Nebraska Community Energy Alliance
Nebraska Solar Economic and Environmental Report
February 2022 Edition

- Central City
- City of Superior
- Fremont
- Gothenburg

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Executive Summary

The mission of the Nebraska Community Energy Alliance (NCEA) is to build and promote advanced technologies for housing and transportation that save energy, reduce CO_2 pollution and cut costs, (http://www.necommunity.energy/mission/). NCEA believes that demonstrating these technical advances ***at the local level*** is the best way to accelerate the market in Nebraska. Establishing the economic and environmental benefits of advanced technologies, such as solar energy projects, at this level will serve the mission of the NCEA and the mission of the Nebraska Environmental Trust (NET), a grant funder. NET aims "to conserve, enhance and restore the natural environments of Nebraska", (http://www.environmentaltrust.org/about/index.html).

In collaboration with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, data from the AlsoEnergy PowerTrack™ solar monitoring system is being collected, processed, and analyzed to document the environmental and economic benefits of the photovoltaic solar systems installed in Central City, Superior, Fremont, and Gothenburg in Nebraska. A summary of the collected data is shown in Table 1. The energy savings is calculated based on the cost of electricity if it was provided through the local electricity provider. For Central City, Superior, Fremont, and Gothenburg, the rates of utility provided electricity are $0.0853/kWh, $0.09/kWh, $0.0985/kWh, and $0.0801/kWh, respectively.

Table 1. Cumulative Data Summary

Data Summary		Central City		Superior		Fremont		Gothenburg		TOTAL
		Feb 22	All time	Feb 22	All time	Feb 22	All time	Feb 22	All time	All Time
Energy Output (MWh)		62.16	3,646.07	169.60	6,087.52	132.15	6,156.83	126.04	5,596.54	21,486.96
Energy Savings		$5,303	$313,835	$14,467	$519,414	$13,016	$642,136	$10,096	$471,270	$1,946,656
Emissions Reductions	Emission Type	(lbs.)	(tons)	(lbs.)	(tons)	(lbs.)	(tons)	(lbs.)	(tons)	(tons)
	CO_2	36,358.1	2,287.56	99,196.3	3,955.37	116,376	4,852.68	73,719	3,612.84	14,708.46
	CO	32.62	1.62	88.99	2.99	190.24	5.73	66.13	2.67	13.0
	CH_4	3.70	0.15	10.10	0.30	19.81	0.78	7.50	0.26	1.49
	N_2O	0.55	0.031	1.50	0.052	2.91	0.117	1.11	0.048	0.25
	SO_2	79.76	4.42	217.62	7.54	201.02	7.59	161.72	6.91	26.45
	NOx	55.50	6.38	151.43	12.02	119.16	5.92	112.54	10.69	35.01
	VOC	0.55	0.034	1.50	0.060	2.91	0.064	1.11	0.055	0.21

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Economic and Environmental Report

I- Introduction

The Nebraska Community Energy Alliance (NCEA) was founded in June 2014 as an inter-local cooperative agency. Today, it has 37 members that span the entire state of Nebraska. Figure 1 shows these members and their locations across the state.

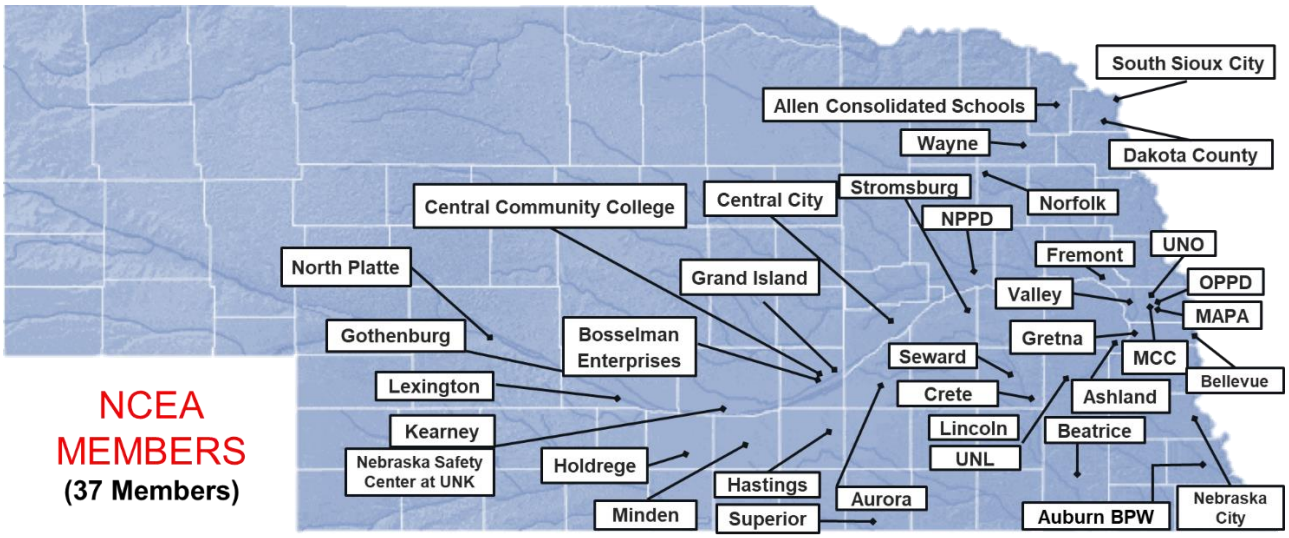


Figure 1. Nebraska Map Showing the 35 NCEA Participating Members

The mission of the Nebraska Community Energy Alliance (NCEA) is to build and promote advanced technologies for housing and transportation that save energy, reduce CO_2 pollution and cut costs, (http://www.necommunity.energy/mission/). This mission is clearly articulated by Mr. Lance Hedquist, City Administrator for South Sioux City and a founder of NCEA, "*Communities have a choice to simply exist or to lead. Our projects demonstrate leadership and help motivate and excite our citizens."*

NCEA believes demonstrating the economic and environmental air quality benefits of clean energy ***at the local level*** is the best way to accelerate the market in Nebraska. This mission is being achieved in part using grant funding from the Nebraska Environmental Trust (NET) and its own mission **"to conserve, enhance and restore the natural environments of Nebraska."** (http://www.environmentaltrust.org/about/index.html).

Table 2 shows the participating members and their involvement.

Table 2. Participating Members and their Involvement

Participating Members	Solar Energy System Size
Allen	6 kW
Central City	500 kW
Fremont	1 MW
Gothenburg	1 MW
Superior	1 MW

In collaboration with the Durham School of Architectural Engineering and Constructions (DSAEC) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, data is being collected, processed, and analyzed from the solar installations through AlsoEnergy PowerTrack™ solar monitoring system to document the environmental and economic benefits.

II- Detailed Data Analysis

Data analysis, tables and graphs for the solar system installed in Central City, Superior, Fremont, and Gothenburg are provided on the following pages. Detailed calculations are provided in the Appendix.

Central City

Central City is located in Merrick County, Nebraska, with an estimated population of 2,934 residents at the 2010 census. The electric service for the city was established in 1909 and is owned and operated by Central City [1]. Power is purchased in partnership with the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). The city currently has approximately 1,693 customers, including 1,393 residential customers. In their partnership with NPPD, Central City provides assistance with incentive programs, technical assistance, and economic development support. For example, Central City offers assistance to low-income property owners with heating and air-conditioning replacement projects.

Data Analysis

The Mesner Solar Development, Inc.[2]–[4] developed the 500 kW single axis tracking photovoltaic solar installation system in Central City. The installation became operational toward the end of August 2017. Table 3 provides data analysis for the month of February 2022 and since August 2017. Figures 2, 3 and 4 provide detailed information about the daily and monthly generation. The energy savings is calculated based on the cost of electricity if it was provided through the local electricity provider. For Central City, electricity costs $0.0853/kWh.

