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BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

IN THE MATTER OF KANSAS CITY POWER &)
LIGHT COMPANY'S REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY)
TO IMPLEMENT A GENERAL RATE INCREASE) Case No. ER-2014-0370
FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE)

Direct Testimony of
Rachel S. Wilson

On Behalf of
Sierra Club

April 2, 2015

**** Denotes Highly Confidential Information ****

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Schedule RSW-1: Resume of Rachel S. Wilson

Schedule RSW-2: Testimony of Dr. William Steinhurst in Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-
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Schedule RSW-6: Synapse 2012 CO₂ Price Forecast

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **Q. Please state your name, business address, and position.**

3 A. My name is Rachel Wilson and I am a Senior Associate with Synapse Energy
4 Economics, Incorporated (“Synapse”). My business address is 485 Massachusetts
5 Avenue, Suite 2, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

6 **Q. Please describe Synapse Energy Economics.**

7 A. Synapse is a research and consulting firm specializing in energy and
8 environmental issues, including electric generation, transmission and distribution
9 system reliability, ratemaking and rate design, electric industry restructuring and
10 market power, electricity market prices, stranded costs, efficiency, renewable
11 energy, environmental quality, and nuclear power.

12 Synapse’s clients include state consumer advocates, public utilities commission
13 staff, attorneys general, environmental organizations, federal government
14 agencies, and utilities.

15 **Q. Please summarize your work experience and educational background.**

16 A. At Synapse, I conduct research and write testimony and publications that focus on
17 a variety of issues relating to electric utilities, including: integrated resource
18 planning; federal and state clean air policies; emissions from electricity
19 generation; environmental compliance technologies, strategies, and costs;
20 electrical system dispatch; and valuation of environmental externalities from
21 power plants.

22 I also perform modeling analyses of electric power systems. I am proficient in the
23 use of spreadsheet analysis tools, as well as optimization and electricity dispatch
24 models to conduct analyses of utility service territories and regional energy
25 markets. I have direct experience running the Strategist, PROMOD IV,
26 PROSYM/Market Analytics, PLEXOS, and PCI Gentrader models, and have
27 reviewed input and output data for a number of other industry models.

1 Prior to joining Synapse in 2008, I worked for the Analysis Group, Inc., an
2 economic and business consulting firm, where I provided litigation support in the
3 form of research and quantitative analyses on a variety of issues relating to the
4 electric industry.

5 I hold a Master of Environmental Management from Yale University and a
6 Bachelor of Arts in Environment, Economics, and Politics from Claremont
7 McKenna College in Claremont, California.

8 A copy of my current resume is attached as Schedule RSW-1.

9 **Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in this case?**

10 A. I am testifying on behalf of the Sierra Club.

11 **Q. Have you testified previously before the Missouri Public Service
12 Commission?**

13 A. No, I have not.

14 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?**

15 A. My testimony details and evaluates components of Kansas City Power & Light's
16 (the "Company" or "KCP&L") analysis supporting its application, specifically the
17 economic justifications for the environmental retrofits at the La Cygne Generating
18 Station for which capital recovery is requested in this case. I find that KCP&L's
19 original analysis of the La Cygne retrofits was imprudent, and that market
20 conditions changed significantly in the electric sector in 2011 and 2012,
21 warranting a reevaluation of that analysis.

22 **Q. Please identify the documents and filings on which you base your opinions
23 regarding KCP&L's proposed rate increase.**

24 A. I have reviewed the Company witnesses' testimonies and discovery responses in
25 this case, which include but are not limited to: 1) KCP&L's original application
26 for predetermination presented to the Kansas Corporation Commission in 2011 in
27 Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE; 2) the original MIDAS modeling files and
28 associated work papers; and 3) the monthly status reports on the La Cygne

1 environmental retrofits provided to the Missouri Public Service Commission
2 (“MPSC”). I have reviewed documents related to Planning Prudence and Rates
3 that intervenors submitted to the MPSC in 2012 in Case No. ER-2012-0174.
4 Finally, I have also reviewed KCP&L’s 2012 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and
5 intervenor comments submitted to the MPSC under File No. EO-2012-0323, as
6 well as the 2013 Integrated Resource Plan Update.

7 **2. OVERVIEW OF TESTIMONY AND CONCLUSIONS**

8 **Q. In your opinion, do the facts and evidence presented in this case support the**
9 **Company’s proposed rate increase?**

10 A. No, they do not. I believe that KCP&L’s original analysis was flawed, and that
11 the inclusion of specific elements that were missing from the original analysis
12 would have changed the results. I also believe that conditions in the electric sector
13 changed substantially after KCP&L completed its analysis of the La Cygne
14 retrofits, such that those retrofits were even less economic, and certainly not in the
15 best interest of ratepayers.

16 **Q. What is the basis for your objection to the proposed rate increase?**

17 A. KCP&L’s original analysis of the La Cygne retrofits was imprudent. There were
18 many elements missing from the Company’s calculations that would have raised
19 the costs to retrofit and to continue to operate La Cygne Units 1 and 2. These
20 elements were brought to KCP&L’s attention by various intervenors in the
21 Kansas docket for predetermination of the retrofits, 11-KCPE-581-PRE, and
22 KCP&L was aware of these criticisms.

23 Electric utilities have an obligation to conduct prudent planning with regard to all
24 investments for which they intend to seek rate recovery. This is especially true for
25 major capital additions, such as the La Cygne environmental retrofits at issue in
26 this case, due to the magnitude and risk of these expenditures. Conditions in the
27 electric sector can change quickly, and thus the obligation for prudent planning
28 does not end when the initial decision to proceed with a major capital addition is

1 made, but is instead ongoing during the construction period for as long as costs
2 are avoidable.

3 Market conditions in the electric sector changed significantly during 2011 and
4 2012 such that increasing numbers of coal-fired power plants across the country
5 have become uneconomic to operate. I find that there were several decision points
6 during this time period at which KCP&L should have revisited its original
7 analysis and arrived at different conclusions with respect to the La Cygne
8 retrofits. The available record in this case indicates that the Company chose not to
9 do so. Proper consideration of market conditions would have shown the retrofits
10 at La Cygne to be uneconomic when compared to retirement and replacement
11 options. Inclusion of the additional elements that were missing from the original
12 analysis would have caused the retrofits to be even more costly.

13 As of 2011, a number of environmental regulations had recently been proposed by
14 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) to govern a variety
15 of pollutants emitted by coal-fired generating units, which would require
16 significant investment in environmental control technologies. Owners and
17 operators of these units had to analyze the costs associated with the installation of
18 pollution control retrofits at their units compared to the cost of retiring and
19 replacing the units with alternative generation options.

20 Natural gas prices declined significantly in 2011 and 2012, as did future forecasts
21 of natural gas price trajectories and wholesale prices for electricity. In April 2011,
22 the Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) released its Annual Energy
23 Outlook (“AEO”) 2011 data, which showed a significant drop in natural gas
24 prices from the previous year’s forecast. If this forecast had been used in place of
25 KCP&L’s initial natural gas price forecast, the benefits from the Company’s
26 preferred plan to install emission controls at La Cygne 1 and 2 would have been
27 eliminated. Forecasts from the EIA in January 2012 and June 2012 showed
28 declines in natural gas prices that were even more significant, and at either of

1 these two dates it would have been clear that the retirement of one or both of the
2 units was the more economic choice.

3 Taking only the gas prices as a cue, KCP&L should have significantly
4 reconsidered and re-evaluated its decision to retrofit La Cygne 1 and 2 in April
5 2011, and likely should have taken serious action to suspend retrofit operations
6 and sought to retire one or both of the La Cygne units by January 2012, avoiding
7 expensive pollution control retrofits, the cost of which ratepayers are being asked
8 to bear in this proceeding.

9 **3. OVERVIEW OF KCP&L ANALYSIS**

10 **Q. What is KCP&L seeking in this docket, and what were the regulatory drivers
11 that prompted the Company's decision?**

12 KCP&L is seeking rate recovery for emissions control retrofits at its La Cygne
13 generating plant for Units 1 and 2. These retrofits are budgeted at \$1.23 billion
14 and are intended to bring the units into compliance with the following
15 environmental regulations: the Regional Haze Rule, the Mercury and Air Toxics
16 Standards, the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule, the National Ambient Air Quality
17 Standards, and the Acid Rain Program.¹ KCP&L installed 1) low nitrogen oxide
18 (“NO_x”) burners and selective catalytic reduction technologies on Unit 2 to
19 remove NO_x; 2) scrubbers on both Units 1 and 2 to remove sulfur dioxide
20 (“SO₂”); 3) additional and/or upgraded particulate removal equipment and sorbent
21 injection systems on both Units 1 and 2; and 4) various other associated support
22 equipment, including but not limited to, a new dual flue stack, induced draft fans,

¹ Direct Testimony of Paul Ling, MPSC Case No. ER-2014-0370, October, 2014, Page 3, lines 21-23.

1 an emergency generator and pump, and ash, gypsum and limestone storage and
2 handling equipment.²

3 **Q. Have other jurisdictions had the opportunity to review KCP&L's analysis of**
4 **the environmental retrofits at La Cygne?**

5 A. Yes. On February 23, 2011, KCP&L filed a Petition for Predetermination with the
6 Kansas Corporation Commission ("KCC"), asking the KCC to determine rate-
7 making principles and treatment to recover in rates the cost to make
8 environmental upgrades to La Cygne Units 1 and 2. KCP&L submitted the same
9 analysis in that docket (11-KCPE-681 PRE) that was submitted in this
10 proceeding.

11 **Q. Please describe the analysis performed by KCP&L to support its conclusion**
12 **that La Cygne should receive emissions control retrofits.**

13 A. KCP&L's analysis addressed the question of whether it was more economic to
14 install pollution control retrofits at La Cygne Units 1 and 2, or to avoid those
15 emissions control costs by retiring one or both units. The Company did this
16 through a modeling analysis that examined different configurations of
17 environmental retrofits and unit retirement and replacement with either natural
18 gas combustion turbines ("CTs") or combined cycle ("NGCC") units. These
19 combinations were examined for La Cygne Units 1 and 2 and Montrose Units 1-3.
20 As Mr. Crawford described in his testimony in the Kansas predetermination
21 proceeding, KCP&L created 14 different resource plans and four sensitivity plans
22 during an initial "resource screening process."³ These 18 resource plans addressed
23 varying scenarios under which different combinations of retrofits and retirements
24 at La Cygne Units 1 and 2 and Montrose Units 1-3 were evaluated. The original

² Direct Testimony of Paul Ling. MPSC Case No. ER-2014-0370. October, 2014. Page 7, lines 19-23 and page 8, lines 1-2.

³ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 9, lines 4-6.

1 14 plans include KCP&L’s estimate of base demand-side management measures
2 (“DSM”) while the four sensitivity plans examine increased levels of DSM.

3 The alternative resource plans were then evaluated using the MIDAS model, a
4 production cost model that calculates an expected 25-year (from 2010-2034) net
5 present value of revenue requirement (“PVRR”) for each plan. These calculations
6 were performed under 64 risk scenarios, which were developed to “gauge the risk
7 associated with identified critical uncertain factors.”⁴ These factors included
8 natural gas prices, coal prices, load growth, construction costs, financing costs,
9 and carbon dioxide (“CO₂”) emission allowance prices.⁵ KCP&L applied a
10 weighting to each of the 64 risk scenarios, and then calculated a single weighted
11 average PVRR value for each of its 18 resource plans.⁶

12 **Q. Please describe the outcome of the Company’s modeling as presented to the**
13 **Kansas Corporation Commission in 2011.**

14 A. Of the 14 resource plans in its base analysis, the Company had identified the case
15 where ** _____
16 _____ **.⁷ This informed
17 the Company’s decision to retrofit La Cygne 1 and 2.

18 The case in which ** _____
19 _____ ** exceeded the preferred resource plan by

⁴ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 5, lines 10-11.

⁵ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 7, lines 15-18.

⁶ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 7, lines 3-9.

⁷ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Confidential Schedule BLC2011-12.

1 \$** _ ** million, or less than ** ___ **% of the \$1.23 billion in environmental
 2 retrofit cost contemplated in this case.⁸

3 It is also important to note that KCP&L’s preferred plan, KP05B, was not the
 4 least-cost plan under all scenarios. In his direct testimony in the Kansas docket,
 5 Mr. Crawford stated that the retrofits were part of the low cost plan in about 73
 6 percent of the scenarios analyzed, and “[t]he scenarios where the retrofits were
 7 not selected generally include both the low gas price scenarios and the high CO₂
 8 price scenarios.”⁹ He also acknowledges this in his testimony in this proceeding.¹⁰

9 **Q. Was KCP&L’s analysis subject to any criticism in the predetermination**
 10 **proceeding (11-KCPE-581-PRE)?**

11 A. Yes, it was subject to several criticisms from a number of intervenors. Certain
 12 major critiques are summarized here:

- 13 • *Dr. William Steinhurst, testifying for Sierra Club:* Dr. Steinhurst testified
 14 that the Company’s analysis and justification for the retrofit of the La
 15 Cygne units did not meet the standard for pre-approval in Kansas, and
 16 asked that the pre-approval request be denied without prejudice. He found
 17 that the Company had failed to consider a reasonable level of cost
 18 effective energy efficiency, and did not consider renewable energy above
 19 that of the then existing RPS. Dr. Steinhurst recommended that the KCC
 20 require KCP&L to assess all relevant resource options, including a range
 21 of supply and demand-side measures, and develop a plan that

⁸ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Confidential Schedule BLC2011-12.

⁹ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 14, lines 19-21.

¹⁰ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. MPSC Case No ER-2014-0370. October 2014. Page 24, lines 15-18.

1 appropriately manages cost and risk in the face of considerable market
2 and regulatory uncertainty.¹¹

- 3 • *Dr. Ezra Hausman, testifying for Sierra Club:* Dr. Hausman stated that
4 KCP&L's analysis supporting its decision to retrofit La Cygne was
5 overly constrained, and did not include a full range of options for
6 addressing regulations such as non-gas supply options, or demand-side
7 resources. Dr. Hausman found that the net benefit of the Company's
8 preferred plan did not meaningfully exceed other plans considered by the
9 Company.¹²
- 10 • *Dr. Jeremy Fisher, testifying for Sierra Club:* Dr. Fisher testified that
11 KCP&L had correctly identified the range of environmental regulations
12 that were likely to impact their fleet, but had failed to assess or model
13 costs for the then impending coal combustion residuals ("CCR") rule and
14 still pending effluent limitation guidelines ("ELGs"), thereby ignoring the
15 risk of substantial control costs at existing coal units.¹³
- 16 • *Mr. David Schlissel, testifying for the Great Plains Alliance for Clean*
17 *Energy:* Mr. Schlissel testified that KCP&L's analysis relied on natural
18 gas price forecasts that were more than 13 months out-of-date, and that
19 revised forecasts had been issued that were significantly lower than the
20 earlier forecast on which KCP&L relied. He stated that a "Company does
21 have a responsibility to re-examine the economics of a proposed project
22 when at least one of the forecasts on which the Company is relying for

¹¹ Direct Testimony of Dr. William Steinhurst. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Attached as Schedule RSW-2.

¹² Direct Testimony of Dr. Ezra Hausman. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Attached as Schedule RSW-3.

¹³ Direct Testimony of Dr. Jeremy Fisher. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Page 7, lines 3-12. Attached as Schedule RSW-4.

1 one of the most critical input assumptions, in this case natural gas prices,
2 changes by a significant amount.”¹⁴

3 **Q. What was the outcome of the Kansas predetermination proceeding (11-**
4 **KCPE-581-PRE)?**

5 A. The KCC found that the plan selected by KCP&L to retrofit La Cygne Units 1
6 and 2 was reasonable, efficient, and reliable under the Kansas statutes that govern
7 predetermination. The Order granting predetermination states that the
8 Commission finds that the La Cygne retrofits were:

9 “(P)rudent at the time the determination was made as reflected in the
10 record. But the Commission cautions that it recognizes events
11 change... Thus the issue of prudence does not end with a finding by this
12 Commission that, at the time its determination was made, KCP&L made a
13 prudent decision that the La Cygne Project was the least cost option.
14 While implementing the La Cygne Project, KCP&L will need to continue
15 to be careful, use caution, be attentive, and use good judgment in
16 addressing ongoing changes that arise and in making decisions regarding
17 the La Cygne Project to make sure its decision remains prudent.”¹⁵

18 This Order was issued on August 19, 2011.

¹⁴ Direct Testimony of Mr. David Schlissel. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Page 18, lines 18-21. Attached as Schedule RSW-5.

¹⁵ State Corporation Commission of the State of Kansas. Order Granting KCP&L Petition for Predetermination of Rate-Making Principles and Treatment. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. August 19, 2011. Page 35.

1 **4. CONDITIONS IN THE ELECTRIC SECTOR CHANGED**
2 **SUBSTANTIALLY IN 2012 AND WARRANTED A REEVALUATION OF**
3 **KCP&L'S RETROFIT ANALYSIS**

4 **Q. Can you describe the conditions in the electric sector in 2011, at the time**
5 **KCP&L requested predetermination in Kansas for the retrofits at La Cygne,**
6 **and immediately after in 2012?**

7 At the time of KCP&L's Kansas request for predetermination, a number of
8 environmental regulations had recently been proposed by the EPA to govern a
9 variety of pollutants emitted by coal-fired generating units, including SO₂, NO_x,
10 mercury, and CCR, as well as cooling water intake. Owners and operators of these
11 units were faced with a decision to either install pollution control retrofits at their
12 units or retire and replace them with alternative generation options.

13 In February 2012, KCP&L filed a rate case with this Commission, Case No. ER-
14 2012-0174. KCP&L was not yet seeking recovery of any expenditures related to
15 the La Cygne environmental retrofits in that case, but construction of the retrofits
16 was ongoing at that time. My colleague, Mr. Bruce Biewald, submitted testimony
17 to this Commission in that case concerning the need for KCP&L to evaluate the
18 prudence of the La Cygne environmental retrofits on an ongoing basis, and to
19 adequately document that evaluation. In that testimony, Mr. Biewald stated the
20 following about how changing conditions in the electric sector were causing an
21 increasing number of utility company decisions to retire their coal-fired
22 generating units instead of investing in costly and risky retrofits:

23 "The decisions to retire existing coal-fired generating capacity are being
24 made based on the economics. A combination of factors is causing the
25 economic value of continued operation to be negative. These factors
26 include the investments required to comply with environmental
27 regulations, the risks of further regulations, aging and degradation of plant
28 equipment, declining market prices for natural gas and wholesale

1 electricity, and an increasingly broad and attractive range of alternative
2 resources including renewable energy and energy efficiency.”¹⁶

3 **Q. Mr. Biewald recommended before this Commission in Case No. ER-2012-**
4 **0174 that KCP&L review the prudence of continuing the La Cygne**
5 **Environmental Projects. What was Mr. Biewald’s specific recommendation**
6 **to the Commission?**

7 Mr. Biewald noted that the IRP process within Missouri was not necessarily well
8 aligned with the decision-making process required of KCP&L, but that the
9 Company nonetheless had a continuing obligation to review their ongoing
10 investments. Mr. Biewald stated:

11 “I recommend that the Missouri Commission make it clear to KCP&L that
12 any additional investment in La Cygne and Montrose will not be
13 recoverable from Missouri customers unless the prudence of making those
14 investments is justified in economic terms in a proper planning analysis,
15 subject to ongoing examination. I understand that construction has begun
16 on some of the retrofit projects, but that does not mean that the decision to
17 continue that construction in light of changing market conditions and
18 expectations should not be reevaluated. Indeed, market conditions have
19 changed so substantially in the last year or two that the initial decisions to
20 begin construction must be reevaluated frequently, in order to determine
21 whether it is prudent and reasonable to proceed with the projects...Any
22 eventual rate recovery of the investment should be contingent upon
23 KCP&L conducting and demonstrating prudent planning with regard to
24 spending at these existing coal plants.”¹⁷

¹⁶ Direct Testimony of Bruce Biewald. MPSC Case No. ER-2012-0174. August 2, 2012. Page 7, lines 14-20.

¹⁷ Direct Testimony of Bruce Biewald. MPSC Case No. ER-2012-0174. August 2, 2012. Page 4, lines 16-24 and Page 5, lines 3-5.

1 **Q. When did Mr. Biewald make this recommendation?**

2 A. On August 2, 2012.

3 **Q. Did Mr. Biewald have any additional recommendations?**

4 A. Yes. In his surrebuttal testimony Mr. Biewald stated that:

5 “(I)t would be useful, especially in light of the significantly changed
6 conditions in natural gas prices and energy markets since KCP&L began
7 its \$1.23 billion retrofit project, for the Missouri Commission to indicate
8 that it intends to take a close look at the prudence of KCP&L emission
9 control investments.”¹⁸

10 Mr. Biewald further recommended that:

11 “(T)he issue of emissions control investments compared with retirement of
12 the existing coal units be prioritized within the IRP, and examined on an
13 accelerated schedule, or that a separate process be initiated to examine the
14 emission control investments in an inclusive, transparent, comprehensive,
15 and timely manner.”¹⁹

16 **Q. When did Mr. Biewald make these recommendations?**

17 A. On October 8, 2012.

18 **Q. What was this Commission’s finding with regards to Mr. Biewald’s**
19 **recommendation?**

20 A. This Commission acknowledged that retiring existing units could benefit
21 ratepayers under certain conditions, and set forth conditions that might precipitate
22 such a consideration:

¹⁸ Surrebuttal Testimony of Bruce Biewald. MPSC Case No. ER-2012-0174. October 8, 2012. Page 1, lines 22-26.

¹⁹ Surrebuttal Testimony of Bruce Biewald. MPSC Case No. ER-2012-0174. October 8, 2012. Page 4, lines 8-11.

1 “When running a power plant costs more than the revenue it generates, it
2 is time to consider retiring the plant. Retirement of coal-fired plants is
3 common for several reasons. The cost to comply with environmental
4 regulations is rising. Market prices for natural gas and wholesale
5 electricity are declining. The availability of alternative resources like
6 renewable energy and energy efficiency are growing. Those trends make
7 sales of electricity off-system less profitable.”²⁰

8 **Q. Did the Company re-evaluate its investments in La Cygne after either Mr.**
9 **Biewald’s recommendation or this Commission’s acknowledgement that**
10 **changing energy prices could render a decision uneconomic?**

11 A. Nothing in the record suggests that KCP&L re-evaluated its decision to retrofit La
12 Cygne subsequent to Kansas Docket 11-KCPE-581-PRE. That application was
13 filed in February of 2011.

14 **Q. Mr. Crawford asserts on p. 25 of his Direct Testimony that KCP&L**
15 **reevaluated its 2011 analysis of La Cygne in subsequent Missouri IRP**
16 **dockets. Did KCP&L’s 2012 IRP adequately reevaluate the prudence of the**
17 **La Cygne retrofits?**

18 A. No, it did not. KCP&L’s 2012 IRP was subject to the same major criticism raised
19 in the 2011 Kansas predetermination proceeding and at issue here: the Company’s
20 analysis relied on outdated natural gas price forecasts and failed to account for an
21 electricity market that had changed significantly in 2011 and 2012 such that coal
22 plant economics were affected. Sierra Club’s Comments submitted in the IRP
23 docket EO-2012-0323 state that “it is unreasonable for KCP&L to continue to rely
24 in its April 2012 IRP on projections from December 2010 and mid-to-late

²⁰ MPSC Case No. ER-2012-0174 and ER-2012-0175. Report and Order. January 9, 2013.

1 2011.”²¹ These forecasts were at least six months and as many as 17 months out-
2 of-date.

3 KCP&L might argue that these types of resource planning dockets take a
4 significant amount of time because the Company must collect and vet various
5 input assumptions and forecasts, run modeling analyses, check those analyses for
6 quality assurance, and draft an application or a resource plan. While it is true that
7 these processes take time, prudent planning requires resource decisions to be
8 evaluated outside of these regularly scheduled planning processes, as well as
9 within them. Mr. Crawford stated in his testimony that he was aware that low
10 natural gas price scenarios led to changed results, and that the retrofits of La
11 Cygne were no longer economic under KCP&L’s low gas price forecast, making
12 retirement of the units the least-cost option.²² Thus, even the suggestion of falling
13 gas prices should have led KCP&L to drop a lower natural gas forecast into its
14 modeling analysis as a test case in order to determine if it should perform further
15 analysis.

16 As an electric system modeler, this is the sort of exercise that I frequently
17 perform. It is a simple exercise to input a new natural gas forecast into a
18 production simulation model like MIDAS and generate new PVRR values for
19 resource portfolios that have already been modeled, and prudent planning dictates
20 that KCP&L should have done that exact exercise at several different decision
21 points from August 2011 to October 2012.

22 **Q. Were there substantial changes in the energy market subsequent to February**
23 **2011?**

24 **A.** Yes. As this Commission is no doubt aware, natural gas prices fell steeply in
25 2012. While prices had hovered around \$4-\$5/MMbtu from 2010 through about

²¹ Comments of Sierra Club In the Matter of the Resource Plan of Kansas City Power & Light Company. MPSC Case No. EO-2012-0323. September 6, 2012. Page 9.

²² Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 14, lines 19-21.

1 mid-2011,²³ prices declined steadily through 2012, bottoming out below
2 \$2/MMBtu in early 2012. This steady decline in gas prices dropped energy prices,
3 briefly inverted the dark/spark spread, and caused many coal units to significantly
4 reduce their dispatch. The dark spread is the gross margins (on a \$/MWh basis)
5 that could be commanded by a theoretical coal-fired unit relative to market prices.
6 The spark spread refers to the same for a gas-fired unit. The difference between
7 the dark and the spark spread simply indicates which units dispatch preferentially,
8 and can be calculated as the difference between the variable cost of a theoretical
9 gas-fired unit and a theoretical coal-fired unit. Historically, coal units have
10 dispatched before natural gas units; however, in 2012, the average gas-fired
11 combined cycle unit was less expensive than the average coal-fired unit by
12 \$3.06/MWh, causing gas units to be dispatched before coal units and inverting the
13 traditional dark/spark spread.²⁴

14 Not only did gas prices fall, the long-term outlook for natural gas prices fell
15 dramatically. As new gas extraction techniques started to become commonplace,
16 forecasts predicted that gas prices (and thus energy prices) would remain
17 suppressed for years to come.

18 In its 2011 analysis, KCP&L created its natural gas price forecast in part from a
19 forecast from the EIA AEO that was dated April 2010.²⁵ In the Kansas Docket,
20 Mr. Schlissel testified that this forecast was outdated, and that the EIA had issued
21 a revised natural gas price forecast in ** _____

²³ Henry Hub prices. US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA).

<http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/rngwhhdW.htm>

²⁴ Based on a national average heat rate of 10.15 MMBtu/MWh for coal and 7.97 MMBtu/MWh for gas (from EPA Clean Air Markets Division, Air Markets Program Data 2012); annual average fuel prices of \$2.38/MMBtu (coal) and \$2.75 (gas) from DOE Energy Information Administration Short Term Energy Outlook historic prices for 2012; and variable O&M costs of \$4.25/MWh (coal) and \$3.43/MWh (gas) from Annual Energy Outlook, 2012.

²⁵ Direct Testimony of Mr. David Schlissel. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Page 19, line 11.

**.²⁶ This **

** forecast was EIA’s AEO 2011 Early Release. In April 2011, after KCP&L had submitted its petition for predetermination, the EIA released its AEO 2011 data with another updated natural gas price forecast that was lower still.

In June of 2012, the EIA published its 2012 AEO, projecting ongoing low gas prices through the end of the analysis period in 2035, not exceeding \$5/MMBtu (nominal\$) until 2018.²⁷ Subsequent AEO forecasts have likewise continued to project low gas prices.²⁸

Q. Do you believe that other utilities were aware of these changes and making decisions based on these new conditions?

A. Yes, I do. During this period, utilities across the country were undertaking similar retrofit versus retirement evaluations in order to determine the best way to comply with environmental regulations. These energy sector changes would have had a similar effect on their analyses, and in fact we see that the number of announced retirements increases in the United States between 2009 and 2011, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Announced coal retirements in the United States, from EIA 860 2009-2012.

	EIA 2009	EIA 2010	EIA 2011
Planned coal retirements in the U.S. (GW)	5.1	12.4	30.1
<i>Original release date</i>	<i>Jan 2011</i>	<i>Nov 2011</i>	<i>Sep 2012</i>

²⁶ Direct Testimony of Mr. David Schlissel. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Page 19, lines 11-14.

²⁷ Annual Energy Outlook 2012. Page 62, Table 19.

<http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/pdf/0383%282012%29.pdf>. Also, Data Table 62. Lower 48 Natural Gas Production and Wellhead Prices by Supply Region, Reference case. Line 25.

²⁸ Annual Energy Outlook 2013 and Annual Energy Outlook 2014.

1 The data release dates align with major dates in the KCP&L timeline: January
2 2011 is close to the time at which KCP&L filed for predetermination in Kansas;
3 November 2011 is just after KCP&L began spending money on the La Cygne
4 retrofits; and September 2012 is yet another point at which I argue that KCP&L
5 should have revisited its analysis, and given that it had not already done so,
6 suspended construction and taken actions to retire one or both of the La Cygne
7 units, as discussed later in this testimony.

