

Advanced Coal Technology Workgroup Meeting

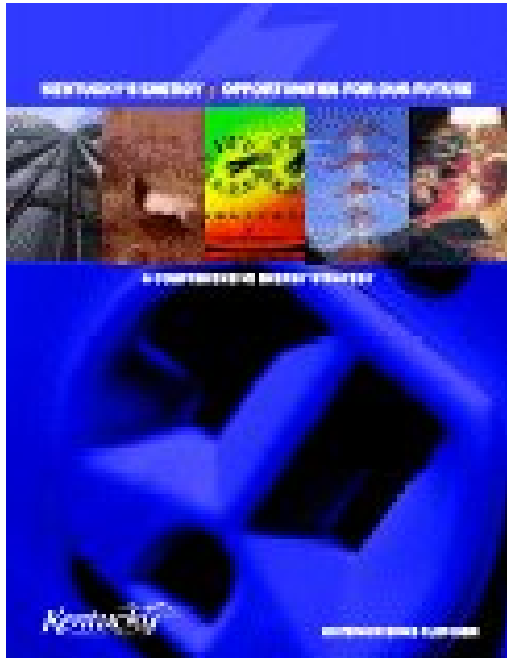
Public Utility Commission's Perspective on Advanced Coal Technology
January 9, 2007

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GOEP Mission

- Implement the 54 Recommendations in the *Governor's Comprehensive Energy Strategy*



Guiding Principles

- Maintain Kentucky's low cost energy
- Responsibly develop Kentucky's energy resources
- Preserve Kentucky's commitment to environmental quality

Kentucky's Electricity Regulatory Environment

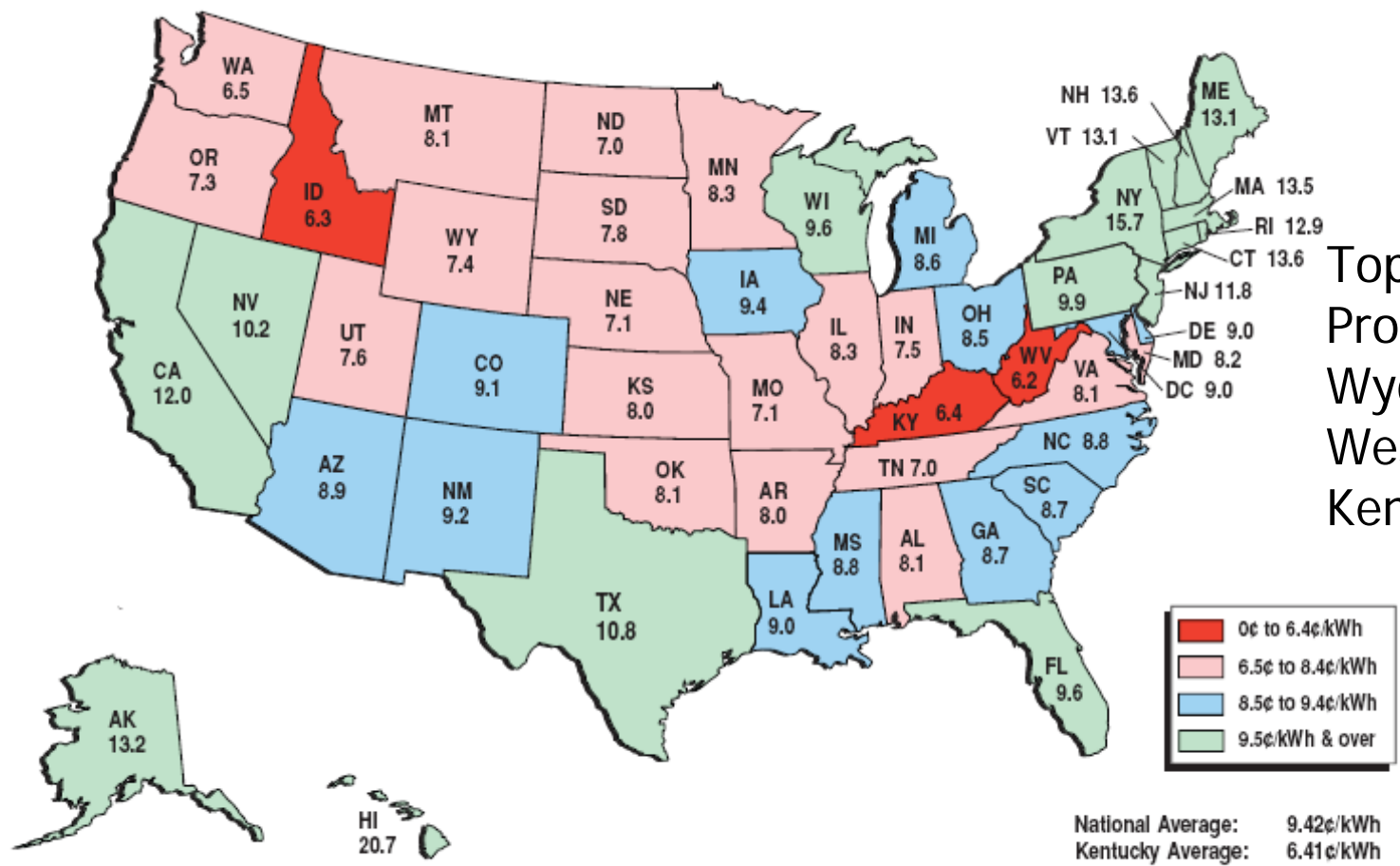
- Traditional, fully regulated state
- Certified territories—each electric utility regulated by the PSC has the exclusive right to serve those customers within its certified territory.
- Rate recovery, including reasonable return on capital investment
- Principle of “fair, just, and reasonable.”