Table 3. Monthly and Total Savings

		February 2022	All Time
Energy Output (MWh)		62.16	3,646.07
Energy Savings		$5,303	$313,835
Emissions Reductions	Emission Type	(lbs.)	(tons)
	CO_2	36,358.08	2,287.56
	CO	32.62	1.62
	CH_4	3.70	0.15
	N_2O	0.55	0.031
	SO_2	79.76	4.42
	NOx	55.50	6.38
	VOC	0.55	0.034

Equivalencies:

If the generated power is used as a fuel for electric cars, the cars will drive the following miles

February: 250,520.92 miles
All time: 12,496,622.78 miles

Average monthly electricity consumption for a U.S. residential customer is 877 kWh per month [5], [6]**, and 1,004 kWh per month for residential customers in Nebraska** [6]**. Generated electricity can deliver power to the following number of houses**

February: 64 Houses

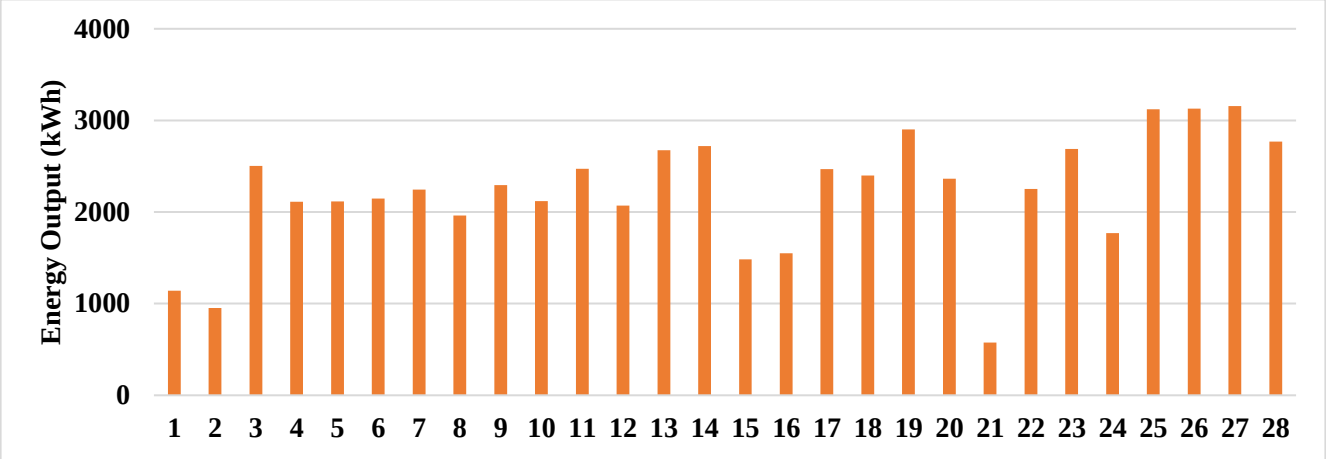


Figure 2. Daily Power Output for the Month of February 2022

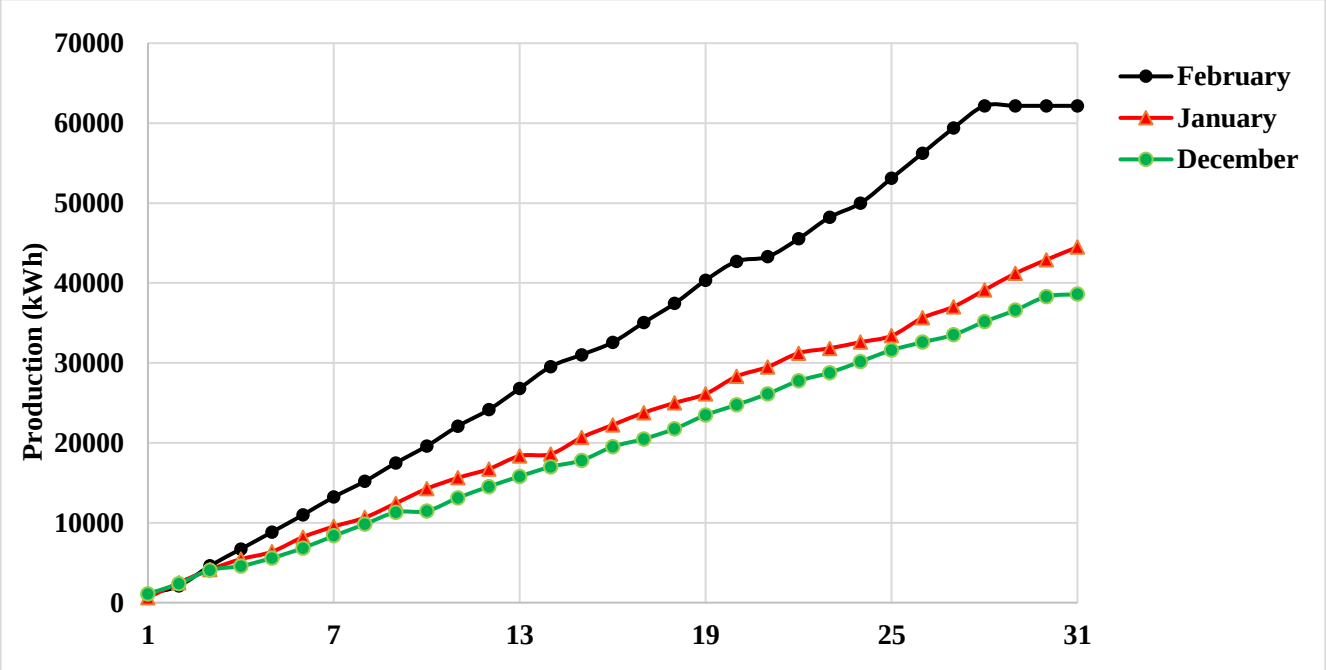


Figure 3. Cumulative Daily Production Data for December 2021, January, and February 2022

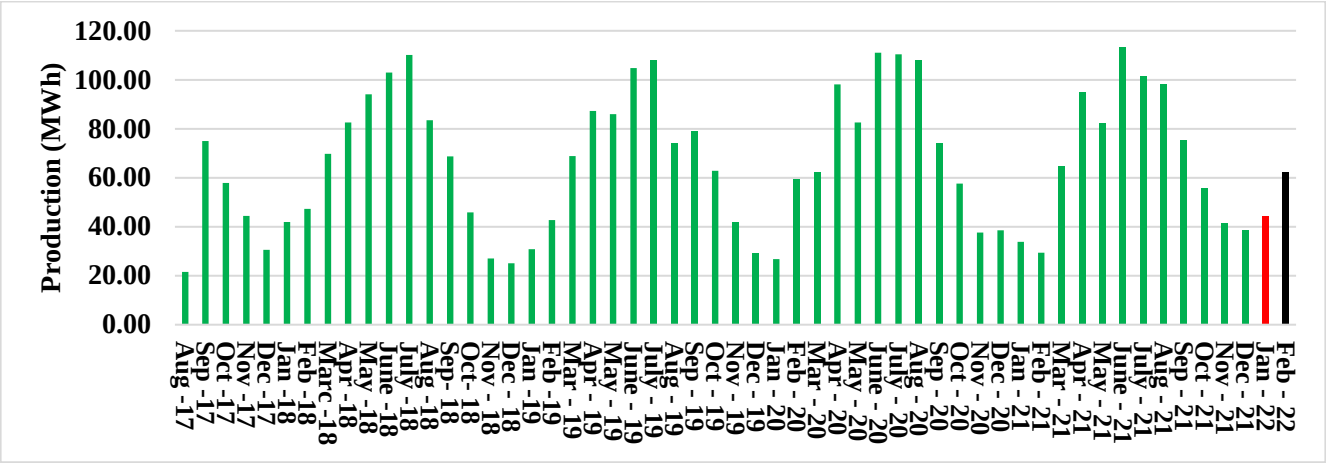


Figure 4. Monthly Production Data for the System since Installation in August 2017

City of Superior

The city of Superior is in Nuckolls County, Nebraska, with a population of 1,957 residents at the 2010 census. Power is currently purchased with wholesale power supply agreements with the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) [7] and American Electric Power (AEP) Inc. Superior owns its distribution system with 2 substations accumulating to 10 MVA [8]. The city uses an average of approximately 72 MWh of power per day. The solar array could produce 8-10% of the city's average daily use.