8 **5. REEVALUATION OF LA CYGNE ENVIRONMENTAL RETROFIT**
9 **PROJECTS**

10 **Q. Were you able to evaluate how the Company's analysis would have looked in**
11 **light of new natural gas price forecasts in 2011 and 2012?**

12 **A.** Yes. As Mr. Crawford described in his Kansas testimony in the predetermination
13 proceeding (11-KCPE-581-PRE), KCP&L had developed 64 risk scenarios to
14 "gauge the risk associated with identified critical uncertain factors."²⁹ These
15 factors included both natural gas prices and CO₂ emission allowance price
16 forecasts, amongst other variables.³⁰ The Company tested fourteen different
17 resource plans with base DSM and four sensitivity plans with increased DSM.
18 These plans included different combinations of La Cygne 1 and 2 and Montrose
19 1-3 retrofit or replaced with CTs or NGCC units. For each resource plan, the
20 Company established a single weighted average PVRR. To get to the single
21 weighted average PVRR, the Company applied a weighting to each of the 64 risk
22 scenarios.

²⁹ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 5 at 10-11.

³⁰ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 7 at 15-18.

1 While the Company only chose to examine the central weighted average and the
2 range of results in their 64 risk scenarios, I examined each of the resulting risk
3 scenarios independently.

4 Of the 64 risk scenarios, nine examined every permutation of low, mid, and high
5 natural gas and CO₂ price forecasts envisioned by the Company while all other
6 factors were at the "mid" level. Predictably, the PVRR outcomes of the scenarios
7 are extremely highly correlated with the natural gas and carbon prices. In fact,
8 holding all else constant, natural gas and CO₂ predict, on average, over 99.7% of
9 the variance in the scenarios when other factors are held at a "mid" level.

10 Although I cannot substitute a 2011 or 2012 gas price forecast or an updated CO₂
11 price forecast from 2012 into the Company's 2011 analysis without running the
12 Company's model, a rough proxy method may be used to determine the break-
13 even cost of gas or CO₂ required to change the Company's analysis results (a
14 method first used by PacifiCorp for this same purpose, as far as I am aware).³¹

15 **Q. For which of KCP&L's resource portfolios did you apply this analysis?**

16 A. Of the fourteen resource plans, I was particularly interested in the resource plan in
17 which ** _____

18 _____
19 _____
20 _____

21 _____ **.

22 In 2011, KCP&L had identified that the least-cost alternative on a weighted
23 average PVRR basis had an expected value of \$** _____ ** million.³² The case in

³¹ Utah Docket 12-035-92. "In the Matter of: the Voluntary Request of Rocky Mountain Power for Approval of Resource Decision to Construct Selective Catalytic Reduction Systems on Jim Bridger Units 3 and 4." Direct Testimony of PacifiCorp witness Rick Link. Page 22. August 24, 2012.

³² Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Confidential Schedule BLC2011-12.

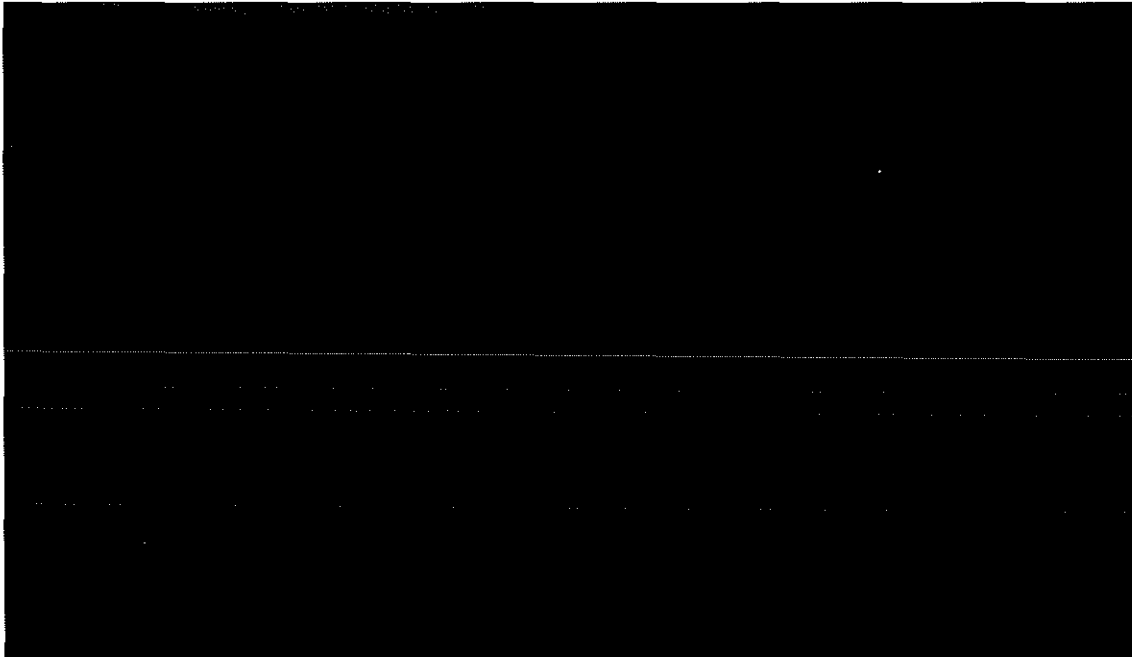
1 which ** _____ ** had an expected
 2 value of \$** _____ ** million, or \$** _____ ** million more than the lower-cost
 3 plan. On this basis, the retirement of La Cygne and Montrose was rejected.

4 However, as I noted previously, each of KCP&L’s fourteen alternate resource
 5 plans contained nine risk scenarios with every combination of low, mid, and high
 6 natural gas and CO₂ price forecasts envisioned by the Company. I used that
 7 information to determine a “break-even” price of natural gas at which the
 8 ** _____ ** would have been preferable to the Company’s plan.

9 **Q. Please describe how you determined a break-even price for natural gas.**

10 A. To start, I took the three cases from the Company’s 2011 analysis in which CO₂
 11 and all other factors, aside from gas, were at the “mid” level. I levelized the
 12 Company’s cost of natural gas in the “high,” “mid,” and “low” cases from 2010
 13 through 2035. When the difference in present value of revenue requirements
 14 (PVRR(d)) between the Company’s plan and the “retire all” plan are plotted
 15 against the levelized cost of natural gas, it becomes clear that the overall cost of
 16 the portfolio is heavily dependent on the price of gas, and that the relationship is
 17 fairly linear.

18 Confidential Figure 1, below, shows three data points with PVRR(d) between
 19 KCP&L’s 2011 preferred resource plan and the case in which all units are retired,
 20 plotted against levelized natural gas prices. At the “mid” case, where gas is
 21 around \$** _ **/MMBtu, the Company’s plan is preferred by \$** _____ ** million;
 22 however, at the lower price of gas, the Company’s plan is a liability of -\$** _____ **
 23 million (net present value).



1
 2 **Confidential Figure 1. Breakeven analysis for natural gas price. PVRR(d) between**
 3 **Company preferred resource plan and “retire all” plan with all other variables at**
 4 **“mid.”**

5 This analysis shows that the difference (PVRR(d)) crosses the zero line at about
 6 **\$** __ **/MMBtu**, just **\$** __ **/MMBtu** less than the Company’s mid case, or
 7 expected value. The pertinent question then is whether there was a reasonably
 8 foreseeable chance that gas price forecasts had fallen by more than this value – if
 9 so, the Company should have revisited its analysis.

10 **Q. Was there evidence in 2011 and early 2012 that reasonable projections of gas**
 11 **prices had fallen substantially?**

12 A. Yes. In April 2011, EIA published natural gas price forecasts in its AEO 2011 that
 13 were equal to \$6.16/MMBtu on a levelized basis. This value is
 14 **\$** __ **/MMBtu** lower than the **\$** __ **/MMBtu** “break even” level shown
 15 in Confidential Figure 1, and should have indicated to KCP&L in the middle of
 16 the Kansas predetermination proceeding that there was essentially no difference in
 17 PVRR between installing emission control retrofits at La Cygne and retiring both
 18 units.

1 In January 2012, EIA published the Early Release version of AEO 2012, with
2 natural gas prices substantially below AEO 2011 levels (\$5.78/MMBtu, or
3 \$0.37/MMBtu lower than AEO 2011 on a levelized basis).

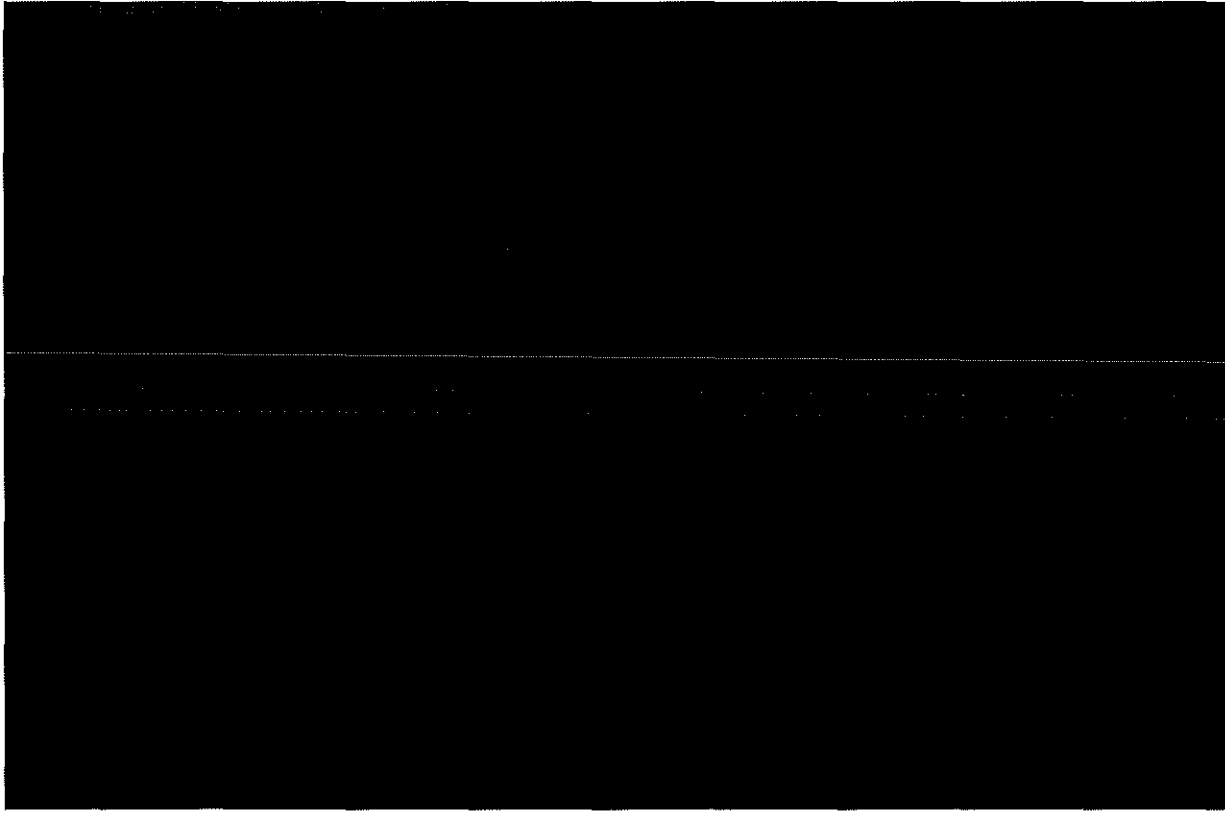
4 The final version of AEO 2012, released in June 2012, forecast even lower
5 forward prices for natural gas \$0.52/MMBtu below 2011 levels – at
6 \$5.64/MMBtu – a drop significant enough to readily surpass the break-even level.

7 Confidential Figure 2 shows the AEO 2011, AEO 2012ER, and AEO 2012
8 forecasts of natural gas prices plotted against the forecasts used by KCP&L in its
9 analysis. The forecast produced by EIA in April 2011 during the Kansas
10 predetermination proceeding drops below ** _____

11 _____ **. One can see that the AEO’s 2012 forecasts are
12 approximately ** _____ ** lower than KCP&L’s Mid Gas forecast through
13 2030, and in fact ** _____

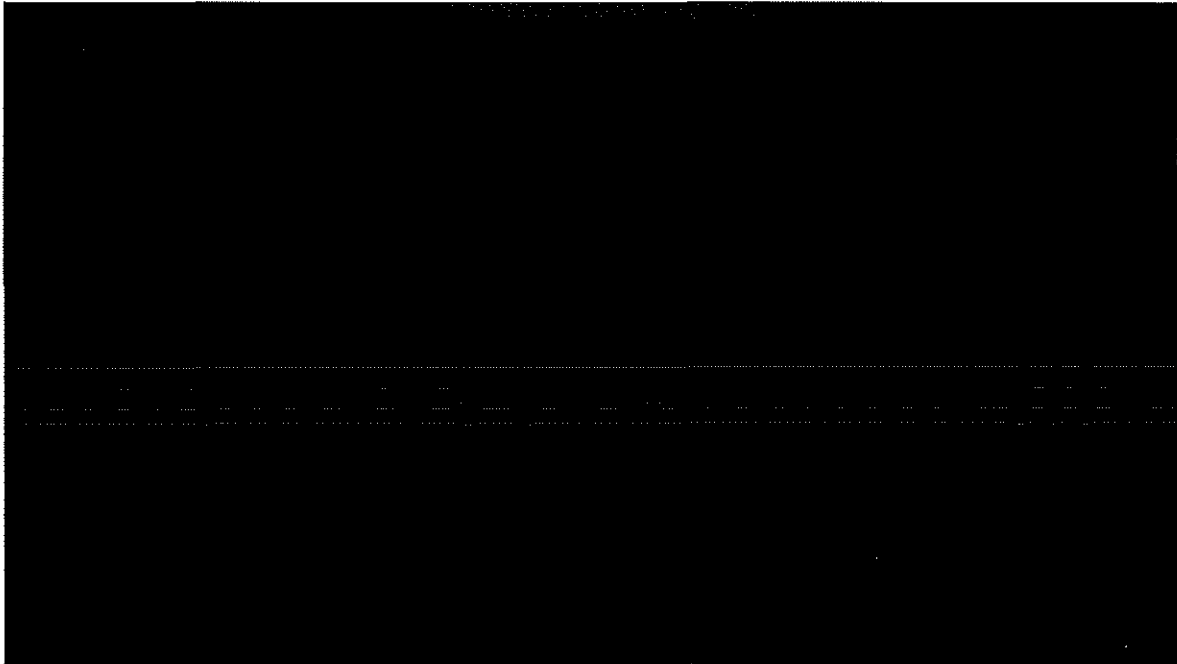
14 _____ **.

15



1
2
3 **Confidential Figure 2. KCP&L Natural Gas Price Forecast Used in Kansas Docket 11-KCPE-581-**
4 **PRE Compared to AEO 2011 (dated April 2011), AEO 2012 Early Release (dated January 2012) and**
5 **AEO 2012 (dated June 2012).**
6

7 Confidential Figure 3 shows the levelized version of Henry Hub prices in AEO
8 2012ER (solid red box) and AEO 2012 (empty red box), well below the break-
9 even.



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Confidential Figure 3. Breakeven analysis for natural gas price. PVRR(d) plus AEO 2012ER and AEO 2012 natural gas price levelizations.

Substituting in AEO 2012ER prices indicates that the PVRR of the plan that retired the La Cygne units was \$** __ ** million lower than the Company’s preferred resource plan that installed emissions control retrofits at Units 1 and 2. Substituting in the AEO 2012 prices, the Company’s analysis would have indicated in June 2012 that retiring La Cygne 1 and 2 would result in a PVRR value that was \$** __ ** million lower than the portfolio that retrofit both of these units.

Q. Was KCP&L aware that a drop in the price of natural gas had the potential to change the outcome of its modeling process?

Yes. In his testimony in the Kansas predetermination proceeding (11-KCPE-581-PRE), Mr. Crawford states that “[t]he scenarios where the retrofits were not selected generally include both the low gas price scenarios and the high CO₂ price

1 scenarios.³³ Looking at the AEO 2011 and AEO 2012 forecasts of natural gas
2 prices should have provided a clear indication to KCP&L that it needed to revisit
3 its analysis of the economics of the retrofits at La Cygne 1 and 2.

4 Taking only the gas prices as a cue, KCP&L should have significantly
5 reconsidered and re-evaluated its decision to retrofit La Cygne in April 2011, and
6 by January 2012 likely should have begun to take serious actions to suspend
7 expenditures on the retrofits and plan for an orderly retirement of one or both of
8 the La Cygne units.

9 **Q. What was the Company's CO₂ price analysis in 2011?**

10 A. The Company's "mid" case estimated that CO₂ prices would begin at a modest
11 level in ** ____ **. This forecast may have been based off of an expectation that
12 the U.S. legislature would regroup on a bill similar to the American Clean Energy
13 and Security (ACES, also known as "Waxman-Markey") bill of 2008 that
14 subsequently failed to reach the Senate in 2009. By 2012 it would have been quite
15 clear that a legislative bill requiring a CO₂ price could not reasonably be expected
16 by ** ____ **.

17 My firm, Synapse Energy Economics, produces a publicly available CO₂ price
18 forecast on a regular basis, tracking regulatory and legislative developments in the
19 states, on a regional level, and on a national level, as well as utility expectations.
20 In February of 2011, we had revised earlier expectations (from 2008) outwards to
21 capture a likely start of regulations between 2015 and 2020, with a reference case
22 at 2018. As of October 2012, just a few days before my colleague Mr. Biewald
23 submitted testimony before this Commission in Case No. ER-2012-0174 asking
24 KCP&L to revisit its analysis of the prudence of the La Cygne retrofits, Synapse

³³ Direct Testimony of Burton Crawford. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. February 1, 2011. Page 14, lines 19-21.

1 published its 2012 CO₂ price forecast showing CO₂ prices starting in 2020.³⁴ By
2 pushing the start date backwards, we effectively forecasted a lower impact of CO₂
3 prices in our present-day analyses.

4 From the perspective of a utility revising its analysis in October 2012, it would
5 have been appropriate to both use a revised (and later) CO₂ price forecast in
6 conjunction with the lower gas price levels.

7 **Q. Were you able to determine the outcome of the Company's analysis effective**
8 **as of October 2012 and adjusting for a later onset CO₂ price and using the**
9 **lower gas price?**

10 A. Yes. Of the 64 risk scenarios contemplated by the Company, nine offered all
11 feasible permutations of low, mid, and high CO₂ and gas prices. As such, I was
12 able to use the Company's expected PVRR outcomes for all nine scenarios and
13 the levelized gas and CO₂ prices in a least squares regression. A two-dimensional
14 least squares regression seeks to solve a simple equation, where I know the PVRR
15 of each scenario and I know the gas and CO₂ prices:

$$PVRR = x(\text{gasprice}) + y(\text{CO2price}) + b$$

16 These elements are enough to solve for x , y , and b (a constant). Using this
17 information, and presuming the equation is both linear and readily solved, I can
18 then substitute in new gas and CO₂ prices and determine estimated PVRR values
19 under different circumstances. In other words, I can re-create what the Company
20 should have known in late 2012.

21 The equation here is readily solved for each of the Company's 14 resource
22 scenarios, and in each case the gas and CO₂ prices describe more than 98.9% of
23 the variation in the PVRRs (the r^2 value). In some cases, CO₂ and gas prices

³⁴ Synapse, 2012. 2012 Carbon Dioxide Price Forecast. <http://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/SynapseReport.2012-10.0.2012-CO2-Forecast.A0035.pdf>. Attached as Schedule RSW-6.

1 describe more than 99.99% of the variance in prices. Based on this information, I
 2 can state that the equation is linear and readily describes the variation in plan
 3 costs with respect to gas and CO₂ prices.

4 **Q. What is the outcome of the Company’s modeling if you use gas and CO₂**
 5 **price forecasts that were available in October 2012?**

6 A. My re-analysis of the Company’s 2011 results indicates that under the lower
 7 leveled CO₂ price as revised by Synapse in October 2012, the plan in which
 8 ** _____ **
 9 would still have been the least cost plan by about \$**_** million relative to the
 10 case in which ** _____ ** is retired. This
 11 result of course also depends on all of the other assumptions of KCP&L’s 2011
 12 planning framework being reasonable. As I discuss below, this was not the case.
 13 Limitations in KCP&L’s 2011 planning framework likely skewed the modeling
 14 results in favor of retrofitting La Cygne, and correcting those limitations would
 15 likely result in the plan in which ** _____
 16 _____ **.

17 **6. TIMELINE OF SPENDING FOR LA CYGNE RETROFITS**

18 **Q. On what date did the Kansas Corporation Commission grant**
 19 **predetermination to KCP&L for the environmental retrofits at La Cygne 1**
 20 **and 2?**

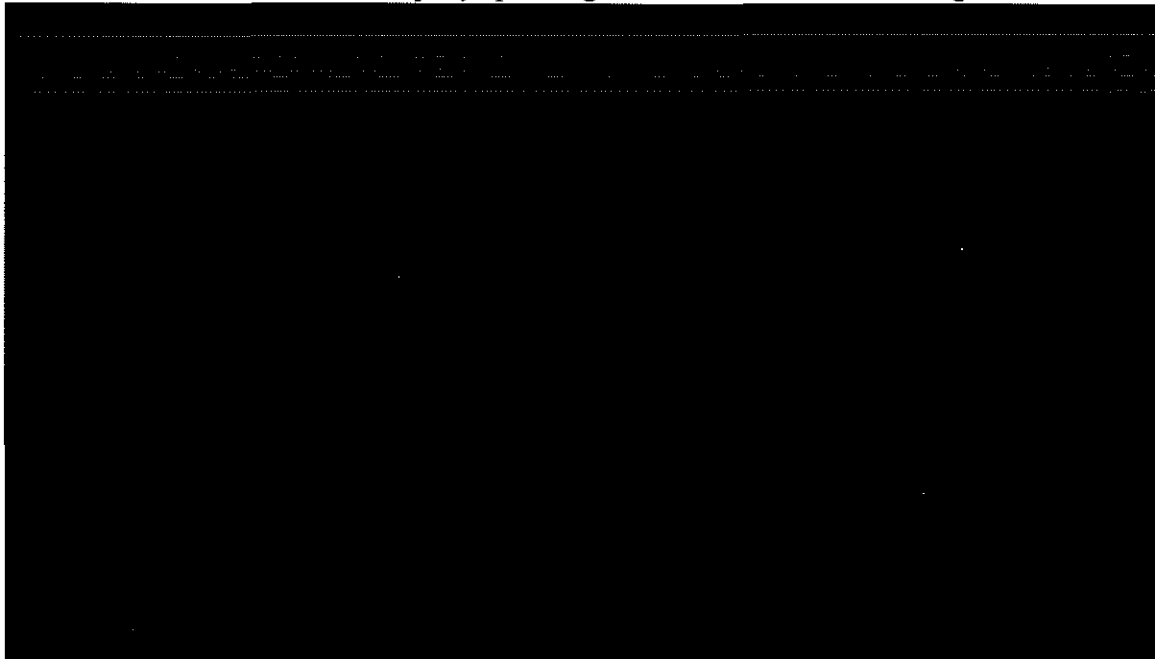
21 A. Predetermination was granted in Kansas on August 19, 2011.

22 **Q. When did KCP&L begin to spend money on the environmental retrofits at**
 23 **La Cygne 1 and 2?**

24 A. According to the monthly status reports provided to the MPSC Staff, and
 25 provided under the discovery response to SC-15, the Company began to spend
 26 money on the retrofits in ** _____ **.

1 **Q. Have you been able to assemble a schedule of spending from the monthly**
2 **status reports?**

3 A. I have. As of January 2012, the time of the AEO 2012 Early Release, KCP&L had
4 spent approximately ** _____ ** of the total cost of the La Cygne retrofits. By
5 December 2012, KCP&L had spent approximately ** _____ ** of the total
6 cost. A timeline of Company spending is shown in Confidential Figure 4.



7
8 Confidential Figure 4. Timeline of KCP&L spending on La Cygne environmental retrofits.

9
10 **Q. You identify several dates at which KCP&L could have reexamined its**
11 **analysis of the La Cygne retrofits. What was the total spending as of each of**
12 **those dates?**

13 A. The dates at which KCP&L should have reexamined its analysis are shown in
14 Confidential Table 2, along with the condition that had changed to make that date
15 relevant. Confidential Table 2 also shows the spending that had been incurred by
16 KCP&L as of that date, and the costs of the retrofits that still could have been
17 avoided if KCP&L had halted construction at that point.

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19
20

1

Confidential Table 2. Total spending incurred at KCP&L “decision points.”

Date	Change in Conditions	Total spent (million\$)	Cost avoided (million\$)
Apr-11	AEO 2011	██████████	██████████
Jan-12	AEO 2012 Early Release	██████████	██████████
Jun-12	AEO 2012	██████████	██████████
Aug-12	Biewald testimony	██████████	██████████
Oct-12	Synapse CO2 forecast	██████████	██████████
Jan-13	MPSC Order	██████████	██████████

2

3 Note that the estimates of costs that could have been avoided simply subtract the
 4 spending incurred from the total cost of the retrofits. KCP&L may only have been
 5 able to avoid some percentage of these costs due to the specific cancellation
 6 clauses contained in their contracts for equipment. Due to time limitations, I was
 7 unable to obtain and review all of the Company’s individual cancellation clauses
 8 and did not evaluate the penalties that might have been incurred due to
 9 cancellation.

10 Confidential Table 2 shows that if KCP&L had been actively monitoring
 11 conditions in the electric sector and been willing to reevaluate its original analysis
 12 at the first signs of changed forecasts in April 2011, it could have avoided all of
 13 the costs associated with the retrofits at La Cygne Units 1 and 2. If KCP&L had
 14 reexamined its analysis as of January 2012, it could have avoided almost **
 15 _____ ** of the costs of the La Cygne environmental retrofits. By January 2013,
 16 KCP&L had been subject to various requests by third parties to update its
 17 analysis, as well as myriad new data forecasts and reports, which were totally
 18 ignored by the Company. Had KCP&L instead chosen to revise its analysis at this
 19 point in time, it could still have avoided over ** _____ ** of the costs of the
 20 La Cygne retrofits.

1 **Q. What has happened to natural gas prices since the AEO 2012 forecast?**

2 A. Subsequent AEO forecasts predicted natural gas prices that were even lower than
 3 AEO 2012. Those prices are shown against KCP&L's mid and low gas price
 4 forecasts from the 2011 Kansas proceeding in Confidential Figure 5. Use of these
 5 forecasts in KCP&L modeling would reinforce the conclusion that it was
 6 uneconomic to retrofit the La Cygne units.



7
 8 **Confidential Figure 5. KCP&L Natural Gas Price Forecast Used in Kansas Docket 11-**
 9 **KCPE-581-PRE Compared to AEO 2012, AEO 2013 and AEO 2014.**

10 **7. DEVELOPMENT OF A LEAST-COST PORTFOLIO**

11 **Q. You already stated that KCP&L's modeling approach was subject to**
 12 **criticism in the predetermination proceeding (11-KCPE-581-PRE). In your**
 13 **opinion, does the Company's 2011 preferred resource plan represent a**
 14 **reasonable outcome?**

15 A. No, it does not. I agree with Dr. Hausman's assessment that the types of available
 16 resource alternatives that the Company evaluated in 2011 were unreasonably
 17 restricted. KCP&L created 14 base capacity expansion plans in its analysis, but

1 limited the range of alternatives that could replace the capacity from La Cygne 1
2 and 2 and the Montrose units to new fossil-fueled resources only, in the form of
3 new coal, new natural gas CCs, or new natural gas CTs.

4 I also agree with Dr. Fisher that KCP&L failed to assess or model costs for the
5 then impending CCR rule and still pending ELGs in the 2011 Kansas proceeding,
6 thereby ignoring the risk of substantial control costs at existing coal units.

7 **Q. Why does it matter that KCP&L did not examine DSM and renewables as**
8 **part of a preferred resource portfolio?**

9 A. While DSM, combined heat and power (“CHP”), and renewable energy may not
10 be able to replace a coal-fired generating unit on a per MW basis at a reasonable
11 cost, the combination of these resources would serve to reduce customer loads
12 and provide additional capacity and energy. Had it evaluated these resources,
13 KCP&L may have been able to build fewer combustion turbines or a smaller, less
14 expensive NGCC when conducting its portfolio analysis. Inclusion of these types
15 of resources may have allowed for the displacement of certain resources that were
16 selected by KCP&L in its planning analysis, namely the environmental retrofits at
17 one or both of La Cygne 1 and 2.

