

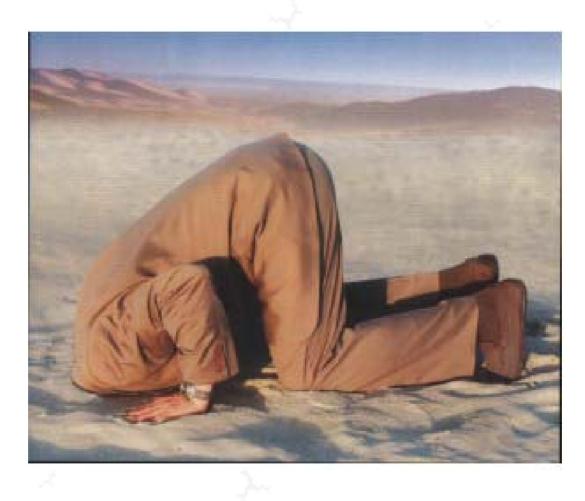


The Risks of Building and Operating Plant Washington

> Sustainable Atlanta Roundtable December 5, 2008 David Schlissel

- 1. Skyrocketing plant construction costs and extended schedules
- 2. The inevitability of a comprehensive federal system of mandated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- 3. The possibility for state or regional mandated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and/or the adoption of policies promoting increased use of energy efficiency and renewable resources.
- 4. Uncertainties surrounding the technical and economic viability of post-combustion carbon capture and sequestration for pulverized coal-fired power plants.
- 5. Coal price increases and supply disruptions.
- 6. More stringent regulation of the current criteria pollutants.
- 7. Water use and availability.

Ignoring Risks or Pretending There Will Be Easy Solutions Will Lead to



A Train Wreck for Consumers, Plant Owners, Investors, the Economy and the Environment

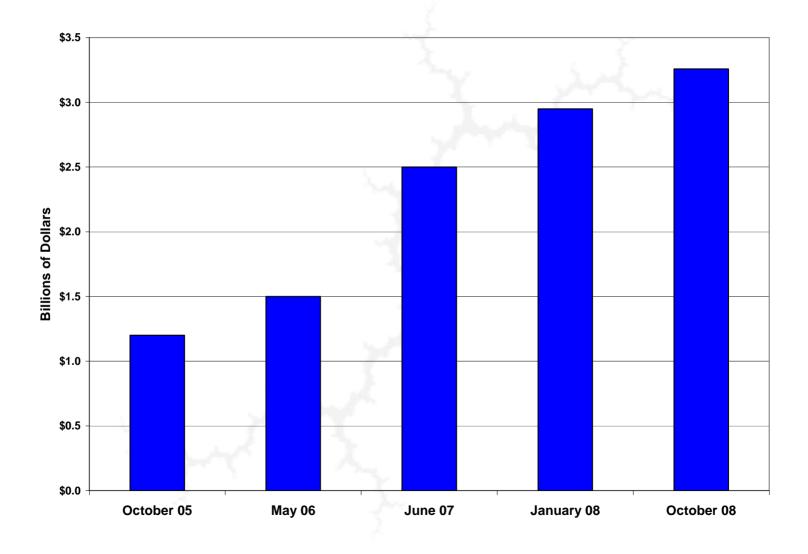


The Paradigm Must Change – New Solutions Are Needed

Costs of New Power Plants Have Skyrocketed

- Power plant construction costs have increased dramatically since early 2000's.
 - in 2002 estimated costs for new coal plants were in the range of \$1500/kW
 - by 2006 estimated costs grew to \$2000-2500/kW
 - by 2008 estimated costs increased above \$3500/kW
- Descriptive terms used to describe construction costs are "skyrocketing," "staggering" and "sticker shock."
- But many cost estimates remain unrealistically low.