Data Analysis

AEP Onsite Partners LLC, a subsidiary of American Electric Power (AEP) Inc., developed the 1 MW fixed axis photovoltaic solar installation system in Superior [9]. The installation became operational toward the end of December 2018. Table 4 provides data analysis for the month of February 2022 and since December 2018. Figures 5, 6 and 7 provide detailed information about the daily and monthly generation. The energy savings is calculated based on the cost of electricity if it was provided through the local electricity provider. For Superior, the rate of utility provided electricity is $0.09/kWh [10].

Table 4. Monthly and Total Savings

		February 2022	All Time
Energy Output (MWh)		169.60	6,087.52
Energy Savings		$14,467	$519,414
Emissions Reductions	Emission Type	(lbs.)	(tons)
	CO_2	99,196.3	3,955.37
	CO	88.99	2.99
	CH_4	10.10	0.30
	N_2O	1.50	0.052
	SO_2	217.62	7.54
	NOx	151.43	12.02
	VOC	1.50	0.060

Equivalencies:

If the generated power is used as a fuel for electric cars, the cars will drive the following miles

February: 683,500.09 miles
All time: 20,669,792.80 miles

Average monthly electricity consumption for a U.S. residential customer is 877 kWh per month [5], [6]**, and 1,004 kWh per month for residential customers in Nebraska** [6]**. Generated electricity can deliver power to the following number of houses**

February: 177 Houses

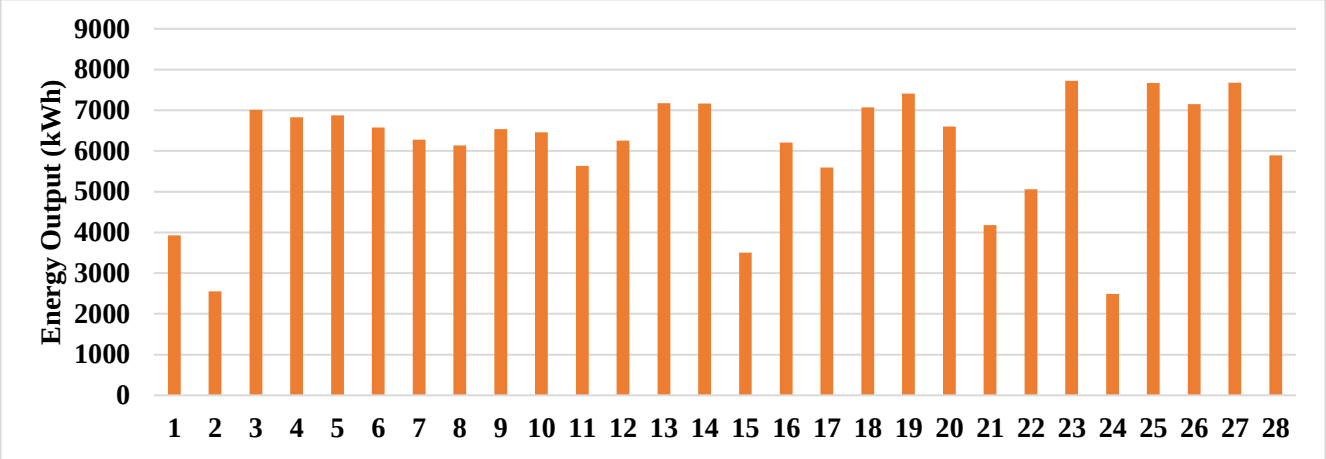


Figure 5. Daily Power Output for the Month of February 2022

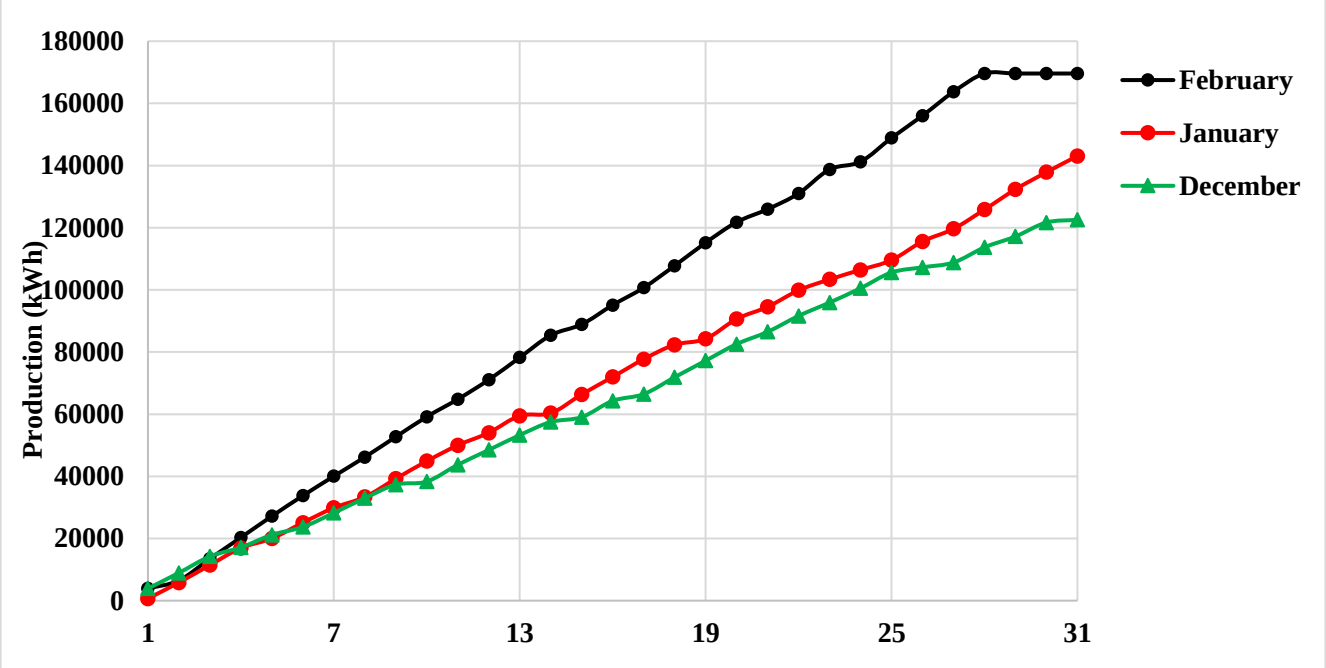


Figure 6. Cumulative Daily Production Data for December 2021, January, and February 2022

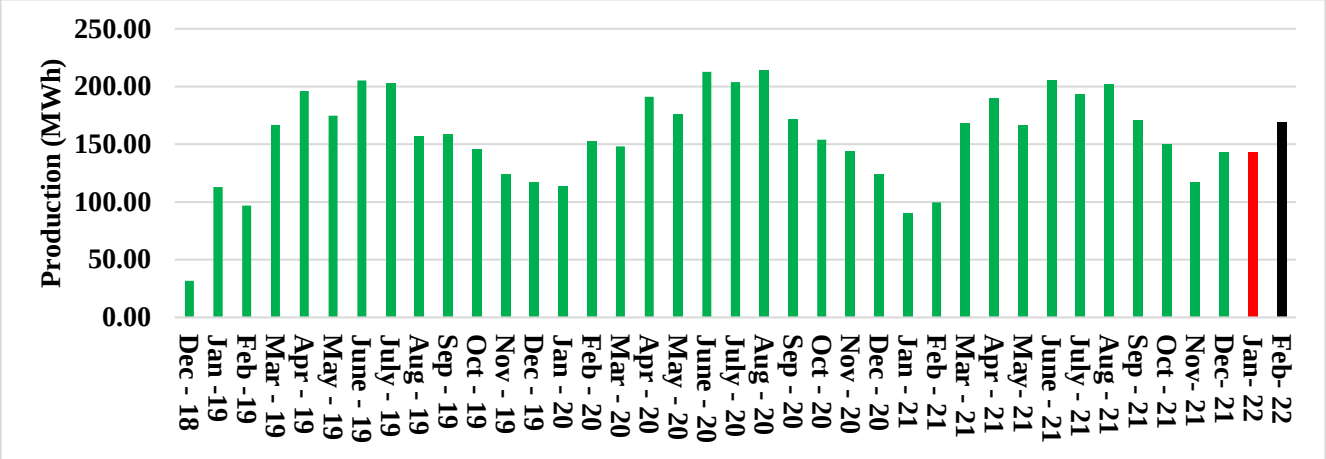


Figure 7. Monthly Production Data for the System since Installation in December 2018

Fremont

Fremont is located in Dodge County, Nebraska, with an estimated population of 26,397 residents at the 2010 census. The Fremont Department of Utilities Electrical System was established in 1895 and it covers 60 square miles including the city of Fremont and the surrounding area [11]. The Electric Service maintains approximately 394 miles of cabling that includes 261.69 miles of overhead and 132.06 miles of underground. The city currently has approximately 14,210 customers.

