

The Risks, They Just Keep On Coming

(Impacts of Environmental Bills in Congress)

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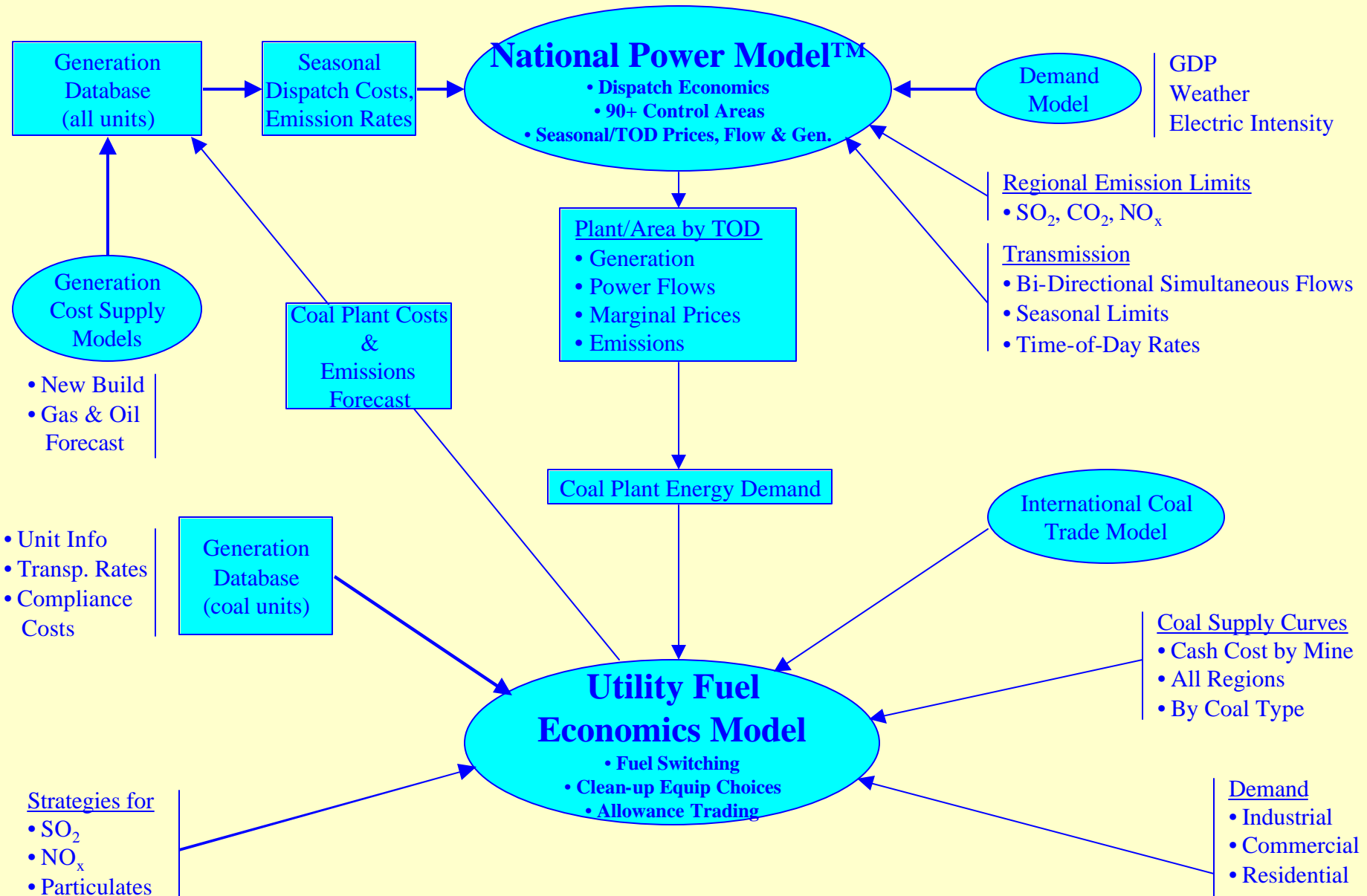
HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ALEX



Order of Presentation

1. How Our Models Work
2. Results of Modeling Current Bills In Congress
3. Discussion of the Risk Implications
4. Conclusions

Hill and Associates, Inc.
Electric Generation, Coal and Emissions Forecasting System



Three Factors Differentiate Us

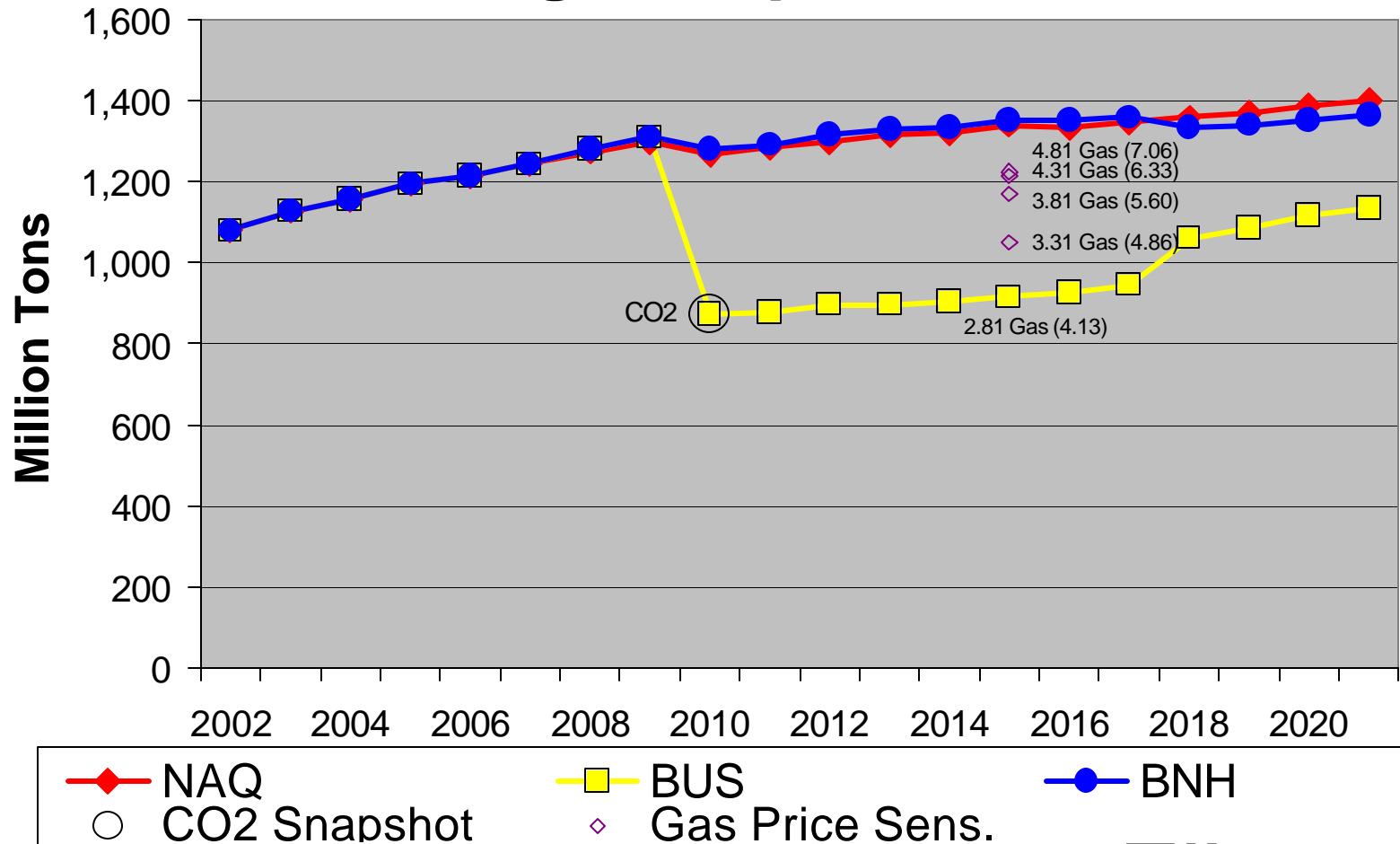
- Our Coal Mining Cost Curves By Detailed Type of Coal
- The Feedback Loop With Dispatch, Coal Choice and Equipment Decisions Co-Dependent
- Simultaneous Interplay of Pollutant Limits

Multi-Emission Limits

Emission	Actual 1999	NAAQS	Clear Skies Initiative As Introduced in Congress	Sen. Carper's "CAP 2002"
SO ₂	12.0 million tons	4.35 mm in '10	4.5 mm in '10 3.0 mm in '18	4.5 mm in '08 3.5 mm in '12 2.25 mm in '15
NO _x	7.1 million tons	OTC Stepdown '03 21-State SIP Call '05	2.1 mm in '08 (1.582 mm East/0.538 mm West) 1.7 mm in '18 (1.162 mm East/0.538 mm West)	1.7 mm in '12
Mercury	48.6 tons	None	26 tons in '10 15 tons in '18	24 tons in '08 5-16 tons in '12 (EPA set cap) 10 tons (H&A)
CO ₂	2.19 billion tons	None	None	~2.6 billion in '08 (2005 levels) ~2.3 billion in '12 (2001 levels)

