

## Appendix F Generation Resources

### F.1 Overview

LADWP's generation resources are presented in this Appendix. Resources that are not wholly owned by LADWP are available either as long-term power purchase agreements or as entitlement rights resulting from undivided ownership interests in facilities that are jointly-owned with other utilities. Most of these additional resources are available through LADWP's participation in the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA). Each project participant with respect to jointly-owned units is responsible for providing its share of construction, capital, operating, and maintenance costs.

A resources forecast is presented at the end of this Appendix.

### F.2 Resources

Generation resources for LADWP are comprised of the following five categories:

- In-Basin Thermal Generation
- Coal Fired Thermal Generation
- Nuclear-Fueled Thermal Generation
- Large Hydroelectric Generation
- Renewable Resources and Distributed Generation

#### F.2.1 In-Basin Thermal Generation

LADWP is the sole owner and operator of four electric generating stations in the Los Angeles Basin (the "Los Angeles Basin Stations"), with a combined net maximum generating capability of 3,415 megawatts (MWs) and a combined net dependable generating capability of 3,337 MWs. Natural gas and digester gas are used as fuel for the Los Angeles Basin Stations. Low-sulfur, low-ash residual distillate is used for emergency back-up fuel for some of the stations.

LADWP's natural gas-fueled generating plant capabilities are shown in Table F-1.

**Table F-1: Natural Gas Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Harbor	1	1995	100,400	100,400	82,000	461,000 [1]	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1995	100,400	100,400	82,000			
	5	1995	93,750	75,000	65,000			
	10	2002	65,000	50,000	47,400			
	11	2002	65,000	50,000	47,400			
	12	2002	65,000	50,000	47,400			
	13	2002	65,000	50,000	47,400			
	14	2002	65,000	50,000	47,400			
Haynes	1	1962	270,000	230,000	222,000	1,524,000 [2]	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1963	270,000	230,000	222,000			
	5	1966	381,000	343,000	292,000			
	6	1967	381,000	343,000	243,000			
	7	1970	2,500	2,000	1,599			
	8	2005	311,000	264,350	250,000			
	9	2005	215,000	182,750	162,500			
	10	2005	215,000	182,750	162,500			
Scattergood	1	1958	192,000	163,200	183,000	796,000	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1959	192,000	163,200	184,000			
	3	1974	552,000	496,800	450,000			
Valley	5	2001	71,176	47,000	43,000	556,000 [3]	Owned Asset	100%
	6	2003	215,000	163,200	159,000			
	7	2003	215,000	163,200	159,000			
	8	2003	311,000	255,961	215,000			
Subtotal					3,414,599	3,337,000		

Note:

[1] Harbor Generating Station Net Dependable Plant Capability is 461 MW, reflecting Units 1 and 2 reduced performance during hot-weather conditions,

[2] Haynes Generating Station Net Dependable Capability is 1,524 MW reflecting 8, 9, and 10 reduced performances during hot weather conditions; and Unit 7 used for auxiliary power only. Unit 5 Net Maximum Unit Capability was decreased to 292 MW to reflect LP hot-reheat piping derating. Unit 6 Net Dependable Unit Capability is 238 MW reflecting 243 MW transformer derating during hot weather conditions. Unit 4 was decommissioned in November 2003 and Unit 3 was decommissioned in September 2004.

[3] Valley Generation Station Net Dependable Capability limited to 556 MW reflecting reduced performance during hot weather conditions.

### *Haynes Generating Station*

The largest of the Los Angeles Basin Stations is the Haynes Generating Station, located in the City of Long Beach, California. The Haynes Station currently consists of eight generating units (Unit 7 is used for auxiliary power only) with a combined net maximum capability of 1,556 MWs and a net dependable capability of 1,524 MWs. This station includes a 575 MW combined-cycle generating unit installed in February 2005. The combined-cycle generating unit includes two combustion turbines and a common steam turbine. The combustion turbines can each operate with the steam turbine independently or together in a two on one configuration (and

are counted by LADWP as three generating units). LADWP plans to repower unit 5 and 6 with simple-cycle gas turbine units by December 2012.