Data Analysis

The installed (Phase II) system in Fremont is a 1 MW photovoltaic solar system and it is being built by GenPro Energy Solutions [12]. The Phase II installation became operational from the mid of September 2018. Table 5 provides data analysis for the month of February 2022 and since installation in September 2018. Figures 8, 9 and 10 provide detailed information about the daily and monthly generation. The energy savings is calculated based on the cost of electricity if it was provided through the local electricity provider. For Fremont, electricity costs $0.0985/kWh [13].

Table 5. Monthly and Total Savings

		February 2022	All Time
Energy Output (MWh)		132.15	6,156.83
Energy Savings		$13,016	$642,136
Emissions Reductions	Emission Type	(lbs.)	(tons)
	CO_2	116,376	4,852.68
	CO	190.24	5.73
	CH_4	19.81	0.78
	N_2O	2.91	0.117
	SO_2	201.02	7.59
	NOx	119.16	5.92
	VOC	2.91	0.064

Equivalencies:

If the generated power is used as a fuel for electric cars, the cars will drive the following miles

February: 532,552.41 miles
All time: 20,820,377.91 miles

Average monthly electricity consumption for a U.S. residential customer is 877 kWh per month [5], [6]**, and 1,004 kWh per month for residential customers in Nebraska** [6]**. Generated electricity can deliver power to the following number of houses**

February: 131 Houses

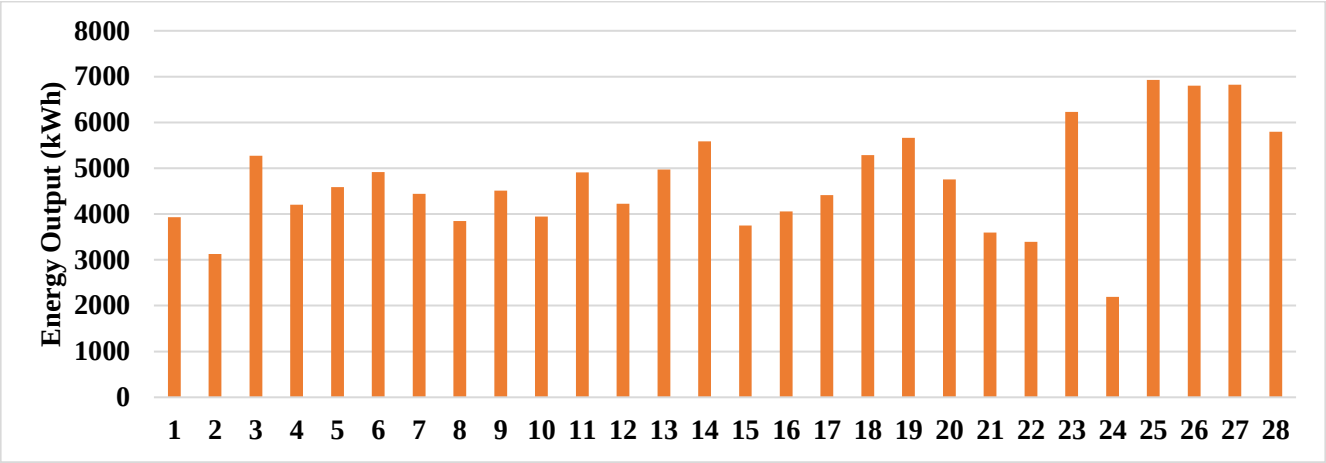


Figure 8. Daily Power Output for the Month of February 2022

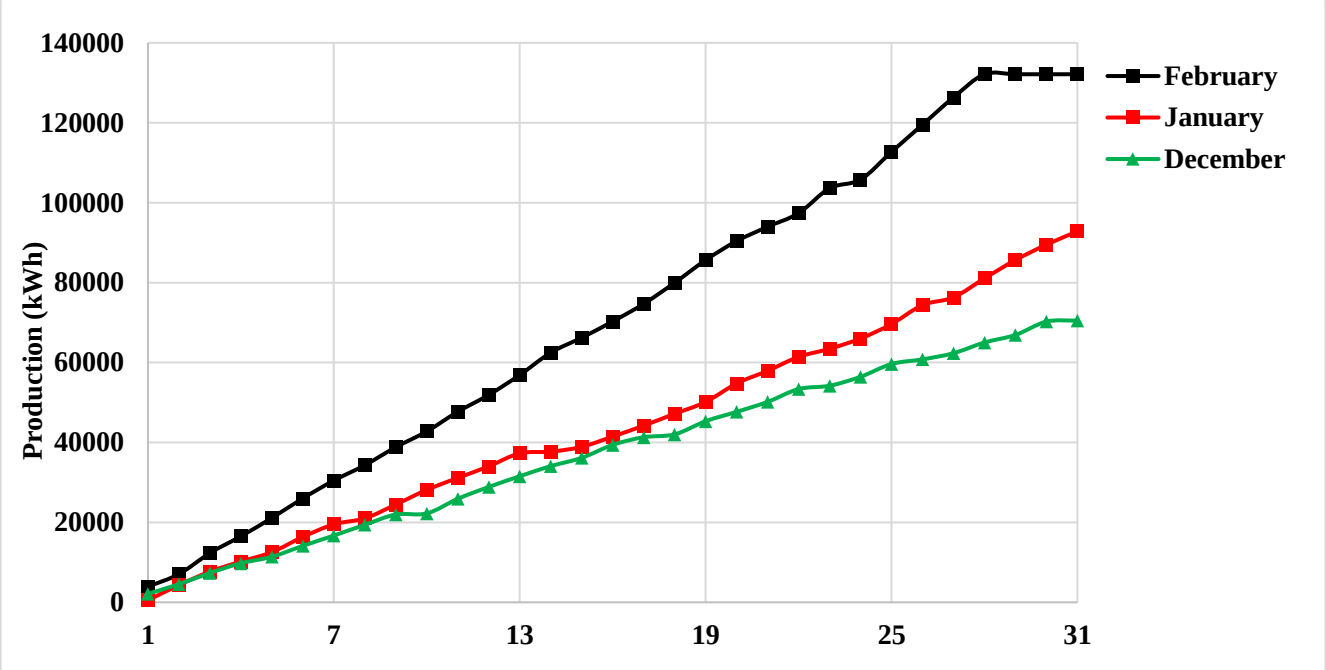


Figure 9. Cumulative Daily Production Data for December 2021, January, and February 2022

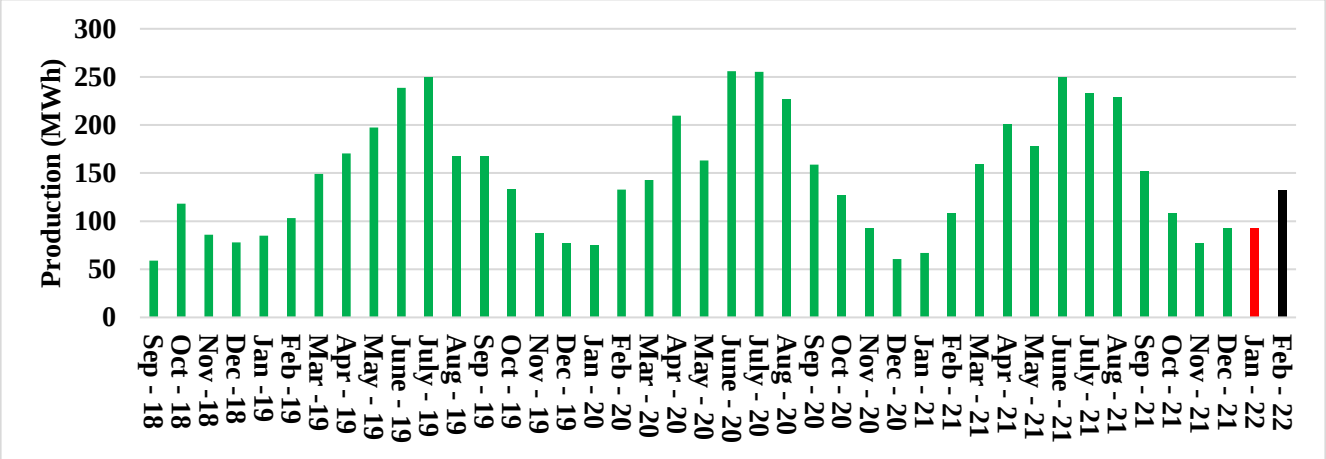


Figure 10. Monthly Production Data for the System since Installation in September 2018

