

Current Trends: Natural Gas Infrastructure

Staff Workshop

2011 Integrated Energy Policy Report

California Energy Commission

Hearing Room A

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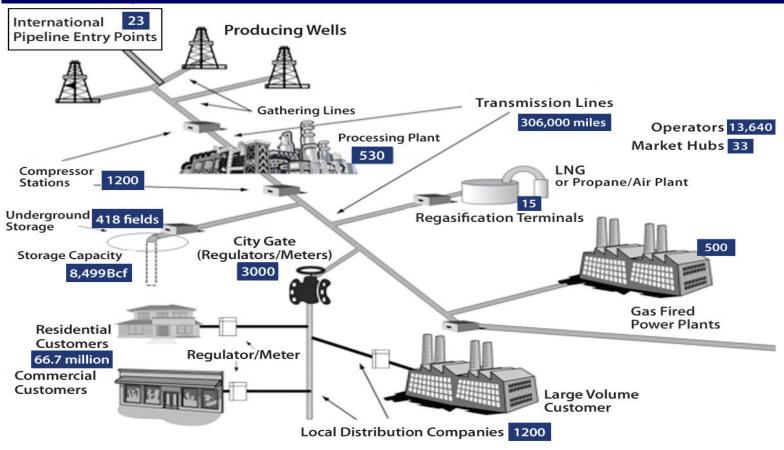


4 Topics

- 1. Interstate Pipeline Status
- 2. LNG
- 3. Storage
- 4. Infrastructure Disruptions



U.S. Fully Interconnected Natural Gas Infrastructure



Source: The Future of Natural Gas, MIT, p. Modified by MIT from CHK.

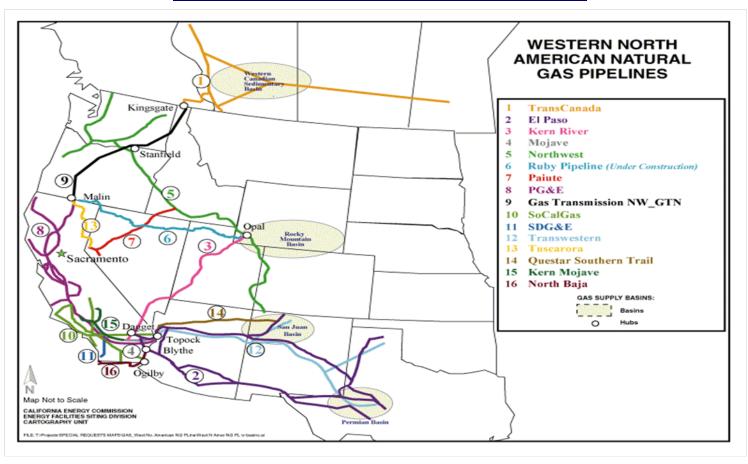


California Interstate Pipelines

- Interstate Pipelines Serving California
 - Six major pipelines with aggregate delivery capacity of 9.3 Bcf/d
 - Take-away capacity into CA = 8.2 Bcf/d
- Two Capacity Additions: Ruby and Apex
 - Ruby will deliver 1.5 Bcf/d Rockies gas to Malin beginning July 2011 (not met with matching downstream capacity)
 - Kern River added 266 MMcf/d November 2010 to serve Apex power station at Las Vegas

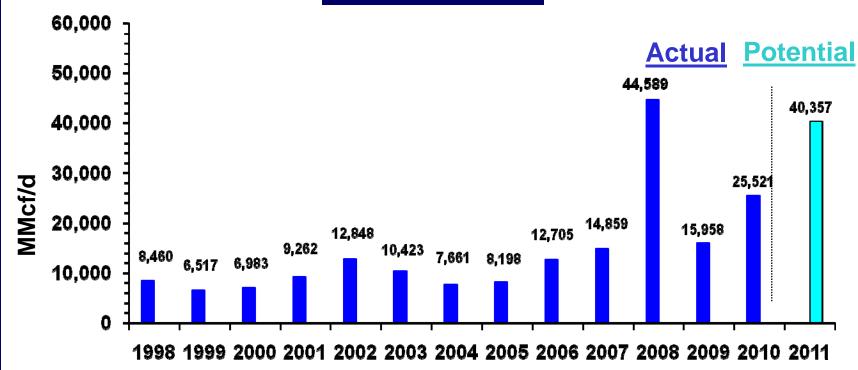


Western Pipelines



Source: California Energy Commission

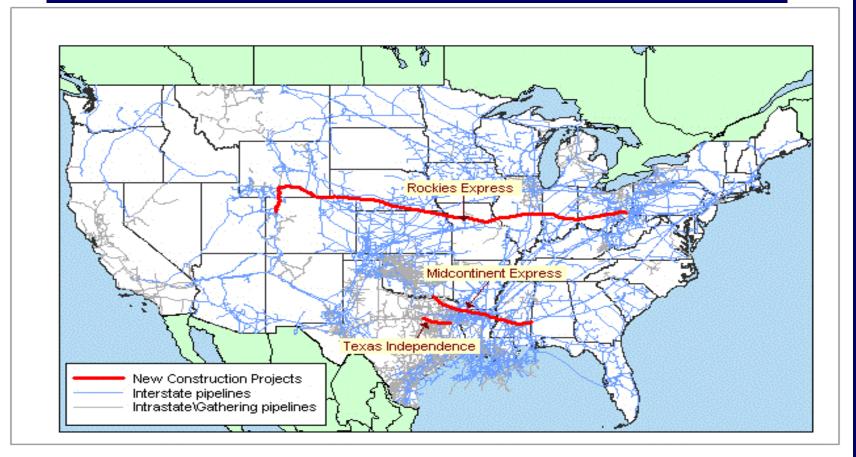
U.S. Natural Gas Pipeline Capacity Additions



