
1	BESS (46.5 MWs / 93 MWh)
1	Bradley Lake O&M



## By the Numbers

01

Provides power to 1 in 3 Alaskans

02

\$354.5 million in total revenue

03

One of a few utilities in the nation with a direct ownership in a gas field

04

13th largest electric cooperative in U.S. on basis of total asset value

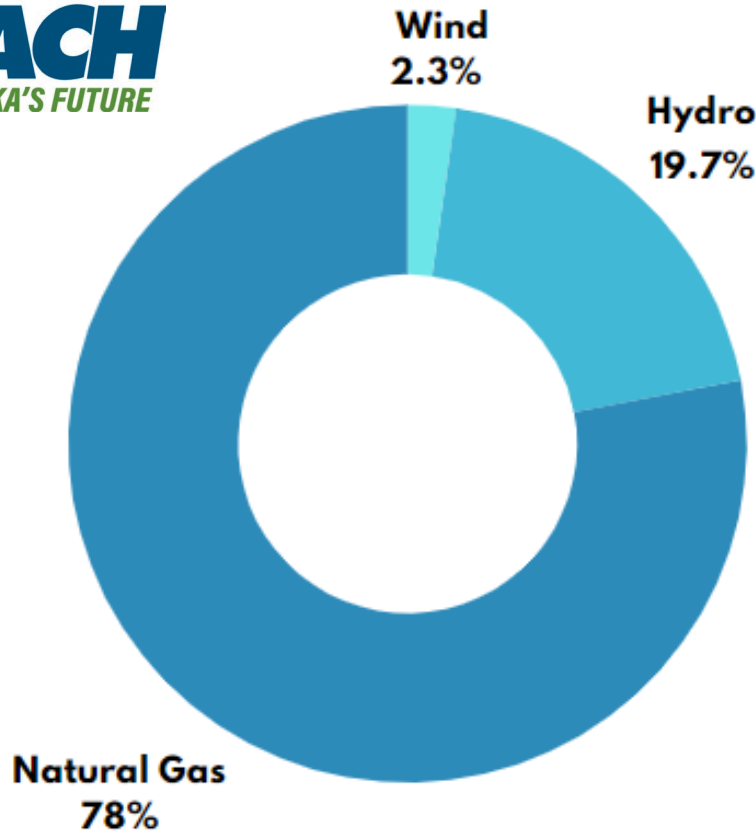
05

\$1.8 Billion in total asset value



Standard & Poor  
Global Ratings  
“A”

Fitch Ratings  
“A-”



# 2023 CHUGACH GENERATION MIX

## Carbon Intensity Reduction Goals\*

**35%**  
by 2030

**50%**  
by 2040

Provided no negative  
material impact to rates.