Gothenburg

Gothenburg is located in Dawson County, Nebraska, with an estimated population of 3,574 residents at the 2010 census. Gothenburg is a municipally owned distribution system with four substations accumulating to 13,750 KVA [14]. Power is purchased from a wholesale power supply agreement with the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). Gothenburg also encourages their residents to increase their energy efficiency by using the Home Energy Calculator to make comparisons to similar homes.

Data Analysis

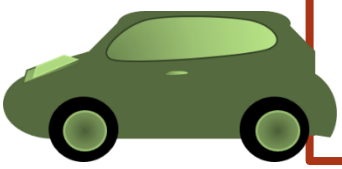
The installed system (Phase-I and Phase-II) in Gothenburg is a 1MW single axis tracking photovoltaic solar system. Phase-I became operational toward the end of January 2018 and Phase-II installation became operational in mid of June 2019. Table 6 provides data analysis for the month of February 2022 and since installation in January 2018. Figures 11(a), 11(b), 12(a), 12(b), 13(a), and 13(b) provide detailed information about the daily and monthly generation. The energy savings is calculated based on the cost of electricity if it was provided through the local electricity provider. For Gothenburg, electricity costs $0.0801/kWh.

Table 6. Monthly and Total Savings

		February 2022		All Time
		Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-I + Phase-II
Energy Output (MWh)		59.27	66.77	5,596.54
Energy Savings		$4,748	$5,348	$471,270
Emissions Reductions	Emission Type	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(tons)
	CO_2	34,668	39,051.43	3,612.84
	CO	31.10	35.03	2.67
	CH_4	3.53	3.97	0.26
	N_2O	0.52	0.589	0.048
	SO_2	76.05	85.67	6.91
	NO_x	52.92	59.62	10.69
	VOC	0.52	0.589	0.055

Equivalencies:

If the generated power is used as a fuel for electric cars, the cars will drive the following miles



February: Phase-I: 238,874.22 miles
Phase-II: 269,079.07 miles
All time: 19,043,346.04 miles

Average monthly electricity consumption for a U.S. residential customer is 877 kWh per month [5], [6]**, and 1,004 kWh per month for residential customers in Nebraska** [6]**. Generated electricity can deliver power to the following number of houses**

February: Phase-I: 59 Houses
Phase-II: 66 Houses

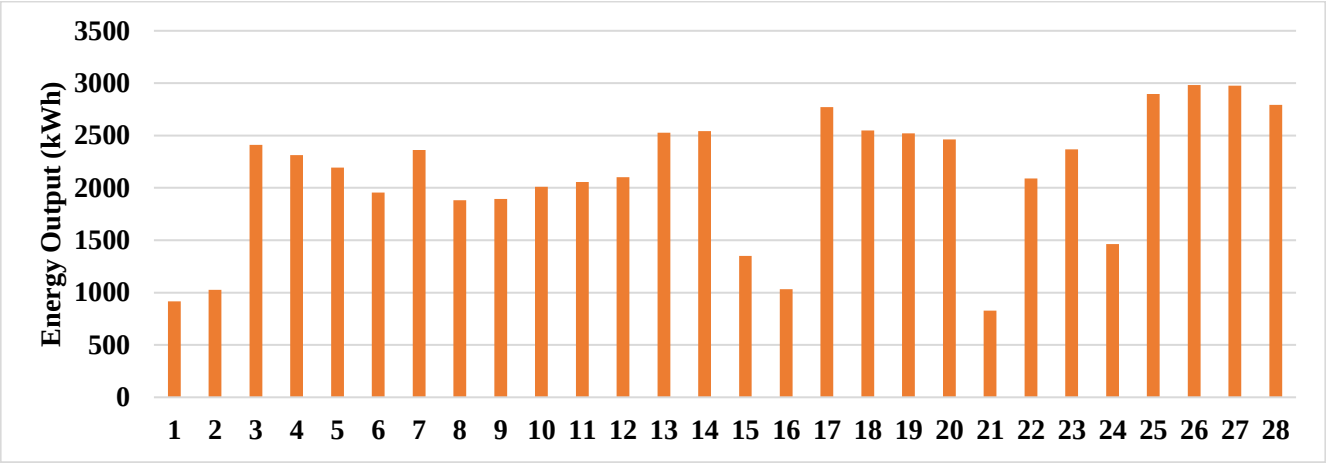


Figure 11.a. Daily Power Output for the Month of February 2022. (Phase-I)

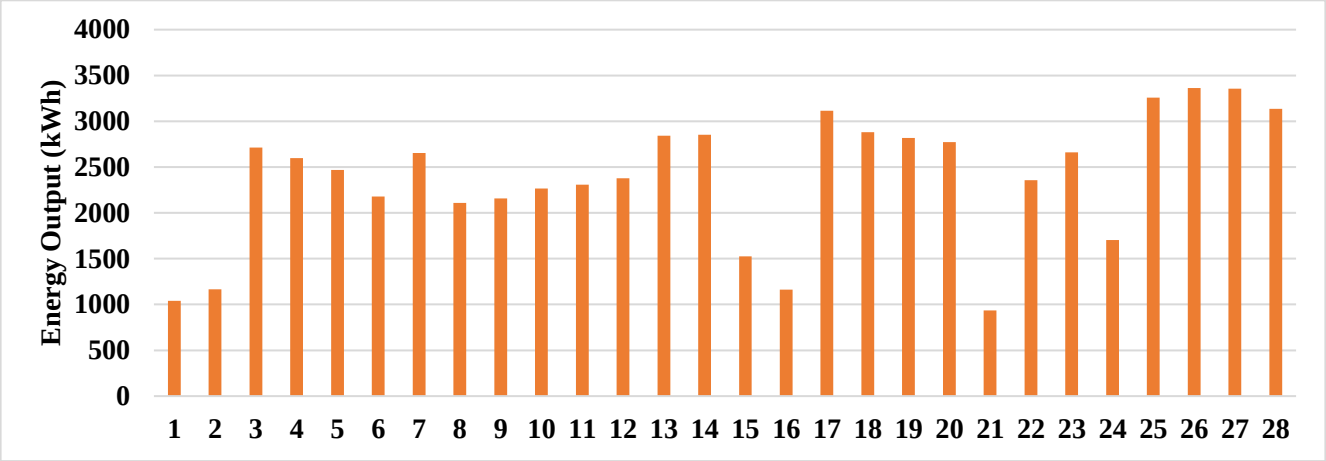


Figure 11.b. Daily Power Output for the Month of February 2022. (Phase-II)