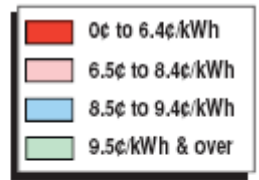
Kentucky's Electric Utilities

- Investor Owned Electric Utilities—Four, each own their own generating resources
- Kentucky's Electric Cooperatives:
 - Two generation and transmission coops
 - 24 distribution cooperatives (five of which purchase power from TVA)
- Jurisdictional utilities serve 1.8 million customers; non-jurisdictional utilities serve 375,000

Nationwide Electricity Rates



Top 3 Coal-Producing States
 Wyoming 7.4
 West Virginia 6.2
 Kentucky 6.4



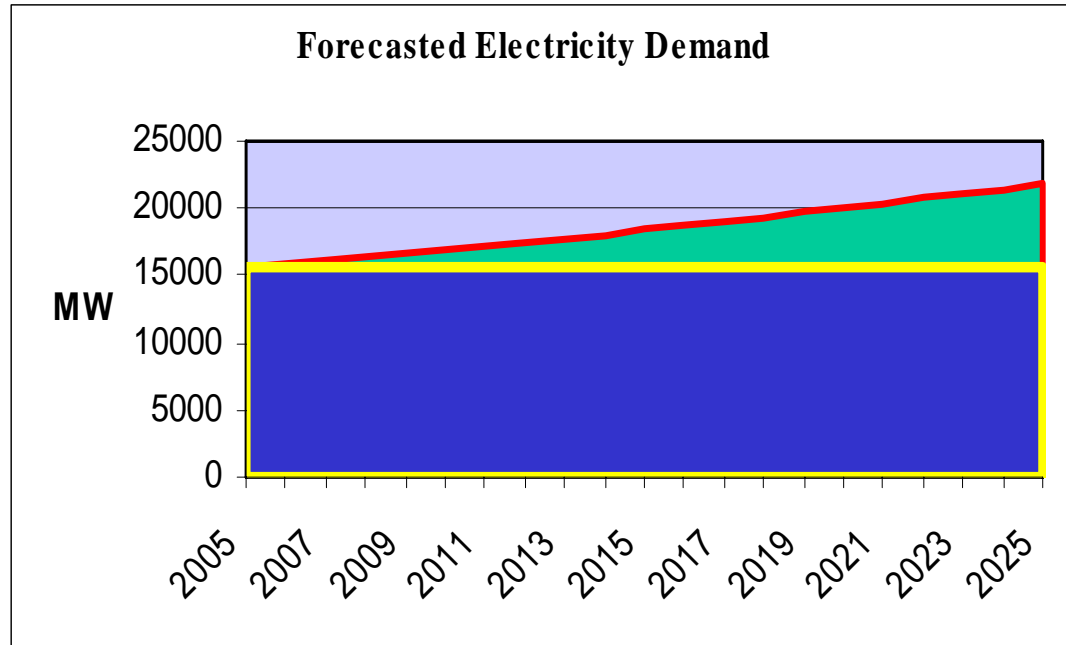
National Average: 9.42¢/kWh
 Kentucky Average: 6.41¢/kWh