Proposed 960 MW AMP-Ohio Coal Plant -Increases in Estimated Construction Costs



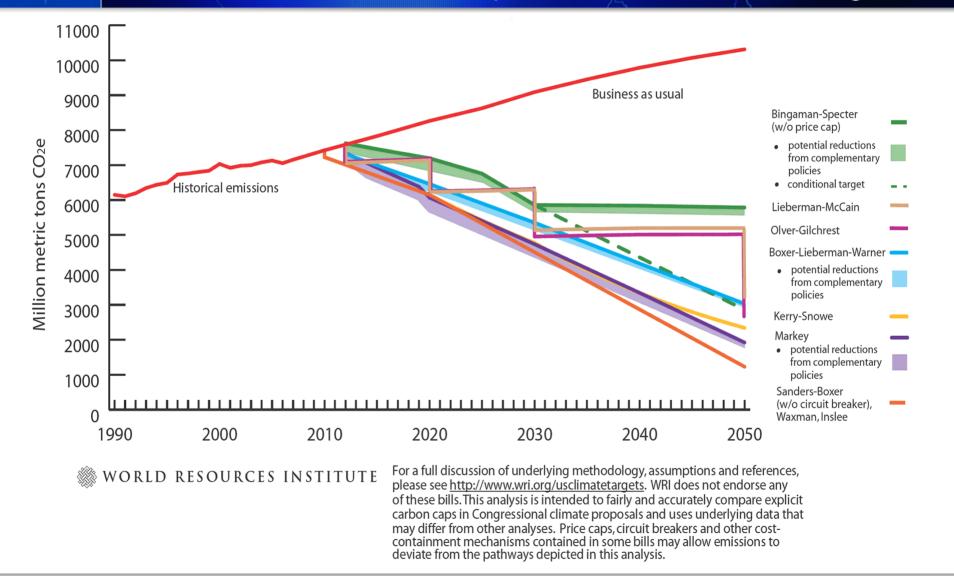
Recent Coal-Fired Power Plant Cost Estimates

| Plant | Type of Coal Plant | Owner | Date of Estimate | Total Cost (Billions) | Size (MW) | Cost/ kW |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Plant Washington | n SCPC | Power4Georgians | January-08 | \$2.00 | 850 | \$2,353 |
| Turk | SCPC | SWEPCO | Spring 2008 | \$1.52 | 600 | \$2,533 |
| Karn-Weadock | SCPC | Consumers Energy | September-07 | \$2.21 | 800 | \$2,765 |
| Meigs County | SCPC | AMP-Ohio | October-08 | \$3.26 | 960 | \$3,394 |
| Nelson Dewey 3 | CFB PC | Wisconsin Power & Light | September-08 | \$1.26 | 326 | \$3,865 |
| Columbia 3 | SubCritical PC | Wisconsin Power & Light | September-08 | \$1.28 | 326 | \$3,936 |
| Marshalltown | SCPC | Interstate Power & Light | September-08 | \$2.23 | 630 | \$3,538 |

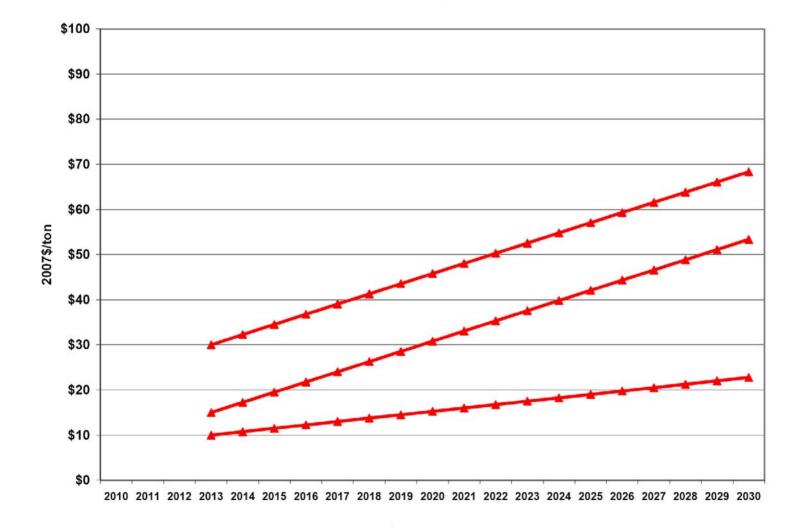


- Cost increases are due, in large part, to significant increase in worldwide demand for power plants. Demand for plants is straining supply of design and construction resources.
- Increased demand from China and India.
- Despite recent cancellations, there is strong U.S. demand for new power plants and pollution control projects for older plants.
- Limited capacity of EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) firms and manufacturers.
- Fewer bidders for work, higher prices, earlier payment schedules and longer delivery times.