#### *Valley Generating Station*

The Valley Generating Station is located in the San Fernando Valley. The Valley Station began its repowering in 2001 with a simple-cycle, 47 MW gas turbine. Repowering was completed in 2004 with the installation of a combined-cycle generating unit consisting of two gas turbines with heat recovery steam generators, which supplies one steam turbine with 576 MWs of maximum capability. The total net dependable capacity for the Valley Station is 556 MWs.

#### *Harbor Generating Station*

The Harbor Generating Station is located in Wilmington, California. The Harbor Station was repowered in 1995 with a combined-cycle generating unit (counted as three units). Five additional peaking combustion turbines were installed in 2002 for a total of eight generating units. These activities resulted in the Harbor Station's net maximum capability of 466 MWs and a net dependable capability of 461 MWs.

#### *Scattergood Generating Station*

The Scattergood Station is located in Playa del Rey, California and is comprised of three steam generating units with a net maximum capability of 801 MWs from natural gas and a net dependable capability of 796 MWs from natural gas. Units 1 and 2 also burn digester gas from the adjacent Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant.

### F.2.2. Coal-Fired Thermal Generation

LADWP's coal generating capacity comes from the Navajo Generating Station and the Intermountain Generating Station (IGS). IGS is also referred to as the Intermountain Power Project (IPP). Coal generating resources are summarized in Table F-2.

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Intermountain	1	1986	991,000	820,000	401,553	401,553	15Jun2027	44.617%
	2	1987	991,000	820,000	401,553	401,553		
Intermountain	1	1986	991,000	820,000	36,000	36,000	15Jun2027	4% (UP&L)
	2	1987	991,000	820,000	36,000	36,000		
Intermountain	1	1986	991,000	820,000	163,447	86,000	15Jun2027	18.161% (Recallable Pur.)
	2	1987	991,000	820,000	163,447	86,000		
Intermountain Subtotal					1,202,000 [1]	1,047,066 [1]		
Mohave [2] (decommissioned)	1	1971	909,000	818,000	0	0	Owned Asset	10%
	2	1971	909,000	818,000	0	0		
Navajo	1	1974	892,400	803,000	159,000	477,000 [3]	31Dec2019	21.2%
	2	1974	892,400	803,000	159,000			
	3	1975	892,400	803,000	159,000			
Subtotal					1,679,000	1,524,000		

**Table F-2: Coal Generating Resources**

Notes:

[1] IPP's Net Capacity available maybe less than 1202 MW due to Excess Power Recall. The LADWP entitlement is 44.617% direct ownership plus a 4% purchase from Utah Power & Light Company, plus 86.281% of up to 21.057% of muni's and co-op's recallable entitlement which can vary. The nominal net Maximum Unit Capability and Net Dependable of both Units 1 and 2 is 900 MW.

[2] LADWP's contract entitlement from Mohave Generating was 10% of the plant capability. The plant has been closed indefinitely. The last day of operation was December 31, 2005.

[3] LADWP's contract entitlement is 21.2% of Navajo's total net generation.

### *Intermountain Power Project (IPP)*

*General.* The IPP consists of: (a) a two-unit coal-fired, steam-electric generating plant located near Delta, Utah, with net rating of 1,800 MWs and a switchyard located near Delta, Utah; (b) a rail car service center located in Springville, Utah; (c) certain water rights and coal supplies; and (d) certain transmission facilities consisting primarily of the Southern Transmission System. Pursuant to a Construction Management and Operating Agreement between the Intermountain Power Authority (IPA) and LADWP, IPA appointed LADWP as project manager and operating agent responsible for, among other things, administering, operating and maintaining IPP.

*Power Contracts.* Power is provided to LADWP under three separate agreements.