* Source: Energy Information Administration, Table 5.6.B, December 2005
 Estimates for Year-to-Date Average Residential Retail Price of Electricity



Electricity Generation

- PSC projected in 2005 that Kentucky will need additional 7000 MW by 2025
 - Coal likely to be fuel (federal & PSC estimates)
 - Does not assume any plants will be retired
 - Majority of Kentucky's generation assets > 35 years old



Electricity Generation

- Regulated utilities have received certificates for SCPC and CFB
 - E.ON US plant qualified for \$125 million tax credit through EAct 05 program for clean coal generation (SCPC)
- An IPP is going through air permitting process for an IGCC (Cash Creek); an IGCC permit was granted, but plant was not built (Pioneer)
- Duke and AEP have said that they are committed to IGCC– have not petitioned for a certificate of public need and necessity for generation

Regulatory Certainty—Cost Recovery

- Existing cost recovery for regulated utilities includes:
 - Fuel Adjustment Clause
 - Surcharge allowed to meet state and federal environmental compliance requirements
- CPCN process tends to favor proven technologies having lower cost

Tension

How to encourage increased use of Kentucky resource (coal), while recognizing the importance of low electricity rates to economic development efforts in the state?

2006 Legislation

- Failed proposal to allow rate recovery through a surcharge mechanism before and during construction (similar to CWIP)
 - Opponents—large industrial users & Consumer Advocacy/Attorney General
 - Argued that rate increases would be >35% and would begin before generation assets were in place
 - Argued that rate payers were paying for unproven technology
 - Proponents—utilities, environmental community
 - Argued this incentive would dampen rate shock and would allow utility to have access to less expensive capital, thus lowering overall cost

Alternative Mechanisms

- Activities in other states:
 - Regulatory certainty/rate recovery
 - Bonding
 - Grants
 - Tax Incentives

Alternative Mechanisms

- Public/Private Partnerships (FutureGen model)
- Consortia of utilities share a facility (intra or interstate)
 - Benefits
 - Shared risk
 - Demonstration of technology
 - Drawbacks
 - Funding
 - Willingness by utilities

PolyGen Facilities

Gasification facilities with multiple outputs, including electricity

- Sale of ancillary products could reduce the cost of producing electricity, for example:
 - Liquid and gaseous fuels
 - Diesel, jet fuel, synthetic natural gas
 - Chemicals
 - Fertilizer

Benefits of PolyGen Facilities

- Higher value-added potential
- Flexible product mix
- Access to federal incentives for alternative fuels in addition to federal clean coal technology incentives
- Synergies with bio-diesel and ethanol production
- More employees (more high tech jobs available)
- Carbon capture potential and sales
 - Enhanced oil and gas recovery
- Reduced emissions—organics, particulates, mercury (Hg removal at lower cost)

Risks/Concerns

- Increased capital costs versus IGCC
 - Economies of scale compared to separate facilities
- Not your grandfather's power plant
 - Different set of skills needed to operate– part power plant, part refinery, part chemical plant
- Marketing of products and synthetic gas
 - Different business model as compared to regulated utility supplier
- Regulatory challenges
 - How would a PUC/PSC deal with these facilities?

Conclusions

- Kentucky has relatively low electricity rates
- Kentucky wants to retain low rates while increasing the use of coal
- Kentucky will need new generation soon
- In order for that generation to be coal fueled, it must be “clean”
- The cost of that generation is going to be substantial
- Adopt new technologies now? If so, who pays and how much?
- Are there alternative mechanisms to reduce or spread the risk of early adoption?

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