Source: Energy Information Administration, GasTran Natural Gas Transportation Information System, Natural Gas Pipeline Projects Database.



Pipeline Expansions Across the U.S.



Source: EIA Natural Gas Year in Review 2009



<u>Liquefied Natural Gas: World Trends</u>

- LNG priced based on fuels in market it competes with
 - Biggest exporters: Qatar, Indonesia, Malaysia
 - Biggest importers: Japan, South Korea, Spain
 - World liquefaction capacity = 13.3 Tcf/yr (CEDIGAZ)
 - World regasification capacity = 30.3 Tcf/yr (CEDIGAZ)
 - U.S. regasification capacity = 6.3 Tcf/yr (FERC)



LNG Landed Prices

(\$US/MMBtu) March 2011



Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

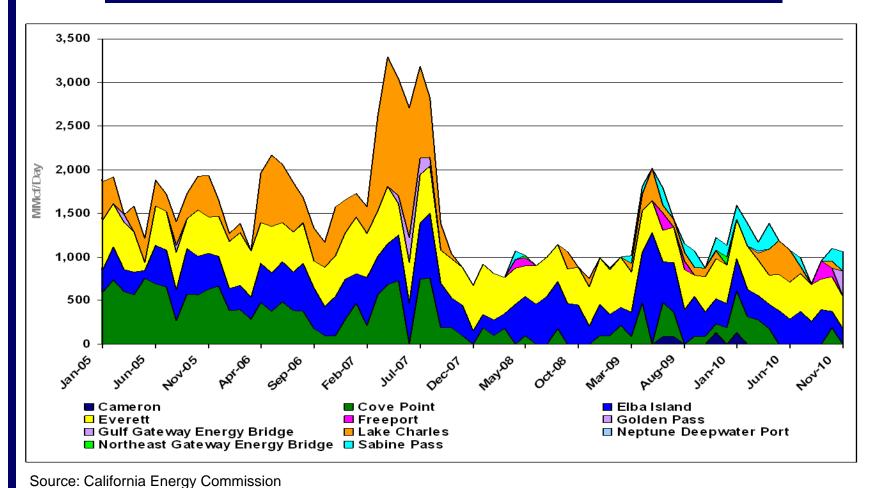


U.S. LNG Trends

- Little coming to U.S.
 - LNG from other world markets cannot compete with low price of U.S. domestic natural gas
- Kenai export terminal license extended
 - But with provision that exports must stop when Alaska Railbelt needs gas
- Talk of shale gas allowing U.S. export
 - But must still obtain DOE permit showing U.S. does not need the gas
 - Permits to Gulf Coast terminals only allow export of LNG imports



<u>U.S. LNG Imports 2005 – 2010</u>





LNG options for California



Source: California Energy Commission



California Existing and New Storage Projects

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	Maximum Working Capacity
	Bcf
Existing	
Subtotal	180.6
Proposed	
Wild Goose	21
Sacramento	8
Central Valley	5.5
Subtotal	34.5
No Calif Total	215.1

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	Maximum Working Capacity
	Bcf
Existing	
SoCalGas	133.1
Proposed	
SoCalGas	7
Tricor Ten	
Section	22.4
Subtotal	29.4
So Calif Total	162.5

GRAND TOTAL EXISTING AND PROPOSED NO. AND SO. CALIFORNIA:



Natural Gas Infrastructure <u>Disruption</u>

- Extreme cold in Southwest Feb 2 4
 - 6 coal-fired generating units in ERCOT out overnight, inducing rolling electricity outages that affected gas processing and pipeline compressors
 - Ice plugs in gas gathering lines/some well freezes
- Gas demand surged in Texas, N.M. and AZ at same time less gas getting to system
- 100,000 gas customers curtailed in north Texas, N.M., AZ and 88 in SDG&E



Natural Gas Infrastructure Disruption (cont.)

- SDG&E bought 1400 MW of electricity to replace gas-fired generation
- Daily natural gas spot prices increased 40 to 75% in the Southwest
- Better recognize use of electricity to fire gas pipeline compressors and processing stations
- U.S. Senate Energy Committee held hearings February 21; NERC and FERC both reviewing



Summary

- Large Investments in U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure
- Imports of LNG to the U.S. is low, option to export LNG being explored
- Storage is plentiful and proposed projects will help to dampen natural gas price spikes
- Recent events have increased awareness of the vulnerability of California gas supplies and markets to infrastructure disruptions



Questions or Comments?

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