- Pursuant to a Power Sales Contract with IPA (the "IPP Contract") and a Lay-Off Power Purchase Contract with Utah Power & Light Company ("UP&L") and IPA, LADWP is entitled to 44.617 percent of the capacity of the IPP (currently equal to 803 MWs). The IPP Contract terminates in 2027 and may be renewed by LADWP under certain circumstances, subject, in addition, to legal and regulatory mandates.

- Pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement with UP&L, LADWP purchases capacity and energy equivalent to the capacity and energy made available to UP&L pursuant to its 4 percent entitlement in the IPP (currently equal to approximately 72 MWs) until 2027, subject to certain renewal rights, which are dependant upon certain factors including the renewal of the IPP Contract.
- LADWP also has available additional capacity in the IPP through an excess power sales agreement with certain other IPP participants (the “IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement”). Under the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement, LADWP is entitled to a maximum 18.168 percent of the capacity of IPP (equal to approximately 327 MWs). However, this amount varies as portions of it may be recalled by other participants. Of the maximum possible 327 MW allowed under this Agreement, approximately 172 MW is the current entitlement amount.

*Fuel Supply.* IPA owns various mineral interests, including a 50 percent undivided interest in the Crandall Canyon Mine in Emery County, Utah and a 50 percent undivided interest in the West Ridge Mine in Carbon County, Utah. The Crandall Canyon Mine is currently idle. The West Ridge Mine supplies the IPP with about 20 percent of its annual coal requirements. LADWP, in its role as operating agent, manages these interests on behalf of IPA. Coal requirements for the IPP are approximately six million tons per year. LADWP manages several long-term coal supply agreements that can provide in excess of 70 percent of the coal requirements for the IPP. Spot market and opportunity purchases provide the balance of the fuel requirements for the facility. Additional information regarding IPP’s fuel procurement strategy is found in Appendix H.

Over the past several years, the IPP units have had several substantial modifications, including cooling tower additions, high pressure turbine replacements, boiler capacity additions, distributed control system replacement, scrubber outlet modifications and rebuilds, and induced draft fan drive replacement. These modifications have decreased emissions and increased plant efficiency. They have also increased the plant’s capacity by 140 MW, resulting in a 68 MW increase in capacity for LADWP.

#### *Navajo Generating Station*

The Navajo Station is located near the City of Page, Arizona. Salt River Project (SRP) is the operating agent for the Navajo Station. The Navajo Station is a coal-fired electric generating station and consists of three units with a combined capacity of 2,250 MWs. On March 23, 1976, LADWP, Arizona Public Service Company (APS), Nevada Power Company (NPC), SRP, Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP), and the U.S. Department of Interior executed the Navajo Project Co-Tenancy Agreement effecting the participation as co-owners, operation and maintenance of the Navajo Project until December 31, 2019. LADWP’s entitlement of the Navajo Generating Station capability is 21.2 percent.

The Navajo Generating Station has completed the installation of scrubbers to remove sulfur oxide (SO<sub>x</sub>) in all three units of the plant and began to install Low-Nitrogen Oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) Burners to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions starting with Unit 3 in 2009.

Stringent NO<sub>x</sub> emissions control requirement by the federal government may require Navajo Generating Station to install Selective Catalytic Reduction, which could cost a total of \$600 million, or \$127 million for LADWP.

F.2.3. Nuclear-Fueled Thermal Generation

LADWP’s nuclear-fueled generating plant capabilities are shown in Table F-3.

**Table F-3: Nuclear Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	License Expiration	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share [1]
Palo Verde	1	1986	06Jun2025	1,550,000	1,413,000	75,981	74,730	Owned Asset	5.7%
	2	1986	24Apr2026	1,550,000	1,413,000	76,152	74,898		
	3	1988	25Nov2027	1,550,000	1,413,000	76,323	75,066		
Palo Verde	1	1986	06Jun2025	1,550,000	1,413,000	52,787	51,918	Owned Asset	3.96% (SCPPA)
	2	1986	24Apr2026	1,550,000	1,413,000	52,905	52,034		
	3	1988	25Nov2027	1,550,000	1,413,000	53,024	52,151		
Subtotal						387,172	380,797		

Note:

- LADWP’s contract entitlement is 9.66 percent of generation comprised of 5.7 percent direct ownership in Palo Verde and another 67 percent power purchase of SCPPA’s 5.91 percent ownership of Palo Verde.

Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS) is located approximately 50 miles west of Phoenix, Arizona. PVNGS consists of three nuclear electric generating units (numbered 1, 2 and 3), with a design electrical rating of 1,333 MWs (unit 1), 1,336 MWs (unit 2) and 1,334 MWs (unit 3) and a dependable capacity of 1,311 MWs (unit 1), 1,314 MWs (unit 2) and 1,312 MWs (unit 3). PVNGS’s combined design capacity is 4,003 MWs, and its combined dependable capacity is 3,957 MWs. Each PVNGS generating unit is designed for a 40-year life and operates under 40-year Full-Power Operating Licenses from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission expiring in 2025, 2026, and 2027, respectively. APS is the operating agent for PVNGS. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, PVNGS provided over 2.9 million megawatt-hours (“MWhs”) of energy to the Power System. LADWP has a 5.7 percent direct ownership interest in the PVNGS (approximately 224 MWs of dependable capacity). LADWP also has a 67.0 percent generation entitlement interest in the 5.91 percent ownership share of PVNGS that belongs to SCPPA through its “take-or-pay” power contract with SCPPA (totaling approximately 156 MWs of dependable capacity), a joint powers authority in which LADWP participates, so that LADWP has a total interest of approximately 380 MWs of dependable capacity from PVNGS. Co-owners of PVNGS include APS; the SRP Agricultural Improvement and Power District, a political subdivision of the state of Arizona, and the Salt River Valley Water Users’ Association, a corporation (together, the “Salt River Project”); Edison; El Paso Electric Company; Public Service Company of New Mexico; SCPPA, and LADWP.

F.2.4 Large Hydroelectric Generation

LADWP’s large hydroelectric facilities include the Castaic Pumped Storage Power Plant and an entitlement portion of the Hoover Power Plant. LADWP’s hydroelectric plant capabilities are shown in Table F-4.

**Table F-4: Large Hydroelectric Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Castaic [1]	1	1973	250,000	212,500	240,000	1,175,000	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1974	250,000	212,500	265,000			
	3	1976	250,000	212,500	265,000			
	4	1977	250,000	212,500	265,000			
	5	1977	250,000	212,500	265,000			
	6	1978	250,000	212,500	265,000			
	7	1972	70,000	56,000	55,000			
Hoover [2]		1936		2,079,000	491,000	446,000	30Sep2017	15.4229%
Subtotal					1,763,000	1,621,000		

Notes:

- [1] Castaic Power Plant is re-rated at 1,175 MW, but is capable of generating 1,247 MW for short periods or for extended period if sufficient flow-through water schedules are received. Castaic Power Plant Units 2, 4, 5, 6 modernizations were completed September 2004, June 2006, July 2008, and December 2005 respectively. Unit 3 modernization is scheduled to be completed on June 2009.
- [2] LADWP’s entitlement is 25.16% of the plant capability of 1,951 MW (or 491 MW). The reduced entitlement is due to lower lake levels resulting from the western drought, which causes plant capability to vary constantly. The average net plant capability for FY 07-08 was 446 MW.

*Castaic Pump Storage Power Plant.*

The Castaic Pump Storage Power Plant (the “Castaic Plant”) is located near Castaic, California. The Castaic Plant is LADWP’s largest source of hydroelectric capacity and consists of seven units with a net dependable capacity of 1,175 MWs. The Castaic Plant provides peaking and reserve capacity for LADWP’s load requirements.