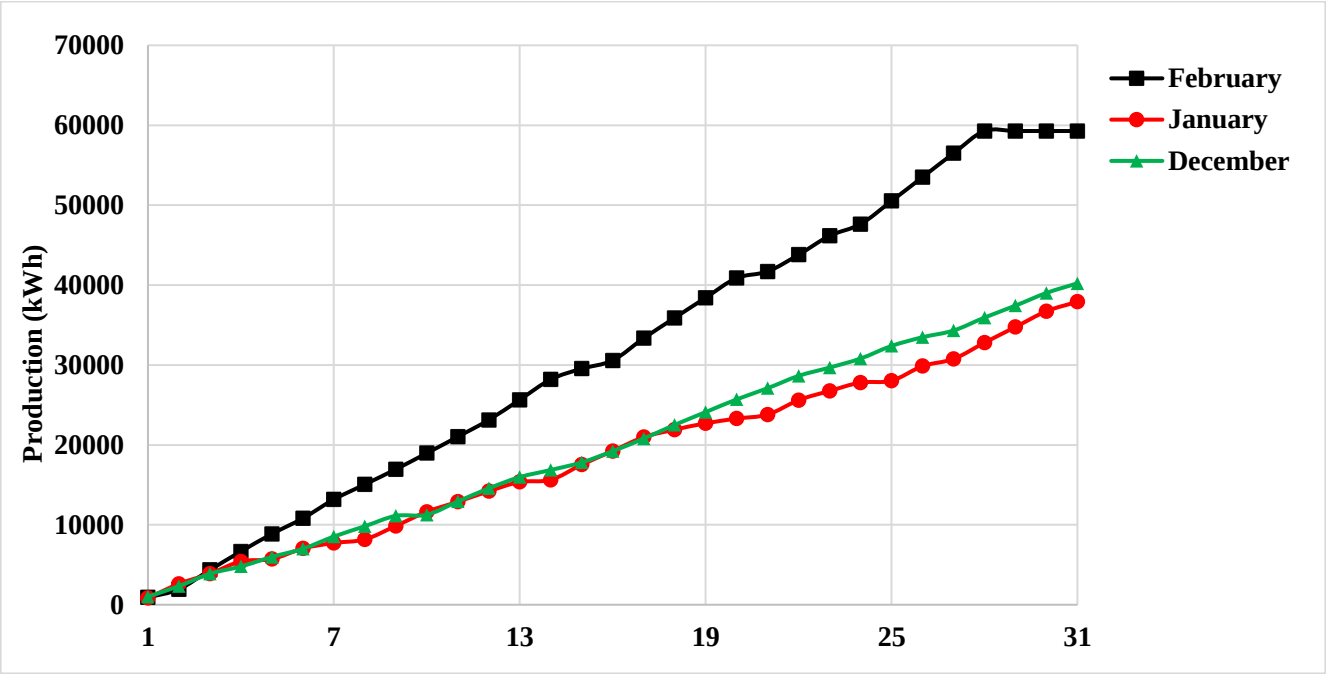


Figure 12.a. Cumulative Daily Production Data for December 2021, January, and February 2022. (Phase-I)

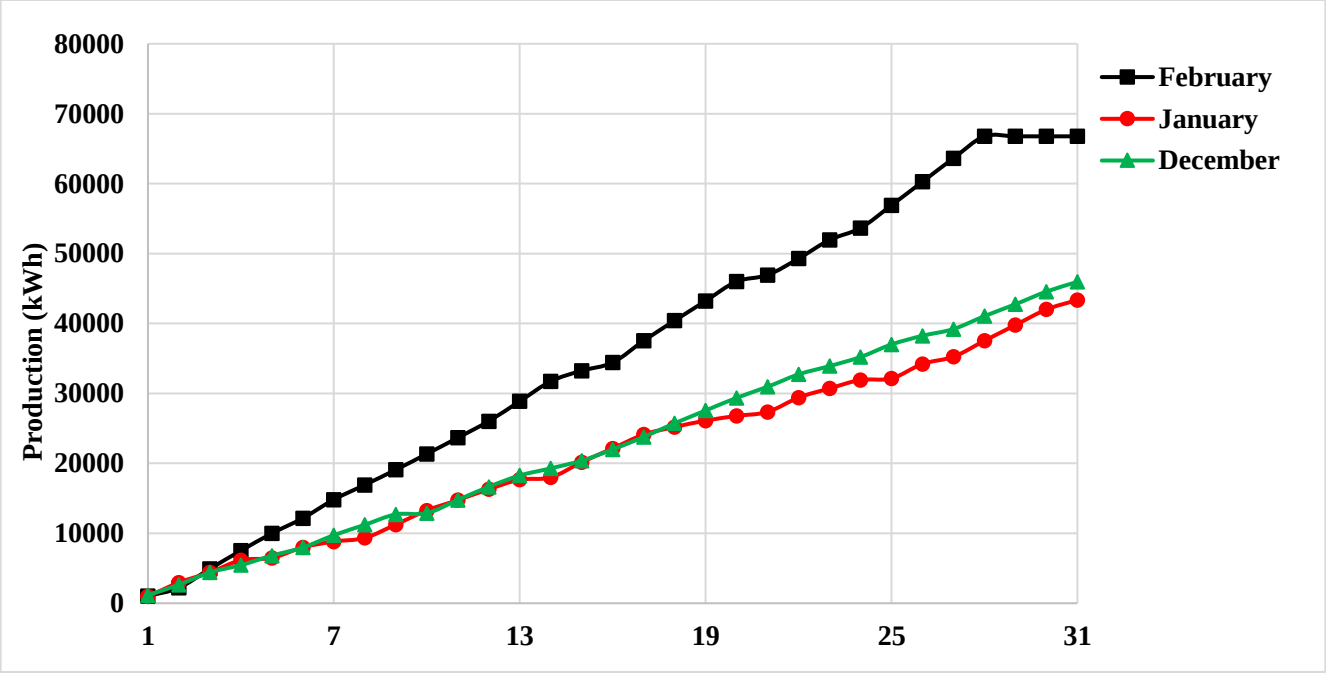


Figure 12.b. Cumulative Daily Production Data for December 2021, January, and February 2022. (Phase-II)

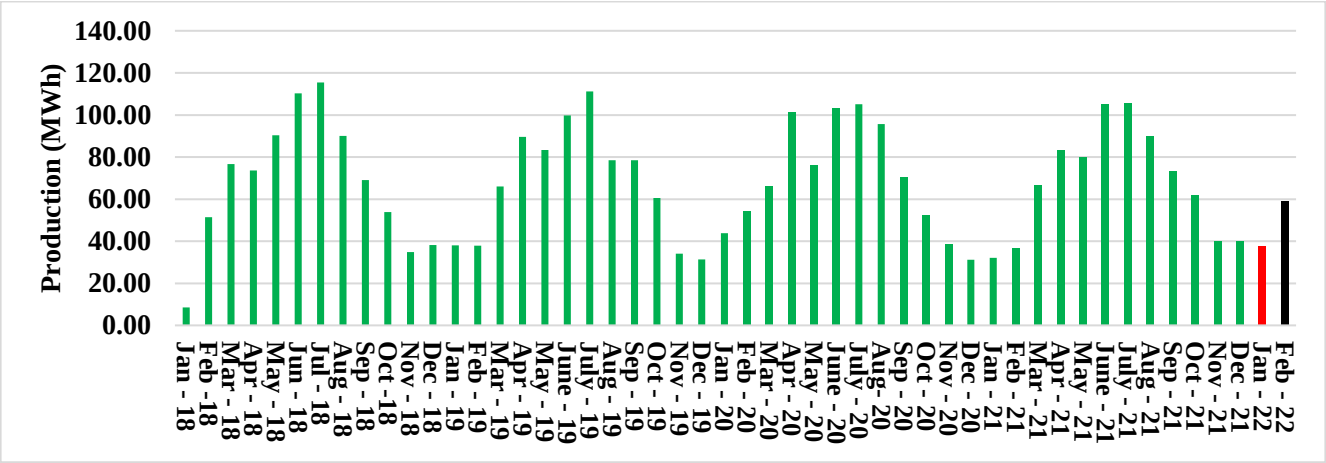


Figure 13.a. Monthly Production Data for the System since Installation in February 2018. (Phase-I)

