

# No-Load Cost

|    | Consensus Design Criteria (or   | Consensus Importance Level | March 2011 CDS Brainstormed Potential Component Solutions  |   |   |  |
|----|---|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
|    |   |                            | A  | B   | C   | D  |
| 1a | Solution Requires a definition of No Load Cost  | High                       | Heat input mbtu/hour at the point of synchronization   | Cost needed to create monotonically increasing incremental cost curve   | Cost needed to create starting point of a monotonically increasing incremental cost curve | Theoretical cost for a unit to remain connected to the system while supplying no electrical power, the no load cost represents the cost of fuel required to keep the unit running. |
| 1b | Development of a preferred single method for calculation  | High                       | For a CC, No Load fuel is the total of all the equipment operating (CTs online) No load is the sum of all the no loads for each of the CTs in that configuration | Developing a trend line from Heat input elements -- regression analysis   | Trend line should be mathematical formula with the highest adjusted R squared             | Collecting heat input values as a function of output allows a regression analysis to be performed to obtain an initial estimate of the no-load.                                    |
| 2  | Create a clear procedure for calculation of No Load Cost  | High                       | The no load cost is simply the constant term in the heat input formula.  | Heat input formula is either initial design heat input curve for an immature unit or created from empirical data. | Heat input curve must be a 2nd order polynomial or higher                                 |  |
| 3  | The procedure needed to adjust No Load costs to create monotonically increasing curves must be maintained | High                       | Adjustments within specified constraints are acceptable  | Adjustment of the heat input curve data   | Adjustment of offer curve instead of adjusting heat input curve by increasing no load     | Adjust no load costs so that the first 2 MW offer increments are equal   |

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| 4 | The calculation procedure must be practical and use data, measurements, test results, etc. that is realistically available to the generator owner. Solution cannot require finer information granularity than physically exists. | High                       | Minimum number of points to develop a heat input curve (3 points as example)          | Minimum number of points to develop a heat input curve (2 points for a dispatchable unit with a variable output and 1 point for a unit with a fixed output)              | M15 should have detail on heat input curve development   | Minimum number of points to develop a heat input curve (1 point as example) |
| 5 | Development of a clear calculation procedure so that the No Load that is calculated by the MMU & market participant should be the same number  | High                       | MMU should be able to verify calculation outside of standard/preferred method         | Participants should have ability to justify use of alternative methods   | MMU can verify calculation methods used.   |   |
| 6 | All unit types defined in M15 addressed  | Medium                     | As unit types are added to M15, no load will be addressed in the appropriate sections | Clear provisions for new units not defined in M15 (no load definition and method) with interim allowable methods/costs while the CDS group develops approved methodology | Different configuration of units (eg steam units providing outside steam) alternate uses for the no load steam |   |