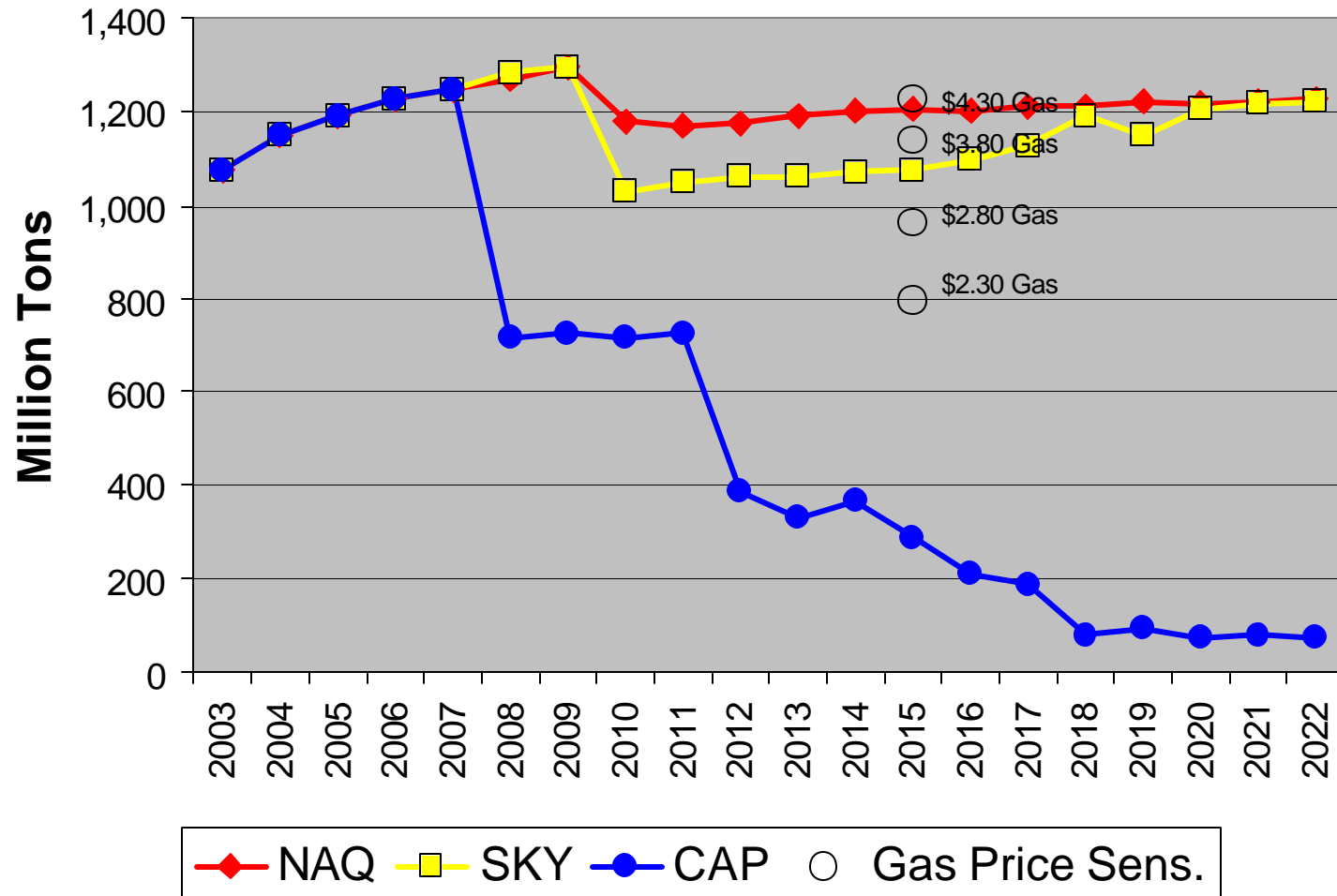
Last Year's Outlook

Total U.S. Steam Coal Including "Snapshot" Results



This Year's Study

Total U.S. Coal Production



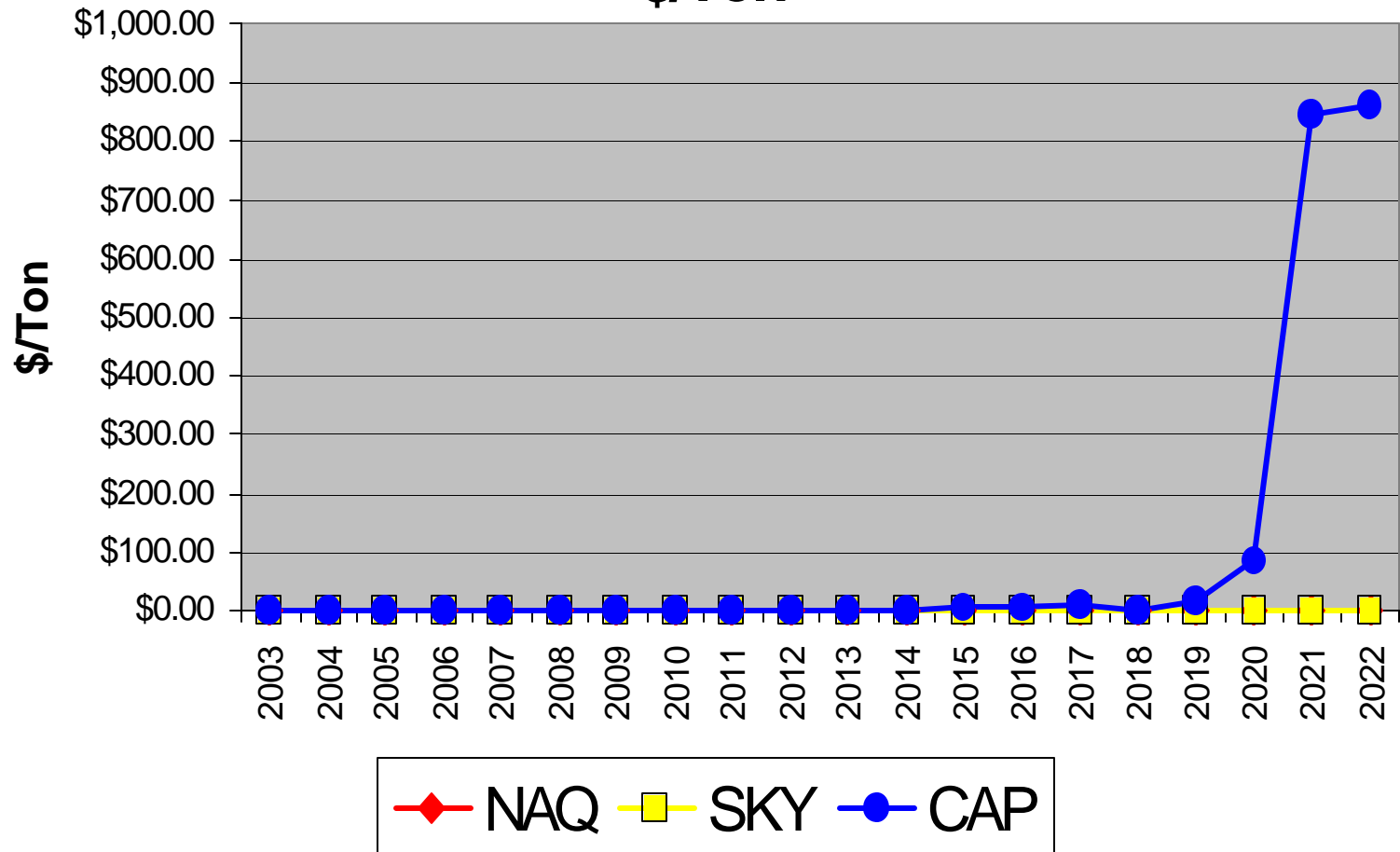
Different Types of Risk for Coal

- The Risk of the Carper Bill Being Passed
(Or Any Other Form of Fixed CO2 Limits)
- The (Mercury + Gas Price) Risk
 - More Insidious (Looks OK from One Angle)
 - Coal Tonnage Alone Doesn't Tell Whole Story
- Risks Not Reflected In Our Modeling

CO₂ Impact: It Ain't Rocket Science

- Starting Point: 3.904 Billion MWH
- If Grows 2.5%/yr for 25 Years = 7.238 Bln
- Assume 20% Is Hydro, Relicensed Nuc.s, etc
(Remaining 80% Is Fossil-Fired = 5.790 Bln)
- Even If ALL Fossil-Fired Is Natural Gas,
Result is CO₂ Emission of 2.29 Billion Tons
(vs Carper Bill Limit of 2.3 Bln – No Coal!)

CO₂ Allowance Prices \$/Ton



Current Global Mercury Emissions

- Total of Natural, Anthropogenic & Oceanic
= 5500 tons
- U.S. Anthropogenic = 158 tons (2-3%)
- U.S. Power Plants = 48.6 tons (<1%)
- Geologists' Anecdote: 1 Volcano Erupting...

Measurement of Hg Emissions

- Dispute Over Whether They Can Be (And Are Being) Measured Accurately
- SO₂ and NO_x Range 2-12 million tons/year
- Hg : 50 tons/yr (<1mm, <1k, <100)
- SO₂ and NO_x in Coal: lb./million Btu
- Hg in Coal: lb./trillion Btu
(i.e., one-millionth the level of other pollutants)