18 **Q. What additional resources should KCP&L have considered in formulating**
19 **resource portfolios?**

20 A. The Company should have considered additional DSM measures, as well as CHP
21 resources and renewable resources.

22 **Q. Why should KCP&L have considered additional DSM?**

23 A. As stated in the 2011 direct testimony of Dr. William Steinhurst, energy
24 efficiency measures offer a number of non-energy benefits, are less risky and
25 more cost-effective than supply-side alternatives, and decrease both consumer
26 energy bills and wholesale electric prices. Dr. Steinhurst states that KCP&L’s
27 analysis limited DSM options to “certain pre-defined quantities that are far below

1 what can be expected from aggressive pursuit of all cost-effective and reasonably
2 achievable energy efficiency resources, even though the company (has) indicated
3 that higher levels of DSM would reduce the cost of service. This is a serious
4 omission and does a significant disservice to ratepayers.”³⁵

5 In its 2012 IRP, KCP&L included a DSM portfolio achieving 0.5 percent energy
6 savings per year and stated that portfolios achieving 1.0 percent savings or greater
7 were not realistically achievable. In fact, data from the American Council for an
8 Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) show that at least 15 states had set goals of
9 at least 1.0 percent savings per year, with some having set goals of 2 - 2.5 percent
10 energy savings per year.³⁶ KCP&L had not completed a DSM potential study as
11 of the 2011 predetermination docket in Kansas, nor had it done one for the 2012
12 IRP in Missouri, although it did finally complete such a study in 2013.³⁷ The
13 results of such a study, if the Company had completed it in a more timely manner,
14 could have contributed to a different outcome in KCP&L’s analysis of the La
15 Cygne environmental retrofits.

16 While KCP&L’s sensitivity analysis did include increased levels of DSM, and
17 while PVRR results for these resource portfolios are lower than in the Company’s
18 preferred plan, KCP&L gives no indication that it considered these results in any
19 meaningful way.

20 **Q. Why should KCP&L have considered additional CHP?**

21 A. Comments of the Sierra Club on KCP&L’s 2012 IRP, submitted in File No. EO-
22 2012-0323, stated that KCP&L failed to evaluate CHP resources as part of a DSM

³⁵ Direct Testimony of Dr. William Steinhurst. KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE. June 3, 2011. Page 11.

³⁶ ACEEE. Energy Efficiency Resource Standards: A Progress Report on State Experience. June 2011. Available at: <http://aceee.org/sites/default/files/publications/researchreports/u112.pdf>

³⁷ Kansas City Power & Light Company. Integrated Resource Plan: 2013 Annual Update. June 2013.

1 portfolio. Missouri’s technical potential for CHP is approximately 16 times as
 2 much as the 227 MW of total installed CHP capacity as of 2012.³⁸

3 **Q. Why should KCP&L have considered additional renewable resources?**

4 A. KCP&L failed to consider additional wind resources despite their attractive costs
 5 and pervasive availability in the region in which KCP&L operates. In 2012 the
 6 wind industry was growing at a rapid pace, and the US established a new record
 7 for wind additions in a single year with 13.1 GW, nearly double the amount of
 8 capacity added in 2011, and greater than capacity added in 2010 and 2011
 9 combined.³⁹ Declining costs of wind turbines and power purchase agreements
 10 (“PPAs”) prompted growth in the manufacturing of turbines and components
 11 throughout the country.⁴⁰ The average installed cost of wind projects in Kansas
 12 dropped to \$1,760 per kW and prompted growth in wind resources from 11
 13 percent of state-wide generation capacity to over 20 percent.⁴¹ Nationally, PPAs
 14 averaged \$40/MWh in 2012, but prices in the Interior fell to nearly \$30/MWh,
 15 and appeared set to drop even further in following years.⁴² Mr. Crawford shows
 16 that wind resources examined by KCP&L in its initial resource screening have a
 17 ** _ ** percent capacity factor and a nominal utility cost of \$** ____ **/MWh.
 18 While expected wind performance is adequately reflected in this estimate, the
 19 Company’s numbers in early 2011 did not reflect the reasonable expectation that
 20 wind prices will decline over time.

21
 22

³⁸ Bradbury, et al. Midwest Manufacturing Snapshot: Missouri. World Resources Institute. February 2012. Available at: <http://www.wri.org/publication/midwest-manufacturing-snapshot>

³⁹ U.S. Department of Energy. 2012 Wind Technologies Market Report. August 2013. Page 3. Available at: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/wind/pdfs/2012_wind_technologies_market_report.pdf

⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Energy. 2012 Wind Technologies Market Report. August 2013. Page 17.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Energy. 2012 Wind Technologies Market Report. August 2013. Page 9.

⁴² U.S. Department of Energy. 2012 Wind Technologies Market Report. August 2013. Pages 50-51.

1 **Q. What effect will regulations on coal combustion residuals and wastewater**
2 **effluent have on La Cygne 1 and 2?**

3 A. In its 2013 IRP Update, KCP&L assumes that CCR and wastewater effluent
4 compliance obligations could be satisfied by ceasing wet sluicing of ash and
5 converting to dry handling, and that doing so would require a \$22.3 million
6 capital expenditure and raise fixed O&M by \$0.60/kW (in 2012\$).⁴³ Inclusion of
7 these costs in the original analysis would have negatively affected the economics
8 of La Cygne Units 1 and 2 relative to natural gas-fired generation, which is not
9 subject to these rules. KCP&L did model the addition of cooling towers at the La
10 Cygne units, even though 316(b) rules had not yet become final in 2011. At the
11 very least, KCP&L should have included costs of technologies that it deemed
12 reasonable for compliance with CCR regulations and the effluent guidelines in its
13 modeling analysis.

14 **8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

15 **Q. Please summarize your conclusions.**

16 A. Resource planning in the electric sector used to be much simpler. Fuel prices were
17 highly stratified, there were fewer types of cost-effective demand- and supply-
18 side resource technologies, environmental regulations were more limited in scope,
19 and technologies to meet these regulations were almost all command-and-control.
20 Utilities were vertically-integrated and operated to serve customers in their
21 service territories rather than to sell their generation into a wholesale energy
22 market. It was not necessary to update forecasts and assumptions as frequently
23 because conditions simply did not change that quickly. In many ways, KCP&L
24 seems to still be operating in this type of planning environment. In this proceeding
25 and others mentioned in my testimony, the Company uses forecasts and
26 assumptions in its analyses that are vastly out-of-date and limits its resource

⁴³ Kansas City Power & Light Company. Integrated Resource Plan: 2013 Annual Update. June 2013. Page 129.

1 choices to conventional fossil-fueled generation – coal or natural gas CTs and
2 NGCCs.

3 In Case No. ER-2012-0174, this Commission acknowledged that market prices
4 for natural gas and wholesale energy are declining, costs to comply with
5 environmental regulations are rising, and the availability of energy efficiency and
6 renewable energy is growing. These variables all have the ability to change the
7 economics of coal-fired power plant operation, and may lead to plant retirement.

8 Based on my review of the record available to me in this proceeding, I conclude
9 that KCP&L's original analysis submitted in Kansas Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-
10 PRE in February 2011 was not prudent. KCP&L should have revisited that
11 analysis as early as April 2011. If the Company had updated its PVRR analysis
12 with a new natural gas forecast at that time, it would have found that the
13 environmental retrofits at La Cygne Units 1 and 2 were no longer the least-cost
14 plan. An analysis done with gas prices that were forecast in January 2012 or as
15 late as June 2012 would have revealed that PVRR costs of the plan that retrofit
16 the La Cygne units were much higher than the PVRR costs of a plan that retired
17 the units.

18 In addition, if the Company had included capital expenditures to comply with
19 coal combustion residuals and wastewater effluent regulations, that would have
20 lowered the benefits of continued operation of the La Cygne units by an even
21 larger margin. Inclusion of a greater range of resource types in resource expansion
22 portfolios may have revealed a less-costly mix of resources that would have
23 allowed KCP&L to meet energy and capacity needs over the planning period.
24 Intervenors repeatedly voiced concerns on each of these issues, but the Company
25 chose not to acknowledge these concerns. A new analysis could have kept
26 KCP&L from making significant capital investments in emission control retrofits
27 at La Cygne Units 1 and 2.

1 It is therefore my recommendation that this Commission should deny rate
2 recovery for some or all of the capital costs associated with the environmental
3 retrofit projects at La Cygne Units 1 and 2.

4 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

5 **A. Yes.**

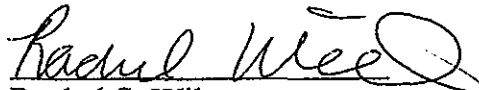
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Kansas City Power & Light)
Company's Request for Authority to Implement a) Case No. ER-2014-0370
General Rate Increase for Electric Service)

County of Middlesex)
) ss
State of Massachusetts)

AFFIDAVIT OF RACHEL S. WILSON

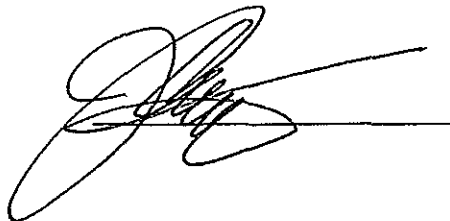
Rachel S. Wilson, of lawful age, on her oath states: that she has participated in the preparation of this direct testimony in question and answer form consisting of 36 pages to be given as Direct Testimony in the above-named case; that the answers were given by her and that she has knowledge of the matters set forth in such answers; and that such matters are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

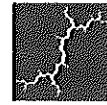

Rachel S. Wilson

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed by name and affixed my official seal this 2 day of April, 2015.



JANICE CONYERS
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
July 27, 2018





Rachel Wilson, Senior Associate

Synapse Energy Economics | 485 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 2 | Cambridge, MA 02139 | 617-453-7044

rwilson@synapse-energy.com

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Synapse Energy Economics Inc., Cambridge, MA. *Senior Associate*, 2013 – present, *Associate*, 2010 – June 2013, *Research Associate*, 2008 – 2010.

- Conducts research and writes testimony and reports on a wide range of issues relating to electric utilities, including: integrated resource planning; federal and state clean air policies; emissions from electricity generation; electric system dispatch; and environmental compliance technologies, strategies, and costs.
- Uses optimization and electricity dispatch models, including Strategist, PROMOD, PROSYM/Market Analytics, and PLEXOS to conduct analyses of utility service territories and regional energy markets.

Analysis Group, Inc., Boston, MA.

***Associate*, Energy Practice, 2007 – 2008.**

- Supported an expert witness asked to opine on various topics in the electric industry as they applied to merchant generators and provided incentives for their behavior in the late 1990s and early 2000s.
- Analyzed data related to coal production on Indian land and contractual royalties paid to the tribe over a 25 year period to determine if discrepancies exist between these values for the purposes of potential litigation.
- Examined Canadian policies relating to carbon dioxide, and assisted with research on linkage of international tradable permit systems.
- Managed analysts' work processes and evaluated work products.

***Senior Analyst Intern*, Energy Practice, 2006 – 2007.**

- Supported an expert witness in litigation involving whether a defendant power company could financially absorb a greater investment in pollution control under its debt structure while still offering competitive rates. Analyzed impacts of federal and state clean air laws on energy generators and providers. Built a quantitative model showing the costs of these clean air policies to the defendant over a 30 year period. Built a financial model calculating impacts of various pollution control investment requirements.
- Researched the economics of art; assisted in damage calculations in arbitration between an artist and his publisher.

Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, New Haven, CT. *Research Assistant*, 2005 – 2007.

- Gathered and managed data for the Environmental Performance Index, presented at the 2006 World Economic Forum. Interpreted statistical output, wrote critical analyses of results, and edited report drafts.
- Part of the team that produced *Green to Gold*, an award-winning book on corporate environmental management and strategy. Managed data, conducted research, and implemented marketing strategy.

Marsh Risk and Insurance Services, Inc., Los Angeles, CA. *Risk Analyst*, Casualty Department, 2003 – 2005.

- Evaluated Fortune 500 clients' risk management programs/requirements and formulated strategic plans and recommendations for customized risk solutions.
- Supported the placement of \$2 million in insurance premiums in the first year and \$3 million in the second year.
- Utilized quantitative models to create loss forecasts, cash flow analyses and benchmarking reports.
- Completed a year-long Graduate Training Program in risk management; ranked #1 in the western region of the US and shared #1 national ranking in a class of 200 young professionals.

EDUCATION

Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, New Haven, CT

Masters of Environmental Management, concentration in Law, Economics, and Policy with a focus on energy issues and markets, 2007

Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, California

Bachelor of Arts in Environment, Economics, Politics (EEP), 2003. *Cum laude* and EEP departmental honors.

School for International Training, Quito, Ecuador

Semester abroad studying Comparative Ecology. Microfinance Intern – Viviendas del Hogar de Cristo in Guayaquil, Ecuador, Spring 2002.

ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Microsoft Office Suite, Lexis-Nexis, Platts Energy Database, Strategist, PROMOD, PROSYM/Market Analytics, and PLEXOS, some SAS and STATA.
- Competent in oral and written Spanish.

- Hold the Associate in Risk Management (ARM) professional designation.

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Hornby, R., P. Chernick, C. Swanson, D. White, J. Gifford, M. Chang, N. Hughes, M. Wittenstein, R. Wilson, B. Biewald. 2011. *Avoided Energy Supply Costs in New England: 2011 Report*. Synapse Energy Economics for Avoided-Energy-Supply-Component (AESC) Study Group.

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TESTIMONY

Oklahoma Corporation Commission (Cause No. PUD 201400229): Direct testimony evaluating the modeling of Oklahoma Gas & Electric supporting its request for approval and cost recovery of a Clean Air Act compliance plan and Mustang modernization, and presenting results of independent Gentrader modeling analysis. On behalf of Sierra Club. December 16, 2014.

Michigan Public Service Commission (Case No. U-17087): Direct testimony before the Commission discussing Strategist modeling relating to the application of Consumers Energy Company for the

authority to increase its rates for the generation and distribution of electricity. On behalf of the Michigan Environmental Council and Natural Resources Defense Council. February 21, 2013.

Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (Cause No. 44217): Direct testimony before the Commission discussing PROSYM/Market Analytics modeling relating to the application of Duke Energy Indiana for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity. On behalf of Citizens Action Coalition, Sierra Club, Save the Valley, and Valley Watch. November 29, 2012.

Kentucky Public Service Commission (Case No. 2012-00063): Direct testimony before the Commission discussing upcoming environmental regulations and electric system modeling relating to the application of Big Rivers Electric Corporation for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for approval of its 2012 environmental compliance plan. On behalf of Sierra Club. July 23, 2012.

Kentucky Public Service Commission (Case No. 2011-00401): Direct testimony before the Commission discussing STRATEGIST modeling relating to the application of Kentucky Power Company for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, and for approval of its 2011 environmental compliance plan and amended environmental cost recovery surcharge. On behalf of Sierra Club. March 12, 2012.

Kentucky Public Service Commission (Case No. 2011-00161 and Case No. 2011-00162): Direct testimony before the Commission discussing STRATEGIST modeling relating to the applications of Kentucky Utilities Company, and Louisville Gas and Electric Company for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity, and approval of its 2011 compliance plan for recovery by environmental surcharge. On behalf of Sierra Club and Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). September 16, 2011.

Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (OAH Docket No. 8-2500-22094-2 and MPUC Docket No. E-017/M-10-1082): Rebuttal testimony before the Commission describing STRATEGIST modeling performed in the docket considering Otter Tail Power's application for an Advanced Determination of Prudence for BART retrofits at its Big Stone plant. On behalf of Izaak Walton League of America, Fresh Energy, Sierra Club, and Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy. September 7, 2011.

Resume dated March 2015

1 **BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION**
2 **OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

3 _____ **DIRECT**

4 **TESTIMONY**

5 **OF**

6 **WILLIAM STEINHURST**

7 **ON BEHALF OF SIERRA CLUB**



JUN 03 2011

by
State Corporation Commission
of Kansas

8 _____
9 **DOCKET NO. 11-KCPE-581-PRE** _____

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20 **June 3, 2011**

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1. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Q. Please state your name and occupation.

A. My name is William Steinhurst, and I am a Senior Consultant with Synapse Energy Economics (Synapse). My business address is 32 Main Street, #394, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Q. Please describe Synapse Energy Economics.

A. Synapse Energy Economics is a research and consulting firm specializing in energy and environmental issues, including electric generation, transmission and distribution system reliability, ratemaking and rate design, electric industry restructuring and market power, electricity market prices, stranded costs, efficiency, renewable energy, environmental quality, and nuclear power.

Q. Please summarize your work experience and educational background.

A. I have over thirty years of experience in utility regulation and energy policy, including work on renewable portfolio standards and portfolio management practices for default service providers and regulated utilities, green marketing, distributed resource issues, economic impact studies, and rate design. Prior to joining Synapse, I served as Planning

Econometrician and Director for Regulated Utility Planning at the Vermont Department of Public Service, the State's Public Advocate and energy policy agency. I have provided consulting services for various clients, including the Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel, the Illinois Citizens Utility Board, the California Division of Ratepayer Advocates, the D.C. and Maryland Offices of the Public Advocate, the Delaware Public Utilities Commission, the Regulatory Assistance Project, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), the National Regulatory Research Institute (NRRI), American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), The Utility Reform Network (TURN), the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Northern Forest Council, the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board, the U.S. EPA, the Conservation Law Foundation, the Sierra Club, the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, the Oklahoma Sustainability Network, the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC), Illinois Energy Office, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy Resources, the James River Corporation, and the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources.

I hold a B.A. in Physics from Wesleyan University and an M.S. in Statistics and Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Vermont.

I have testified as an expert witness in approximately 30 cases on topics including utility rates and ratemaking policy, prudence reviews, integrated resource planning, demand side management policy and program design, utility financings, regulatory enforcement, green marketing, power purchases, statistical analysis, and decision analysis. I have been a frequent witness in legislative hearings and represented the State of Vermont, the Delaware Public Utilities Commission Staff, and several other groups in numerous collaborative settlement processes addressing energy efficiency, resource planning and distributed resources.

I was the lead author or co-author of Vermont's long-term energy plans for 1983, 1988, and 1991, as well as the 1998 report *Fueling Vermont's Future: Comprehensive Energy Plan and Greenhouse Gas Action Plan*, and also Synapse's study *Portfolio Management: How to Procure Electricity Resources to Provide Reliable, Low-Cost, and Efficient Electricity Services to All Retail Customers*. In 2008, I was commissioned by the National Regulatory Research Institute (NRRI) to write *Electricity at a Glance*, a primer

on the industry for new public utility commissioners, which included coverage of energy efficiency programs. In 2011, NRRI commissioned a second edition of that work.

My resume is attached to this testimony as Exhibit SC-10 (WS-1).

Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in this case?

A. I am testifying on behalf of the Sierra Club.

Q. Have you testified previously before the Kansas State Corporation Commission (the Commission)?

A. No, I have not.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to consider whether certain environmental upgrades (the preferred plan) proposed by Kansas City Power & Light Company (the company, KCP&L) and supported by Westar Energy, Inc., (Westar) should be preapproved under K.S.A. 66-1239 as requested by the company in its Application of February 23, 2011. XX I also address the question of coordination between the company's integrated resource plan (IRP) activities and its rate case requests. XX

Q. How is your testimony organized?

A. My testimony is organized as follows:

1. Introduction and Qualifications.
2. Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations.
3. The Context for Consideration of Preapproval
4. Critique of the Company's Proposal and Analyses
5. Recommendations

2. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Q. Please summarize your primary conclusions.

A. My primary conclusions are summarized as follows:

1. The standard for preapproval should, at a minimum, meet the requirements set out in the Sierra Club Initial Comments in the 492 docket and reiterated below in this prefiled testimony.
2. As explained by Dr. Fisher, the current and emerging environmental regulations considered in the Company's analyses were correct as far as they went, but were not sufficient to meet the above standard for preapproval because certain emerging environmental regulations were neglected and others were considered in too weak a manner.
3. As explained by Dr. Fisher, the range of environmental control options considered in the company's analyses were correct as far as they went, but were not sufficient to meet the above standard for preapproval because of certain shortcomings and omissions in the environmental standards assumed by the company.
4. As explained by Dr. Hausman, the general type of analysis conducted by the Company was sufficient to meet the above standard for preapproval, but the inputs and choice of specific scenarios was biased in favor of the proposed retrofits, so the results cannot be relied upon.
5. Taking into account the Company 's analyses of the upgrades proposed for both of the La Cygne units and the nature and extent of the biases involved in those analyses, the La Cygne units have not been shown to be cost effective or to meet the above standard for preapproval.
6. The retrofits that would be necessary for the Montrose units to meet current and emerging environmental regulations, while not the subject of the preapproval requested in this proceeding, are clearly not cost effective, even in the Company's biased analyses, and are not in the public interest.
7. Given the problems with the Company 's analyses, as set out in the prefiled testimony of Dr. Hausman and Dr. Fisher, the cost-effectiveness of the proposed retrofits for both of the La Cygne units is in doubt and certainly is not sufficiently well determined to warrant preapproval at this time.

Q. Please summarize your primary recommendations.

A. The Commission should

1. Adopt the preapproval standards set out in Sierra Club's Initial Comments and below in this prefiled testimony
2. Deny without prejudice preapproval for the proposed upgrades to both La Cygne units. The Commission should also direct the company to file a new study that corrects the deficiencies identified in the Sierra Club testimony so that the Commission can properly oversee the company's resource planning. It should also find that such a study will be an essential element for a proper preapproval filing in the future, for the La Cygne units or any other.
3. Find that upgrading the Montrose units to meet current and emerging environmental regulations is not cost-effective and direct the company to file a plan to retire those units. That plan should be required to identify and incorporate the long term, least cost resource alternatives to the Montrose units.
4. Require that the studies called for in items 2 and 3, above, comprehensively examine all alternatives, both supply- and demand-side, on a level playing field and also consider a sufficiently wide range of uncertainties and risks, properly documented and quantified and with the assumptions and methodologies made available to the Commission and intervenors

Without such an analysis, it is impossible for the Commission or any intervenor to fully assess whether the company's plans for the maintenance, upgrades, and operations of its fleet of plants is in keeping with least-cost principles, and whether the company's proposed investments represent a suitable use of ratepayer monies.

In addition, the Commission should take action now to ensure that all cost-effective and reasonably available energy efficiency and distributed energy resources are being acquired on an aggressive schedule. I will discuss this recommendation further below, but the reasoning behind it is quite simple. Energy efficiency and distributed energy resources are the least risky and most cost-effective alternative to investment in generation, but require considerable lead time if they are to be available when needed to actually be feasible alternatives. Therefore, now is the time to ensure those resources are being acquired so they will be on hand when needed.

3. **THE CONTEXT FOR CONSIDERATION OF PREAPPROVAL**

Q. Do you have a recommendation for how the Commission should approach preapproval decisions?

A. Yes. I recommend that the Commission adopt the preapproval approach and standard set out in Sierra Club's Initial Comments in the the Commission's Docket No. 11-GIME-492-GIE (the 492 docket) and recapped below.

Q. Can you succinctly paraphrase that standard?

A. As pointed out by Dr. Hausman in his prefiled testimony,

If a proper analysis would suggest that the more prudent course would have been to retire La Cygne but the company chose to do otherwise, then the retrofits themselves would be part of an imprudent plan. As such they would represent imprudent expenditures. Ratepayers should not have to foot the bill to support an imprudent resource plan.

The logical implication is that the Commission should deny preapproval to retrofits that are not convincingly demonstrated to be part of comprehensive, long-term, least cost plan for meeting ratepayer needs.

Q. Please explain Sierra Club's recommendation regarding preapproval.

A. As explained in its Initial Comments filed in the 492 docket,

The Sierra Club strongly urges the Commission to establish a comprehensive and consistent process for considering utility proposals for major investments in existing generating units. In general, the Commission's final guidelines must require:

(1) a thorough inventory and description of all the relevant resource options, together with an assessment of their costs, benefits, uncertainties and risks, as well as the probabilities of those risks,

(2) an objective analysis of how those uncertainties and risks affect the performance of various resource plans individually and in combination,

(3) development of a plan relying on a portfolio of resources that manages risk and uncertainty to a reasonable level while delivering the lowest life cycle cost over the fullest possible range of plausible future scenarios.¹

¹ Docket No. 11-GIME-492-GIE, *Sierra Club Initial Comments*, ¶ 7.

Those Initial Comments go on to explain that

Thus the scope of Commission consideration and guidelines should include all material factors that affect resource cost comparison and relative risk assessment. . . . In general, the scope of the Commission's consideration and the guidelines should include a comprehensive set of issues and factors and should reflect a multi-pollutant approach to evaluating the likely costs of continued operation and retrofit, rather than considering one regulation at a time.²

The main point is that the Commission should make preapproval decisions about coal plant retrofits only when it is satisfied that it is fully informed about the full, forward-going costs that utilities would incur to operate those plants over their remaining life. The scope of Commission consideration and guidelines should include all material factors that affect resource cost comparison and relative risk assessment applied to decisions between retrofit technologies and replacement or retirement. In fact, this observation applies to preapproval decisions generally, but is particularly crucial for existing coal plants because of the potential synergistic effects of existing and proposed environmental regulations and requirements applicable to those plants. The sheer number and wide coverage of these mandates make it essential for the Commission and the utilities to consider their potential impact in a cohesive, rather than singular, case-by-case basis for future utility planning.

Q. What resource alternatives should be considered in such a cohesive analysis?

A. The Commission should to think beyond a simple selection among alternative power plant retrofits to determine the optimal configuration for meeting regulatory requirements over the long term. As pointed out in Sierra Club's Initial Comments,

When compared with the high cost of traditional retrofits, options such as new wind generation, demand-side management, energy efficiency, fuel switching at the existing units, and underutilized and/or new combined cycle natural gas capacity, in combination with coal-unit retirements, may present the "optimal" cost and risk configuration for complying with new environmental and public health-based requirements. Therefore it is important to consider this question in two ways: (1) what are the required retrofit configurations to meet

² *Op. cit.*, ¶ 13.

regulatory requirements if retrofit is chosen; and (2) what is the optimal way to meet regulatory requirements including non-retrofit options.³

Commission consideration of a broad range of alternatives, particularly a range including acquisition of all cost-effective and reasonably achievable energy efficiency and renewables is especially vital in view of immense disparity between the portfolio risk profiles that would be imposed on ratepayers under the company's preferred plan and one that employs more aggressive acquisition of alternatives.

4. CRITIQUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPOSAL AND ANALYSES

Q. What is the company's proposal and what analysis did it provide of that proposal and the alternatives to it?

A. Dr. Fisher's prefiled testimony lists the specific retrofits proposed in the company's preferred plan. Dr. Hausman's prefiled testimony describes the analyses performed and alternatives considered by the company.

Q. Has the company presented information sufficient for the Commission to preapprove the capital investments in pollution control in the company's preferred plan?

A. No. As explained by Dr. Fisher, the company has correctly anticipated and taken into account some but not all of the most expensive environmental regulations facing its coal fleet. On the other hand, the company provided no information or analysis concerning certain other requirements (e.g., coal combustion waste) and other requirements are omitted in some scenarios (e.g., CO₂ in certain model runs). In addition, as shown by Dr. Hausman, the company's justification for its preferred plan is inadequate to support preapproval, even if the range of environmental requirements had been complete and correct. Specifically, while the company considered many of the pollution controls that are likely to be required to comply with current and upcoming EPA rules, its estimates of the costs and benefits of the various alternatives are biased in favor of the preferred plan. Dr. Hausman summarizes that point as follows:

³ *Op. cit.*, ¶ 26.

My overall conclusion is that the company's analysis of alternatives to their [preferred] resource plan was limited, inadequate, and biased towards the continued investment in and operation of their existing generating plants. Not only did they fail to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, they unreasonably truncated their analysis of possible future scenarios, thereby artificially limiting the apparent uncertainty in their results. Even given this truncated range of uncertainty, however, the [net benefit of the] company's preferred plan does not exceed in any meaningful sense [the net benefit of] a number of the other plans considered in terms of benefits for consumers. However, the company's preferred plan does entail significant risks of future costs for consumers that are not present in some of the alternative plans—and especially in alternative plans incorporating higher levels of demand-side resources and renewables that the company did not even consider.

The company is requesting the opportunity to recover significant costs from ratepayers associated with the continued operation of its existing coal-fired power plants. The Commission should require the company to provide a comprehensive analysis of the full range of options for addressing those regulations, including both supply- and demand-side resources, as well as alternatives to continued operation such as retirement or repowering. *Instead, the company has provided a limited analysis of a very narrow set of options, specifically ruling out numerous options that their own analysis shows to be lower cost.*

Because of these shortcomings, the company's plan cannot be deemed to be "reasonable, reliable, and efficient".

My recommendation to the commission is thus that the company's petition for predetermination be denied, until and unless the company demonstrates through a full analysis of the costs and risks of the plan that it is unambiguously superior to all reasonable alternatives in terms of ratepayer benefits.⁴

It is critical for the company's planning and decision making to consider the proper set of alternatives and use unbiased assumptions in doing so.

Q. Were there any additional specific shortcomings in the company's choice of alternatives to consider?

A. Yes. The company did not consider a reasonable range of alternative resource plans because it considered only a very limited range of renewable energy and demand-side management alternatives. Renewable energy options were restricted to the minimum

⁴ Xx citation

required by Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) rules. Demand-side management (DSM) options were limited to certain pre-defined quantities that are far below what can be expected from aggressive pursuit of all cost-effective and reasonably achievable energy efficiency resources, even though the company's indicated that higher levels of DSM would reduce the cost of service. This is a serious omission and does a significant disservice to ratepayers.