*Hoover Power Plant.*

*General.* The Hoover Power Plant (the “Hoover Plant”) is located on the Arizona-Nevada border approximately 25 miles east of Las Vegas, Nevada and is part of the Hoover Dam facility, which was completed in 1935 and controls the flow of the Colorado River. The Hoover Plant consists of 17 generating units and two service generating units with a total installed capacity of 2,080 MWs. LADWP has a power purchase agreement with the United States Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration (“Western”) for 491 MWs of capacity (calculated based on 25.16 percent of 1,951 MWs of total contingent capacity) and energy from the Hoover Plant through September 2017. The facility is owned and operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

*Drought Conditions.* Due to recent drought conditions and low lake levels, LADWP’s capacity entitlement at the Hoover Plant was reduced to an annual average of approximately 411 MWs (calculated based on 25.16 percent of 1,634 MWs annual average output capability).

F.2.5 Renewable Resources and Distributed Generation

LADWP’s Renewable Resources and Distributed Generation consists of

- Eligible renewable small hydro resources as shown in Tables F-5, F-6 and F-7.
- Wind resources as shown in Table F-8.
- Other resources and distributed generation as shown in Table F-9.

**Table F-5: Owens Valley Small Hydroelectric Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Unit Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Max Plant Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Haiwee [2]	1	1927	3,500	2,800	3,600	4,200	0	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1927	3,500	2,800	3,600				
Cottonwood [2]	1	1908	937	750	1,200	1,900	400	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1909	937	750	1,200				
Division Creek	1	1909	750	600	680	680	400	Owned Asset	100%
Big Pine [3]	1	1925	4,000	3,200	3,050	3,050	400	Owned Asset	100%
Pleasant Valley [4]	1	1958	4,000	3,200	2,700	2,700	0	Owned Asset	100%
Subtotal						12,530	1,200 [1]		

Note:

- [1] Owens Valley combined Net Dependable Plant Capability is 1.2 MW based on 20-years of historical data. 1.2 MW consists of 0 MW from Haiwee and Pleasant Valley and 0.4 MW each from Cottonwood, Division Creek and Big Pine.
- [2] Haiwee maximum unit capability is 3.6 MW each when feed is taken from North Haiwee Reservoir. Cottonwood Power Plant Units 1 and 2 were re-wound to higher Net Maximum Unit Capability of 1.2 MW.
- [3] Big Pine Net Maximum Unit Capability is limited to maximum flow through penstock.
- [4] Pleasant Valley Power Plant output is limited to Division of Safety of Dams (DOSD) reservoir level restriction.

**Table F-6: Owens Gorge Small Hydroelectric Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Unit Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Max Plant Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Upper Gorge	1	1953	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	36,500	Owned Asset	100%
Middle Gorge	1	1952	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	36,500	Owned Asset	100%
Control Gorge	1	1952	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	36,500	Owned Asset	100%
Subtotal [1]						112,500	109,500		

Note:

[1] Owens Gorge Net Dependable Plant Capability was decreased to 109.5 MW to reflect re-watering flow.

The Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric generating units (the “Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation”) are located along the Owens Valley in the Eastern High Sierra. The Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation are a network of hydroelectric plants which use water resources of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and three creeks along the Eastern Sierras. The water flow fluctuates from year to year; as a result, water flow may be reduced from seasonal norms from time to time.

*San Francisquito Canyon and at the Los Angeles and Franklin Reservoirs.* LADWP also owns and operates 12 units located north of the City along the Los Angeles Aqueduct in San Francisquito Canyon and at the Los Angeles and Franklin Reservoirs. The net aggregate dependable plant capability of these smaller units is 24 MWs under average water conditions. Table F-7 summarizes these 12 units.