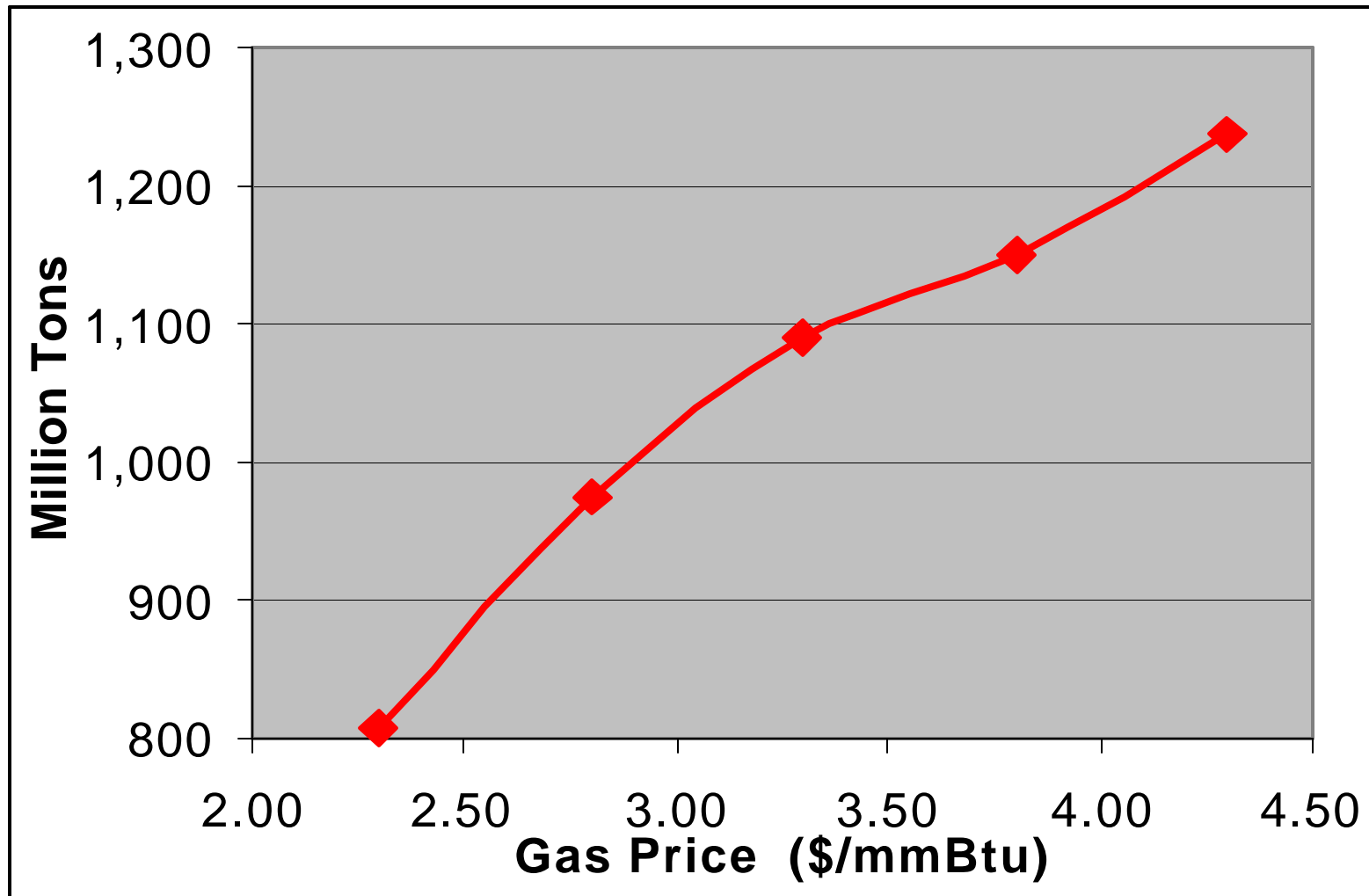
But Isn't Mercury Poisoning Especially Bad?

- State of Hawaii – Continuous Simmering Volcanic Emissions + Occasional Eruptions ... Why don't we hear about a lot of mercury deaths there ?
- EPA Administrator Browner's Official Basis:
“There is a ‘*plausible link*’ between man-caused emissions of mercury and the *possible* bioaccumulation in the food chain and the *possibility* that the level could become high enough to adversely affect the health of women of childbearing age and young children.”

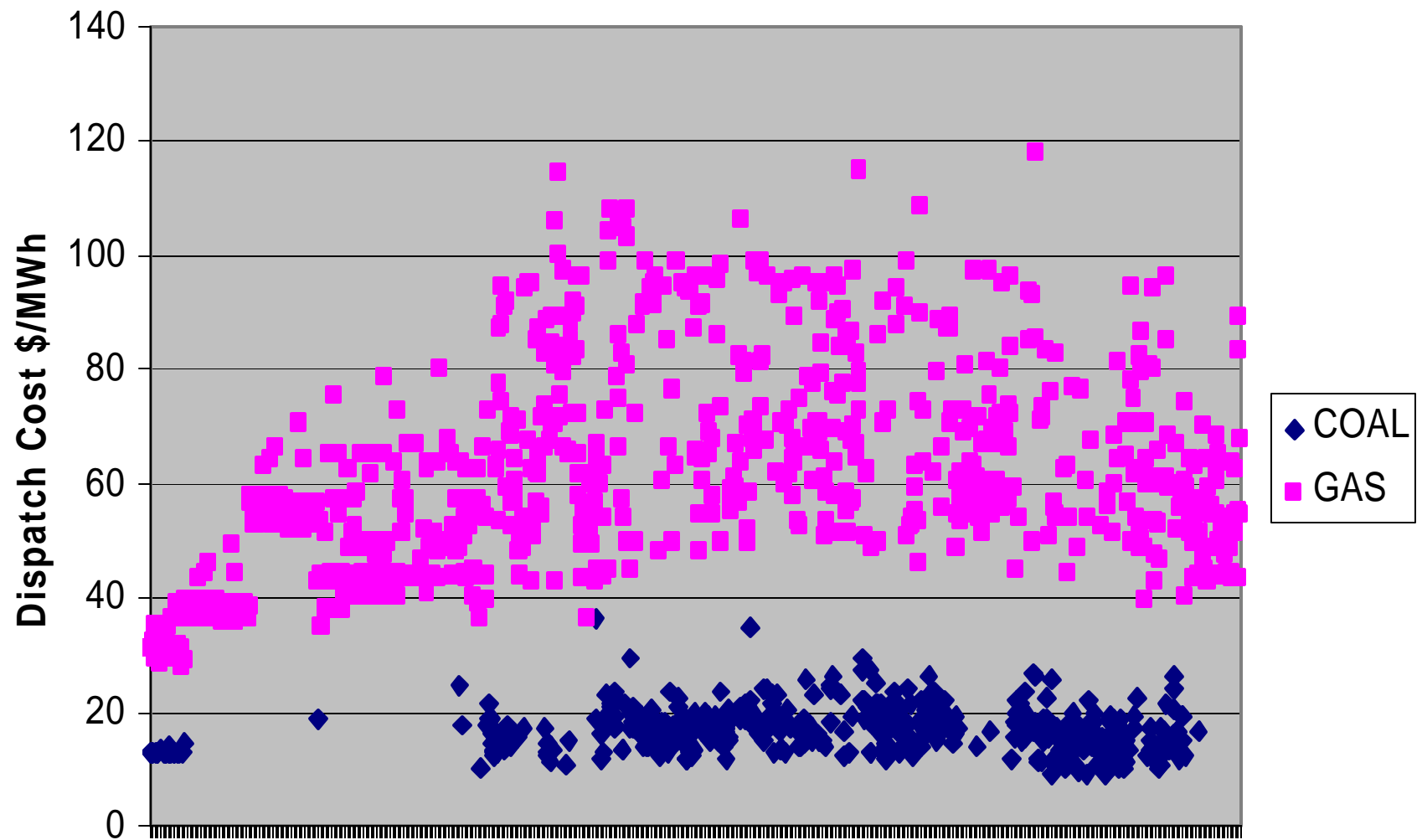
Mercury Impact: Highly Volatile w/ Gas Prices

- Unlike CO₂ This Is Economic Trade-Off
 - A Brand-New Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Plant Simply Wins The Dispatch Competition vs Many Coal-Fired Plants
 - The Balance Point Changes, Obviously, With Natural Gas Price