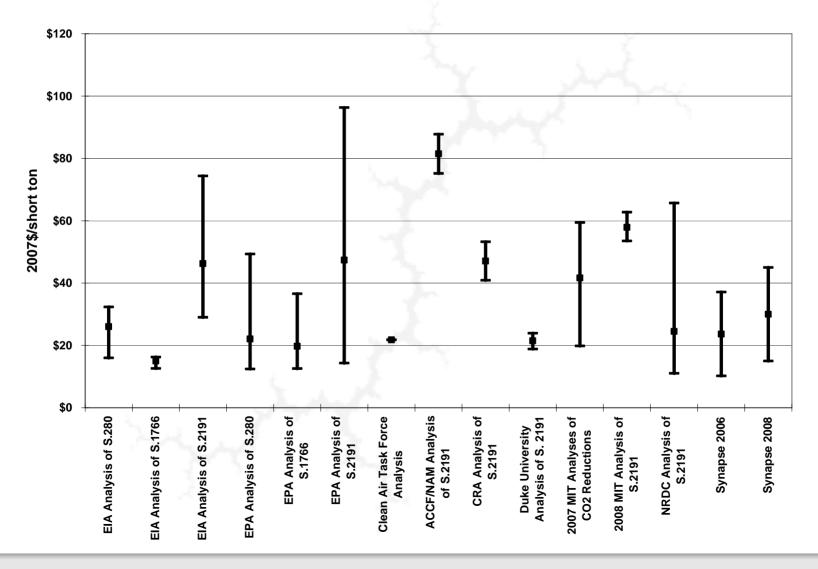
CO₂ Emissions Reductions Under Proposals Introduced in Congress



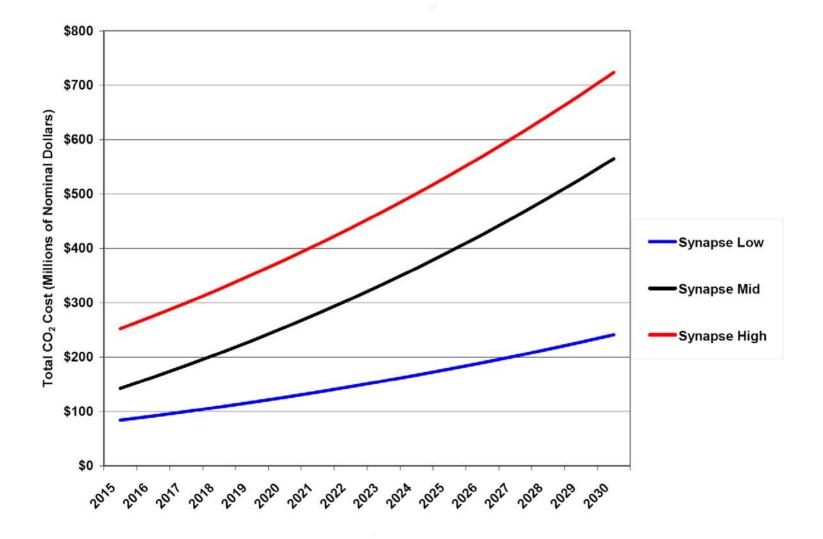
Synapse 2008 CO₂ Price Forecasts



Synapse CO₂ Prices vs. Results of Modeling of Climate Change Bills in Current Congress



Annual Costs of Purchasing Allowances for CO₂ Emissions from Plant Washington



Cost of Power - Plant Washington vs. Energy Efficiency, Renewables and Gas-Fired Capacity

| | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Cost with | Cost with | Cost with |
| | Synapse Low | Synapse Mid | Synapse High |
| | CO ₂ Price | CO ₂ Price | CO ₂ Price |
| Resource Option | Forecast | Forecast | Forecast |
| | (Cents per | (Cents per | (Cents per |
| | kWH) | kWH) | kWH) |
| Plant Washington | 9.3 | 11.3 | 12.7 |
| Energy Efficiency | 2 to 7 | 2 to 7 | 2 to 7 |
| Biomass | 5 to 9.4 | 5 to 9.4 | 5 to 9.4 |
| On-shore Wind | 4.5 to 11 | 4.5 to 11 | 4.5 to 11 |
| Off-shore Wind | 8 to 16 | 8 to 16 | 8 to 16 |
| Gas-Fired Combined Cycle | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.0 |
| Illustrative portfolio of | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.2 |
| efficiency, biomass, wind, and | | | |
| combined cycle | | | |

Poor Electric Resource Planning Practice

- Passive attitude toward information.
- Rely on out-of-date construction cost estimates.
- Ignore CO₂ price, look at a single, low set of CO₂ prices, or treat CO₂ "at the end" as a sensitivity case.
- Overly constrain alternatives such as renewables and energy efficiency.
- Claim that the proposed coal plant is part of a strategy or plan for reducing CO₂ emissions.

IMPRUDENT!

Good Electric Resource Planning Practice

- Actively seek out relevant information.
- Rely on up-to-date and realistic construction cost estimates.
- Include reasonable CO₂ price forecasts in the reference case, and analyze high and low sensitivities.
- Include full consideration of alternatives.

PRUDENT!

Questions, Comments, Follow-up

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