Q. Please explain why more emphasis is needed on DSM in the consideration of alternatives to the proposed upgrades.

A. Energy efficiency is the least expensive and least risky resource option for meeting ratepayer needs.

Q. Please explain the non-energy benefits of DSM?

A. DSM programs offer immense risk reduction benefits for ratepayers and utility stockholders, alike, when compared to supply-side resources, even in cases where implementation is not 100% successful. For example, energy efficiency can help reduce the risks associated with fossil fuels and their inherently unstable price and supply characteristics and avoid the costs of unanticipated increases in future fuel prices. It is well understood that fuel diversity is desirable, particularly when it reduces rate sensitivity to fuel costs. Generally, energy efficiency has zero sensitivity to fuel costs making it superior to generation in that regard. Energy efficiency can also reduce the risks associated with environmental impacts, by reducing a utility's environmental impacts and helping utilities and their ratepayers avoid the hard to predict costs of complying with potential future environmental regulations, such as CO₂ regulation. Of course, energy efficiency also reduces the risks associated with regulatory, liability and other costs associated with other environmental and health effects, such as those from mercury and other hazardous air pollutants, as well as the risks to the Commonwealth's economy from potential ozone non-attainment problems. Energy efficiency can improve the overall reliability of the electricity system by reducing peak demand at those times when reliability is most at risk and by slowing the rate of growth of electricity peak and energy demands and giving utilities more time and flexibility to respond to changing market conditions, while moderating the "boom-and-bust" effect of competitive market forces on generation supply.

Q. How is it that energy efficiency is less risky than supply-side alternatives?

A. Energy efficiency is generally less risky than supply-side alternatives because DSM programs are modular and easily adjustable as circumstances change. Plus, each measure installed delivers benefits beginning immediately, unlike power plants that deliver no benefits at all unless and until they are completely built; uncertainties in load forecasts, capital costs of new generation, permitting delays and so on are types of planning risk that burden supply-side options but not DSM resources. Utility witnesses often make much of their lack of certainty as to the amount of DSM they can actually harvest, but make no effort in their testimony to compare those uncertainties to the many risks, financial and otherwise, that generation alternatives carry with them. The important point here is that any difficulties that arise in DSM program delivery can be identified, addressed and remedied in as little as one calendar quarter, while a problem that crops up in the construction or operation of a new, large-scale fossil fueled or nuclear power plant can take a decade to surface and be irretrievable once identified.

The U.S. EPA sums up the situation nicely:

Some Say:

Customers will pay more if utilities offer energy efficiency.

The Fact Is:

- Total bills can decrease 2% to 9% over a 10-year period.
- Customer will pay more if new, more costly infrastructure is built to serve avoidable demand.
- Lower demand from efficiency programs puts downward pressure on market prices.⁵

When acting to further the public interest, the Commission should consider the total life-cycle cost of service, external costs, risk reduction, equity in program availability, and protection of hard to reach customers. The bottom line is that all cost effective savings are in the public interest. Anything less means that ratepayers will see higher bills than necessary, shoulder huge unnecessary financial and other risks, and see a less vigorous overall economy in the Commonwealth.

⁵ See, U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-programs/napee/index.html>.

Q. How does your recommendation on demand-side management apply to low-income, small businesses, and other hard-to-reach customers?

A. Equity demands proper treatment of hard-to-reach customers, including those on limited incomes, small businesses, and others. These customers face higher and added barriers to implementing DSM on their own or participating in DSM programs. Specifically, the Commission should require that utility energy efficiency programs (or additional, special programs as needed) be designed and implemented so as to ensure that hard-to-reach customers' needs are met in ways that work for them, not just the average customer.

Q. Please explain why you make that recommendation.

A. In my experience, some utility program designs and implementation strategies lack sensitivity to hard-to-reach customers, so I recommend the Commission pay special attention to this issue in energy efficiency programs.

Q. What do you mean by "hard-to-reach" customers?

A. By hard-to-reach customers I mean:

1. Residential electricity users who rent their residences from persons other than kin (defined in a manner appropriate to state law and society), trusts operated by and for the benefit of the users, or the users' legal guardians;
2. Commercial electricity users who rent their business property from persons other than the users' owners, parent companies, subsidiaries of their parent companies, their own subsidiaries, or trusts operated by and for the benefit of the same;
3. Residential or commercial electricity users who traditionally fail to engage in energy efficiency or demand response programs because of one or more severe barriers beyond those experienced by average residential or commercial customers in a utility's service area.

By "barrier," I mean any physical or non-physical necessity, obligation, condition, constraint, or requisite that obstructs or impedes electricity user participation in energy efficiency or demand response programs. Barriers may include but are not limited to language, physical or mental disability, educational attainment, utility meter type, economic status, property status, or geography.

Q. What policy do you recommend to the Commission in regard to utility energy efficiency programs for hard-to-reach customers?

A. I recommend that the Commission policy be that utilities are required to address programs for limited-income customers and other hard-to-reach customers so as to assure proportionate energy efficiency programs are deployed in these customer groups despite higher barriers to energy efficiency investments. The Commission may wish to allow programs targeted to low-income or hard-to-reach customers to meet lower threshold cost-effectiveness results than other programs or be enhanced in other ways to ensure that those customers are not left out.

Q. Please summarize your critique of the company's application for preapproval.

A. The company is to be complimented for its serious consideration of current and emerging environmental regulations that affect its coal-fired power plants and for considering a range of appropriate technologies for controlling the emissions from those plants. However, its consideration of alternatives to such controls was inadequate, blinkered and severely tilted in favor of its preferred plan. Therefore, the company has not met its burden for justifying preapproval by any reasonable standard.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Q. What recommendations do you have for Commission?

A. I recommend that the Commission order the following:

1. Adopt the preapproval standards set out in Sierra Club's Initial Comments and below in this prefiled testimony
2. Deny without prejudice preapproval for the proposed upgrades to both La Cygne units. The Commission should also direct the company to file a new study that corrects the deficiencies identified in the Sierra Club testimony so that the Commission can properly oversee the company's resource planning. It should also find that such a study will be an essential element for a proper preapproval filing in the future, for the La Cygne units or any other.
3. Find that upgrading the Montrose units to meet current and emerging environmental regulations is not cost-effective and direct the company to file a plan to retire those units. That plan should be required to identify and incorporate the long term, least cost resource alternatives to the Montrose units.

4. Require that the studies called for in items 2 and 3, above, comprehensively examine all alternatives, both supply- and demand-side, on a level playing field and also consider a sufficiently wide range of uncertainties and risks, properly documented and quantified and with the assumptions and methodologies made available to the Commission and intervenors

Q. Do you have additional recommendations for the Commission?

A. Yes. I have two.

First, the Commission must take a proactive approach to ensure sound decision-making and to ensure that the Commission has sufficient information to evaluate company decisions that could result in significant costs to ratepayers. In particular, the Commission must consider establishing a comprehensive and consistent process for considering utility proposals for major investments in new or existing generating units. In general, the Commission's guidelines for such a process should require:

(1) A thorough inventory and description of all the relevant resource options, together with an assessment of their costs, benefits, uncertainties and risks, as well as the probabilities of those risks,

(2) An objective analysis of how those uncertainties and risks affect the performance of various resource plans individually and in combination,

(3) Development of a plan relying on a portfolio of resources that manages risk and uncertainty to a reasonable level while delivering the lowest life cycle cost over the fullest possible range of plausible future scenarios.

If the company fails to do so or fails to coordinate its rate requests with its IRP planning processes and principles, the Commission should consider imposing a penalty in the form of a reduction to the company's allowed rate of return.

Second, the Commission should take forceful action now to ensure that all cost-effective and reasonably available energy efficiency and distributed energy resources are being acquired on an aggressive schedule. As discussed above, energy efficiency and distributed energy resources are the least risky and most cost-effective alternative to investment in generation, but require considerable lead time if they are to be available

when needed to actually be feasible alternatives. Therefore, now is the time for the Commission to act so that those resources will be on hand when needed.

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

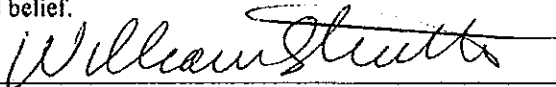
In the Matter of the Petition of Kansas)
City Power & Light Company("KCP&L"))
for Determination of the Ratemaking)
Principles and Treatment that Will Apply) Docket No. 11-KCPE-__-PRE
to the Recovery in Rates of the Cost to be)
Incurred by KCP&L for Certain Electric)
Generation Facilities Under K.S.A. 2003)
SUPP. 66-1239)

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM STEINHURST

STATE OF VERMONT)
) ss
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON)

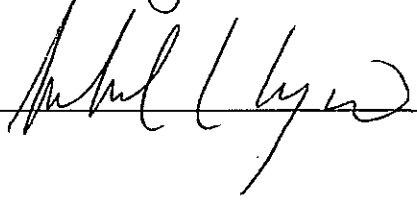
William Steinhurst, being first duly sworn on his oath states:

1. My name is William Steinhurst. I work in Montpelier, Vermont, and I am employed by Synapse Energy Economics, Inc., as a Senior Consultant.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Sierra Club consisting of 19 pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.
3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereof, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



William Steinhurst

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd th day of June, 2011.



Notary Public

My commission expires:

~~ANNABELL GONYAW~~
NOTARY PUBLIC, VERMONT
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB. 10, 2015

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BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF)
KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY)
("KCP&L") FOR DETERMINATION OF THE)
RATE MAKING PRINCIPLES AND)
TREATMENT THAT WILL APPLY TO THE)
RECOVERY IN RATES OF THE COST TO BE)
INCURRED BY KCP&L FOR CERTAIN)
ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES)
UNDER K.S.A. 66-1239)

Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE



JUN 03 2011

by
State Corporation Commission
of Kansas

PUBLIC VERSION
Direct Testimony of
Ezra D. Hausman, Ph.D.

On Behalf Of
The Sierra Club

June 3, 2011

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EXHIBITS

- Exhibit EDH-1: Resume of Ezra D. Hausman Ph.D.

- Exhibit EDH-2: Synapse Energy Economics, *2011 Carbon Dioxide Price Forecast*,
White Paper, February 2011.

1 **1. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **Q. Please state your name, title and business address.**

3 A. My name is Ezra D. Hausman, Ph.D., and I am Vice President and Chief
4 Operating Officer of Synapse Energy Economics (Synapse), located at 485
5 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139.

6 **Q. Please describe Synapse Energy Economics.**

7 A. Synapse Energy Economics is a research and consulting firm specializing in
8 energy and environmental issues, including electric generation, transmission and
9 distribution system reliability, ratemaking and rate design, electric industry
10 restructuring and market power, electricity market prices, stranded costs,
11 efficiency, renewable energy, environmental quality, and nuclear power.

12 Synapse's clients include state consumer advocates, public utilities
13 commission staff, attorneys general, environmental organizations, federal
14 government agencies, and utilities. A complete description of Synapse is available
15 at our website, www.synapse-energy.com.

16 **Q. Please summarize your relevant work experience and your educational
17 background.**

18 A. I have been employed by Synapse since July of 2005, and I have served as vice
19 president of Synapse since July 2009. During this time I have provided expert
20 analysis and testimony in numerous cases involving electricity, generating
21 capacity, and ancillary service markets, electricity price forecasting, resource
22 planning, environmental compliance, and economic analysis. I have prepared
23 reports on these and other related topics for clients including federal and state
24 agencies; offices of consumer advocate; legislative bodies; cities and towns; non-
25 governmental organizations; foundations; industry associations; and resource
26 developers. I have also facilitated and served as an expert analyst for state-level
27 stakeholder and legislative processes related to electricity resource planning and
28 mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

1 From 1997 until 2005, I was employed as a Senior Associate with Tabors
2 Caramanis & Associates (TCA), now part of CRA International, performing a
3 wide range of electricity market and economic analyses and price forecast
4 modeling studies. These included asset valuation studies, market transition
5 cost/benefit studies, market power analyses, and litigation support. I have
6 extensive personal experience with market simulation, production cost modeling,
7 and resource planning methodologies and software.

8 I hold a B.A. from Wesleyan University, an M.S. in civil engineering from
9 Tufts University, an S.M. in applied physics from Harvard University and a Ph.D.
10 in atmospheric chemistry from Harvard University.

11 A copy of my current resume is attached as Exhibit EDH-1 to this
12 testimony.

13 **Q. On whose behalf are you appearing in this proceeding?**

14 A. I am appearing on behalf of the Sierra Club.

15 **Q. Have you testified previously before the Kansas State Corporation
16 Commission (the Commission)?**

17 A. No, I have not.

18 **Q. Have you reviewed the testimony and discovery responses submitted in
19 association with this docket?**

20 A. Yes, to the extent possible. However, certain discovery responses were not
21 available until very shortly before the filing deadline for this testimony, and
22 indeed certain discovery requests, including some Sierra Club discovery requests,
23 have not been addressed as of this writing. Therefore it is possible that as I have
24 an opportunity to review this additional information, I will file amended
25 testimony with the commission in this Docket.

1 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

2 A. The purpose of my testimony is to address KCP&L's basis for selecting its
3 preferred plan, which serves as the basis of its planned environmental upgrades
4 for the La Cygne coal-fired power plant. Specifically, I have reviewed documents
5 and data related to the company's scenario and sensitivity analysis to evaluate
6 whether their selection of a preferred plan is justified.

7 Q. Why is the Company's approach toward the selection of a preferred plan
8 germane to this predetermination proceeding?

9 A. The company's request for predetermination and its selection of a preferred plan
10 are intimately related. The justification for the company's petition for
11 predetermination for environmental retrofits on La Cygne is that its analysis
12 indicates that these units should be kept in service as part of the preferred plan.
13 An alternative plan might have retired one or both La Cygne units, and in this
14 case the retrofits would obviously be unnecessary. Conversely, were the
15 company's plan to support maintaining the Montrose units, additional retrofits
16 would be required.

17 However, I do not believe that the company has followed good utility
18 practice in performing and interpreting this analysis. As I will discuss, there is
19 ample reason to conclude that a more thorough and rigorous analysis would
20 suggest that an alternative plan has a better cost and risk profile. Very possibly,
21 such a preferable alternative would involve the retirement of one or both La
22 Cygne units, obviating the retrofits. If so, then the company has not followed good
23 utility practice, and ratepayers should not have to foot the bill for the
24 resulting excessive expenditures.

25 Q. What are your overall conclusions and your recommendation to the
26 commission?

27 A. My overall conclusion is that the company's analysis of alternatives to its
28 resource plan was limited, inadequate, and biased toward the continued

1 investment in, and operation of, its existing generating plants. Not only did the
2 company fail to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, it unreasonably
3 truncated its analysis of possible future scenarios, thereby artificially limiting the
4 apparent uncertainty in its results. Even given this truncated range of uncertainty,
5 however, the net benefit of the company's preferred plan does not exceed, in any
6 meaningful sense, the net benefit of a number of the other plans considered in
7 terms of benefits for consumers. However, the company's preferred plan does
8 entail significant risks of future costs for consumers that are not present in some
9 of the alternative plans—in particular, these risks would be reduced in alternative
10 plans incorporating higher levels of investment in demand-side resources and
11 renewables that the company did not even consider.

12 The company is requesting the opportunity to recover significant costs
13 from ratepayers associated with the continued operation of its existing coal-fired
14 power plants. The Commission should require that the company provide a
15 comprehensive analysis of the full range of options for addressing those
16 regulations, including both supply- and demand-side resources, as well as
17 alternatives to continued operation such as retirement or repowering. Instead, the
18 company has provided a limited analysis of a very narrow set of options,
19 specifically ruling out numerous options that their own analysis shows to be lower
20 cost to ratepayers.

21 Because of these shortcomings, the company's plan cannot be deemed
22 "reasonable, reliable, and efficient" as required under K.S.A. 66-1239(c)(3). I
23 therefore concur with and adopt the second and fourth recommendations of Sierra
24 Club witness Dr. William Steinhurst, regarding recommended commission action
25 on KCP&L's preapproval petition and standards for adequate consideration of
26 alternatives and risks, respectively.

27

1 **2. KCP&L'S PLAN SELECTION AND ANALYSIS PROCESS**

2 **Q. Can you describe briefly the company's approach that resulted in the**
3 **selection of its preferred plan, including the environmental upgrades at issue**
4 **in this proceeding?**

5 A. I will to the best of my ability. However, the company's testimony and response
6 to data requests provide scarce detail. Company witness Burton Crawford's
7 overview of the process comprises less than two pages of his direct testimony.
8 (Crawford pages 4-5) Additional details can be pieced together from a number of
9 exhibits and discovery responses, and these, together with Mr. Crawford's
10 testimony, form the basis of my understanding of the process.

11 Based on an initial "resource screening process" (Crawford 5 at 17) the
12 company selected fourteen different resource plans and four additional sensitivity
13 plans. (Crawford 9 at 4) The details of this screening process are unknown, except
14 for the vague statement that "options that are more expensive to operate are
15 barred from further consideration." (Crawford 5 at 20) The demand-side elements
16 of the fourteen plans are all based on the company's "October 2010" DSM/EE
17 activities,¹ while the sensitivities rely upon the somewhat more aggressive
18 "September 2009" DSM/EE levels. (File "KCC_20110225-23-Att-KCC-Q23-La
19 Cygne Retrofit NPVRR (2-11-11 Runs)_Filed Case.xls", provided in response to
20 KCC Discovery Question 23)

21 To analyze the NPVRR associated with each of the company's 18 plans
22 and sensitivities, the company considers a range of future scenarios, including
23 variations in the following six unknown variables: (1) Load Growth; (2)
24 Construction Costs, (3) Financing Costs; (4) CO₂ Emissions Price; (5) Natural
25 Gas Price; and (6) Coal Price. (File "KCC_20110225-23-Att-KCC-Q23-Decision
26 Tree_Filed Case.xlsx", provided in response to KCC Discovery Question 23) The
27 company has defined a low, medium, and high value to go with each of these

¹ DSM = Demand Side Management. Energy Efficiency, or EE, is one form of DSM that focuses on reducing overall energy use. Demand Response, or DR, is another form of DSM that focuses on reducing peak-hour energy use. In this testimony I will refer to these resources generally as DSM.

1 variables, except for financing costs, for which they consider only the medium
2 and high cases. Thus the total number of possible future scenarios is 2×3^5 , or 486
3 possible futures. However, in the interest of reducing required model runs, the
4 company analyzed only 64 of these future scenarios for each of the plans and
5 sensitivities. (Crawford page 5 at 10) Based on its assessment of the likelihood of
6 the high, medium, and low outcomes for each variable, the company performs a
7 calculation of the combined (“conditional”) probability for each of the 64
8 scenarios considered.

9 The company then performed MIDAS™ model runs on each of the plans
10 for each of the future scenarios, covering the years 2010-2034. The company then
11 determines the NPVRR for each plan/scenario combination, using a real discount
12 rate of 7.885%. (As seen in the file KCC_20110225-23-Att-KCC-Q23-La Cygne
13 Retrofit NPVRR (2-11-11 Runs)_Filed Case.xls, e.g., provided in response to
14 Data Request Set KCC_20110225, Question 23.)The “expected” NPVRR for each
15 plan is then calculated as the average NPVRR for the plan averaged over all of the
16 future scenarios, weighted by the conditional probabilities.

17 **Q. In your opinion, did the company consider a reasonable range of alternative**
18 **resource plans?**

19 A. No. The company considered a very limited range of resource alternatives, all of
20 which depend on various configurations of natural gas and coal generation to
21 meet the utility’s expected energy and capacity requirements over the planning
22 period. (See response to Data Request Set KCC_20110330, Question 78.)None of
23 the primary plans consider additional investment in demand-side resources as a
24 low-cost, low-risk way of matching supply with demand. The company’s own
25 sensitivity cases suggest that higher levels of DSM lead to lower NPVRR values,
26 yet the company relies on a lower level of DSM for all of its alternative plans, and
27 never considers the benefits of aggressive investments in this area. As discussed
28 in the direct testimony of Dr. William Steinhurst, this is a serious omission that
29 does a significant disservice to ratepayers.

1 While the company considered a number of retirement and replacement
2 scenarios, it omitted configurations that may well have proven superior had they
3 been considered. The company did not consider any plans in which existing coal
4 units would be replaced by higher levels of DSM, by harnessing Kansas'
5 abundant wind power potential beyond the minimum required by the state RPS, or
6 by relying on increased market purchases of energy and capacity. (See responses
7 to Sierra Club Discovery Request Questions 20 and 21, respectively.) The
8 company did analyze plans with modestly increased levels of DSM as
9 "sensitivity" cases and found them to be lower cost, but apparently rejected them
10 out of hand. The company did not analyze any scenarios including what I would
11 consider to be aggressive DSM, such as levels approaching a standard of "all cost-
12 effective" DSM.

13 Replacing much of the existing coal capacity with a combination of DSM,
14 new gas, and higher utilization of existing gas capacity, along with renewables,
15 would likely have been found to be a competitive option. This direction should
16 have been explored thoroughly. Yet while the company's analysis consistently
17 showed that retiring Montrose is beneficial to ratepayers, the company has not
18 evaluated the option of combining retirement of Montrose with retirement of
19 other coal-fired resources, again replacing the energy and capacity with DSM,
20 renewables, market purchases, and gas-fired resources. This clearly leaves
21 important questions unanswered and promising options unexplored.

22 **Q. Isn't it reasonable to perform an initial screening process to eliminate the**
23 **more expensive plans?**

24 **A.** Yes, but in this case so little information is provided on the screening process that
25 Mr. Crawford's statement cannot be taken at face value. It is also unclear what
26 Mr. Crawford means by "options that are more expensive to operate," which
27 seems to imply that capital costs are not part of the screening criteria.

1 Q. Did the Sierra Club or any other intervener request additional details from
2 KCP&L on the selection of the resource plans?

3 A. Yes. Sierra Club's Discovery Request Question No. 13 requested all work papers
4 and analyses documenting this process. In addition, Michael Deupree of the KCC
5 requested these materials in KCC's Discover Request Question No. 78, and
6 CURB requested the same information in Data Request No. 81. KCP&L provided
7 a general answer in response to Mr. Deupree's request No. 78 and referred other
8 interveners to that response. However, the company's response contains no
9 description of any analytical basis for their selection of the resource plans to be
10 considered. This calls further into question the validity of Mr. Crawford's
11 statement that the selection was based on operating cost, or any other rigorous
12 analysis.

13 Q. In your opinion, did the company consider a reasonable range of alternative
14 future scenarios?

15 A. No. I understand from personal experience that it is a cumbersome task to
16 evaluate hundreds or thousands of future scenarios, but if the company is going to
17 request over a billion dollars from ratepayers in this case, a thorough analysis is in
18 order. Numerous approaches are available to reasonably limit computing
19 requirements while still covering the range of future outcomes. Unfortunately, the
20 method the company devised to reduce the number of runs resulted in an unduly
21 restricted and biased assessment of the range of possible outcomes. Essentially,
22 the company excluded from consideration any scenario that, according to its
23 probability estimate, had less than a 0.5% chance of occurring (the company also
24 considered the two least likely scenarios, but the company-assigned probability of
25 these is so slight that they had almost no effect on the outcome, and I will neglect
26 them in my statements.) (Response to KCC Discovery Request Question 14)

27 While this might seem logical at first blush, it actually has the effect of
28 removing from consideration a huge fraction of the possible future outcomes,
29 considering only those that are, by definition, clustered in the middle of the

1 possible range—because the company assigned a 50% probability to the “middle”
2 value for each variable, and 25% for the “high” and “low” values. However,
3 because there are many more values outside this range, some of which are almost
4 as likely as those inside the range, it is actually more likely than not—about 60%
5 likely—that the future would lie completely outside of the range considered by
6 the company.²This is illustrated in Figure 1, below, showing possible outcomes
7 divided into two groups—those the company rejected out of hand and those it did
8 not. If you threw a dart at a random location in Figure 1, it would be more likely to
9 hit the red area than the blue area—yet the company only considered the
10 possibilities represented by the dart hitting the blue area. For this reason, among
11 others, I believe that the company’s analysis severely underestimated the
12 uncertainty in the calculation of NPVRR.

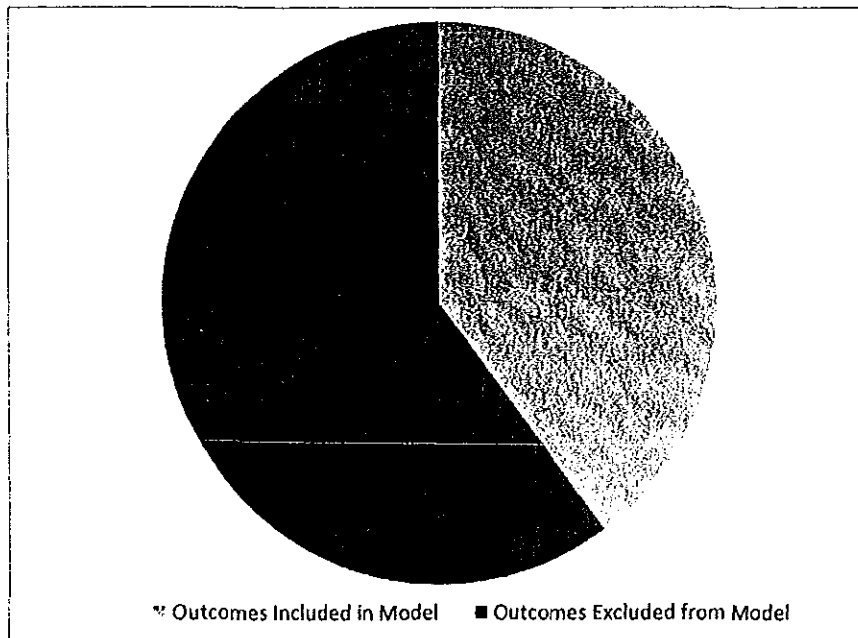


Figure 1. Combined likelihood of future scenarios considered vs. those not considered, represented proportionately.

² The company’s approach also relies on the unstated assumption that the variables are uncorrelated and independent, which they most certainly are not. For example, it is likely that if fuel prices are high, construction costs will also increase. In my estimation, this further increases the likelihood of a future outside of the range considered by the company.

1 **3. ROBUSTNESS OF THE COMPANY'S NPVRR ESTIMATIONS**

2 **Q. What is the company's estimate of the uncertainty in their NPVRR**
 3 **calculations?**

4 **A.** Mr. Crawford did not report the company's estimate of uncertainty in testimony.
 5 However, in response to KCC's Data Request, the company did provide more
 6 detailed model output, including the NPVRR values for each of the runs. (KCC
 7 Discovery Request Response 23) As may be seen from Figure 2, based on these
 8 data, the uncertainty in the NPVRR for any given scenario is much larger than the
 9 differences among the scenarios.

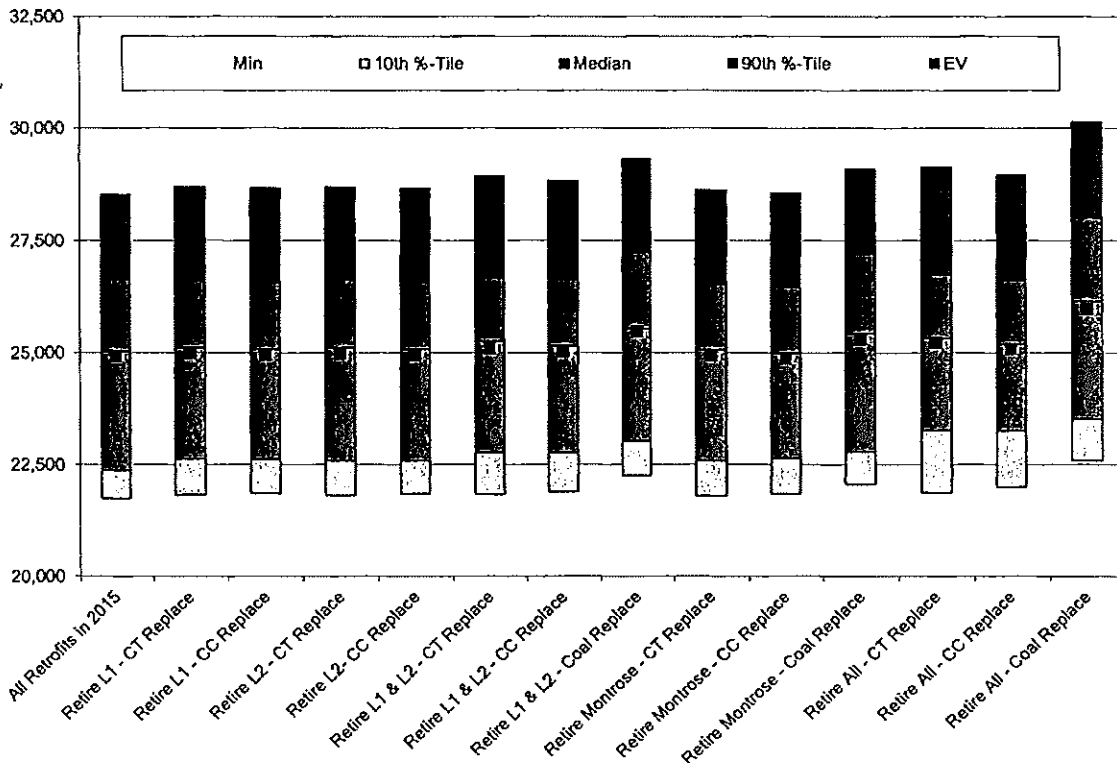


Figure 2. Range of NPVRR outcomes by scenario, as represented by KCP&L in response to KCC Data Request 23.

10 **Q. Do you agree with the company's designation of percentiles in Figure 1?**

11 **A.** For reasons described above, I believe that the actual ranges are much wider, and
 12 the true percentiles are much further from the median. It is impossible to estimate

1 how much further, however, because the company only analyzed scenarios that
2 they found close to the middle of the range.