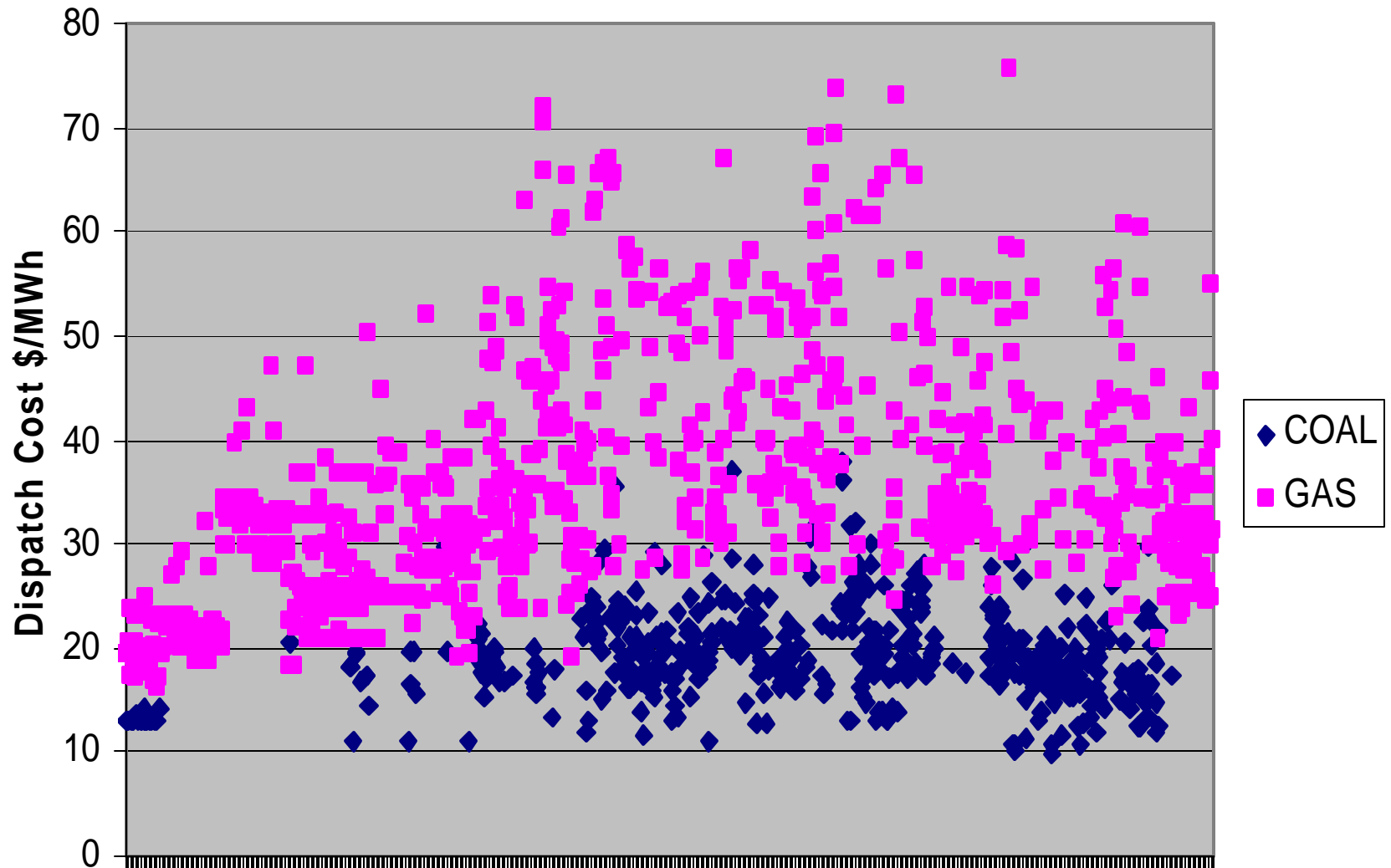
Hg-Surviving Coal vs Gas Price



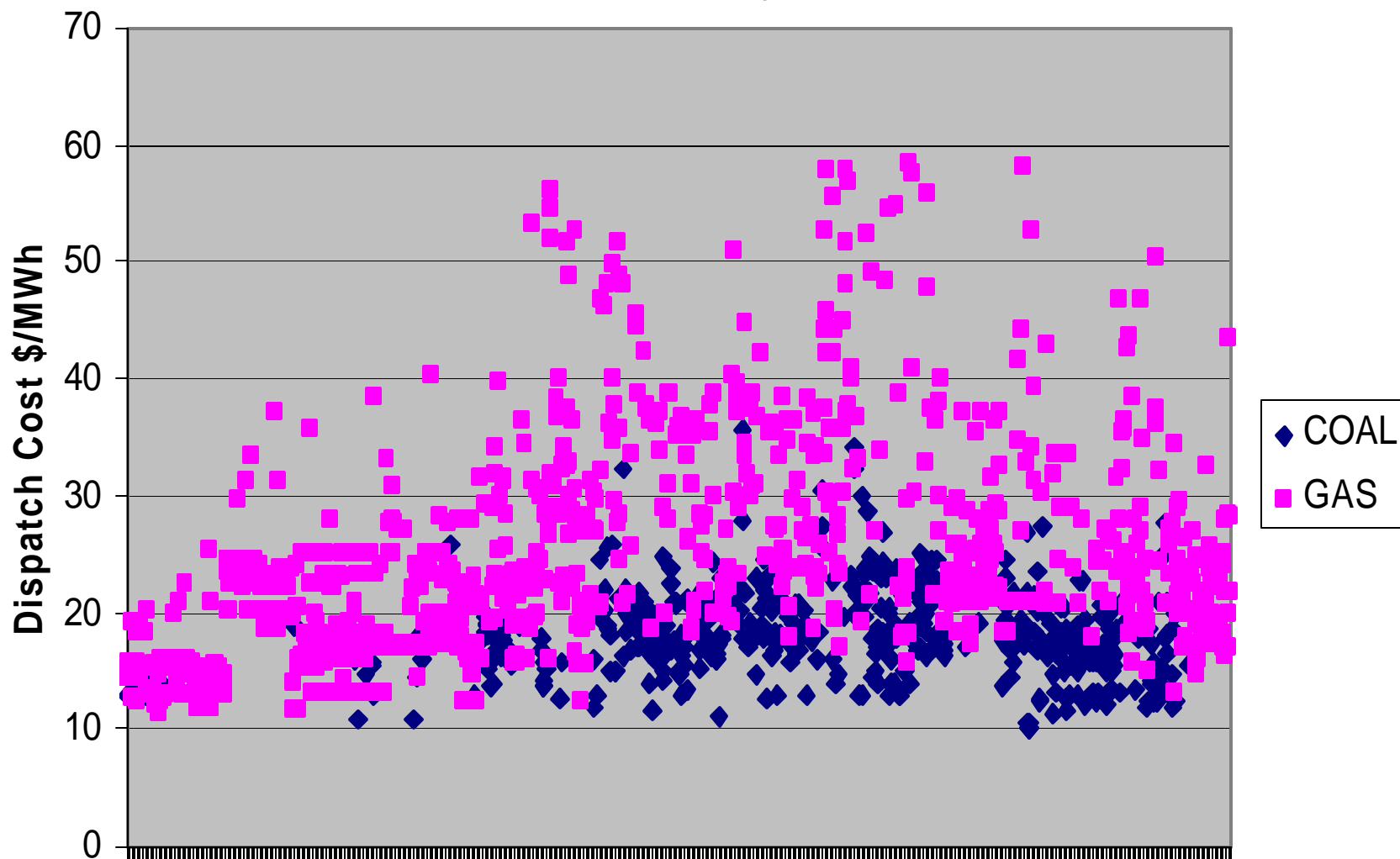
2003 NAQ Case

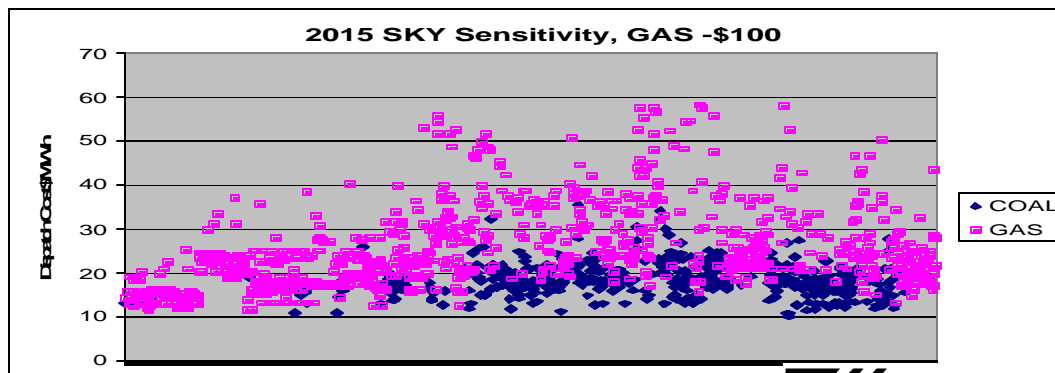
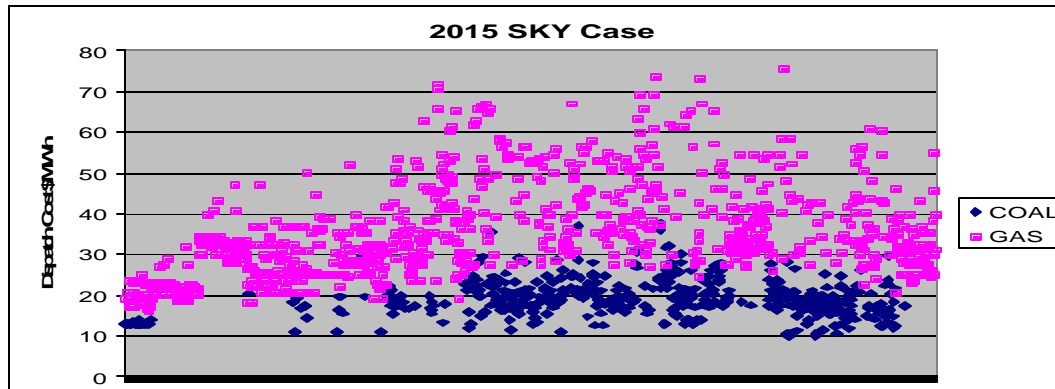
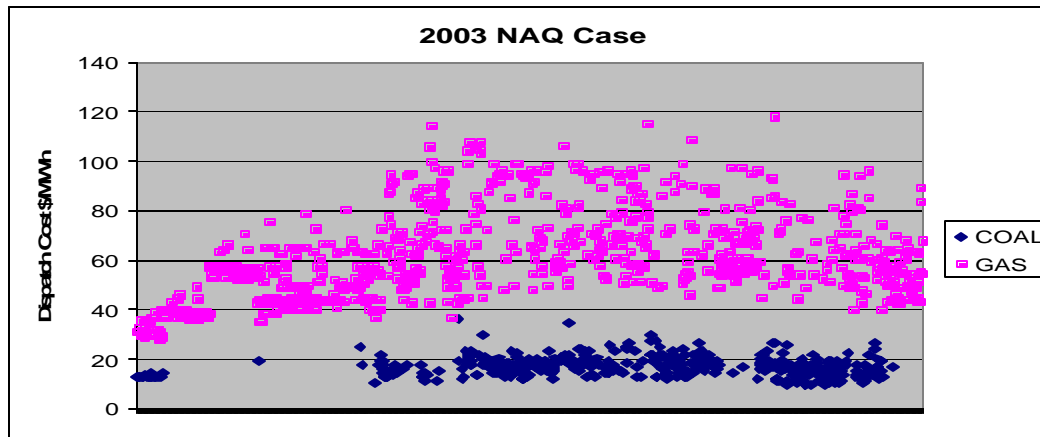


2015 SKY Case



2015 SKY Sensitivity, GAS -\$100





What's The Point Here On Mercury?

- Don't Focus As Much On The Single "Correct" Answer As On The RISK!
 - If Supply/Demand Balance For Natural Gas Shifts (Drilling, LNG, Trans-AK and/or Trans-Canada Pipeline, etc), Then Much Of Coal Industry Gets **Killed** Under Hg Limits
 - Remember, U.S. Utilities' Hg Is Less Than 1% Of The Global Atmospheric Load !!!