**Table F-7: Aqueduct Small Hydroelectric Generating Resources**

Plant Name	Unit	COD	Nameplate (kVA)	Nameplate (kW)	Net Max Unit Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Max Plant Capability (LADWP kW)	Net Dependable Capability (LADWP kW)	LADWP Expiration	LADWP Share
Foothill (PP4)	1	1971	11,000	11,000	9,900	9,900	2,900	Owned Asset	100%
Franklin (PP5)	1	1921	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	400	Owned Asset	100%
San Francisquito 1	1A	1983	25,000	25,000	27,000	46,500	13,000	Owned Asset	100%
	3	1917	11,719	9,375	10,000				
	4	1923	12,500	10,000	12,000				
	5A	1987	25,000	25,000	27,000				
San Francisquito 2 [1]	1	1920	17,500	14,000	0	18,000	5,700	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1920	17,500	14,000	14,000				
	3	1912	17,500	14,000	18,000				
San Fernando 1	1	1922	3,500	2,800	3,200	6,000	2,100	Owned Asset	100%
	2	1922	3,500	2,800	2,900				
Sawtelle (PP6)	1	1986	711	640	650	650	130	Owned Asset	100%
Subtotal [2]						83,050	24,230		

Note:

- [1] San Francisquito Power Plant Unit 1 has been out of service since 1996. The plant's Unit 2 stator heating limits capacity to 8 MW during hot weather condition. The plant's Unit 3 has a new generator with refurbished turbine as of the end of 2006. The contract specification is 18 MW output, but the unit was tested to only 16 MW due to low water flow and restricted downstream capacity. Assumed maximum actual output is 18 MW.
- [2] Aqueduct combined Net Dependable Plant Capability reflects low water availability during winter.

**Table F-8: Wind Generating Resources (In-service or Under Construction)**

PLANT name	COD	Nameplate (kW)	NET MAX PLANT	NET DEPENDABLE	LADWP Share
			CAPABILITY <sup>[1]</sup> (LADWP kW)	CAPABILITY <sup>[2] [3]</sup> (LADWP kW)	
PPM SW Wyoming	2006	144,000	82,200	8,220	57%
Pine Tree	2009	120,000	120,000	12,000	100%
Willow Creek	2009	72,000	72,000	7,200	100%
Pebble Springs	2009	98,700	68,695	6,870	70%
Milford I	2009	200,000	185,000	18,500	93%
Windy Point	2010	202,400	202,400	20,240	100%
Windy Point Expansion	2010	59,800	59,800	5,980	100%
Linden Ranch	2010	50,000	50,000	5,000	100%
Pine Tree Expansion	2010	15,000	15,000	1,500	100%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>855,095</b>	<b>85,510</b>	

**Table F-9: Other Renewable Generating Resources (In-service or under Construction)**

PLANT name	COD	Nameplate (kW)	NET MAX PLANT	NET DEPENDABLE	LADWP Share
			CAPABILITY <sup>[1]</sup> (LADWP kW)	CAPABILITY <sup>[2] [3]</sup> (LADWP kW)	
Lopez Microturbine	2002	1,500	1,500	1,350	100%
Penrose Landfill	2006	6,100	6,100	5,490	100%
Bradley Landfill	2006	6,400	6,400	5,760	100%
BC Hydro	2007	50,000	50,000	25,000	100%
MWD Supulveda Hydro	2008	8,540	8,540	4,270	100%
DWP Built PV Solar	2008	1,000	1,000	250	100%
SB1 PV Solar Rooftop Program	1999-2009	17,553	17,553	4,388	100%
Castaic U3&U5 Upgrade	2009	30,000	30,000	30,000	100%
Distributed Generation	1998-2000	303,000	45,000	45,000	15%
LFG 1	2009	0	0	0	0%
LFG 2	2009	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>166,093</b>	<b>121,508</b>	

**Notes for Tables F-8 and F-9:**

Tables include LADWP's renewables and distributed generating sources from LADWP-owned and contracted projects. This table is based on data from the January 2010 RPS Master Project List and contract sources

[1] The full-load continuous rating of a generator unit under specified conditions as designated by the manufacturer.

[2] Maximum Plant Capability reflects water flow limits at hydro plants; or sum of each unit at renewable plants.

[3] Net Dependable Plant Capability reflects the amount of generating capability that can depend on during the peak demand hours of a day. Dependable capacity of a renewable technology plant is estimated by applying a Dependable Capacity Factor (DCF) to the plant nameplate capacity