3 **Q. Putting aside the question of whether the Commission should have**
4 **confidence in the company's analytical approach, was the company's**
5 **selection of its preferred plan justified by its analysis?**

6 **A. No. The differences among the plans are extremely small—as small as 0.3% of**
7 **the total NPVRR in some cases. This may be compared with the range of**
8 **uncertainty—over 15% of NPVRR from the 10th to 90th percentile, even by the**
9 **company's overly conservative estimate.**

10 Further, the differences among the plans are not robust. By this I mean
11 that a small change in expected conditions (that is, in what we assume about
12 future events) could lead to a large change in the projected NPVRR differences
13 between plans. For example, Figure 3 shows that in the scenarios considered by
14 the company, weighted by their assessment of the probability of each scenario,
15 retiring all the coal units could be less costly than the company's preferred plan of
16 retiring Montrose alone—as much as \$400 million less on an NPVRR basis. In
17 fact, even accepting *all* the company's assumptions there is a one in four chance
18 that retiring all the coal plants will be cheaper than retiring just Montrose and
19 spending over a billion dollars retrofitting La Cygne. Thus, the reported
20 *average* NPVRR difference of \$205 million between these cases masks a large
21 range of uncertainty, including a significant likelihood that the "Retire All" case
22 (KP06B) will actually be less costly than retiring Montrose alone (KP05B).

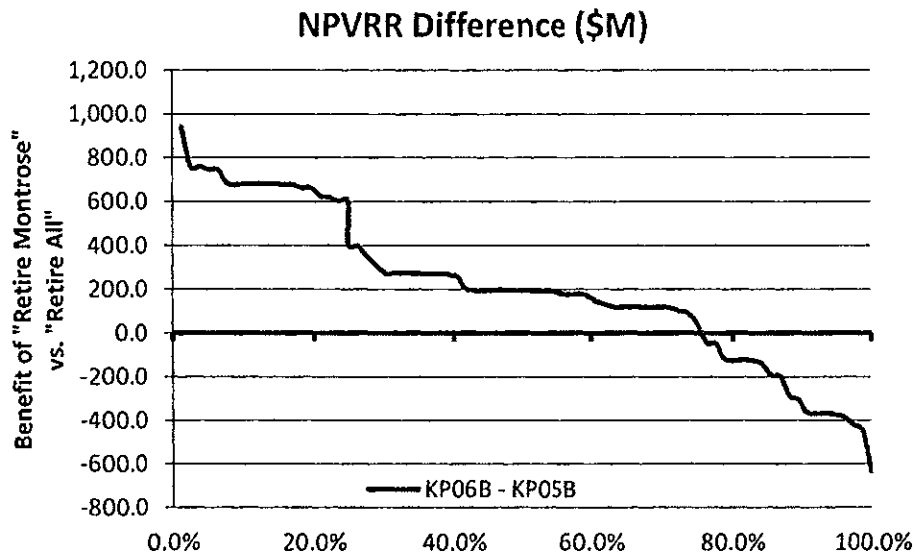


Figure 3. Cumulative probability distribution for the difference between scenarios KP06B ("Retire All – CC Replace") and KP05B ("Retire Montrose – CC Replace"). The differences between the scenarios for all 64 scenarios are shown, ordered from those that most favor KP05B to those that most favor KP06B. Negative values on the Y-axis indicate that KP06B is less costly. Based on detailed model results provided in response to KCC Data Request Question No. 23.

1 On this basis I conclude that the company's reported NPVRR differences
 2 are not meaningful, and are likely to be quite different under different future
 3 conditions. Under these circumstances, the company cannot reasonably conclude
 4 that its plan is superior to the others on the basis of projected NPVRR.

5 **Q. Are you saying that NPVRR is irrelevant to the choice of a preferred plan?**

6 **A. No.** The company should ensure that the selected plan is among those that have
 7 the lowest NPVRR. However, if there is no meaningful difference between the
 8 NPVRR values for two plans, then the company should take other considerations
 9 into account. For example, an important consideration is that of additional risks
 10 and costs associated with any given plan. The company did not compare plans on
 11 that basis, and thus, did not properly favor plans that have less risk of future
 12 unaccounted costs. As explained in Dr. Fisher's testimony, the La Cygne coal-
 13 fired power plant faces significant future risk due to environmental requirements.

1 Q. Are there any plans for which the differences in NPVRR appear to be
2 robust?

3 A. Yes. The company considered four plans with higher DSM/EE levels, all of which
4 resulted in NPVRR values significantly lower than the 14 primary plans
5 considered. For example, Figure 4 shows the range of possible outcomes (again
6 following the company's analysis) for the NPVRR difference of two scenarios in
7 which La Cygne Unit 1 is retired, but with different levels of DSM spending. In
8 this case I would say that the benefits of the higher-DSM plan are robust, because
9 there is a persistent, \$500 million plus benefit over almost all of the (probability-
10 weighted) scenarios considered.

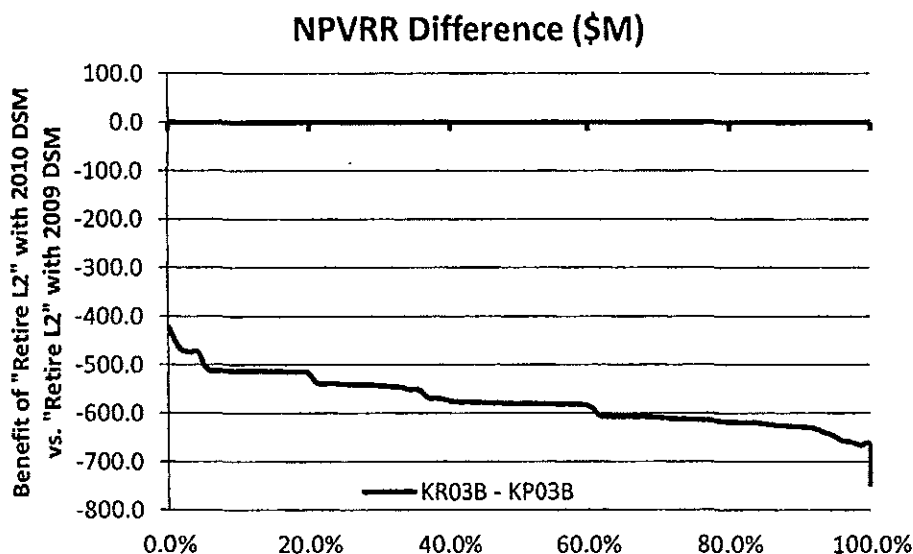


Figure 4. Cumulative probability distribution for the difference between scenarios KR03B and KP03B. Both scenarios are described as "Retire L2 - CC Replace"; however, KR03B assumes a higher level of DSM/EE activity. The differences between the scenarios for all 64 scenarios are shown, ordered from those that most favor KP03B to those that most favor KR03B. Negative numbers for all scenarios indicate that KR03B is less costly under all scenarios. Based on detailed model results provided in response to KCC Data Request Question No. 23.

11 Q. Do the results shown in Figure 4 include the extra cost of the more aggressive
12 DSM plan?

13 A. That is unclear to me. There is a note in the response to KCC Data Request
14 Question 23 that reads in part, "These runs do not include any costs changes [sic]
15 for these different DSM/EE Levels." This note may mean that the costs of

1 additional DSM are not included. However, I estimate the incremental NPV costs
2 of the more aggressive DSM plan to be approximately \$100 million -\$130
3 million, which if netted from the benefits shown in Figure 4, would still leave a
4 significant and robust several hundred million dollar benefit to the DSM plans.

5 **Q. Would application of a higher level of DSM, such as that shown in the four**
6 **DSM sensitivity plans or higher, make retirement of more coal units a low-**
7 **cost scenario?**

8 **A.** Very possibly. However, the company modeled very few plans under its more
9 aggressive EE scenario, none of which considered retiring more than either
10 Montrose alone or a single La Cygne unit. The company did not model *any* plans
11 with what I would consider to be an aggressive DSM program, which would use a
12 standard such as "all cost-effective" demand-side resources. Thus we cannot
13 conclude based on the company's limited analysis whether investing in more
14 DSM instead of retrofits would provide consumer benefits. However, I strongly
15 suspect that it would, based on the limited analysis the company has provided.

16 **4. UNQUANTIFIED RISKS OF THE COMPANY'S PLAN**

17 **Q. You noted earlier that if there is no meaningful difference between the**
18 **NPVRR values for two plans, the company should take other factors into**
19 **account. Can you elaborate?**

20 **A.** Yes. A NPVRR analysis is forward-looking and therefore it necessarily involves
21 uncertain projections and may omit important risks and costs. In the abstract, it is
22 unreasonable to select a higher-cost plan when another plan is substantially and
23 unambiguously less costly on an NPVRR basis. If a utility has properly anticipated
24 and quantified the relevant future costs and revenues of those two plans, then it
25 should select the lower cost plan, all other things being equal. However, in a case
26 such as this where the preferred plan has an NPVRR that is not unambiguously
27 better than alternatives, the relative riskiness of those plans their unquantified
28 costs, benefits, and risks can and should play a larger role.

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Q. What sort of risks should the company consider in this case?

A. There are a number of risks and unknowns associated with any resource plan. In this case, and as discussed in the testimony of company witness Paul Ling and Sierra Club witness Dr. Jeremy Fisher, the company appears to have done a comprehensive job of anticipating the costs of compliance with existing and likely future regulations for non-greenhouse gas air pollutants that will affect the generation fleet. However, there are significant environmental costs associated with continued operation of coal-fired power plants that were not adequately accounted for. These include the cost of managing coal combustion residuals (CCRs), mitigating effluent from generating stations and CCR impoundment ponds, and the cost of CO₂ emissions mitigation.

Q. Do you agree with witness Paul Ling that “KCP&L cannot determine the impacts of the EPA’s proposed CCRs rule until an option is selected by the EPA and the final regulation is enacted?” (Ling page 24 at 11)

A. I understand that there is significant uncertainty in this area. However, as discussed in Dr. Fisher’s testimony, it is likely that provisions of the CCR rule will entail significant capital and operating investments. While these costs are not entirely avoidable at an existing plant, they will continue to mount as the plant continues operations.

Q. Why doesn’t the company’s treatment of carbon emissions costs adequately cover the risk of CO₂ emissions mitigation costs?

A. The vast majority of climate scientists, myself included, have concluded that unabated greenhouse gas emissions, particularly emissions of CO₂, pose an extraordinarily large risk to human societies and economies. These risks and costs will become increasingly obvious in the coming years and decades as the damages to communities, ecosystems, and species mount. This risk cannot be addressed without significant reductions in CO₂ emissions, a large share of which come

1 from the power sector. Assuming federal policy will ultimately address this
2 problem, at some point in the not-too-distant future coal-fired power plants such
3 as La Cygne will be forced to either cease operations or make capital investments
4 to capture and permanently store CO₂ emissions—using technology whose nature
5 and cost are not known today.

6 KCP&L has considered a range of possible CO₂ emissions costs in its
7 analysis. I believe the “mid” and “high” costs the company has considered
8 (Confidential Exhibit WEB2011-14) [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]. The company also
11 considered a “low-price” scenario which [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED] the company’s 2009 Missouri-
13 filed IRP indicating a 100% “subjective probability” of future CO₂ regulations
14 that would impose a price on greenhouse gas emissions. (GMO IRP Volume 4,
15 p.33) This is an extremely unlikely scenario, and as a result the company’s use of
16 this scenario has biased the weighted average results in favor of carbon-intensive
17 plans such as the chosen plan to retrofit La Cygne.

18 However, one must also consider the possibility of a scenario in which
19 carbon regulation makes it simply impractical to operate coal plants without
20 capturing the carbon they emit—as noted above, a requirement for any serious
21 attempt to mitigate the risks associated with climate change. In my opinion, this
22 risk is significant enough that the company should favor plans that reduce reliance
23 on coal plants. This is certainly a reasonable consideration if the cost differences
24 among the plans are small and non-robust. If the company can combine
25 greenhouse gas emissions reductions with cost savings, as would be the case
26 under a more DSM-based plan, this seems to me the obvious choice.

1 **5. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

2 **Q. What are your overall conclusions and recommendations for the commission**
3 **in this case?**

4 A. My overall conclusion is that the company's analysis alternative resource plans
5 was limited, inadequate, and biased towards the continued investment in, and
6 operation of, the company's existing generating plants. Not only did the company
7 fail to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, it unreasonably truncated the
8 analysis of possible future scenarios, thereby artificially limiting the apparent
9 uncertainty in the results. Even given this truncated range of uncertainty,
10 however, the net benefit of the company's preferred plan does not exceed, in any
11 meaningful sense, the net benefit of a number of the other plans considered in
12 terms of benefits for consumers. However, the company's preferred plan does
13 entail significant risks of future costs for consumers that are not present in some
14 of the alternative plans—in particular, these risks would be reduced in alternative
15 plans incorporating higher levels of investment in demand-side resources and
16 renewables that the company did not even consider.

17 The company is requesting the opportunity to recover significant costs
18 from ratepayers associated with the continued operation of its existing coal-fired
19 power plants. The Commission should require that the company provide a
20 comprehensive analysis of the full range of options for addressing those
21 regulations, including both supply- and demand-side resources, as well as
22 alternatives to continued operation such as retirement or repowering. Instead, the
23 company has provided a limited analysis of a very narrow set of options,
24 specifically ruling out numerous options that its own analysis shows to be lower
25 cost to ratepayers.

26 Because of these shortcomings, the company's plan is not "reasonable,
27 reliable, and efficient" as required under K.S.A. 66-1239(c)(3). I therefore concur
28 with and adopt the second and fourth recommendations of Sierra Club witness Dr.
29 William Steinhurst, regarding recommended commission action on KCP&L's

1 preapproval petition, and standards for adequate consideration of alternatives and
2 risks, respectively.

3 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

4 **A. Yes.**

BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS


In the Matter of the Petition of Kansas)
City Power & Light Company("KCP&L"))
for Determination of the Ratemaking)
Principles and Treatment that Will Apply) Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE
to the Recovery in Rates of the Cost to be)
Incurred by KCP&L for Certain Electric)
Generation Facilities Under K.S.A. 2003)
SUPP. 66-1239)

AFFIDAVIT OF Ezra D. Hausman, Ph.D.

STATE OF Massachusetts)
) ss
COUNTY OF Middlesex)

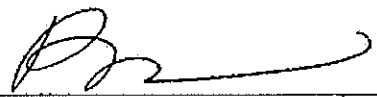
Ezra D. Hausman, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is Ezra D. Hausman. I work in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and I am employed by Synapse Energy Economics as a Vice President and Chief Operating Officer.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Sierra Club consisting of twenty-one (21) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.
3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereof, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Ezra D. Hausman

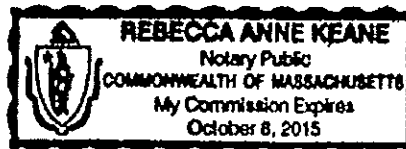
Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of June, 2011.



Notary Public

My commission expires:

October 8, 2015



Ezra Daskal Hausman, Ph.D.

Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Synapse Energy Economics

485 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 200, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

(617) 453-7042 • fax: (617) 661-0599

www.synapse-energy.com

ehausman@synapse-energy.com

SUMMARY

I have worked for over 14 years as an electricity market analyst with a focus on market design and market restructuring, environmental regulation in electricity markets, and pricing of energy, capacity, transmission, losses and other electricity-related services. I have performed market analysis, offered expert testimony, led workshops and working groups, made presentations and participated on panels, and provided other support to clients in a number of areas, including:

- Economic analysis, price forecasting, and asset valuation in electricity markets
- Electricity and generating capacity market design
- Integrated Resource Planning and portfolio analysis
- Economic analysis of environmental and other regulations, including cap-and-trade regulation of CO₂, in electricity markets
- Quantification of the economic and environmental benefits of displaced emissions associated with energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives
- Modeling and analysis of coordinated hydropower operations and water resource management on reservoir systems
- Regulation and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from the supply and demand sides of the U.S. electricity sector.

I have prepared reports and offered other expert services on these and other related topics for clients including federal and state agencies; offices of consumer advocate; legislative bodies; cities and towns; non-governmental organizations; foundations; industry associations; and resource developers.

I hold a Ph.D. in atmospheric science from Harvard University, an S.M. in applied physics from Harvard University, an M.S. in water resource engineering from Tufts University, and a B.A. degree from Wesleyan University.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Synapse Energy Economics Inc., Cambridge, MA.

Chief Operating Officer, March 2011 – Present;

Vice President, July 2009 – Present;

Senior Associate, 2005-2009.

Conducting research, writing reports, and presenting expert testimony pertaining to consumer, environmental, and public policy implications of electricity industry regulation. Focus of work includes:

- Economic analysis of electricity industry regulation and restructuring

- Efficient pricing of generating and transmission capacity
- Long-term electric power system planning and market design
- Price forecasting and asset valuation
- Impact of air quality and environmental regulations on electricity markets and pricing
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and policies, including avoided emissions analysis
- Market power and market concentration analysis in electricity markets
- Consumer and environmental protection
- Regulation and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Charles River Associates (CRA), Cambridge, MA. Senior Associate, 2004-2005
CRA acquired Tabors Caramanis & Associates in October, 2004.

Tabors Caramanis & Associates, Cambridge, MA. Senior Associate, 1998-2004

Modeling and analysis of electricity markets, generation and transmission systems. Projects included:

- Several market transition cost-benefit studies for development of Locational Marginal Price (LMP) based markets in US electricity markets
- Long-term market forecasting studies for valuation of generation and transmission assets,
- Valuation of financial instruments relating to transmission system congestion and losses
- Modeling and analysis of hydrologically and electrically interconnected hydropower system operations
- Natural gas market analysis and price forecasting studies
- Co-developed an innovative approach to hedging financial risk associated with transmission system losses of electricity
- Designed, developed and ran training seminars using a computer-based electricity market simulation game, to help familiarize market participants and students in the operation of LMP-based electricity markets.
- Developed and implemented analytical tools for assessment of market concentration in interconnected electricity markets, based on the "delivered price test" for assessing market accessibility in such a network
- Performed regional market power and market power mitigation studies
- Performed transmission feasibility studies for proposed new generation and transmission projects in various locations in the US
- Provided analytical support for expert testimony in a variety of regulatory and litigation proceedings, including breach of contract, bankruptcy, and antitrust cases, among others.

Global Risk Prediction Network, Inc., Greenland, NH. Vice President, 1997-1998

Developed private sector applications of climate forecast science in partnership with researchers at Columbia University. Specific projects included a statistical assessment of grain yield predictability in several crop regions around the world based on global climate indicators (Principal Investigator); a statistical assessment of road salt demand predictability in the United States based on global climate indicators (Principal Investigator); a preliminary design of a climate and climate forecast information website tailored to the interests of the business community; and the development of client base.

Hub Data, Inc., Cambridge, MA. Financial Software Consultant, 1986-1987, 1993-1997

Responsible for design, implementation and support of analytic and communications modules for bond portfolio management software; and developed software tools such as dynamic data

compression technique to facilitate product delivery, Windows interface for securities data products.

Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA. Environmental Policy Analyst, 1990-1991
Quantitative risk analysis to support federal environmental policy-making. Specific areas of research included risk assessment for federal regulations concerning sewage sludge disposal and pesticide use; statistical alternatives to Most-Exposed-Individual risk assessment paradigm; and research on non-point sources of water pollution.

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Charlestown, MA. Analyst, 1988-1990
Applied and evaluated demand forecasting techniques for the Eastern Massachusetts service area. Assessed applicability of various techniques to the system and to regional planning needs; and assessed yield/reliability relationship for the eastern Massachusetts water supply system, based on Monte-Carlo analysis of historical hydrology.

Somerville High School, Somerville, MA. Math Teacher, 1986-1987
Courses included trigonometry, computer programming, and basic math courses.

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Earth and Planetary Sciences. Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1997

S.M., Applied Physics. Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1993

M.S., Civil Engineering. Tufts University, Medford, MA, 1990

B.A., Wesleyan University, Psychology. Middletown, CT, 1985

FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS AND AFFILIATIONS

President, Burr Elementary School Parent Teacher Organization, 2005-2007

UCAR Visiting Scientist Postdoctoral Fellowship, 1997

Postdoctoral Research Fellowship, Harvard University, 1997

Certificate of Distinction in Teaching, Harvard University, 1997

Graduate Research Fellowship, Harvard University, 1991-1997

Invited Participant, UCAR Global Change Institute, 1993

House Tutor, Leverett House, Harvard University, 1991-1993

Graduate Research Fellowship, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, 1989-1990

Teaching Fellowships:

Harvard University: *Principles of Measurement and Modeling in Atmospheric Chemistry; Hydrology; Introduction to Environmental Science and Public Policy; The Atmosphere.*

Wesleyan University: *Introduction to Computer Programming; Psychological Statistics; Playwriting and Production.*

Professional affiliations

Member, American Association for the Advancement of Science

Member, American Economic Association

EXPERT SERVICES

Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources – 2009-2011

Served as expert analyst and modeling coordinator for analysis related to implementation of the Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act.

Iowa Office of Consumer Advocate – 2010-Present

Assisted Consumer Advocate in evaluating a proposed power purchase agreement for the output of the Duane Arnold nuclear power station.

Missouri Public Service Commission (Docket No. EW-2010-0187) – 2010

Expert participant on behalf of the Sierra Club in stakeholder process to develop a “demand side investment mechanism” in Missouri.

Louisiana Public Service Commission (Docket No. R-28271 Subdocket B) – 2009-2010

Expert participant on behalf of the Sierra Club in Renewable Portfolio Standard Task Force considering RPS for Louisiana.

Joint Fiscal Committee of the Vermont Legislature – 2008-2010

Serving as lead expert advising the Legislature on economic issues related to the possible recertification of the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant.

Town of Littleton, NH – 2006-2010

Serving as expert witness on the value of the Moore hydroelectric facility.

Nevada Public Service Commission (Docket No. 08-05014) – August, 2008

Presented prefiled and live testimony on behalf of Nevadans for Clean Affordable Reliable Energy regarding the proposed Ely Energy Center and resource planning practices in Nevada.

Mississippi Public Service Commission (Docket No. 2008-AD-158) – August, 2008

Presented written and live testimony on behalf of the Sierra Club regarding the resource plans filed by Entergy Mississippi and Mississippi Power Company.

Kansas House of Representatives - Committee on Energy and Utilities – February, 2008

Presented testimony on behalf of the Climate and Energy Project of the Land Institute of Kansas on a proposed bill regarding permitting of power plants. Focus was on the risks and costs associated with new coal plants and on their contribute to global climate change.

Vermont Public Service Board (Docket No. 7250) – 2006-2008

Prepared report and testimony in support of the application of Deerfield Wind, LLC. For a Certificate of Public Good for a proposed wind power facility.

Iowa Utilities Board (Docket No. GCU-07-1) – October, 2007 – January, 2008

Presented wrtten and live testimony on behalf of the Iowa Office of Consumer Advocate regarding the science of global climate change and the contribution of new coal plants to atmospheric CO₂.

Nevada Public Service Commission (Docket No. 07-06049) – October, 2007

Presented prefiled direct testimony on behalf of Nevadans for Clean Affordable Reliable Energy regarding treatment of carbon emissions costs and coal plant capital costs in utility resource planning.

Massachusetts General Court, Joint Committee on Economic Development and Emerging Technologies – July 2007

Presented written and live testimony on climate change science and the potential benefits of a revenue-neutral carbon tax in Massachusetts.

Town of Rockingham, VT – 2006-2007

Served as expert witness on the value of the Bellows Falls hydroelectric facility.

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (Case No EL05-22) – June 2006

Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (Docket TR-05-1275) – December 2006

Submitted prefiled and live testimony on the contribution of the proposed Big Stone II coal-fired generator to atmospheric CO₂, global climate change and the environment of South Dakota and Minnesota, respectively.

Arkansas Public Service Commission (Docket No. 06-070-U) – October 2006

Submitted prefiled direct testimony on inclusion of new wind and gas-fired generation resources in utility rate base.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Docket Nos. ER055-1410-000 and EL05-148-000) – May-Sept 2006

- Participant in settlement hearings on proposed capacity market structure (the Reliability Pricing Model, or RPM) on behalf of State Consumer Advocates in Pennsylvania, Ohio and the District of Columbia
- Invited participant on technical conference panel on PJM's proposed Variable Resource Requirement (VRR) curve
- Filed Pre- and post-conference comments and affidavits with FERC
- Participated in numerous training and design conferences at PJM on RPM implementation.

Illinois Pollution Control Board (Docket No. R2006-025) – June-Aug 2006

Profile and live testimony presented on behalf of the Illinois EPA regarding the costs and benefits of proposed mercury emissions rule for Illinois power plants.

Long Island Sound LNG Task Force – January 2006

Presentation of study on the need for and alternatives to the proposed Broadwater LNG storage and regasification facility in Long Island Sound.

Iowa Utilities Board (Docket No. SPU-05-15) – November 2005

Whether Interstate Power and Light's should be permitted to sell the Duane Arnold Energy Center nuclear facility to FPLE Duane Arnold, Inc., a subsidiary of Florida Power and Light.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Johnston, L., E.D. Hausman, B. Biewald, R. Wilson, and D. White. "2011 Carbon Dioxide Price Forecast." Synapse White Paper, February 11, 2011.

Hausman, E.D., V. Sabodash, N. Hughes, and J. I. Fisher, "Economic Impact Analysis of New Mexico's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rule." Prepared for New Energy Economy, February 9, 2011.

Hausman, E.D., J. Fisher, L. Mancinelli, and B. Biewald. "Productive and Unproductive Costs of CO₂ Cap-and-Trade: Impacts on Electricity Consumers and Producers." Prepared for National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and American Public Power Association, July 15, 2009.

Peterson, P., E. Huasman, R. Fagan, and V. Sabodash, Report to the Ohio Office of Consumer Counsel, on the value of continued participation in RTOs. Filed under Ohio PUC Case No. 09-90-EL-COI, May 26, 2009.

Schlissel, D., L. Johnston, B. Biewald, D. White, E. Hausman, C. James, and J. Fisher, "Synapse 2008 CO₂ Price Forecasts." July 2008.

Hausman, E.D., J. Fisher and B. Biewald, "Analysis of Indirect Emissions Benefits of Wind, Landfill Gas, and Municipal Solid Waste Generation." Report to the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Division, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July, 2008.

Hausman, E.D. and C. James, "Cap and Trade CO₂ Regulation: Efficient Mitigation or a Give-away?" Presentation to the ELCON Spring Workshop, June, 2008.

Hausman, E.D., R. Hornby and A. Smith, "Bilateral Contracting in Deregulated Electricity Markets." Prepared for the American Public Power Association, April, 2008.

Hausman, E.D., R. Fagan, D. White, K. Takahashi and A. Napoleon, "LMP Electricity Markets: Market Operations, Market Power and Value for Consumers." Prepared and delivered for the American Public Power Association's Electricity Market Reform Initiative (EMRI) symposium, *Assessing Restructured Electricity Markets* in Washington, DC, February 5, 2007.

Hausman, E.D. and K. Takahashi, "The Proposed Broadwater LNG Import Terminal Response to Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Update of Synapse Analysis." Synapse Energy report on behalf of the Connecticut Fund for the Environment and Save The Sound, January 22, 2007.

Hausman, E.D., K. Takahashi, D. Schlissel and B. Biewald, "The Proposed Broadwater LNG Import Terminal: An Analysis and Assessment of Alternatives." Synapse Energy report on behalf of the Connecticut Fund for the Environment and Save The Sound, March 2, 2006.

Hausman, E.D., P. Peterson, D. White and B. Biewald, "RPM 2006: Windfall Profits for Existing Base Load Units in PJM: An Update of Two Case Studies" Synapse Energy report prepared on behalf of Pennsylvania Office of Consumer Advocate and the Illinois Citizens Utility Board, February, 2006.

Hausman, E.D., K. Takahashi, and B. Biewald, "The Glebe Mountain Wind Energy Project: Assessment of Project Benefits for Vermont and the New England Region" Report prepared on behalf of Glebe Mountain Wind Energy, LLC., February, 2006.

Hausman, E.D., K. Takahashi, and B. Biewald, "The Deerfield Wind Project: Assessment of the Need for Power and the Economic and Environmental Attributes of the Project" Report prepared on behalf of Deerfield Wind, LLC., January, 2006.

Hausman, E.D., P. Peterson, D. White and B. Biewald, "An RPM Case Study: Higher Costs for Consumers, Windfall Profits for Exelon" Synapse Energy report to the Illinois Citizens Utility Board, October, 2005.

Hausman, E.D. and G. Keith, "Calculating Displaced Emissions from Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Initiatives" Content for EPA website, 2005

Rudkevich, A., E.D. Hausman, R.D. Tabors, J. Bagnal and C Kopel, "Loss Hedging Rights: A Final Piece in the LMP Puzzle" *Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Hawaii*, January, 2005 (*accepted*).

Hausman, E.D. and R.D. Tabors, "The Role of Demand Underscheduling in the California Energy Crisis" *Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Hawaii*, January, 2004.

Hausman, E.D. and M.B. McElroy, The reorganization of the global carbon cycle at the last glacial termination, *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 13(2), 371-381, 1999.