But Coal Tonnage Alone Doesn't Tell The Whole Story

- Mercury Allowance Price of About
\$150,000 per lb. X 52,000 lb = \$7.8 bln
- In Fact, For 2010:
 - NAQ Sum (Mwh * Disp_Cost) = \$92 bln
 - SKY Sum (Mwh * Disp_Cost) = \$78 bln

(\$14 billion per year extra cost to generate)

Other Risks Not Shown By Our Modeling

- We Traditionally Choose To Use Identical Electric Demand Across Scenarios (i.e., No Price Elasticity of Electric Demand)
 - Utility Generation Would Suffer At These Levels
 - U.S. Economy Would Get A Huge “Hit”
- Our Models Are Currently Set Up To Assume Any Gas Infrastructure Needed Would Arrive
 - But Carper Case (w/ CO₂Lim.) Goes To 42 TCF !

CONCLUSIONS

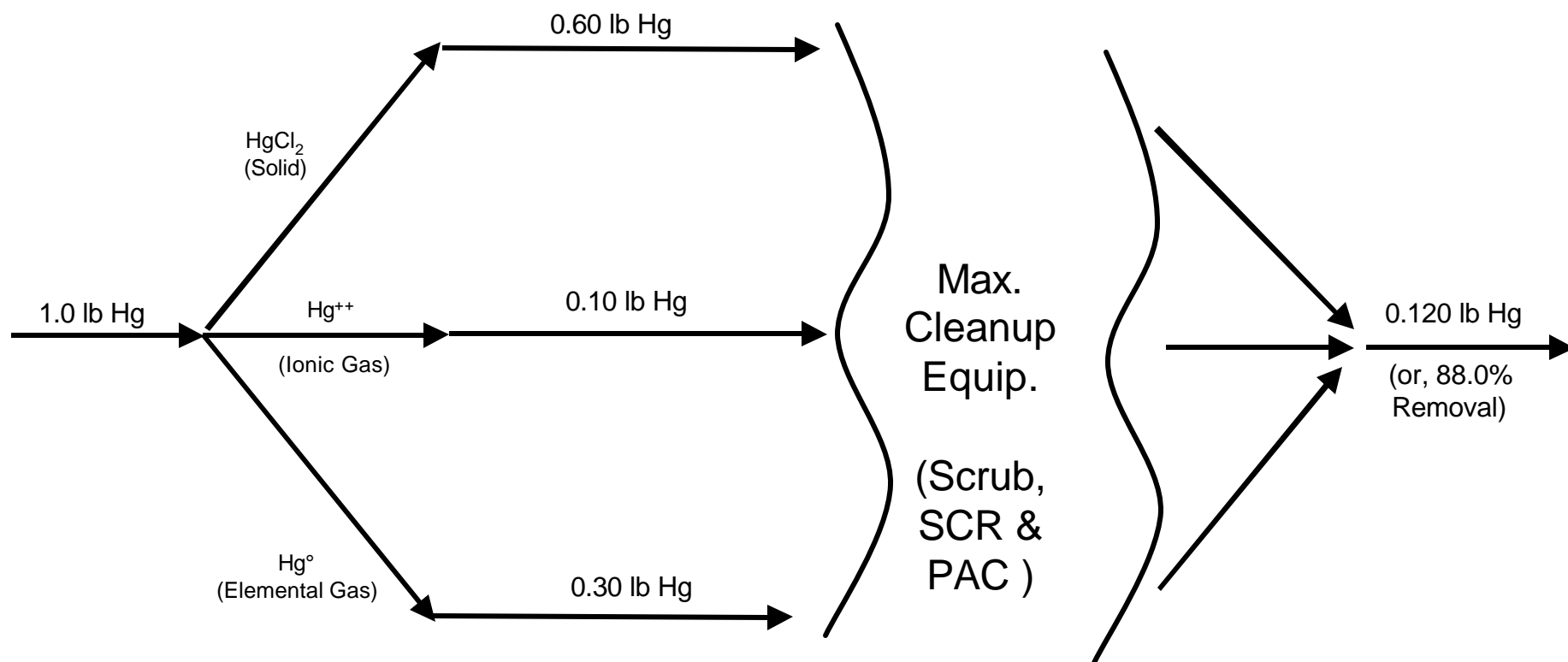
- Our Models Aren't Perfect, But We Are Probably Getting Closer Than Many Others (especially Government analyses)
- The Threat Is Real! (and Risk Affects Capital Availability)
- Key Decision-Makers Are Starting To Realize This May Be An Unacceptable Risk

BACKUP SLIDES

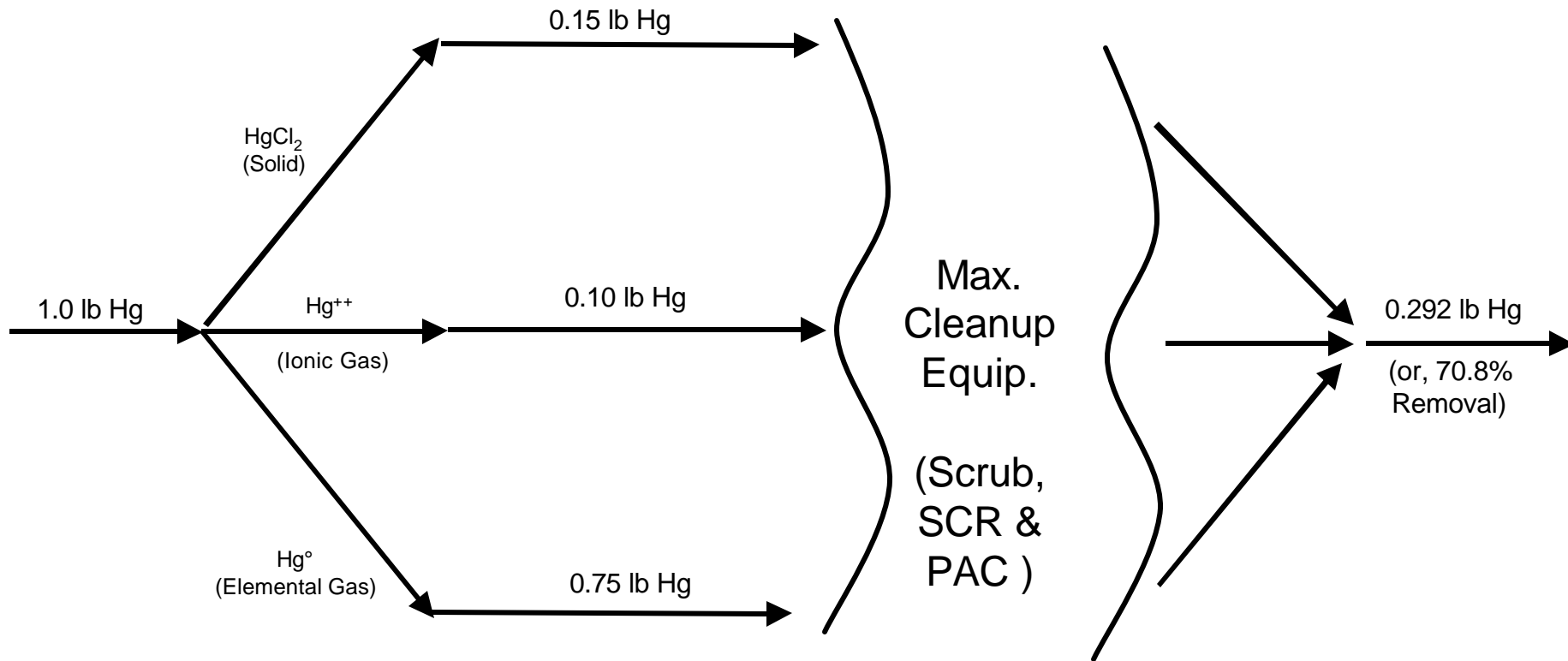
Some Mercury Technology

- 3 Forms of Mercury (Hg)
 - Elemental (gas at boiler temperatures) – Hg^0
 - Ionic (gas) – Hg^{++}
 - Solid Particles (Predominantly HgCl_2)
- 2 Forms of Capture
 - Gaseous Hg adsorbed onto porous particles (PAC), then collected with ESP's or Bag Houses (PM collection)
 - The predominant Hg solid compounds are soluble in wet scrubber solutions & captured by wet FGD
- Elemental Hg is hardest to capture, but can be oxidized to Ionic (belief that SCR promotes this)
 - PRB coal high in elemental form