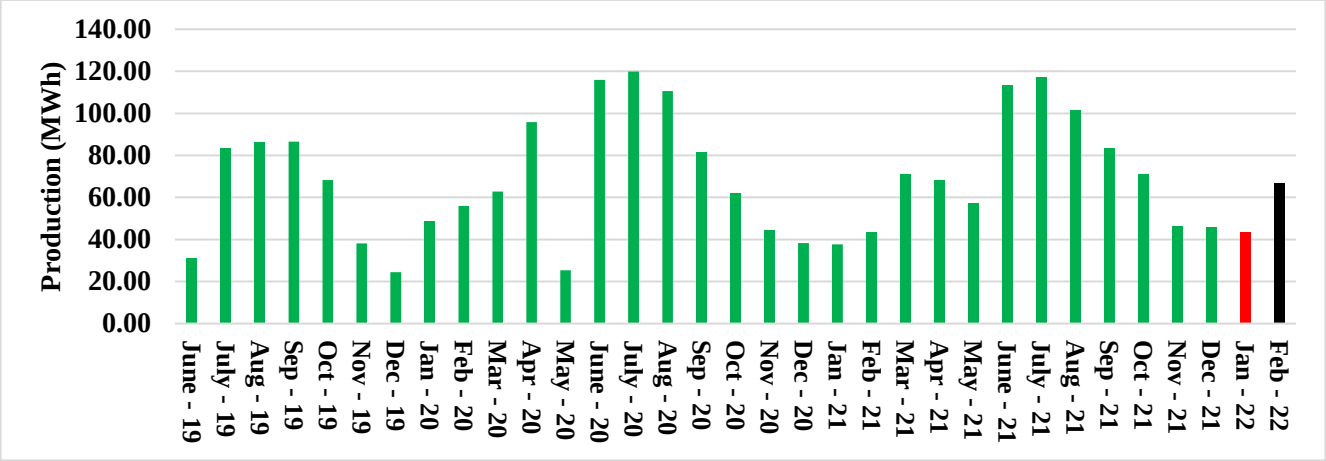


Figure 13.b. Monthly Production Data for the System since Installation in June 2019. (Phase-II)

APPENDIX

A. Emission and Economy Analysis Calculation

$$\text{Total Energy Saving per month, ES} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times C, \quad (1)$$

$i = 1{:}\,m, m \textit{ equals to the length of month}$

where E_i is energy in a given day (kWh) and C is the energy price $\left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}}\right)$.

$$\text{Total number of houses that can be powered} = \frac{ES}{HC} \quad (2)$$

where ES is the total saved energy in a month and HC is the average residential monthly electricity consumption constant $(957 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{month}})$

$$\text{Electric Vehicle (EV) total equivalent miles} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times V \quad (3)$$

where V is the EV equivalent miles per kWh that is 4.03 $\left(\frac{mi}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } CO_2 \text{ Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \alpha \quad (4)$$

where α is the equivalent amount of CO_2 per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } CO \text{ Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \beta \quad (5)$$

where β is the equivalent amount of CO per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } CH_4 \text{ Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \gamma \quad (6)$$

where γ is the equivalent amount of CH_4 per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } N_2O \text{ Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \eta \quad (7)$$

where η is the equivalent amount of N_2O per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$Total\ SO_2\ Emission\ = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \lambda \quad (8)$$

where λ is the equivalent amount of SO_2 per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } NO_x \text{ Emission } = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \rho \quad (9)$$

where ρ is the equivalent amount of NO_x per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

$$\text{Total } VOC \text{ Emission } = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i \times \phi \quad (10)$$

where ϕ is the equivalent amount of VOC per kWh $\left(\frac{lbs.}{kWh}\right)$.

B. Greenhouse Gas Definitions

A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by infrared radiation produced by solar warming of the earth's surface. The following information provides a definition of each type of GHG emission and detailed analysis of how these GHG emissions are calculated along with supporting references.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2 Equiv.)

The CO_2 equivalent gives a total emissions factor for the three most dominant greenhouse gasses, CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. Each of the three gasses is multiplied by its global warming potential (GWP) shown below which accounts for the overall effect of each gas on global warming [15]. For example, CH_4 has a GWP of 25 which means that one gram of CH_4 has the same effect on global warming as 25 grams of CO_2 over a period of a hundred years. Certain gasses are more harmful in the short term or in the long term, so the 100-year value is usually used as a good average. The equation below shows the formula for calculating CO_2 equivalent emissions.

Table B.1. Global warming potential (GWP) values relative to CO_2 [16]

Emission	100-year GWP value
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH_4)	25
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	298

$$CO_2 \text{ Equivalent} = 1*CO_2 \text{ emissions} + 28*CH_4 \text{ emissions} + 265*N_2O \text{ emissions}$$

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

Carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas and makes up 81% of all GHG emissions [17]. The majority of CO_2 emissions come directly from electricity generation, transportation, and industry; a smaller fraction comes indirectly from deforestation, increased agriculture, and other activities that reduce the amount of natural land.

Methane (CH_4)

Methane is the second most common greenhouse gas at 10% of all emissions [17], and is also the main component of natural gas. When released into the atmosphere, it reacts to form CH_3 and water vapor, which is the most potent of greenhouse gasses. Methane is far worse in the short term with a 20-year GWP of 84. The long term GWP of methane is 28.

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

Nitrous oxide is the third most common greenhouse gas at 6% of all GHG emissions [17]. N_2O reacts with the air to produce nitric oxide (NO), which then reacts with the ozone layer. N_2O is extremely potent and has a GWP factor 265 times that of CO_2.

C. Other Harmful Gases Emitted as a By-product of Electricity Generation

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide is a very weak direct greenhouse gas but has important indirect effects on global warming. CO reacts with hydroxyl (OH) radicals in the atmosphere, reducing their abundance.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

Exposure to sulfur dioxide can have significant impacts to the human respiratory system. Short term exposure to SO_2 can make breathing difficult and the effect is worse for children, the elderly, and those with asthma. SO_2 also contributes to formation of acid rain.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Nitrogen oxides can also cause breathing problems for healthy people and especially for those with asthma. The EPA measured that NO_x concentrations inside vehicles can be 2-3 times higher than at locations away from roadways. Nitrogen oxides also react in the air to produce smog and acid rain.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Volatile organic compounds cause many problems as indoor and outdoor air pollutants. Outdoor VOC emissions can create photochemical smog. VOCs are any compound of carbon, not including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, and ammonium carbonate.

D. Emission Calculations – Nebraska Public Power District

NPPD's revenue is mainly derived from wholesale power supply agreements with 46 municipalities and 24 rural public power districts and rural cooperatives who rely totally or partially on NPPD's electrical system. NPPD also serves about The NPPD electrical grid system delivers power to about 600,000 Nebraskans [18]. NPPD owns or has operating control of 24 generating facilities, and their current fuel sources include coal, nuclear, natural gas and oil, hydropower, wind and solar. They have two low-sulfur coal stations including Gerald Gentleman Station and Sheldon Station. Their natural gas facilities include the Beatrice Power Station and Canaday Station. There are three oil peaking units located in Hallam, Hebron, and McCook. Wind is supplied from eight facilities located in Nebraska. NPPD operates three hydroelectric generators located in North Platte, Kearney, and Spencer [19].

The resource mix is estimated, and emissions are calculated from eGRID 2020 power plant data tool [20]. Tables D1 and D2 provide a summary of GHG emissions for each vehicle type based on the primary energy source used for driving one mile and for driving 11,556 miles annually [21].

TABLE D.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors (grams per mile) for NPPD utility company

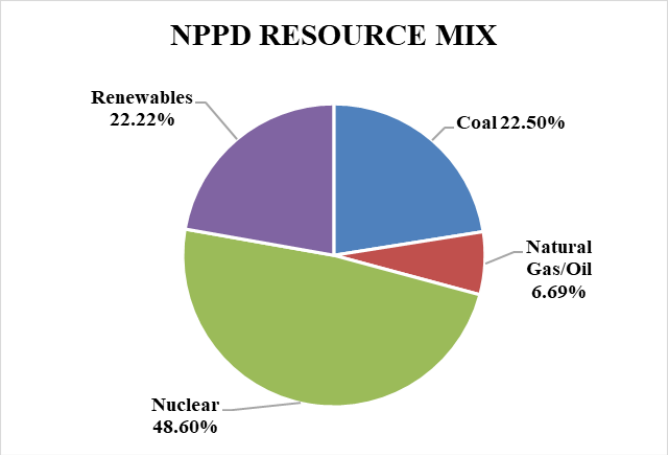
	BEV
Emissions (grams per mile)	**NPPD (22% Renewable)**
CO_2 Equiv.	78.266
CO_2	77.730
CO	0.070
CH_4 (Methane)	0.008
N_2O	0.001
NOx	0.119
SO_2	0.171
VOC	0.001

TABLE D.2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions in lbs. for one year using an average driving distance of 11,556 miles. (1 lb. = 453.592 g).