Norton, F.L., E.D. Hausman and M.B. McElroy, "Hydrospheric transports, the oxygen isotope record, and tropical sea surface temperatures during the last glacial maximum" *Paleoceanography*, 12, 15-22, 1997.

Hausman, E.D. and M.B. McElroy, "Variations in the oceanic carbon cycle over glacial transitions: a time-dependent box model simulation" presented at the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union, San Francisco, 1996.

PRESENTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS

NASUCA 2010 Annual Conference: "Addressing Climate Change while Protecting Consumers." November 2010.

NASUCA Consumer Protection Committee: Briefing on the Synapse report entitled, "Productive and Unproductive Costs of CO₂ Cap-and-Trade." September 2009.

NARUC 2009 Summer Meeting: Invited speaker on topic: "Productive and Unproductive Costs of CO₂ Cap-and-Trade." July, 2009.

NASUCA 2008 Mid-Year Meeting: Invited speaker on the topic, "Protecting Consumers in a Warming World, Part II: Deregulated Markets." June 2008.

Center for Climate Strategies: Facilitator and expert analyst on state-level policy options for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Serve as facilitator/expert for the Electricity Supply (ES) and Residential, Commercial and Industrial (RCI) Policy Working Groups in the states of Colorado and South Carolina. 2007-2008.

NASUCA 2007 Mid-Year Meeting: Invited speaker on the topic, "Protecting Consumers in a Warming World" June 2007.

ASHRAE Workshop on estimating greenhouse gas emissions from buildings in the design phase: Participant expert on estimating displaced emissions associated with energy efficiency in building design. Also hired by ASHRAE to document and produce a report on the workshop. April, 2007.

Assessing Restructured Electricity Markets An American Public Power Association Symposium: Invited speaker on the history and effectiveness of Locational Marginal Pricing (LMP) in northeastern United States electricity markets, February, 2007.

ASPO-USA 2006 National Conference: Invited speaker and panelist on the future role of LNG in the U.S. natural gas market, October, 2006.

Market Design Working Group: Participant in FERC-sponsored settlement process for designing capacity market structure for PJM on behalf of coalition of state utility consumer advocates, July-August 2006.

NASUCA 2006 Mid-Year Meeting: Invited speaker on the topic, "How Can Consumer Advocates Deal with Soaring Energy Prices?" June 2006.

Soundwaters Forum, Stamford, CT: Participated in a debate on the need for proposed Broadwater LNG terminal in Long Island Sound, June 2006.

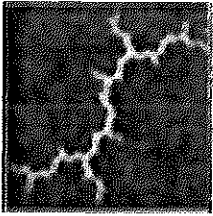
Energy Modeling Forum: Participant in coordinated academic exercise focused on modeling US and world natural gas markets, December 2004.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT): Guest lecturer in Technology and Policy Program on electricity market structure, the LMP pricing system and risk hedging with FTRs. 2002-2005.

LMP: The Ultimate Hands-On Seminar. Two-day seminar held at various sites to explore concepts of LMP pricing and congestion risk hedging, including lecture and market simulation exercises. Custom seminars held for FERC staff, ERCOT staff, and various industry groups. 2003-2004.

Learning to Live with Locational Marginal Pricing: Fundamentals and Hands-On Simulation. Day-long seminar including on-line mock electricity market and congestion rights auction, December 2002.

LMP in California. Series of seminars on the introduction of LMP in the California electricity market, including on-line market simulation exercise. 2002.



Synapse
Energy Economics, Inc.

2011 Carbon Dioxide Price Forecast

February 11, 2011

AUTHORS

Lucy Johnston, Ezra Hausman,
Bruce Biewald, Rachel Wilson,
David White

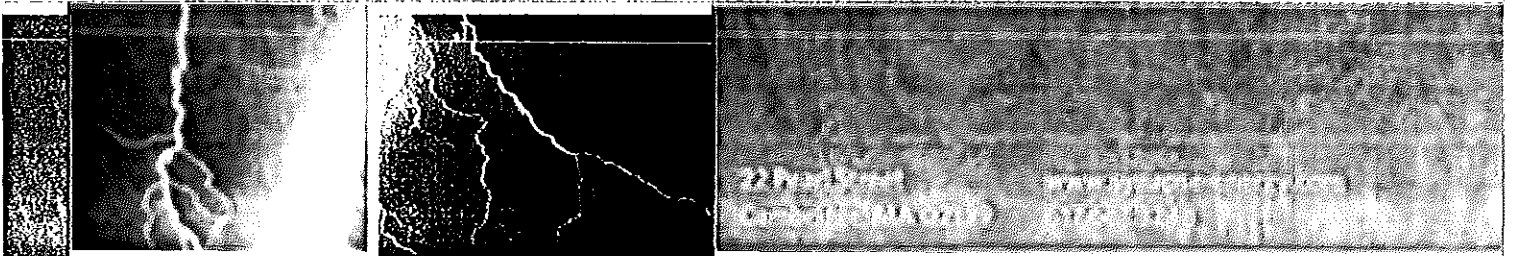


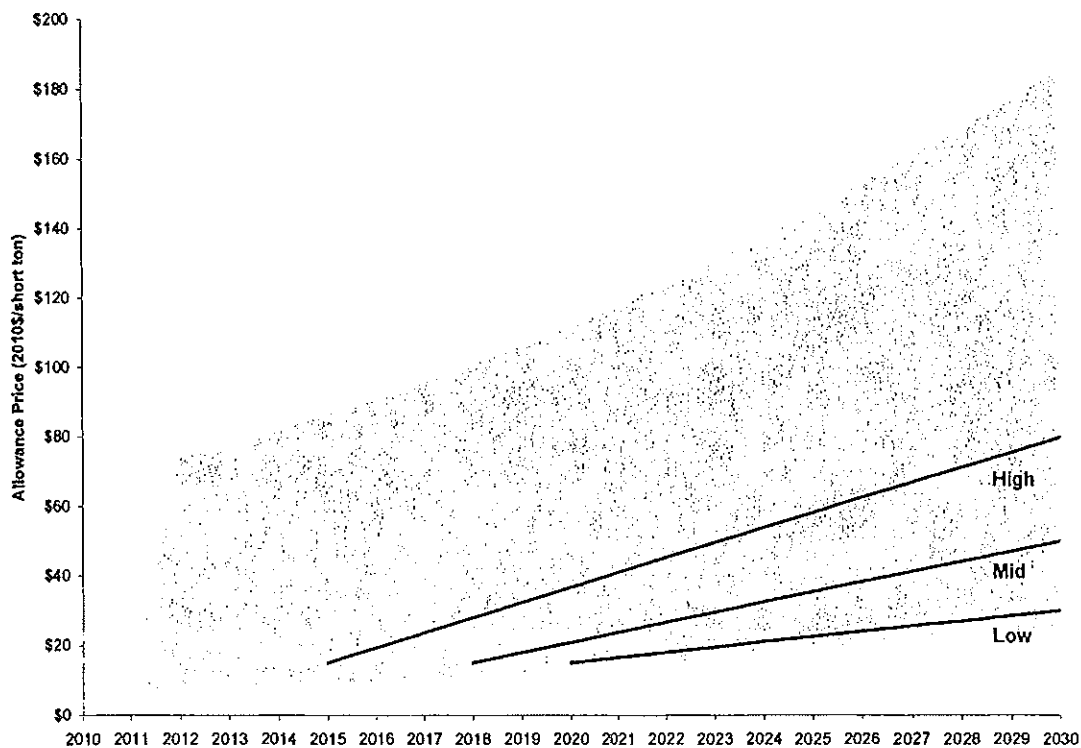
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1. Executive Summary

Synapse has prepared 2011 CO₂ price projections for use in Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and other electricity resource planning analyses. Our projections of prices associated with carbon dioxide emissions reflect a reasonable range of expectations regarding the likelihood and the magnitude of costs for greenhouse gas emissions. Our high bound on our CO₂ Price Forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2015, and rises to approximately \$80/ton in 2030. This High Forecast represents a \$43/ton levelized price over the period 2015-2030. The low boundary on the Synapse CO₂ price forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$30/ton in 2030. This represents a \$13/ton levelized price over the period 2020-2030. Synapse also has prepared a Mid CO₂ Price Forecast that starts a bit more slowly, but close to the low case, at \$15/ton in 2018, but then climbs to \$50/ton by 2030. The levelized cost of this mid CO₂ price forecast is \$26/ton. All annual allowance price and levelized values are given in 2010 dollars per short ton of carbon dioxide.¹ Our forecast is presented below, in Figure ES-1. The shaded region shows a range of allowance prices forecasted by various analyses of legislative cap-and-trade proposals. Further details on these proposals are shown in later Figures.

Figure ES-1: Synapse price forecast



¹ All values in the Synapse Forecast are presented in 2010 dollars. Results from EIA and EPA modeling analyses were converted to 2010 dollars using price deflators taken from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and available at: <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp> Because data were not available for 2010 in its entirety, values used for conversion were taken from Q3 of each year. Consistent with EIA and EPA modeling analyses, a 5% real discount rate was used in all levelization calculations.

The future of climate change policy is unclear. While climate legislation was considered in the last Congress, and passed the House, it did not pass the Senate; currently, there are a range of actions that could be taken by federal entities in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, as well as by states individually and in regional organizations that will affect the competitiveness of resources with greenhouse gas emissions (these are described in more detail in the body of this report). The lack of clarity regarding the future of climate change policy in the United States presents a challenge, but is not justification for assuming there will be no cost associated with greenhouse gases, no effect on the competitiveness of resources based on their greenhouse gas emissions. Though we cannot predict specific policies that will develop between now and 2030, the end of our forecast period, we believe that current and emerging state, regional, and federal policies are all indications that greenhouse gas emissions will not be without cost impact on the emitter over the course of any investment in long-term resources. Indeed, it would be imprudent to make resource decisions today based upon an assumption that carbon emissions will be unregulated, or priced at zero, in the future.

The Synapse projections represent a range of possible future costs, recommended price trajectories, that are useful for testing range-sensitivity of various investment possibilities in resource planning in the electric sector. The projection does not represent a prediction of specific future price trajectories; there will be variability and volatility in prices following supply and demand dynamics, as there is with other cost drivers. We intend and anticipate that the CO₂ price projections presented here will be useful for planning in the face of uncertainty.

While reasonable people may argue about the ultimate timing and details of any policy, about the likelihood of various forms of federal policy, and about the costs of specific technologies, we believe our forecast represents a valuable tool for use in resource planning and selection and in investment decisions in the electric sector.

2. Introduction

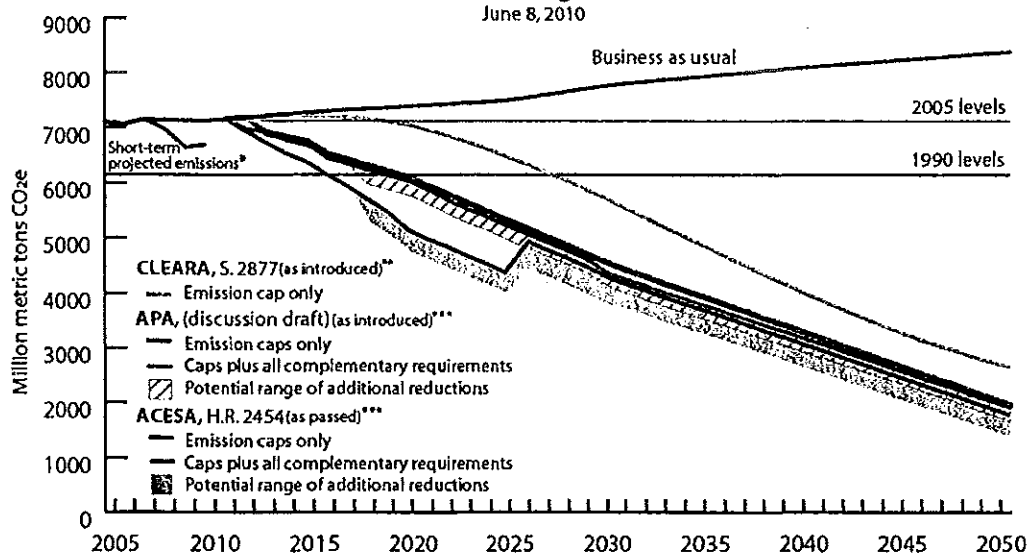
Over the next several years the economics of power generation will change in a manner that makes sources with high greenhouse gas emissions less competitive relative to those with lower greenhouse gas emissions. This change in the competitiveness of resources will result from interactions among a variety of factors (including state policy actions, federal agency regulations, federal court decisions, federal legislative initiatives, technological innovation, and presidential administrations) not due to any single factor.

3. Policy Context

In the past few years, Congress has been a major focus for climate policy. Congress has considered enacting legislation that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a federal cap on greenhouse gas emissions and trading emissions allowances, or through other means. Legislative proposals and the President Obama's initiatives aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 80% from current levels by 2050.

Figure 1, below, shows the emissions reductions trajectories from recent legislative proposals (Waxman-Markey HR 2454, Kerry-Lieberman APA 2010, and Cantwell-Collins S. 2877).

Figure 1. Net Estimates of Emissions Reductions Under Pollution Reduction Proposals in the 111th U.S. Congress, 2005-2050



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For a full discussion of underlying methodology, assumptions and references, please see <http://www.wri.org/usclimatetargets>.

*Business as usual emission projections are from EPA's reference case for its analysis of the Waxman-Markey bill. "Short-term projected emissions" represent EPA's most recent estimates of emissions for 2006-2010.

**The CLEARA sets economy-wide reduction targets beginning with a 20 percent reduction from 2005 levels by 2020. However, additional action by Congress would be required before these targets could be met. Reduction estimates do not include emissions increases above the cap that could occur if the safety-valve is triggered.

***The APA and the ACESA allow offsets from emission reduction activities outside the cap to be used for a portion of compliance. If these offsets are not real, additional, verifiable and permanent, net emissions reductions would decrease proportionately.

2

Despite passage of comprehensive climate legislation in the House in the 111th Congress, the Senate ultimately did not take up climate legislation in that session. On the other hand, the Senate did consider -- but did not pass -- legislation that would have restricted the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to regulate greenhouse gases.

As the 112th Congress opens, prospects for legislation establishing an economy-wide emissions cap seem dim, and legislators seem instead likely to focus on policies that would foster technology innovation, and a possible multi-regulation approach to energy issues. The 112th Congress is opening with simultaneous promises to use Congressional authority to prevent or delay EPA's ability to issue regulations concerning greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing interest in developing renewable energy standards or clean energy standards. Congress is unlikely to take up an economy-wide cap and trade program in its new session; instead, legislators are likely to focus on policies that promote technological innovation.

In fact, Congressional action is only one avenue in an increasingly dynamic and complex web of activities that could result in internalizing a portion of the costs associated with emissions of greenhouse gases from the electric sector. As Congress wrestles with the issue, the states, the federal courts, and federal agencies also grapple with the complex issues associated with climate change. Many efforts are proceeding simultaneously.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) intends to mandate emissions reductions following the Supreme Court's determination that the harms associated with climate change are serious and well-recognized, that greenhouse gases fit within the Clean Air Act's definition of "air

pollutant", and that the EPA has the authority to regulate greenhouse gases.² As a first step, the EPA issued a finding that greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare. The EPA has also developed regulations to limit any greenhouse gas emission permitting requirements to the largest industrial sources, as well as regulations that boost automobile and truck fuel efficiency and contain the first-ever greenhouse gas tailpipe standards for vehicles. On August 12, 2010, EPA proposed two rules to ensure that businesses planning to build new, large facilities or make major expansions to existing ones obtain New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits that address greenhouse gases (GHG). These rules became effective in early January 2011. EPA announced December 23, 2010 that it will issue greenhouse gas performance standards for new and modified electric generating units under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act, and for existing electric generating units under section 111(d) with final regulations promulgated in May 2012 and December 2012, respectively.³

The states – individually and coordinating within regions - are leading the nation's policies to respond to the threat of climate change. In fact, several states, unwilling to postpone and wait for federal action, are pursuing policies specifically because of the lack of federal legislation.

States continue to be the innovative laboratories for climate policy, and they are pursuing a wide variety of policies across the country.

- Forty-three states have a greenhouse gas inventory,
- Forty-one states have a greenhouse gas registry,
- Thirty-six states have completed a climate action plan or have one in progress,
- Twenty-two states have greenhouse gas emissions targets,
- Eleven states have an electric sector cap and allowance trading,
- Five states have emissions performance standards.
- Twenty-one states are participating in the operation or development of regional emissions cap and allowance trading programs, with an additional nine states as official observers in those processes.
- Only Nebraska, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia appear not to be taking specific climate-related policy initiatives at this time.
- In general, states are also where the nitty-gritty decisions will be made about investments in new or existing power plants.

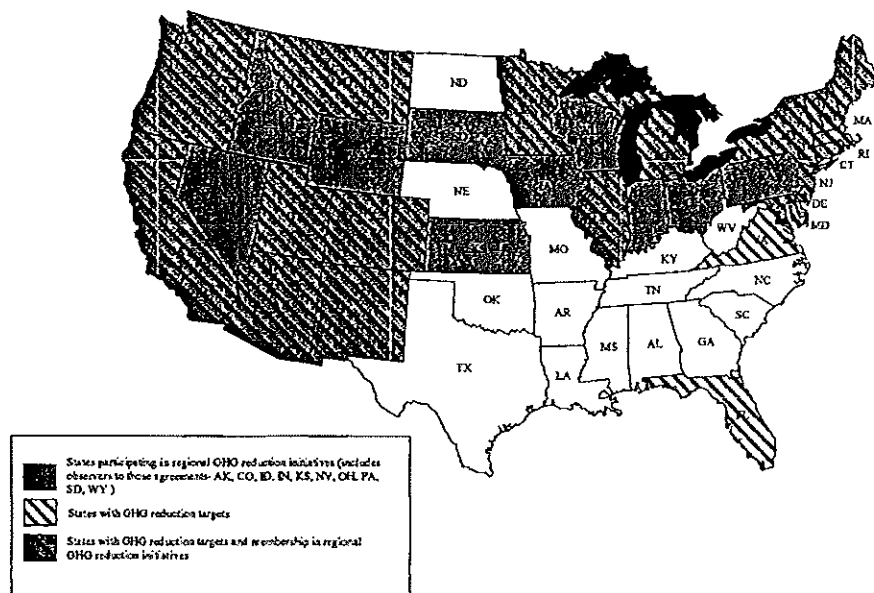
The map below shows states with emission targets and those participating in, or observing, regional climate initiatives as of January 2011. States that have adopted emissions targets and/or that are participating actively in regional climate initiatives comprise 44.4% of US electrical generation, 48.3% of retail electricity sales, and 58.1% of U.S. population. The observer states add

² Information on EPA's plans and regulations available from EPA website on climate change regulatory initiatives at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/initiatives/index.html>

³ U.S. EPA, EPA to Set Modest Pace for Greenhouse Gas Standards, Press Release December 23, 2010. And U.S. EPA, Settlement Agreements to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electric Generating Units and Refineries - Fact Sheet, December 23, 2010. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/pdfs/settlementfactsheet.pdf>

an additional 17.3% of electrical generation, 16.1 % of retail electricity sales, and 14.5% of the U.S. population.

Figure 2: States in regional climate initiatives and/or with greenhouse gas targets



Source: Pew Center on Global Climate Change

Three regions in the country have developed, or are developing greenhouse gas caps and allowance trading:

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is an effort of ten Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states to limit greenhouse gas emissions and is the first market-based CO₂ emissions reduction program in the United States. Participating states have agreed to a mandatory cap on CO₂ emissions from the power sector with the goal of achieving a ten percent reduction in these emissions from levels at the start of the program by 2018.⁴ This is the first mandatory carbon trading program in the nation.

Western Climate Initiative: In 2007, Governors of five western states signed an agreement establishing the Western Climate Initiative (WCI), a joint effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and address climate change.⁵ Subsequently, two more states and four Canadian Provinces also joined the effort.⁶ Fourteen states and provinces also are official observers of the process.⁷ WCI members signed a Memorandum of Understanding agreeing to jointly set a regional emissions target and establish a market-based system—such as a cap-and-trade program covering

⁴ The ten states are: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Information on the RGGI program, including history, important documents, and auction results is available on the RGGI Inc website at www.rggi.org

⁵ The five states are Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

⁶ Utah, Montana, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

⁷ Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, and Wyoming, as well as the provinces of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan and the Mexican states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Tamaulipas.

multiple economic sectors—to aid in meeting this target. The WCI regional, economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions target is 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, or approximately 33 percent below business-as-usual levels. The WCI Partners released the Design for the WCI Regional Program in 2010.⁸

Midwest Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord: In 2007, six states and one Canadian province established the Midwest Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord (MGGRA).⁹ Three additional states are official observers.¹⁰ The members agree to establish regional greenhouse gas reduction targets, including a long-term target of 60 to 80 percent below current emissions levels, and develop a multi-sector cap-and-trade system to help meet the targets. The MGGRA Advisory Group presented final recommendations in May 2010.¹¹

The Federal Courts have allowed common law nuisance actions to go forward against some of the nation's largest owners and operators of fossil fueled facilities. In those actions, plaintiffs successfully stated a cause of action for harm suffered as a result of defendants' carbon intensive activities that contributed to climate change. The Supreme Court is due to take up legality of "nuisance" lawsuits over greenhouse gas emissions in 2012. If nuisance lawsuits are allowed to go forward, the threat of climate change lawsuits could spur congressional action.

It is not likely that all of these initiatives will move forward and result in a cost to emitting greenhouse gases. It is also not likely that none of these initiatives or similar initiatives will move forward. Any of these will happen in the context of implementing other policies that, while not focusing directly on greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. renewable standards, efficiency standards, investment in new technologies etc.) will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In the absence of a comprehensive federal policy, efforts to address the climate issues will persist, albeit in a variety of forums. The multiple threats of EPA regulation, litigation (nuisance and plant by plant), and diverse state policies could very well create a strong demand for coordinated federal legislation. However, it is clear that the absence of federal legislation has not brought efforts to formulate policies addressing greenhouse gas emissions to a halt, and it is equally clear that these policies will affect the costs of operating resources with high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Regulation of greenhouse gases will increase the cost of producing electricity from power sources that emit greenhouse gases, reflecting either the direct cost of reducing emissions or the cost of purchasing emissions allowances. Though it is certain that emission-related costs will increase, the nature, magnitude and timing of the cost increases are uncertain and thus introduce financial risk into decisions to invest in long-lived capital-intensive resources that use carbon-based fuels.

Meanwhile, negotiations for international coordination on initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change are on-going. Most recently, the 2009 Copenhagen Accord called on developed nations to submit quantified greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2020, and for developing nations to submit "nationally appropriate mitigation actions." The United States has said it will reduce

⁸ This summary is based on information available from Pew Center on Global Climate Change, www.pewclimate.org; and also from the WCI website, www.westernclimateinitiative.org.

⁹ The states are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as well as the Premier of the Canadian Province of Manitoba.

¹⁰ Observers are Indiana, Ohio, and South Dakota.

¹¹ This summary is based on information available from Pew Center on Global Climate Change, www.pewclimate.org; and also from the MGGRA website, www.midwesternaccord.org

greenhouse gas emissions in the range of 17% below 2005 levels by 2020, which is a target consistent with anticipated climate and energy legislation.¹²

4. Elements in a price projection

A. Difficulty of price projection under uncertainty

Though the need for a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions seems clear, the particular set of policies that will be adopted to bring about a low carbon economy are unknown. It is also likely that some policies will focus on adaptation rather than emissions reduction.

Nevertheless, while state and federal policy-makers continue to struggle with the details and political challenges of such an effort, the need for a reliable and cost-effective electric sector does not diminish. Regardless of what the policy or policies ultimately look like, it is certain that any policy requiring, or leading to, greenhouse gas emission reductions will mean that there is a cost associated with emitting greenhouse gases over at least some portion of the life of a long-lived resource. Despite policy uncertainty, it is important to incorporate some reasonable consideration of a range of potential costs into long-term investment planning in the electric sector.

There are several types of information that are useful to consult in developing a reasonable forecast of the cost of carbon emissions for decision-making in the electric sector. Though none of this information can predict future costs, it is useful as a point of reference in developing a reasonable forecast. Information includes analyses of compliance costs under various federal cap and trade proposals, costs of low carbon technologies, projections of compliance costs under mandatory emission reduction programs other than cap and trade. For this forecast, we have focused primarily on analyses of federal cap and trade proposals since they present the a well analyzed and comprehensive exploration of the possible costs associated with carbon dioxide emissions. But we have also taken into account other sources of information.

A large number of modeling analyses have been undertaken to evaluate the CO₂ allowance prices that would result from the major climate change bills introduced in Congress over the past several years. Though it is not certain that a federal cap and allowance trading program will ultimately be what is adopted, analyses of the various proposals to date are one of the sources of the most comprehensive estimates of costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions under a variety of regulatory scenarios. These estimates can be useful sources of information. It is not possible to compare the results of all of these analyses directly because the specific models and the key assumptions vary. Further, it is not certain that a federal cap and trade program will be the form that climate policy in the U.S. takes. While consistent federal rules would be the most efficient mechanism for climate policy, the costs are associated with emissions limits and other policy details, not with the source of the rules. Accordingly, the results of these analyses provide important insights into the ranges of possible future CO₂ allowance prices under a range of potential scenarios.

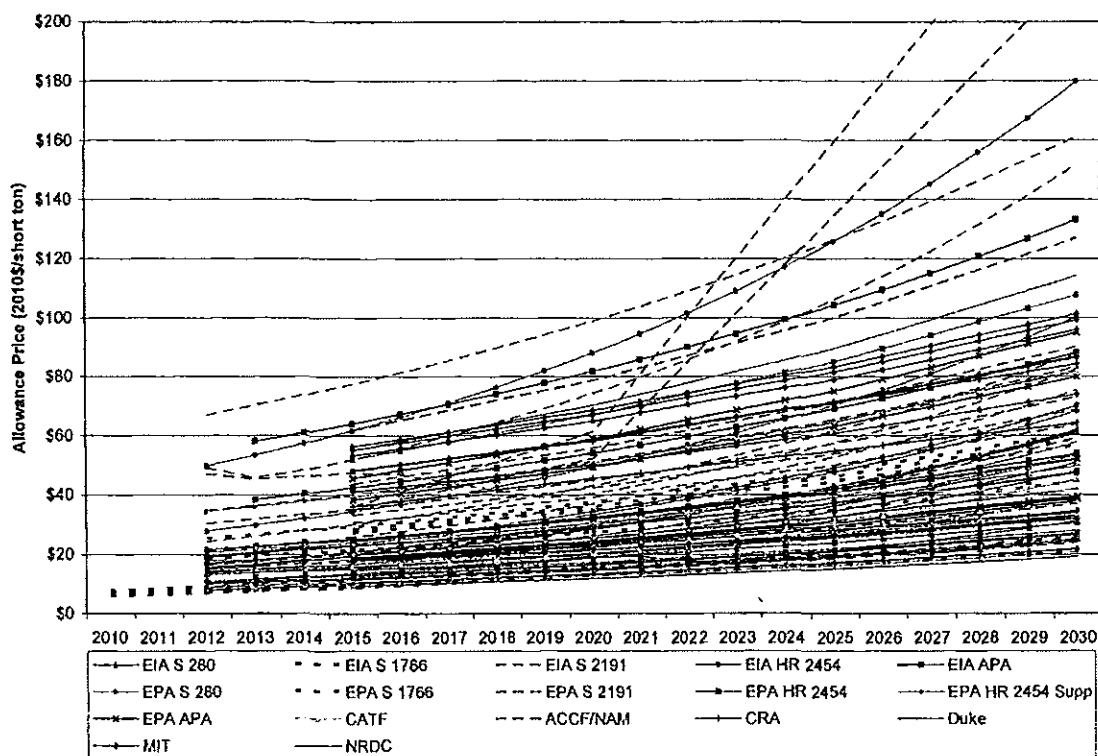
¹² Information is available at <http://www.pewclimate.org/copenhagen-accord>

B. Analyses of compliance costs- and conclusions on effects of factors

The results of the dozens of analyses over the past several years show that there are a number of factors that affect projections of allowance prices under federal greenhouse gas regulation. Some of these derive from the details of policy design, some of them pertain to the outlook for the context in which a policy would be implemented. These include: the base case emissions forecast; the reduction targets in each proposal; whether complementary policies such as aggressive investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy are implemented, independent of the emissions allowance market; the policy implementation timeline; program flexibility regarding emissions offsets (perhaps international) and allowance banking; assumptions about technological progress; the presence or absence of a "safety valve" price; and emissions co-benefits.