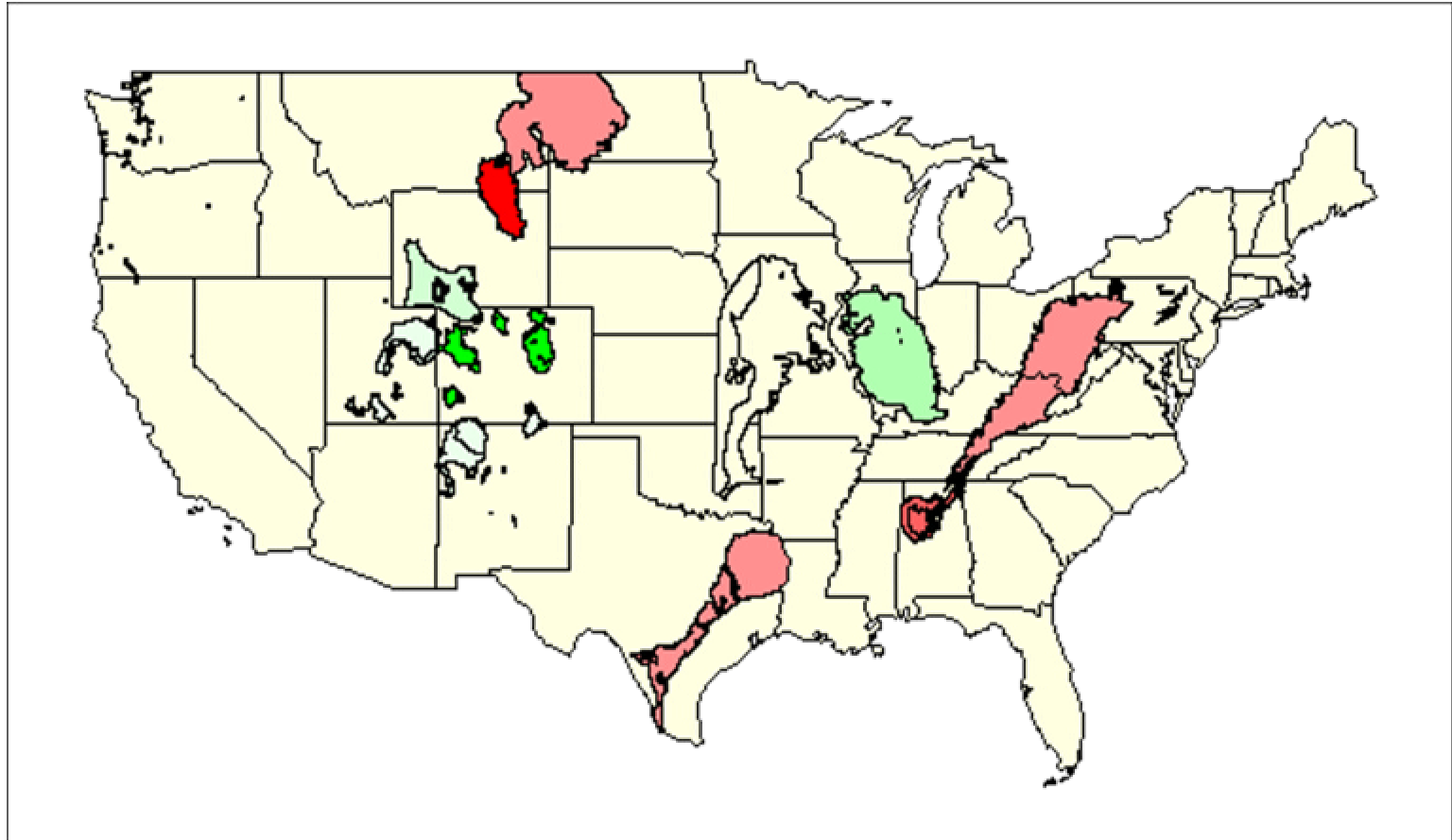
Eastern Bituminous Coal – Mercury Modeling (1.0 lb Hg Basis)



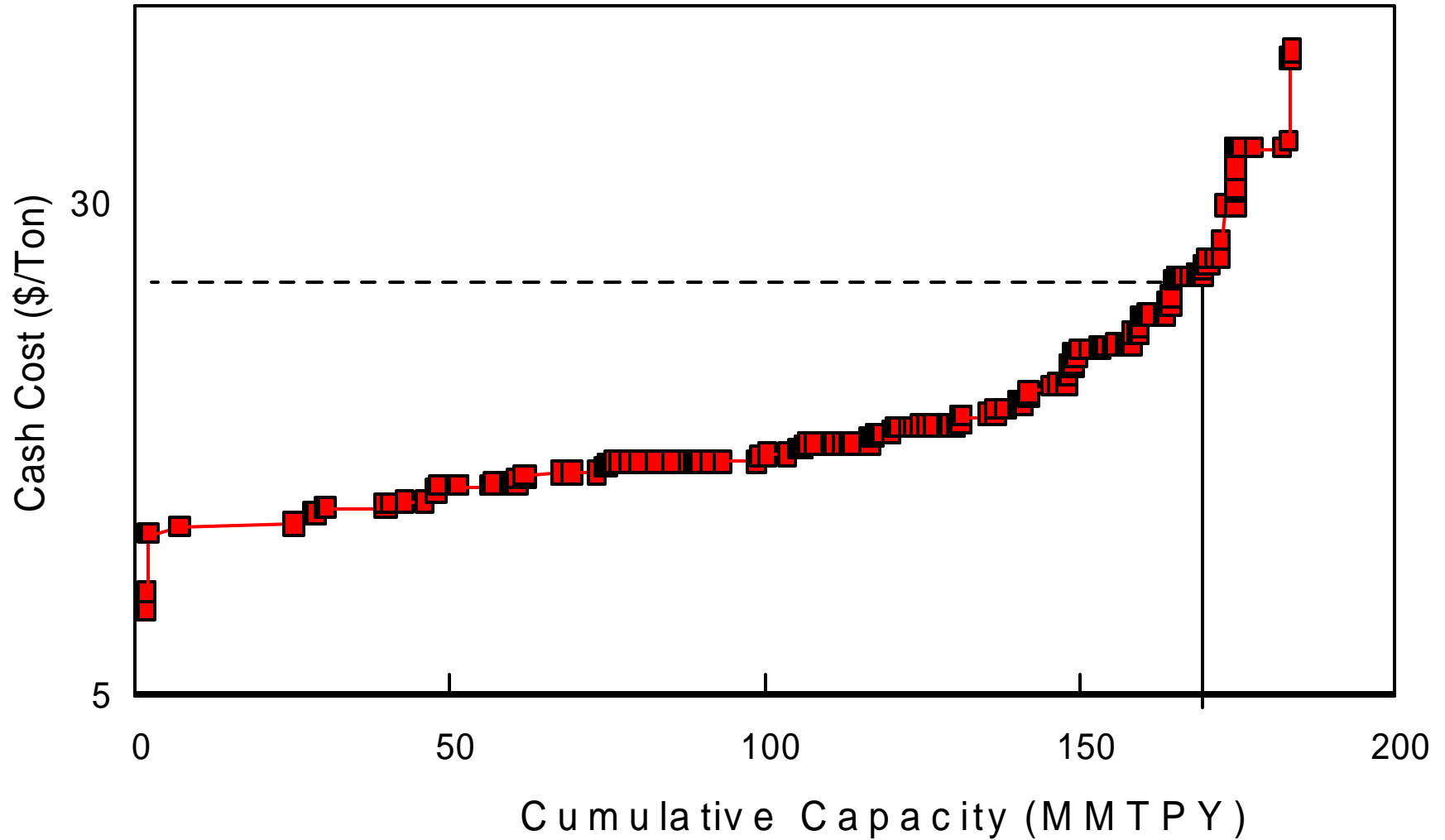
PRB Coal – Mercury Modeling (1.0 lb Hg Basis)



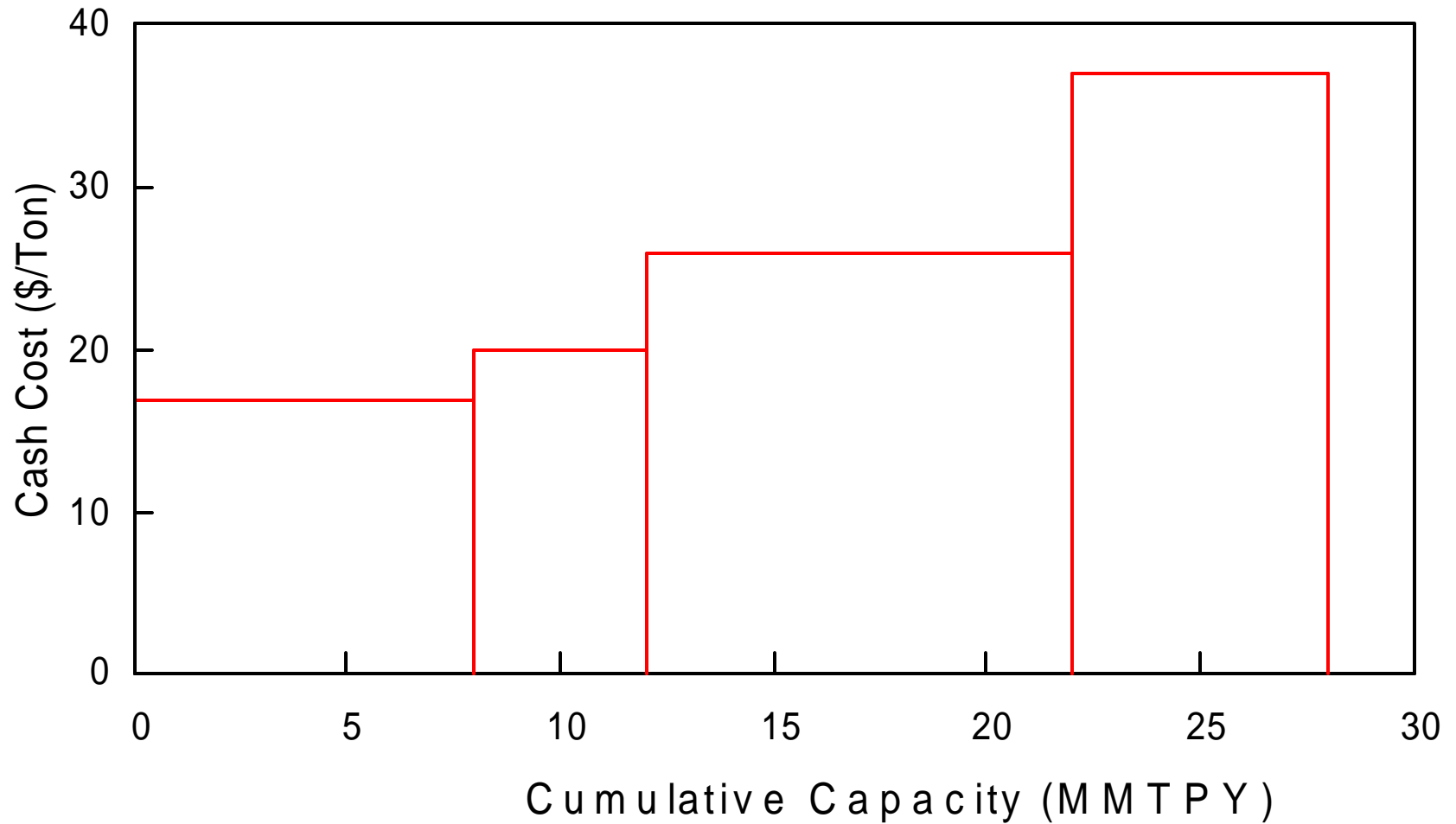
Coal Basins Losing/Gaining Tonnage via Mercury Limits



