

Overview

- What are Demand Response Sources?
- Emissions from Demand Response Sources – July 31, 2002
- Potential Emissions from Demand Response Sources – NYC
 - Summer 2002
 - Today
- Compliance Strategy Ozone NAAQS
- Regulatory Strategy

NY's DG Rule

- Existing Sources
 - Subpart 222-1
 - Emission limits, testing, record keeping requirements
- New Sources
 - Three NSPS Rules
 - 40 CFR 60 Subparts IIII, JJJJ and KKKK
 - Backstop Rule (Subpart 222-2)

Demand Response Sources

- 4 Program Sponsors in NYCMA
 - NYISO (58.6 MW)
 - Consolidated Edison (54.6 MW)
 - LIPA (85.6 MW)
 - -NYPA (73.1 MW)
- Operating History

Demand Response Sources

Data Supplied by Program Sponsors

- F(zip code)
- Age of source
- Nameplate rating
- Load reduction
- Hours of operation during DR event
- Fuel type

Population Profile – DR Sources

 Model 	Year	%
• 1956 –	- 1979	32
• 1980 –	- 1989	16
• 1990 -	1994	12
• 1995 –	Present	40

• N = 260

NOx Emissions – DR Sources

Estimated Actual: 16.2 tons

Potential (enrollment): 32.6 tons

 Potential (if all emergency generators in NYC enrolled in DR Programs): 158 tons

Balancing Act

- Need to maintain the electric grid....
 - Demand Response Programs

- Need to bring the State into attainment with the ozone NAAQS by 2009....
 - Reduce emissions from the Demand Response Programs

Regulatory Strategy

- New source category: 'Demand Response Sources'
 - Definition
- Existing Demand Response Sources (not subject to a NSPS Rule)
 - NOx Limit: 9.0 g/bhp-h
 - 30 hours per year
 - Capacity caps

Capacity Caps

Severe Ozone Nonattainment Area

-2007: 271.9 MW

-2011: 150.0 MW

-2014: 50.0 MW

 NSPS Sources: not subject to capacity caps or hours of operation limitation

Program Implementation

- Registry of Demand Response Sources
 - Maintained by DEC, list on DEC website

 NYISO – would need to change confidentiality clauses - with FERC approval