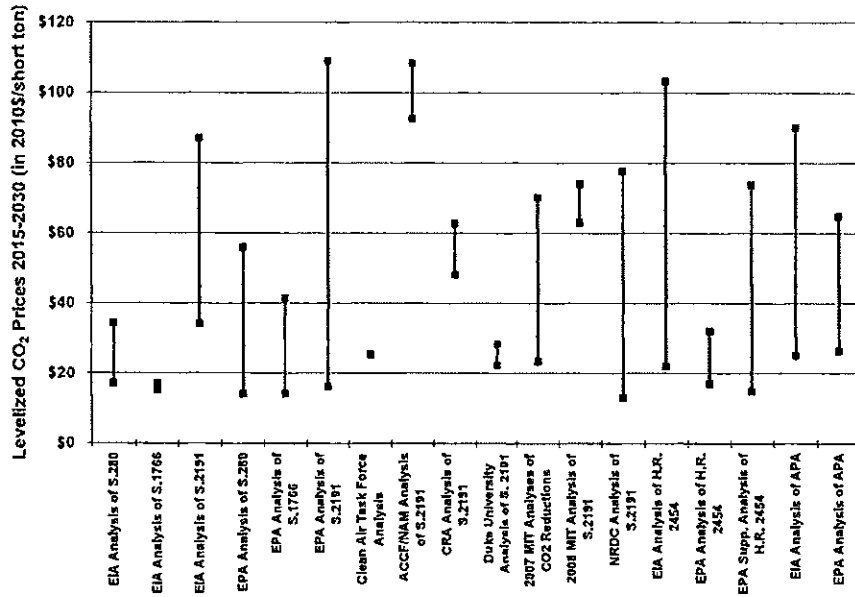
The graph below shows the results of all the scenarios from multiple analyses in the past several years. The studies that are incorporated into this graph are identified in Appendix A.

Figure 3: Greenhouse gas allowance price projections based on analyses of federal legislative proposals



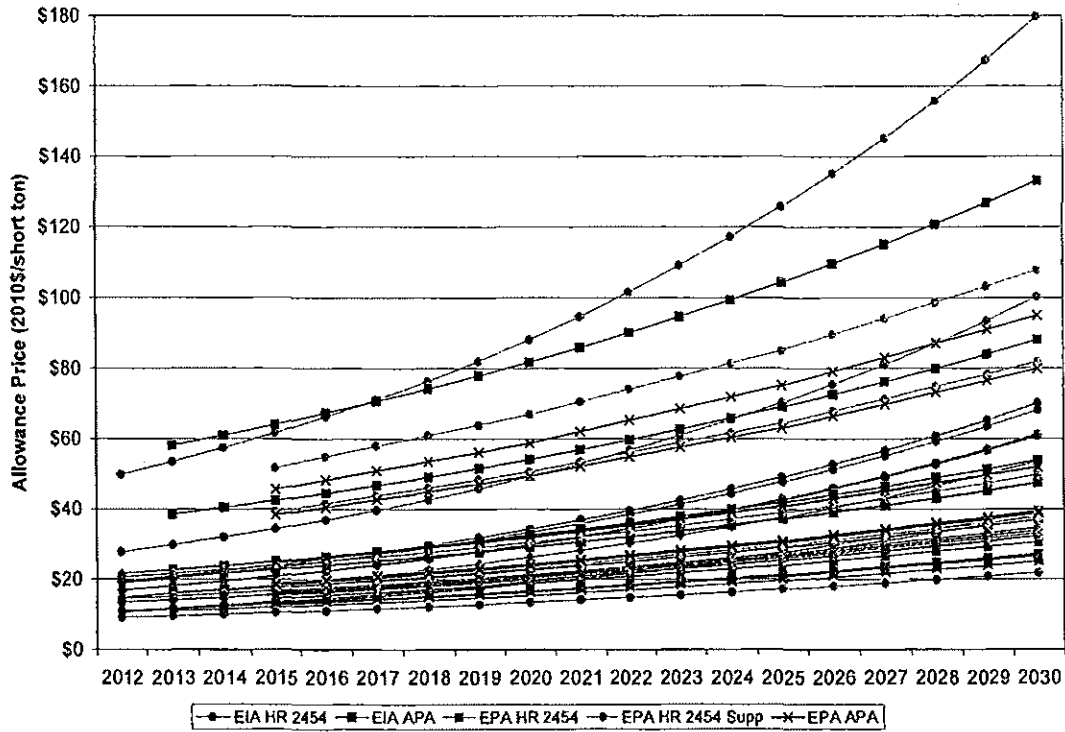
The results of these same analyses are represented in Figure 4, below, as ranges of levelized costs.

Figure 4: Greenhouse gas allowance price projections based on analyses of federal legislative proposals - levelized



We have looked in more detail at the EIA and EPA analyses of the three major legislative proposals in the 111th Congress. The results of these analyses span a similar range to earlier studies. The chart below shows the forecasted allowance prices in all of the scenarios of those analyses.

Figure 5: Greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010



These values are shown as levelized prices for the time period 2015 to 2030 in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010- levelized 2015-2030

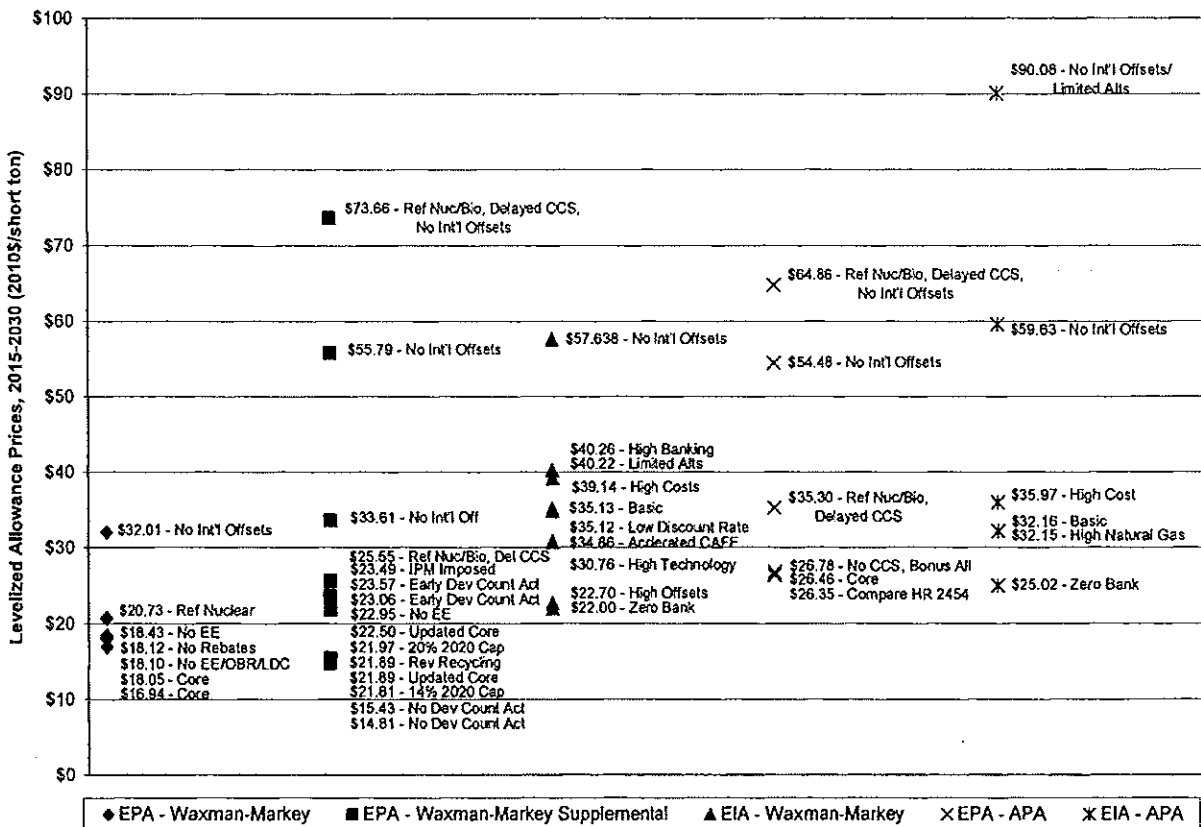
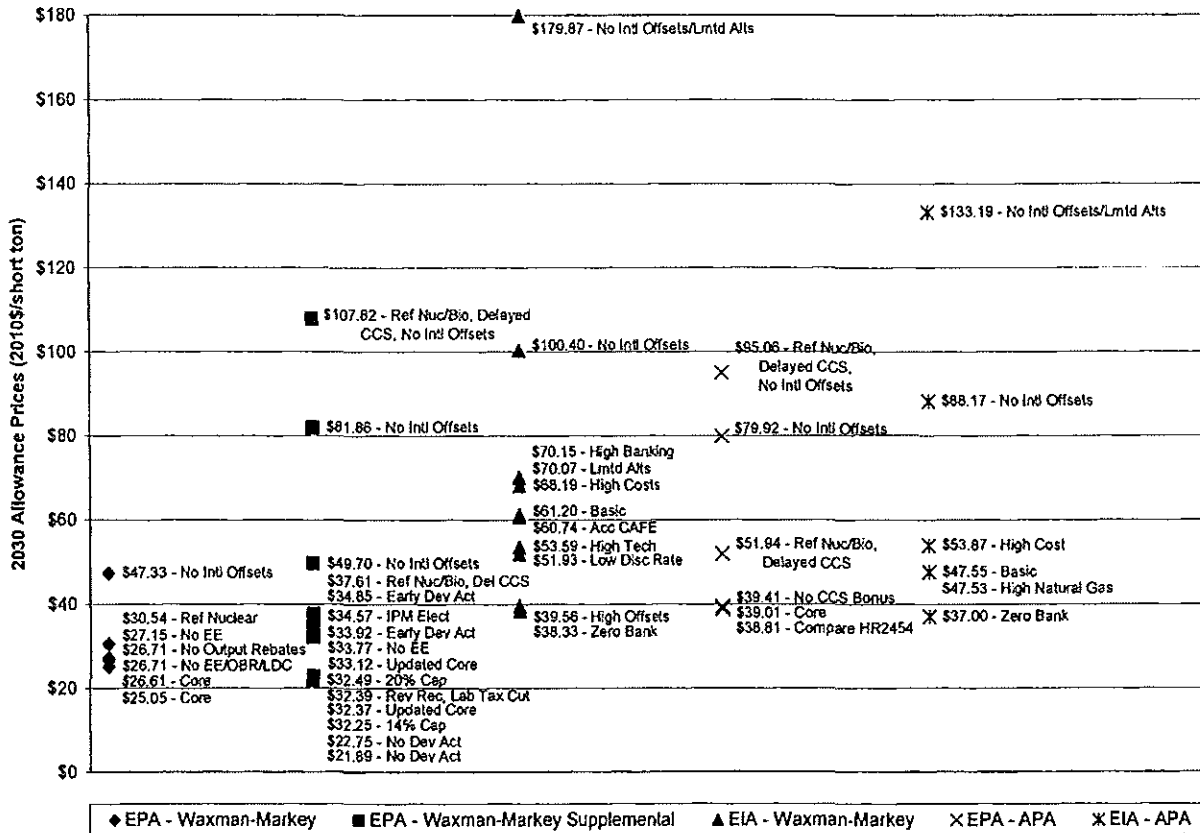


Figure 7: 2030 Greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010



Our review of the more than 75 scenarios examined in the modeling analyses represented in Figure 3, above, as well as a closer examination of the most recent analyses of legislation considered in the 111th Congress indicates that:

1. Other things being equal, more aggressive emissions reductions will lead to higher allowance prices than less aggressive emissions reductions.
2. Greater program flexibility decreases the expected allowance prices, while less flexibility increases prices. This flexibility can be achieved through increasing the percentage of emissions that can be offset, by allowing banking of allowances or by allowing international trading.
3. The rate of improvement in emissions mitigation technology is a crucial assumption in predicting future emissions costs. For CO₂, looming questions include the future feasibility and cost of carbon capture and sequestration, and cost improvements in integrating carbon-free generation technologies. Improvements in the efficiency of coal burning technologies and in the costs of nuclear power plants could also be a factor. In general, those scenarios in the modeling analyses with lesser availability of low-carbon alternatives have the higher CO₂ allowance prices. When low carbon technologies are widely available, CO₂ allowance prices tend to be lower.

4. Complementary energy policies, such as direct investments in energy efficiency or policies that foster renewable energy resources are a very effective way to reduce the demand for emissions allowances and thereby lower their market prices. A policy scenario which includes aggressive energy efficiency and/or renewable resource development along with carbon emissions limits will result in lower allowance prices than one in which these resources are not directly addressed.

5. Most technologies which reduce carbon emissions also reduce emissions of other criteria pollutants, such as NO_x and SO₂, and mercury. Models which include these co-benefits will predict a lower overall cost impact from carbon regulations, as the cost of reducing carbon emissions will be offset by savings in these other areas. Adopting carbon reduction technology results not only in cost savings to the generators who no longer need criteria pollutant permits, but also in broader economic benefits in the form of reduced permit costs and consequently lower priced electricity. In addition, there are a number of co-benefits such as improved public health, reduced premature mortality, and cleaner air associated with overall reductions in power plant emissions which have a high economic value to society.

6. Projected emissions under a business-as-usual scenario (in the absence of greenhouse gas emission restrictions) have a significant bearing on projected allowance costs. The higher the projected emissions, the higher the projected cost of allowance to achieve a given reduction target.

C. Other forecasts

A number of electric companies include projections of costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions in their resource planning procedures. Table 2, below, summarizes the values used by utilities in their resource plans in the past two years.

Table 2: Values for carbon dioxide used by utilities in resource planning

Utility	Date of IRP (or equivalent)	Model Run	Description
Avista	2009	Base-case	Allowance cost is \$46.14 (nominal) and \$33.37 (2009 dollars), beginning in 2012. Reaches its high value in 2029.
Idaho Power	2009		\$43/ton starting in 2012
LADWP	2010	Base Case	Base case assumes that GHG pricing starts at \$20/short ton in 2012 and escalates to \$40/short ton in 2020, then escalating at 2.6% annually through 2030. (nominal dollars)
		Low Case	The low case assumes that pricing starts at \$15/short ton in 2012 and escalates to \$30/short ton in 2020, then escalating at 2.6% annually through 2030. (nominal dollars)
		High Case	The high case assumes that pricing starts at \$25/short ton in 2012 and escalates to \$50/short ton by 2020 with continued escalation of 2.6% through 2030. (nominal dollars)
Minnesota Power	2010	Base Forecast	\$22.11/short ton starting in 2015 and \$47.03/short ton in 2024
		Low Forecast	No carbon costs
		High Forecast	\$25.66/short ton starting in 2012 and \$138.04/short ton in 2024
Nevada Power	2009	Low	Begins at about \$10 in 2013 and rises to about \$32 in 2039. (2009\$/short ton)
		Mid	Begins at about \$20 in 2013 and rises to about \$70 in 2039. (2009\$/short ton)
		High	Begins at about \$39 in 2013 and rises to about \$138 in 2039. (2009\$/short ton)
NorthWestern	2009		Base Case assumes that regs begin in 2013 at \$9.55/ton and rises to \$80.41/ton in 2030 (2006\$). Also cases for earlier and later action.
PacifiCorp	2011	Low	Starting at \$12/ton (2015\$) in 2015, with 5% annual escalation.
		Medium	Starting at \$19/ton (2015\$) in 2015, with 5% annual escalation.
		High	Starting at \$25/ton (2015\$) in 2015, with 7% annual escalation.
		Medium-High	Starting at \$19/ton (2009\$) in 2015, with 5% annual escalation through 2020; in 2020, escalating at 12% per year. Price reaches \$75/ton by 2030.
PGE	2009	Base	Levelized cost of \$30/short ton. (2009\$)
		Sensitivity	Levelized costs of \$12/short ton. (2009\$)
		Sensitivity	Levelized costs of \$20/short ton. (2009\$)
		Sensitivity	Levelized costs of \$45/short ton. (2009\$)
		Sensitivity	Levelized costs of \$65/short ton. (2009\$)
PSCo	2010	Base	\$20/ton starting in 2014 and escalating at 7% per year
		Sensitivity	\$0/ton for all year
		Sensitivity	\$40/ton starting in 2014 and escalating at 7% per year
PSE	2009	2007 Trends/2009 Trends	Assumes a CO2 charge of \$37/ton starting in 2012, increasing to \$130/ton by 2029.
		Green Worlds	CO2 emissions cost rise from \$55/ton in 2012 to \$150/ton in 2029.
		2007 BAU/2009 BAU	\$1.60/ton for 20% of the CO2 emitted by plants producing greater than 250 MW. This equates to \$0.32/ton, i.e. nearly zero.
Seattle City Light	2010	Basic	In 2007\$ per ton. Begins at \$20/ton in 2012 and increases to \$64.80 in 2030.
		Low	In 2007\$ per ton. Begins at \$15/ton in 2012 and increases to \$41.90 in 2030.
		High	In 2007\$ per ton. Begins at \$30/ton in 2012 and increases to \$106.40 in 2030.
Sierra Pacific	2010		2009\$/short ton. Low case begins at about \$9 in 2014 and rises to about \$31 in 2040. Mid case begins at about \$19 in 2014 and rises to about \$64 in 2040. High case begins at about \$38 in 2014 and rises to about \$132 in 2040.
Tri-State	2007	Low	\$10/ton (2007\$) starting in 2007, escalating at 3% per year
		Mid	\$25/ton (2007\$) starting in 2007, escalating at 3% per year
		High	\$35/ton (2007\$) starting in 2007, escalating at 3% per year
SPS (Xcel)	2009		Modeled at \$8, \$20, and \$40 per metric ton, escalated at 2.5%/year consistent with New Mexico PUC Order.
Northern States Power Company (Xcel)	2010		A planning value of \$17 per ton CO2 starting in 2012 and escalating at 1.9% per annum. MN Commission high and low externality values are incorporated as sensitivities.

5. Synapse's Recommended February 2011 CO₂ Price Forecast

Our forecast of prices associated with carbon dioxide emissions reflects a reasonable range of expectations regarding the timing and magnitude of costs for greenhouse gas emissions. We considered what policy developments (e.g. regulation, regional coordination, federal legislation) would lead to costs in the near-term. Our forecast of the range for the mid-term is dominated by projections of legislative compliance costs since those are readily available, rigorous analyses of potential costs under a variety of reduction targets. These are informative even with current uncertainty about federal legislation since they represent the most comprehensive analysis of costs of achieving certain levels of reductions. In the long-term, beyond 2030, we anticipate that costs of emissions will be governed by the costs of marginal abatement technologies. However, our current forecast does not extend beyond 2030. All annual allowance price and levelized values are given in 2010 dollars per short ton of carbon dioxide.¹³

The Synapse February 2011 CO₂ price forecast begins in 2015. This assumption reflects the fact that Congress has lagged behind the states and executive branch in developing a policy response to the science of climate change. The earliest possible action that will affect power generation in all states will likely be regulations from EPA. EPA has agreed to issue final regulations by 2012. Implementation of the regulations, resulting in costs to generators, is likely to be in 2013-2015. That time frame is also consistent with the development of regional emissions cap and allowance trading programs in the West and the Midwest that will affect 13 states beyond the 10 that are already participating actively in the functioning Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative in the Northeast.

The high bound on our CO₂ Price Forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2015, and rises to approximately \$80/ton in 2030. Taken as a single trajectory, this High Forecast represents a \$43/ton levelized price over the period 2015-2030. This High CO₂ Price Forecast is consistent with the occurrence of one or more of the factors identified above that have the effect of raising prices. These factors include somewhat more aggressive emissions reduction targets, greater restrictions on the use of offsets, restricted availability or high cost of technology alternatives such as nuclear, biomass and carbon capture and sequestration, more aggressive international actions (thereby resulting in fewer inexpensive international offsets available for purchase by U.S. emitters), or higher baseline emissions.

The low boundary on the Synapse CO₂ price forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$30/ton in 2030. Taken as a trajectory, this represents a \$13/ton levelized price over the period 2015-2030. By the year 2020 there is likely to be a price on greenhouse gas emissions either related to achieving greenhouse gas reduction goals, or to adaptation initiatives. A price on carbon affecting power plants throughout the country could come as late as 2020 if legislators fail to act for the next three sessions of congress, and if the President in power is either unable or unwilling to drive federal climate policy. In our opinion, federal legislation is likely by the end of the session in 2018 (with implementation by 2020) spurred by one or more of the following factors:

¹³ All values in the Synapse Forecast are presented in 2010 dollars. Results from EIA and EPA modeling analyses were converted to 2010 dollars using price deflators taken from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and available at: <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp> Because data were not available for 2010 in its entirety, values used for conversion were taken from Q3 of each year. Consistent with EIA and EPA modeling analyses, a 5% real discount rate was used in all levelization calculations.

technological opportunity; a patchwork of state policies to achieve state emission targets for 2020 spurring industry demands for federal action; a Supreme Court decision to allow nuisance lawsuits to go ahead resulting in a financial threat to energy companies; and increasingly compelling evidence of climate change. Given the interest and initiatives on climate change policies in states throughout the nation, a lack of federal action will result in a hodge podge of state policies. This scenario is a nightmare for any company that seeks to make investments in existing, modified, or new power plants. Historically, just such a pattern of states and regions leading with initiatives that are eventually superseded at a national level is common for energy and environmental policy in the US. It seems likely that this will be the dynamic that ultimately leads to federal action on greenhouse gases, as well.

The low forecast boundary is consistent with the coincidence of one or more of the factors discussed above that have the effect of lowering prices. For example, this price boundary may represent a scenario in which Congress begins regulation of greenhouse gas emissions slowly by either:

1. including a very modest or loose cap, especially in the initial years,
2. including a safety valve price or
3. allowing for significant offset flexibility, including the use of substantial numbers of international offsets.

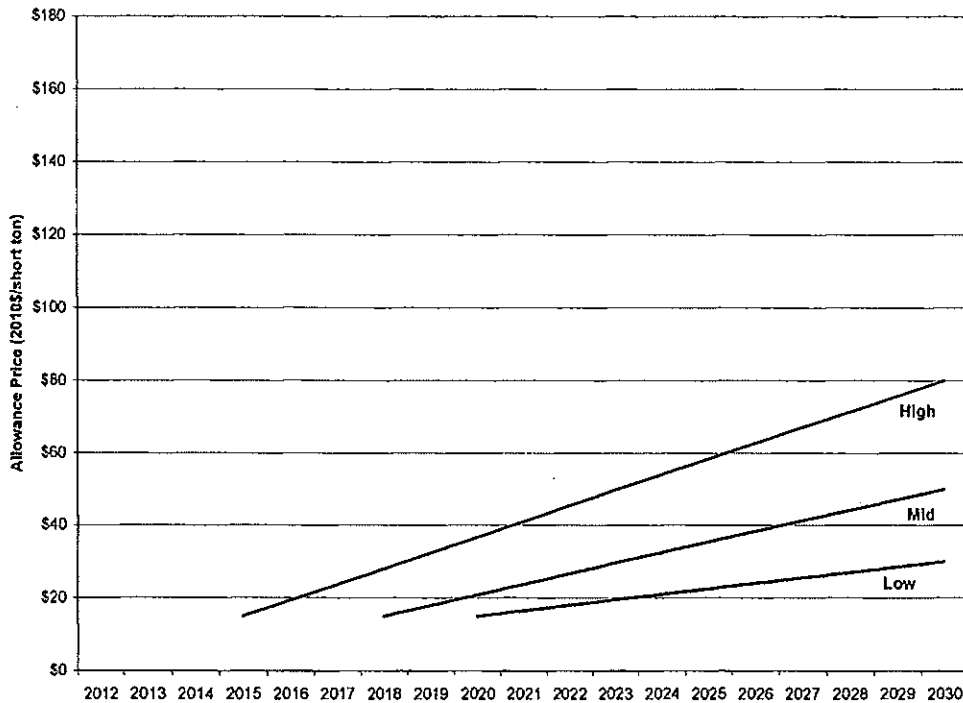
The factors could also include state actions to reduce emissions through aggressive energy efficiency and renewable actions, and/or a decision by Congress to adopt a set of aggressive complementary policies as part of a package to reduce CO₂ emissions. These complementary policies could include an aggressive federal Renewable Portfolio Standard, more stringent automobile CAFE mileage standards (in an economy-wide regulation scenario), and/or substantial energy efficiency investments. Such complementary policies would lead directly to a reduction in CO₂ emissions independent of federal cap-and-trade or carbon tax policies, and would thus lower the expected allowance prices associated with the achievement of any particular federally-mandated goal.

The range of prices we have shown is recommended for planning purposes, but it is certainly possible that the actual price will fall outside of this range. For example, there are some CO₂ price scenarios identified in recent analyses that are significantly higher than our Synapse High Price Forecast. These scenarios represent situations with limited availability of alternatives to carbon-emitting technologies and/or limited use of international and domestic offsets. We do not believe that the CO₂ prices characteristic of such scenarios are likely in the current political environment, given that there may be avenues available for meeting likely emissions goals that would mitigate costs to below these levels. However, the political context may change over time due to changes in technical, economic, and political circumstances, and/or developments in scientific evidence on the rate and impacts of a changing climate.

Synapse also has prepared a Mid or Expected CO₂ Price Forecast that starts a bit more slowly, but close to the low case, at \$15/ton in 2018, but then climbs to \$50/ton by 2030. The levelized cost of this mid CO₂ price forecast is \$26/ton over the period 2015 to 2030.

The 2011 Synapse High, Mid and Low CO₂ Price Forecasts are shown in Figure 3 and Table 2 below:

Figure 8: 2011 Forecast Values



It is important to emphasize that these are price trajectories to use for planning purposes, so that a reasonable range of emissions costs can be incorporated to reflect likely costs of alternative resource plans, for example. We do not expect carbon prices to follow any single trajectory in our forecast. Rather, our forecast can be read as the expectation that in 2015 the price will be between \$0 and \$15 in 2010 dollars, and in 2025 it will be between \$24 and \$63. It is entirely possible that the price will start out quite low, as Congress "tests the waters" on carbon policy, and rise closer to our high case as the need for greater emissions reductions becomes increasingly evident, more technological options become available, and the economy and the electorate adjust to paying for carbon emissions. Just such a scenario was recently applied by PacifiCorp in their proposed Integrated Resource Plan.¹⁴ Their "Low to Very High" trajectory begins at \$12/ton in 2015 (2015 dollars) and grows at only 3%/year in real terms until 2020, and then at 18% real escalation thereafter. Converted into 2010 dollars, this scenario has a levelized cost almost exactly the same as Synapse' "Mid" case presented here. Figures 9 through 13, below, place the Synapse February 2011 forecast in context. They present the Synapse February 2011 forecast alongside projections of greenhouse gas allowance prices associated with federal legislative proposals discussed in previous sections of this report.

¹⁴ PacifiCorp, "Portfolio Development Cases for the 2011 Integrated Resource Plan", December 7, 2010.