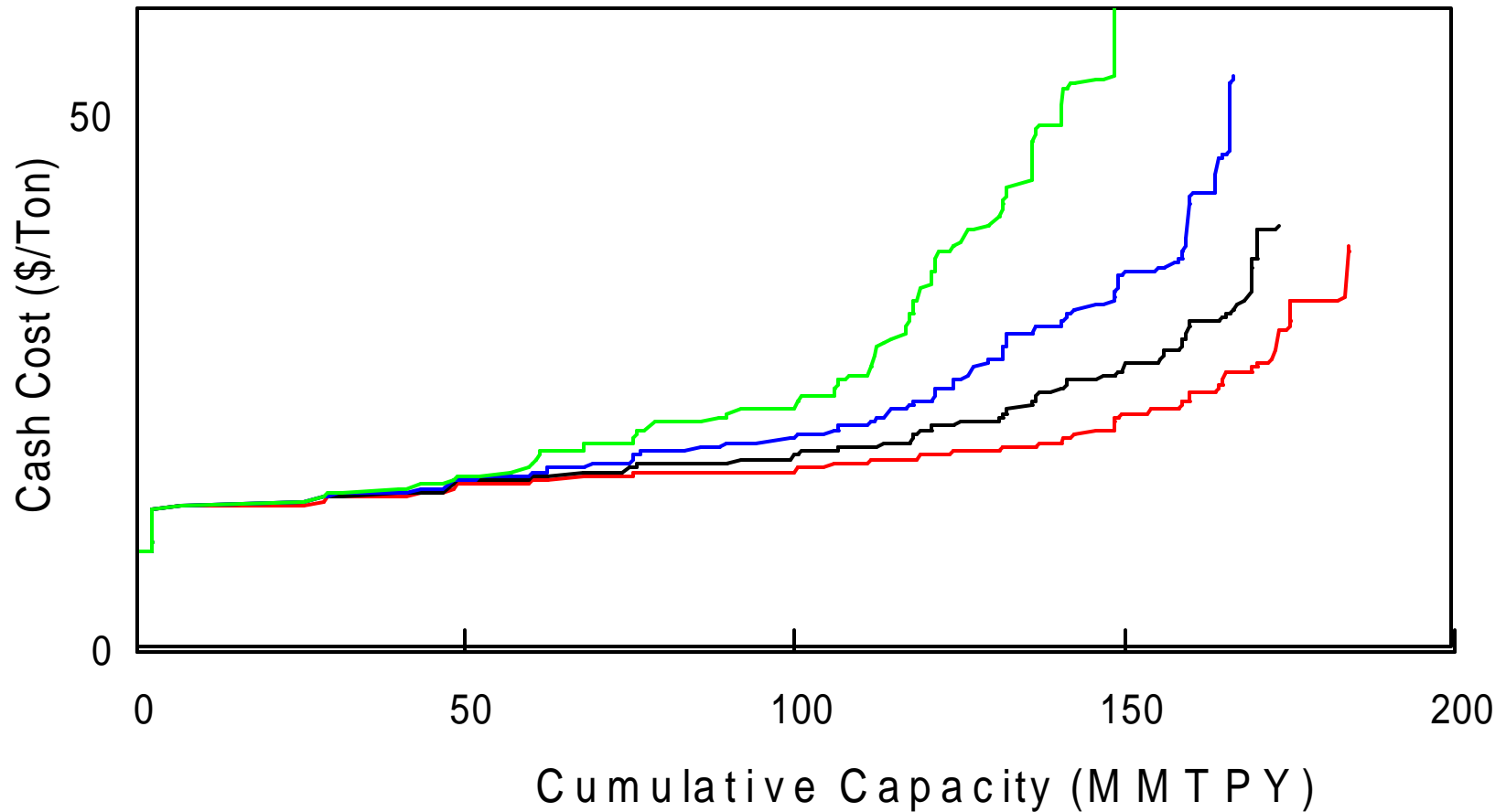
Generic WV All Mines Cost Curve



Simplified Generic Cost Curve



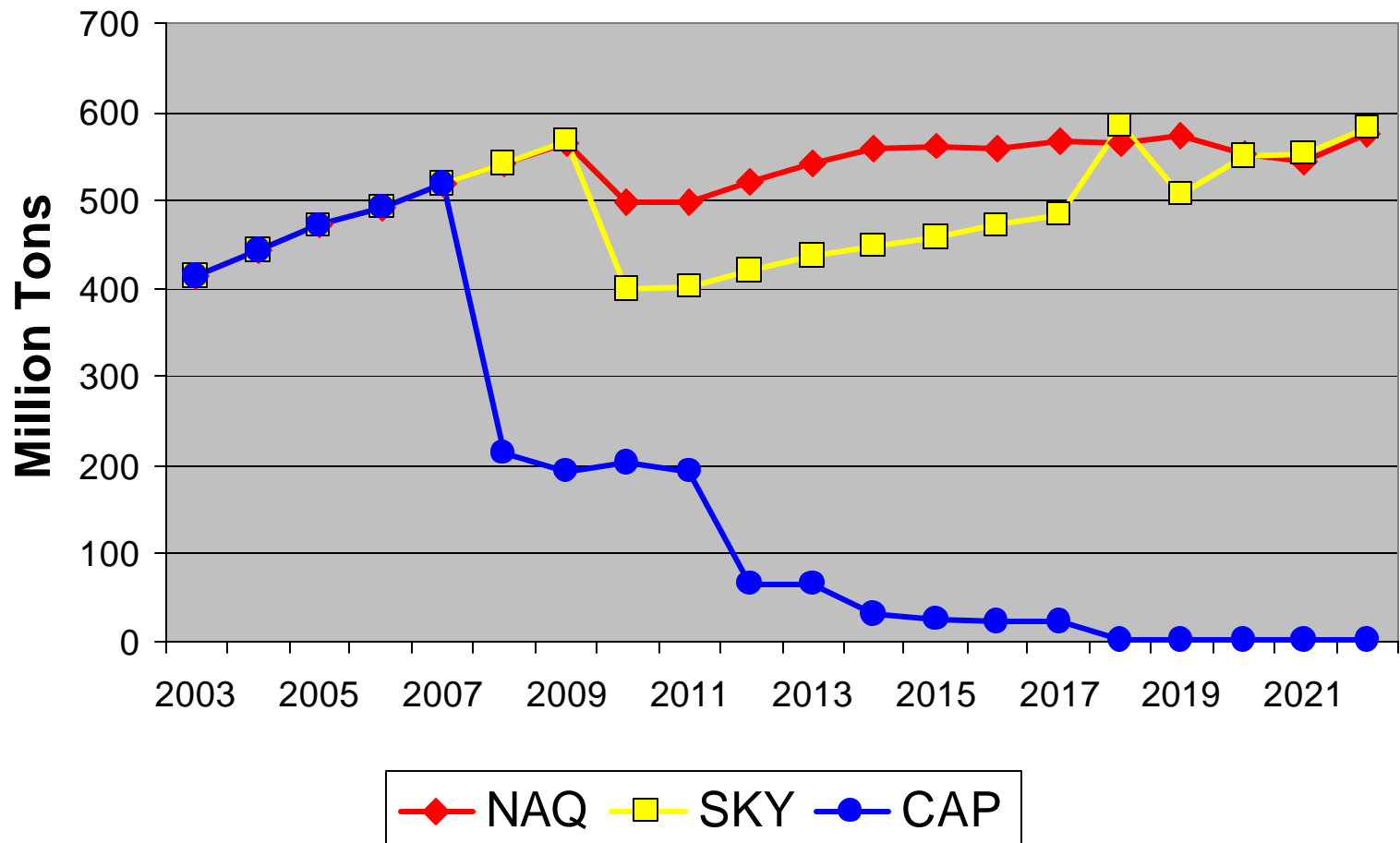
Cost Curve Movement Over Time



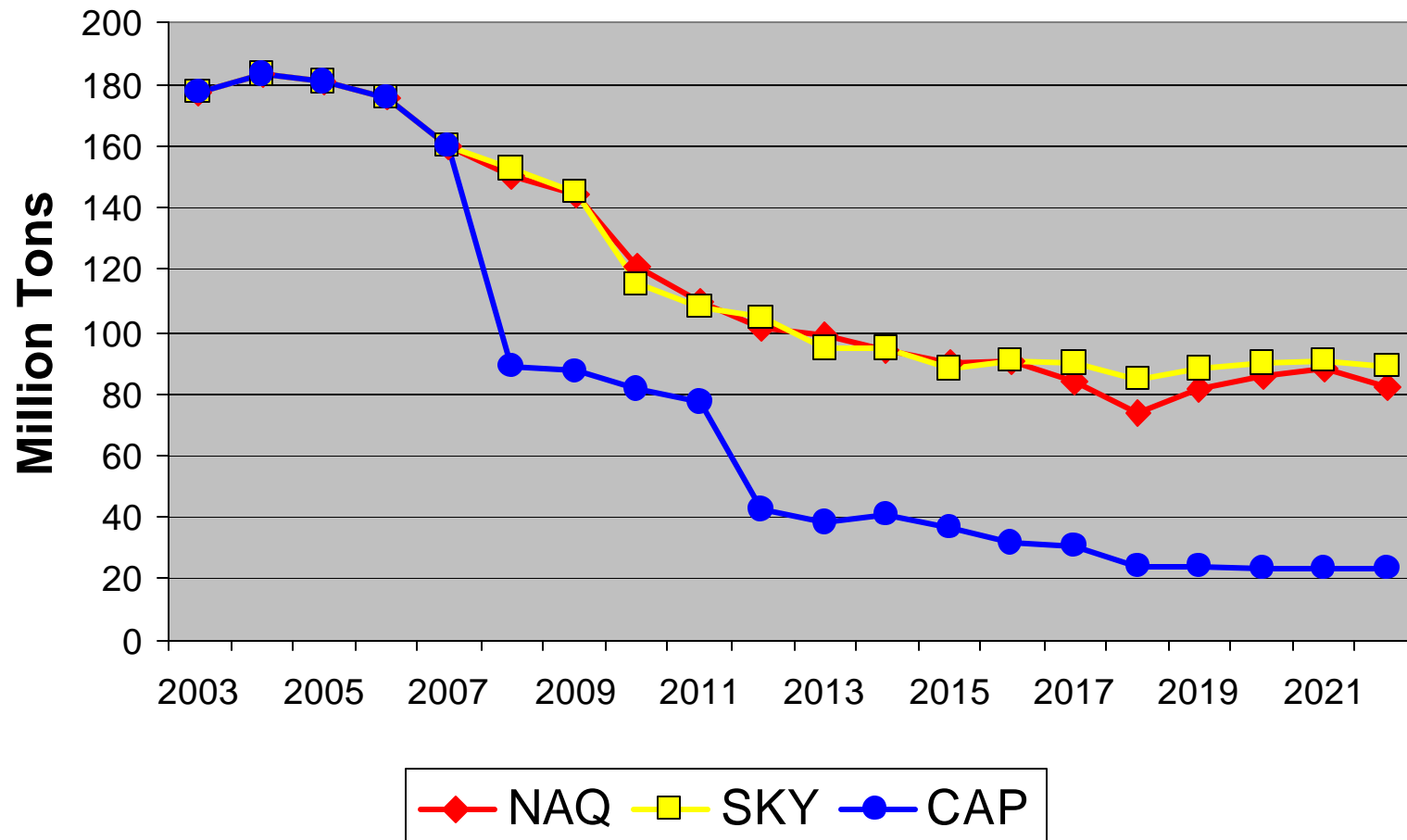
— Base Yr+15 — Base Yr+10 — Base Yr+5 — Base Yr