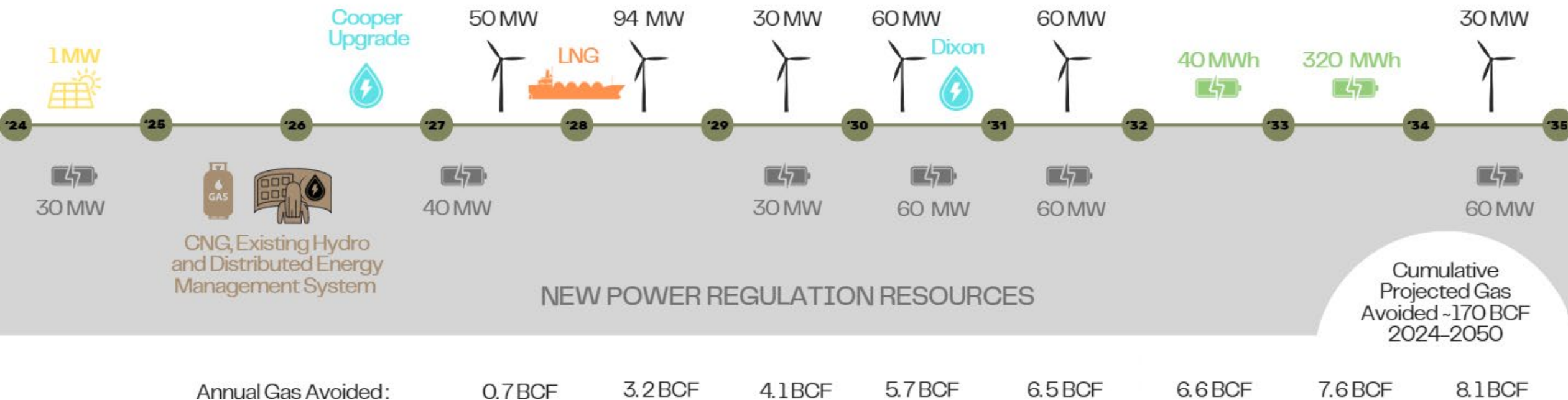
\* Using 2012 as baseline year



# Long Term Resource Strategy



## NEW ENERGY, ENERGY STORAGE & CAPACITY RESOURCES

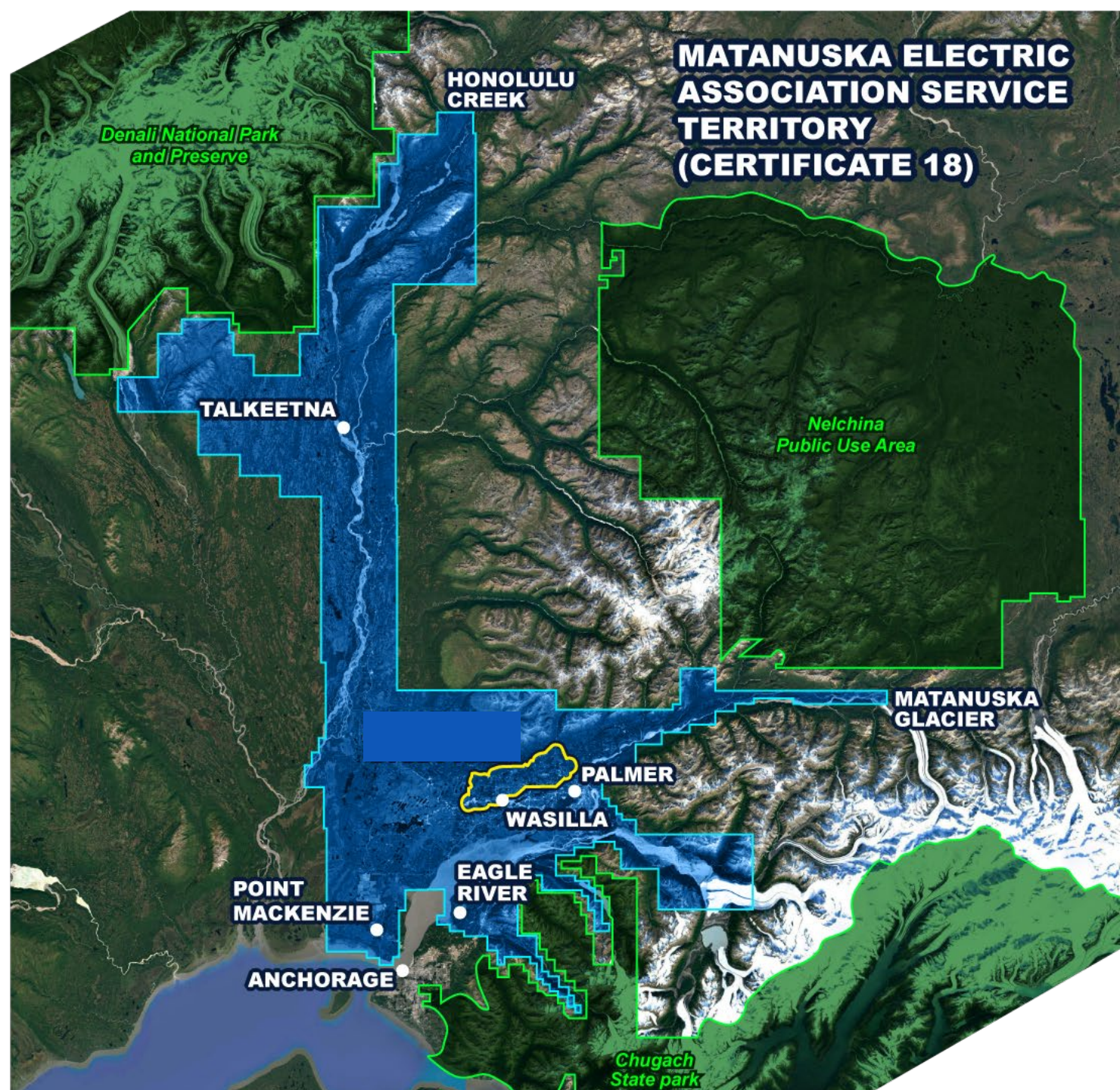






## What we are:

- The oldest and second largest utility in the Railbelt serving the Mat-Su Borough and parts of the Municipality of Anchorage (Mat-Su Borough is about the size of West Virginia)
- Vertically integrated owning generation, transmission, and distribution
- Operating and managing more than 4,550 miles of power lines and 26 substations
- We provide safe reliable energy at reasonable rates with exceptional member service and commitment to the community we serve







## Who we are:

A reliable and competent partner working jointly with entities to, among other things, reduce cost and reliance on natural gas.



2018 and forward RIPP brings projects online with MEA.



MEA supports Railbelt reform from 2020 to present.



In 2022 MEA and Chugach start power pooling.



# Question & Answer