	CV	**E85**	**DV**	**CNG**	**BEV**
Emissions per year (lbs.)					**NPPD (22% Renewable)**
CO_2 Equiv.	9036.309	8820.522	9282.668	7265.428	1,987.949
CO_2	9020.259	8749.697	9109.682	7135.497	1,974.353
CO	72.891	68.787	69.709	68.787	1.772
CH_4 (Methane)	0.171	0.255	0.754	2.611	0.199
N_2O	0.041	0.217	0.517	0.217	0.029
NOx	3.057	3.057	5.921	3.057	3.011
SO_2	0.107	0.015	0.051	0.031	4.334
VOC	4.290	5.605	1.839	4.331	0.027

Detailed Calculations

The resource mix has been estimated from the published resource mix percentages given in NPPD's website [22]. This also contains the plant information where NPPD either owns or have a power purchase agreement with their capacity (MW). Natural gas and oil are reported together, and emissions are calculated likewise. The emission information is calculated as per the eGRID 2020 power plant data tool [23]. The tables below show the emission calculations.



Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of CO_2 Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of CO_2 Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	979.10	=	220.2503
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	673.32	=	45.0437
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.00	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.00	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**265.294**
				grams/mile	**77.730**

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of CO Emission per kWh[24]		Contribution to Total Grams of CO Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	1.0006	=	0.2251
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	0.1953	=	0.0131
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.238**
				grams/mile	**0.070**

Methane (CH_4) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of CH_4 Emission per kWh[23]		Contribution to Total Grams of CH_4 Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	0.1130	=	0.0254
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	0.0193	=	0.0013
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.027**
				grams/mile	**0.008**

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of N_2O Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of N_2O Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	0.0163	=	0.0037
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	0.0032	=	0.0002
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.004**
				grams/mile	**0.001**

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of SO_2 Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of SO_2 Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	2.3110	=	0.5199
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	0.9331	=	0.0624
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.582**
				grams/mile	**0.171**

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of NOx Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of NOx Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	1.0076	=	0.2267
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	2.6600	=	0.1779
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.405**
				grams/mile	**0.119**

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [22]		Grams of VOC Emission per kWh[24]		Contribution to Total Grams of VOC Emitted per kWh
Coal	22.50%	x	0.0114	=	0.0026
Natural Gas/Oil	6.69%	x	0.0169	=	0.0011
Nuclear	48.60%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
Renewables	22.22%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.004**
				grams/mile	**0.001**

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2) Emissions

Contributing Gas	grams/mile		GWP		Contribution to Total CO_2e Emission
CO2	77.73	x	1	=	77.7304
CH4	0.008	x	25	=	0.1957
N2O	0.0011	x	298	=	0.3396
			Total	**grams/mile**	**78.266**

E. Emission Calculations – Fremont Utilities

The Fremont electric service area covers 60 square miles including the city of Fremont and the surrounding area. The electric division provides power to over 14,210 homes and businesses. The Lon D. Wright Power Plant at First and Luther Road is the utility's power production facility, and it is staffed by three shifts 24-hours a day to provide our customers economical, safe, and reliable electric service.

The coal fired plant located on the east side of Fremont has three units producing 16.5, 22, and 91.5 megawatts, respectively. Each year, the plant uses approximately 370,000 ton of coal to produce about 620,128 megawatt hours of electricity [25].

The resource mix is estimated, and emissions are calculated from eGRID 2020 power plant data tool [1]. Tables E1 and E2 provide a summary of GHG emissions for each vehicle type based on the primary energy source used for driving one mile and for driving 11,556 miles annually [21].

TABLE E.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors (grams per mile) for Fremont utility company

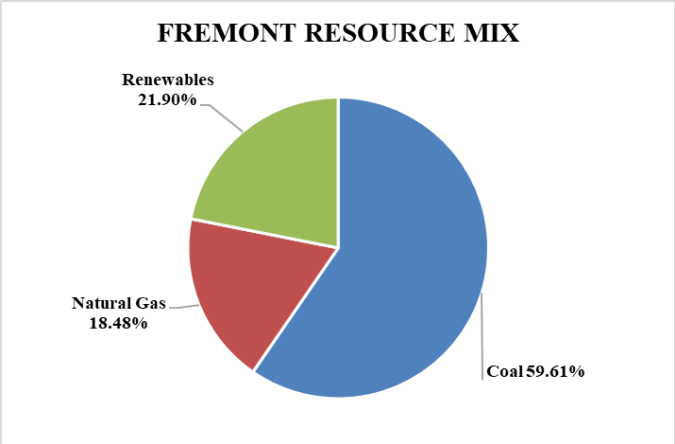
	BEV
Emissions (grams per mile)	**Fremont (22% Renewable)**
CO_2 Equiv.	118.401
CO_2	117.040
CO	0.185
CH_4 (Methane)	0.020
N_2O	0.003
NOx	0.120
SO_2	0.202
VOC	0.003

TABLE E.2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions in lbs. for one year using an average driving distance of 11,556 miles (1 lb. = 453.592 g).

	CV	**E85**	**DV**	**CNG**	**BEV**
Emissions per year (lbs.)					**Fremont 2018 (20% Renewable)**
CO_2 Equiv.	9036.309	8820.522	9282.668	7265.428	3,007.394
CO_2	9020.259	8749.697	9109.682	7135.497	2,972.809
CO	72.891	68.787	69.709	68.787	4.708
CH_4 (Methane)	0.171	0.255	0.754	2.611	0.504
N_2O	0.041	0.217	0.517	0.217	0.074
NOx	3.057	3.057	5.921	3.057	3.048
SO_2	0.107	0.015	0.051	0.031	5.135
VOC	4.290	5.605	1.839	4.331	0.074

Detailed Calculations

The resource mix has been estimated from Fremont's Integrated Resource plan (IRP) published in 2018 [26]. The IRP is generated for 2018-2022. To determine the resource mix, plant capacity (MW) of individual generating facilities is used, as published in the IRP. Since Derril G. Marshall Generating station is part of Lon D. Wright Power plant, assumption has been made that both of them have the same emission data. The emissions from the generating facilities are then calculated as per the eGRID 2020 power plant data tool [23]. The tables below show the emission calculations.



Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of CO_2 Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of CO_2 Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	511.49	=	304.9106
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	511.49	=	94.5459
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.00	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**399.457**
				grams/mile	**117.040**

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of CO Emission per kWh [24]		Contribution to Total Grams of CO Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	1.0006	=	0.5965
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.1953	=	0.0361
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.633**
				grams/mile	**0.185**

Methane (CH_4) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of CH_4 Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of CH_4 Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	0.0866	=	0.0516
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.0866	=	0.0160
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.068**
				grams/mile	**0.020**

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of N_2O Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of N_2O Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	0.0127	=	0.0076
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.0127	=	0.0023
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.010**
				grams/mile	**0.003**

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of SO_2 Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of SO_2 Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	0.8836	=	0.5267
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.8836	=	0.1633
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.690**
				grams/mile	**0.202**

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of NOx Emission per kWh [23]		Contribution to Total Grams of NOx Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	0.5244	=	0.3126
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.5244	=	0.0969
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.409**
				grams/mile	**0.120**

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions

Energy Source	Percentage of Total Energy Production [26]		Grams of VOC Emission per kWh [24]		Contribution to Total Grams of VOC Emitted per kWh
Coal	59.61%	x	0.0114	=	0.0068
Natural Gas	18.48%	x	0.0169	=	0.0031
Renewables	21.90%	x	0.0000	=	0.0000
			Total	**grams/kWh**	**0.010**
				grams/mile	**0.003**

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2) Emissions

Contributing Gas	grams/mile		GWP		Contribution to Total CO_2e Emission
CO_2	117.04	x	1	=	117.0397
CH_4	0.020	x	25	=	0.4956
N_2O	0.0029	x	298	=	0.8660
			Total	**grams/mile**	**118.401**

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