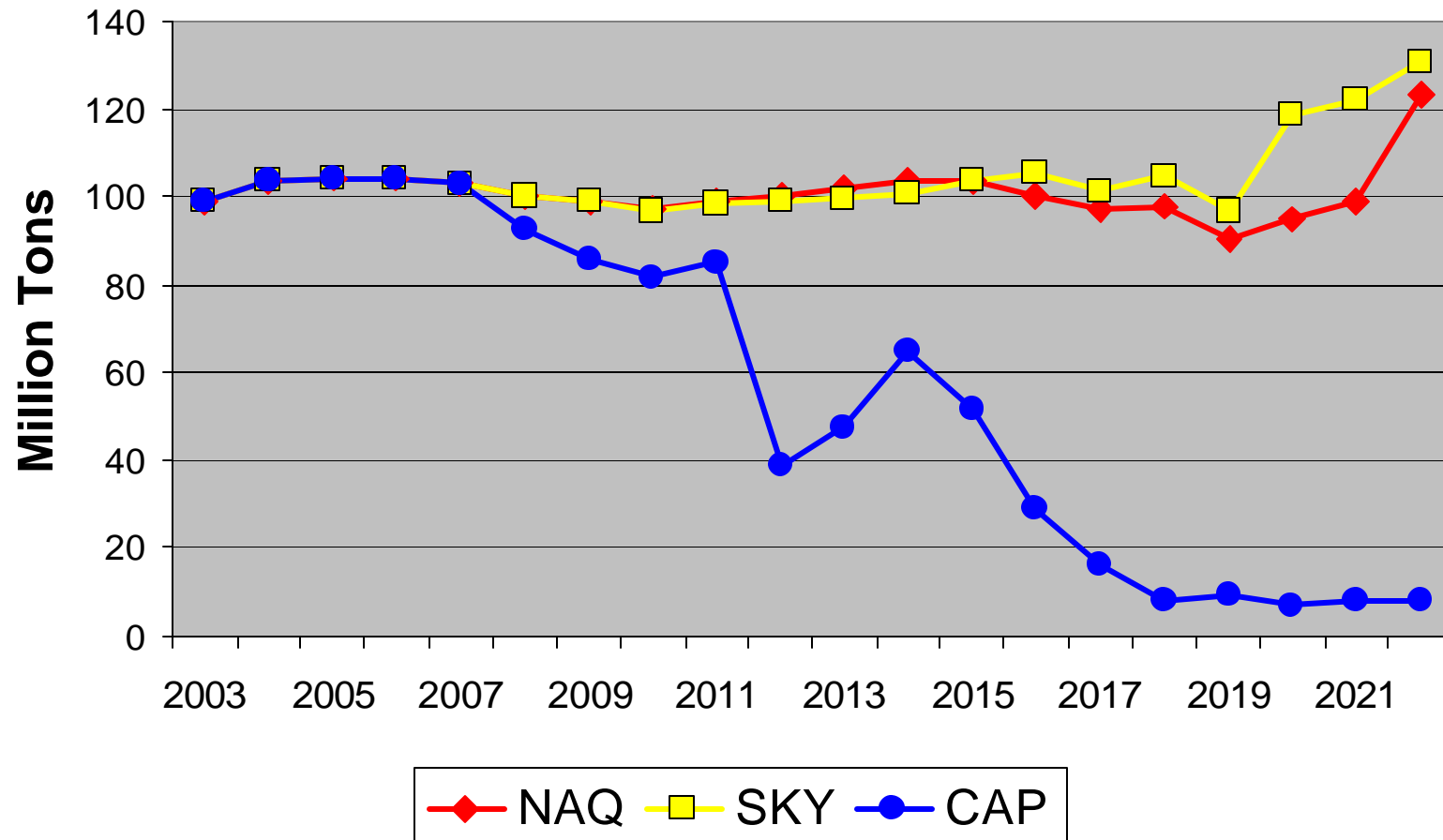
Powder River Basin Coal Production



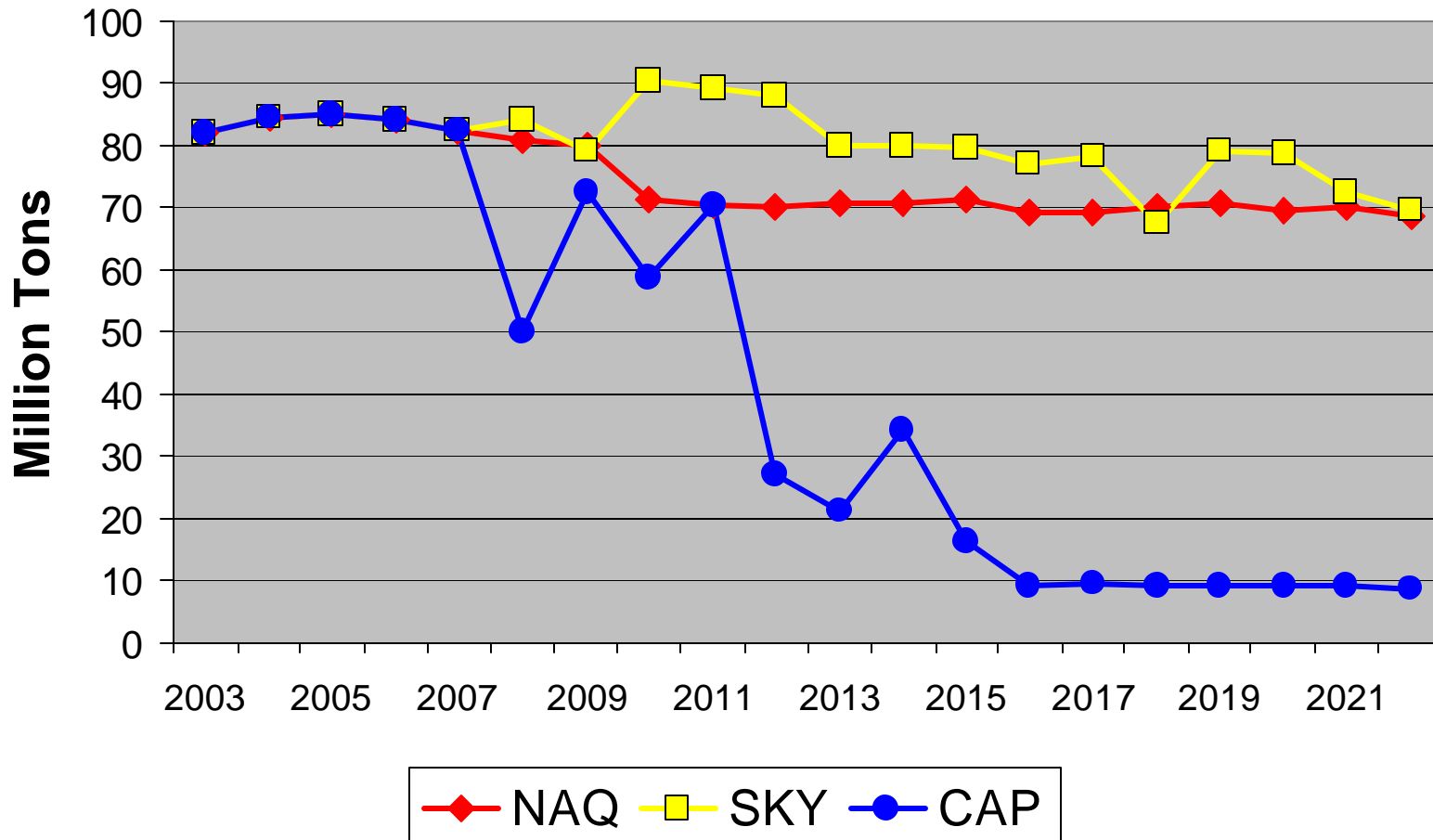
Central Appalachia Coal Production



Illinois Basin Coal Production



Colorado, Utah, New Mexico Coal Production



Northern Appalachia Coal Production