Figure 9: Synapse CO₂ trajectories and greenhouse gas allowance price projections based on analyses of federal legislative proposals

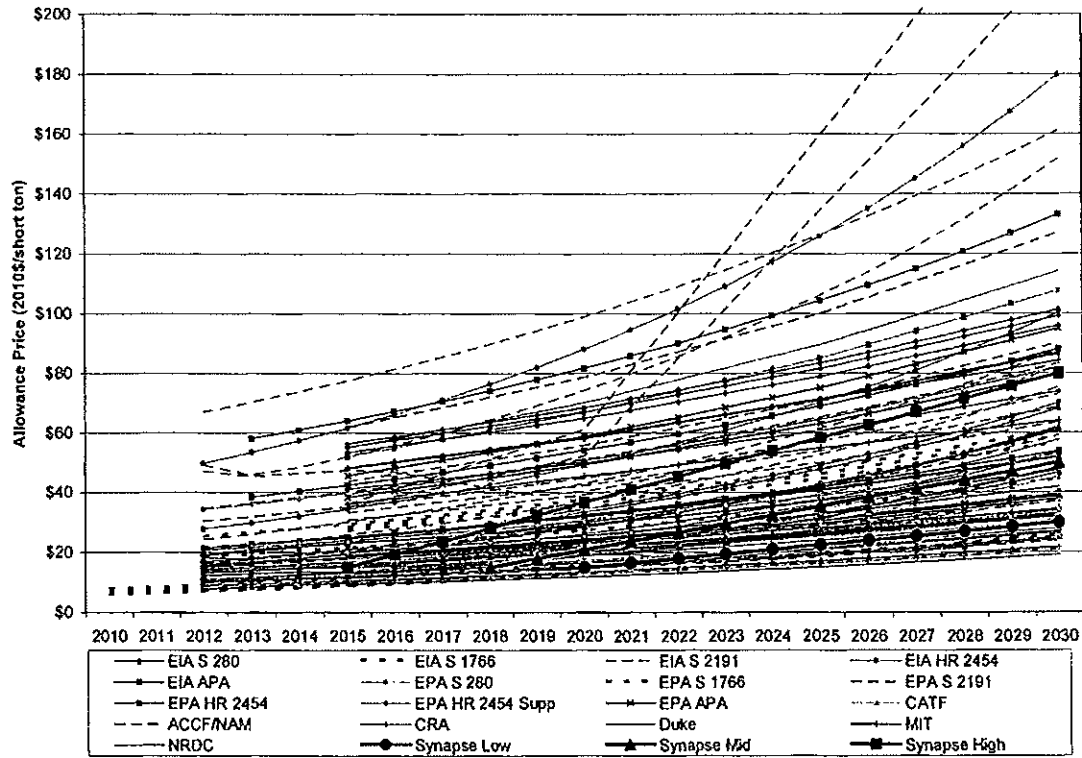


Figure 10: Synapse CO₂ trajectories and greenhouse gas allowance price projections based on analyses of federal legislative proposals – levelized

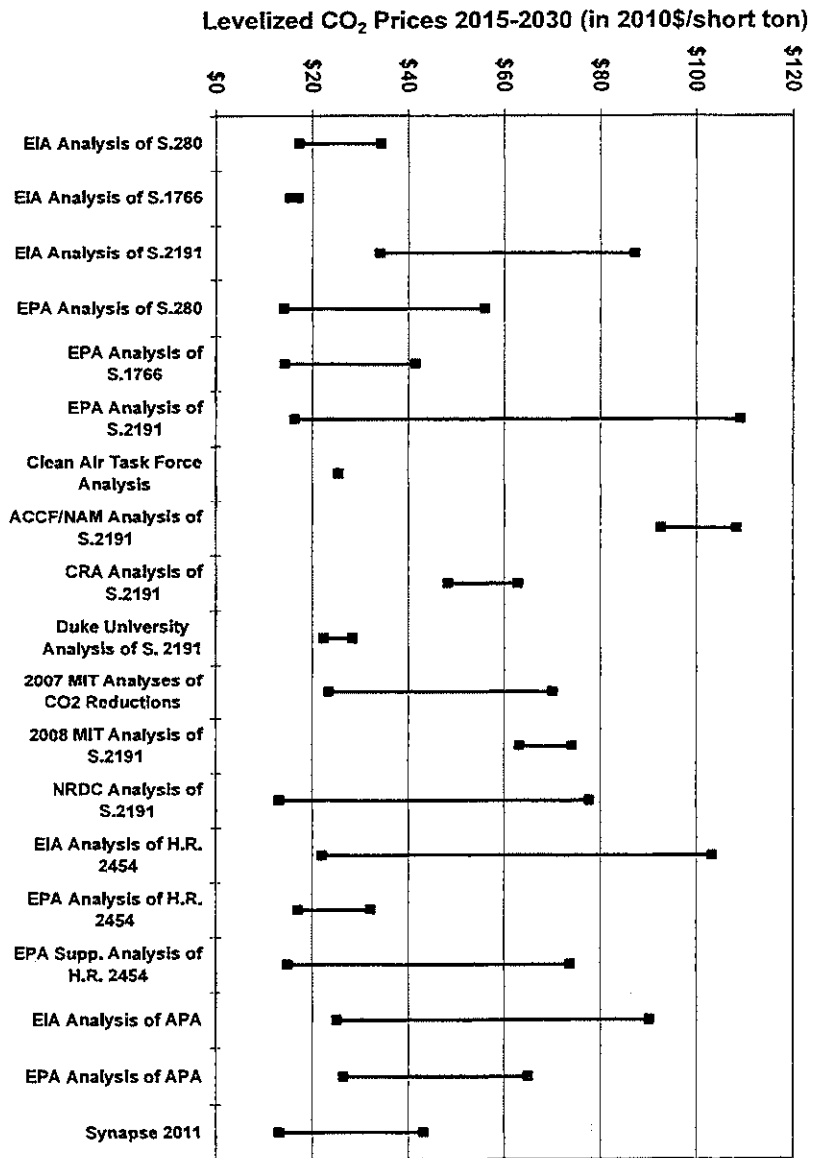


Figure 11: Synapse CO₂ trajectories and greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010

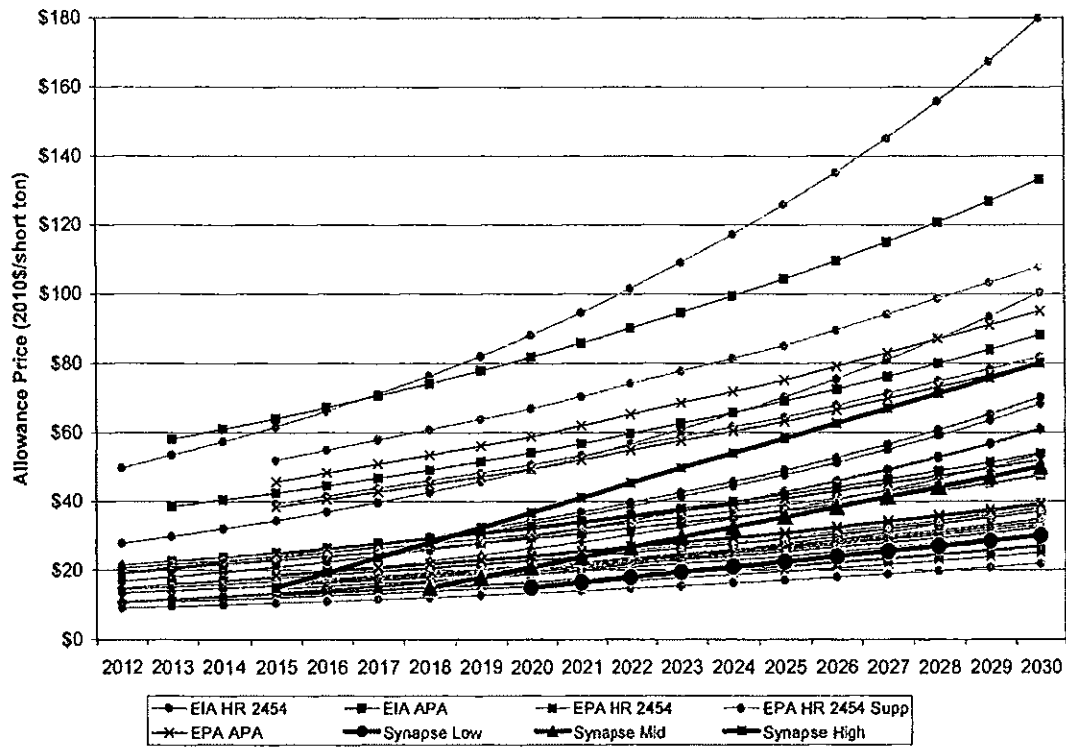


Figure 12: Synapse CO₂ trajectories and greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010- levelized 2015-2030

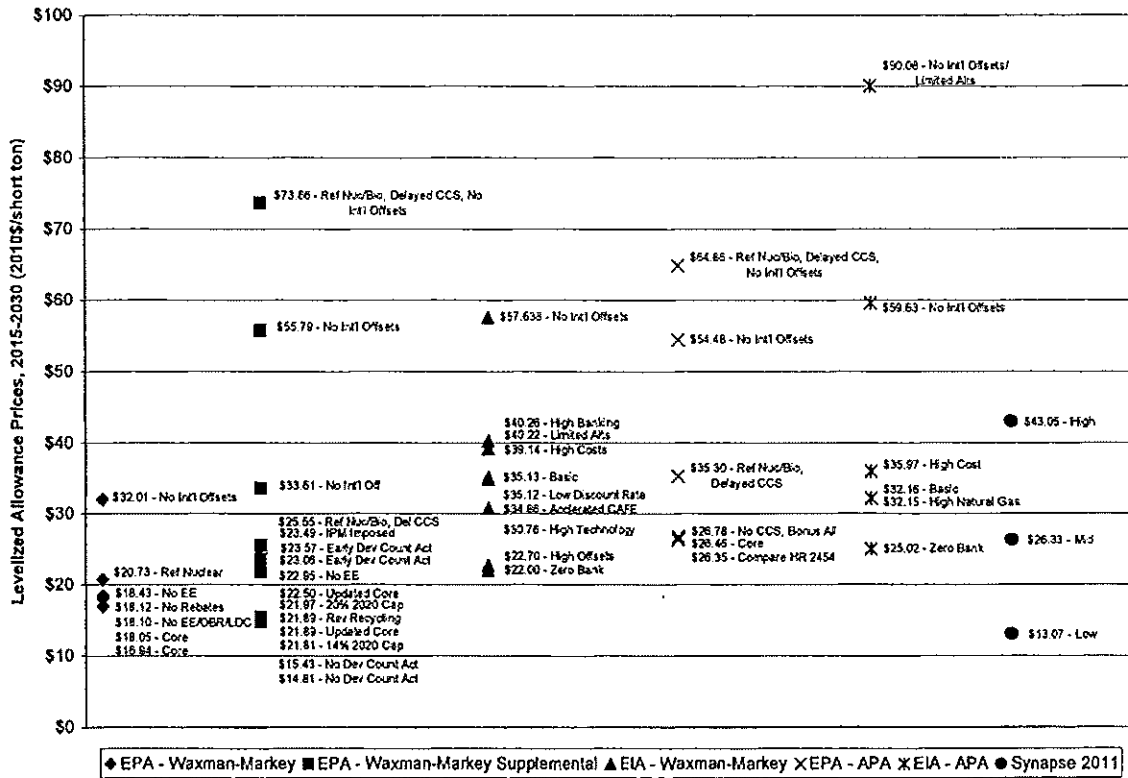
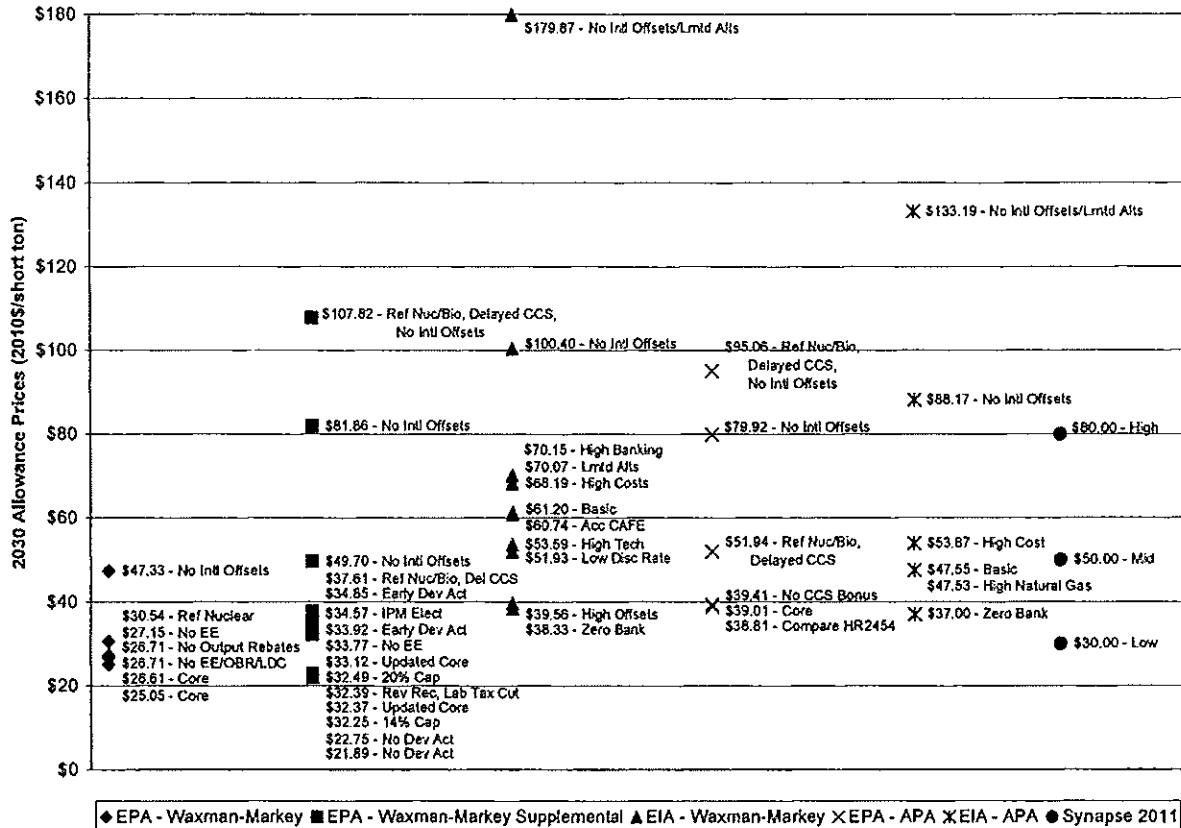


Figure 13: 2030 Synapse CO₂ prices and greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010



The Synapse projections represent a range of possible future costs. These recommended price trajectories will be useful for testing range-sensitivity of various investment possibilities in resource planning in the electric sector. There will certainly be variability and volatility in prices following supply and demand dynamics, as there is with other cost drivers. Nonetheless, we intend and anticipate that the projections represent a useful price range for resource planning and policy analysis in the face of uncertainty.

6. Conclusion

The lack of clarity on the future of climate change policies in the United States does not diminish the importance of appropriate consideration of likely future emissions costs in electric resource planning. To the contrary, a reasonable projection of a range of costs is critical to investment decisions and the selection of least-cost resource plans that will be robust under a variety of circumstances. As the most comprehensive source of information on potential costs under a variety of emission reduction scenarios, analyses of recent legislative proposals provide useful insight in developing a reasonable emissions price projection. These analyses of legislative proposals provide information that is useful in considering a variety of policy futures – well beyond those that

include a national emissions cap and allowance trading program. They explore the dynamic relationship between factors such as emission reductions, technology innovation, flexibility mechanisms (such as offsets), penetration of clean energy sources and efficiency, and others – all of which come into play under a variety of policy mechanisms. The Synapse February 2011 Carbon Forecast represents a reasonable range of values to use in investment decisions and resource selection. The range presented does not include the most extreme high or low values, which derive from a combination of factors that can reasonably be deemed unlikely to occur in combination. Rather, it represents a reasonable range to use for purposes of robust analysis of resource plans and policy options, recognizing that the future will always involve uncertainty.

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BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF)
KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY)
("KCP&L") FOR DETERMINATION OF THE)
RATEMAKING PRINCIPLES AND)
TREATMENT THAT WILL APPLY TO THE) Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE
RECOVERY IN RATES OF THE COST TO BE)
INCURRED BY KCP&L FOR CERTAIN)
ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES)
UNDER K.S.A. 66-1239)

Received
on

JUN 03 2011

by
State Corporation Commission
of Kansas

Direct Testimony of
Jeremy I. Fisher, Ph.D.
On Behalf Of
The Sierra Club

June 3, 2011

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1 **1. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **Q Please state your name, business address and position.**

3 **A** My name is Jeremy Fisher, and I am a scientist with Synapse Energy Economics
4 (Synapse). My business address is 485 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 2,
5 Cambridge Massachusetts 02139.

6 **Q Please describe Synapse Energy Economics.**

7 **A** Synapse Energy Economics is a research and consulting firm specializing in
8 energy and environmental issues, including electric generation, transmission and
9 distribution system reliability, ratemaking and rate design, electric industry
10 restructuring and market power, electricity market prices, stranded costs,
11 efficiency, renewable energy, environmental quality, and nuclear power.

12 **Q Please summarize your work experience and educational background?**

13 **A** I have ten years of applied experience as a geological scientist, and four years of
14 working within the energy planning sector, including work on integrated resource
15 plans, long-term planning for states and municipalities, electrical system dispatch,
16 emissions modeling, the economics of regulatory compliance, and evaluating
17 social and environmental externalities. I have provided consulting services for
18 various clients, including the U.S. EPA, the National Association of Regulatory
19 Utility Commissioners (NARUC), the California Energy Commission (CEC), the
20 California Division of Ratepayer Advocates, the State of Utah Energy Office, the
21 National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA), the
22 National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), the State of Alaska,
23 the Western Grid Group, the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), the Sierra
24 Club, the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Environmental
25 Defense Fund (EDF), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and the Civil
26 Society Institute.

1 Prior to joining Synapse, I held a post doctorate research position at the
2 University of New Hampshire and Tulane University examining the impacts of
3 Hurricane Katrina.

4 I hold a B.S. in Geology and a B.S. in Geography from the University of
5 Maryland, and an Sc.M. and Ph.D. in Geological Sciences from Brown
6 University. My curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit JIF-1.

7 **Q On whose behalf are you testifying in this case?**

8 **A** I am testifying on behalf of the Sierra Club.

9 **Q Have you testified previously before the Kansas Corporation Commission?**

10 **A** No, I have not.

11 **Q What is the purpose of your testimony?**

12 **A** The purpose of my testimony is to detail the current and likely upcoming federal
13 environmental regulations that are likely to affect the operations and economics of
14 the fleet of coal plants owned by the Kansas City Power and Light (KCP&L, or
15 "the company"). I will support the company's assertion that the environmental
16 retrofits requested in this docket are required if the coal units are to be kept
17 operational in 2015 and beyond, and discuss shortcomings in the company's
18 assumptions about emerging environmental regulations.

19 This testimony provides support for the modeling analysis performed by Sierra
20 Club witness Dr. Hausman.

21 **Q On what KCP&L documents and filings do you base your opinion regarding**
22 **the company's expectations for and treatment of environmental compliance**
23 **costs affecting its fleet of coal plants?**

24 **A** In addition to company witness testimony and discovery responses, I have
25 reviewed the following publicly available documents prepared by KCP&L:

- 1 • KCP&L 2009 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) (“2009 IRP”), filed in
2 Missouri (Docket EE-2009-0237);
- 3 • KCP&L Annual Statement (Form 10-K) to the Securities and Exchange
4 Commission (SEC), filed on December 31, 2010;
- 5 • KCP&L Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Five Factor
6 Analysis for La Cygne Generating Station, filed August 2007 with the
7 Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE);

8 **Q Are you filing any exhibits with this testimony?**

9 **A I have attached the following exhibits to this testimony:**

- 10 • **Exhibit JIF-1** Curriculum vitae
- 11 • **Exhibit JIF-2** Chart of EPA regulatory history for major classes of
12 pollutants

13 **Q How is your testimony organized?**

14 **A My testimony is organized as follows:**

- 15 • Introduction and Qualifications
- 16 • Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations
- 17 • Environmental Regulations
- 18 • Clean Air Act Visibility Rule
- 19 • Clean Air Act Toxics Rule For Utility Steam Generating Units
- 20 • Clean Air Act National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- 21 • Clean Water Act Cooling Water Intake Rule
- 22 • Clean Water Act Effluent Limitation Guidelines
- 23 • Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Coal Combustion Residuals
24 Disposal Rule
- 25 • Closing

1 **2. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

2 **Q In your opinion and according to the documents you have reviewed, do the**
3 **environmental retrofits proposed and modeled by KCP&L substantively**
4 **address current and reasonably expected environmental regulations?**

5 **A Generally speaking, yes. The company has demonstrated that it is aware of and**
6 **has planned for current and impending environmental regulations governing**
7 **emissions of air pollutants which lead to the formation of harmful particulates,**
8 **ground-level ozone, haze, acid rain, and emissions of hazardous air pollutants and**
9 **mercury, as well as regulations governing water use for power plant cooling, and**
10 **the management and disposal of coal combustion residuals. It is my opinion that**
11 **the company's proposed retrofits could bring the La Cygne units into compliance**
12 **with many of the existing and impending regulations that govern emissions of**
13 **criteria pollutants and toxics, assuming these retrofits would meet emissions**
14 **limitations contained in an enforceable permit. While the company has not**
15 **proposed cooling towers for predetermination in this docket, the planning process**
16 **has reasonably evaluated the costs of reaching compliance with likely cooling**
17 **water withdrawal rules. Finally, the company has also evaluated the costs of**
18 **bringing the Montrose coal units into compliance with existing and impending**
19 **emissions regulations.**

20 Where I disagree with the company's planning process in support of this docket
21 pertains to three sets of important costs:

- 22 • Carbon dioxide (CO₂): For the purposes of this Predetermination docket,
23 the company has unreasonably assumed that a "low" cost for CO₂
24 emissions is no cost at all. I find this proposal extremely improbable, and
25 in disagreement with the company's stated expectation with "100%

1 probability” of a CO₂ cap and trade program, as stipulated in the 2009 IRP
2 filed in the State of Missouri,¹ as well as earlier CO₂ price projections.

- 3 • Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR): The company has not taken into
4 account proposed EPA regulations governing the transport and disposal of
5 CCR, despite having similarly assigned this rule a “subjective probability”
6 of 100% in the 2009 IRP.² According to the company’s 2010 SEC filing,
7 the rule could impose significant capital and operational costs on KCP&L
8 coal-fired generators.³
- 9 • Effluent limitation guidelines: The company has not accounted for the
10 potentially significant costs of complying with the Clean Water Act’s
11 requirement to meet effluent limitations that reflect standards set by state-
12 of-the-art technologies.

13 Sierra Club witness Dr. Ezra Hausman discusses the implications of the
14 company’s failure to adequately address these likely future environmental costs
15 on the company’s plan submitted for this docket.

16 **Q What is your recommendation to the Commission?**

17 **A** I recommend that the commission adopt KCP&L’s assumptions regarding the
18 necessity of the proposed and modeled retrofits at the La Cygne and Montrose
19 units, should the units remain in operation. However, I further recommend that
20 the commission require the company to examine the set of scenarios in this docket
21 assuming that the company will be required to meet impending environmental
22 regulations governing the disposal of coal ash and the release of effluent waters
23 from the site.

¹ 2009 IRP, Volume 4 p33

² 2009 IRP, Volume 4 p33

³ KCP&L SEC Form 10-K December 31, 2010, p15

1 I defer to recommendations of Sierra Club witness Dr. William Steinhurst
2 regarding the proper mechanism for addressing current and impending regulations
3 in utility resource planning, including in the plan submitted for this docket..

4 **Q Will you provide the details of the environmental compliance obligations**
5 **likely to be faced by KCP&L's fleet, and how they have been treated in this**
6 **predetermination docket?**

7 The following sections describe environmental regulations that can reasonably be
8 expected to impact the KCP&L coal fleet. Due to the number of regulatory
9 regimes and the evolving nature of the rules, and the fact that these rules can be
10 and have been interpreted differently for different regions and resources
11 depending on ambient conditions, plant type, fuels, economic viability, and other
12 factors, this analysis can be quite intricate. However, a certain level of detail is
13 required to present the whole picture of compliance costs that will ultimately be
14 faced by ratepayers if KCP&L continues operating its coal fleet.

15 In my opinion, no reasonable decision can be made on the future viability of these
16 plants without explicitly addressing all of these existing and impending
17 regulations. The company has provided a similar discussion of these current and
18 impending regulations in company witness Mr. Paul Ling's direct testimony.

19 **3. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS**

20 **Q Is KCP&L's coal fleet subject to federal laws protecting human health and**
21 **the environment?**

22 **A** Yes. The company's coal units are subject to EPA regulations under the Clean Air
23 Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Resource Conservation and
24 Recovery Act (RCRA), among other statutes.

1 Q Which Clean Air Act requirements do you believe are most significant for
2 KCP&L's fleet from a utility resource planning perspective?

3 A There are four regulatory areas under the Clean Air Act that directly affect the
4 company's coal fleet, including:

- 5 • The existing Regional Haze rule, designed to improve visibility in
6 National Parks and other Class 1 public lands;
- 7 • The Clean Air Transport rule, governing the emissions and transport of
8 criteria pollutants states under the "good neighbor" provision of the Clean
9 Air Act;
- 10 • The proposed Air Toxics rule for utility steam generating units, designed
11 to protect human health and wellbeing by reducing emissions of hazardous
12 air pollutants (HAPs) and mercury (Hg) from oil and coal-burning units;
13 and
- 14 • The strengthening of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
15 for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), the proposed strengthening of the ozone (O₃),
16 and the imminent proposal to strengthen the standard for fine particulates
17 (PM_{2.5}). These NAAQS are designed to protect human health, reduce
18 premature mortality, and reduce environmental harms from emissions.

19 Q What Clean Water Act requirements do you believe are most significant for
20 KCP&L's fleet from a utility resource planning perspective?

21 A There are two CWA regulations, currently being finalized by the EPA, with which
22 KCP&L will need to comply:

- 23 • the proposed Cooling Water Intake Structures rule, designed to protect
24 fisheries and aquatic organisms from the impacts of cooling water intake
25 structures, and

- 1 • the updated Effluent Limitation guidelines for the steam industry, which
2 will restrict the discharge of harmful pollution, such as arsenic, selenium,
3 and mercury from KCP&L's power plants.

4 **Q What Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") requirements do**
5 **you believe are most significant for KCP&L's fleet from a utility resource**
6 **planning perspective?**

7 **A The EPA is expected to release a rule under RCRA regulating the disposal and**
8 **storage of coal ash to prevent toxic releases into ground and surface waters.**

9 **Q Why do you believe the above-mentioned Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act,**
10 **and RCRA requirements are significant from a utility resource planning**
11 **perspective?**

12 The existing and impending regulations considered in this testimony represent
13 significant investments on the part of the company, and form a partial basis for
14 deciding if retrofitting the La Cygne units represents an economic choice for
15 KCP&L. Alternatives could include retirement, repowering, or replacement with
16 more cost-effective supply-side resources, as well as a greater use of demand-side
17 resources. Indeed, a number of industry studies have found that, even with fairly
18 conservative assumptions, numerous plants could be replaced more cost-
19 effectively than they could be retrofit in order to meet existing and impending
20 regulations. Similar conclusions have been reached by the North American
21 Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)⁴, the Brattle Group,⁵ and Credit Suisse⁶.

22 The regulations considered in this testimony and by company witness Paul Ling,
23 could conceivably require yet larger investments in La Cygne than are currently
24 identified by the company in this docket. The failure to include all the associated

⁴ North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC). October, 2010. 2010 Special Reliability Scenario Assessment: Resource Adequacy Impacts of Potential U.S. Environmental Regulations.

⁵ Brattle Group. December 8, 2010. Potential Coal Plant Retirements Under Emerging Environmental Regulations.

⁶ Credit Suisse. September 23, 2010. Growth from Subtraction.

1 costs and risks associated with continued operation of the plant hinders the
2 Commission and the other parties' analysis. It is incumbent on the company to
3 show that the retrofits considered here and in resource planning represent a least
4 cost solution. As discussed by Sierra Club witness Dr. William Steinhurst, "the
5 Commission should deny preapproval to retrofits that are not convincingly
6 demonstrated to be part of comprehensive, long-term, least cost plan for meeting
7 ratepayer needs."

8 It is my opinion that the retrofits considered in this docket for the La Cygne plant
9 will be necessary, but not sufficient, to meet existing and impending
10 environmental regulations. As discussed by Sierra Club witness Dr. Ezra
11 Hausman, maintaining the plants entails significant risks of future costs for
12 consumers—costs which have not been considered by the company.

13 **Q Is it reasonable for the Commission to require KCP&L to consider all of**
14 **these environmental regulations?**

15 **A** Yes. The environmental regulations under consideration have either been enacted
16 or have been under consideration by the EPA for a number of years. While the
17 specific form of likely regulations is still evolving, the likelihood that a suite of
18 regulations would affect coal-fired power plants is and has been well
19 known. The full suite of regulations discussed in this testimony has been
20 generally expected by the industry since 2007, with some of the rules in the works
21 since 1972. **Exhibit JIF-2** presents a chart, prepared by Synapse, showing when
22 specific sets of regulations were announced, considered, proposed, and/or
23 enacted. The chart suggests that utilities have had number of years to prepare for
24 impending regulations. It is fully reasonable that KCP&L take into account the
25 full suite of regulations noted in this testimony and by company witness Mr. Paul
26 Ling.

1 **4. CLEAN AIR ACT REGIONAL HAZE RULE**

2 **Q Please describe the Clean Air Act's Regional Haze Rule**

3 **A The Clean Air Act defines as a national goal the remedying of existing visibility**
4 **impairment that results from manmade air pollution in all "Class I" areas (e.g.,**
5 **most national parks and wilderness areas). *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7491(a)(1). EPA's**
6 **implementing rules require states to create plans to achieve natural visibility**
7 **conditions by 2064 with enforceable reductions in haze-causing pollution from**
8 **individual sources and other measures to meet "reasonable further progress"**
9 **milestones. *See* generally 40 C.F.R. §51.308-309.**

10 The Clean Air Act's Regional Haze Rule was promulgated in 1999, and revised in
11 2005. A key component of the haze rule is the imposition of air pollution controls
12 on certain existing facilities that impact visibility in Class I areas. Specifically, the
13 rules require emissions limits on haze-causing pollutants; these limits are
14 represented by "best available retrofit technology" (BART). BART limits are
15 established for air pollutants that impact visibility in our national parks and
16 wilderness areas – namely, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and
17 particulate matter (PM).

18 Under the Clean Air Act, States have the primary responsibility for developing
19 these requirements, but EPA must determine that a state's plan to achieve natural
20 visibility, including its imposition of BART limits on certain sources, comply
21 with the Clean Air Act's requirements. If EPA finds the plans do not fully meet
22 its regulations, EPA must adopt a federal plan and BART requirements that
23 comply with its regulations. Affected facilities must achieve BART emissions
24 limitations as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than five years from the
25 date EPA approves the state plan or adopts a federal plan.

1 **Q Are the La Cygne units subject to BART under the Regional Haze Rule?**

2 **A** Yes. The regional haze rule guidelines established by EPA define BART-eligible
3 coal-fired units as those which began operation between August 1962 and August
4 1977, inclusive, and having the potential to emit more than 250 tons of haze-
5 forming pollution per year. Both of the La Cygne units meet these criteria.

6 **Q When is the compliance deadline for achieving BART emissions limits?**

7 **A** BART limits must be met as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than five
8 years after EPA approves the state's regional haze plan or adopts a federal plan.
9 Kansas submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Regional Haze to the US
10 EPA on October 26, 2009. Presuming that the EPA approves the SIP this year, we
11 would expect a compliance deadline by 2016 according to statute.

12 **Q Is the EPA likely to approve the Kansas Regional Haze SIP?**

13 **A** Yes. The EPA submitted comments to KDHE in advance of the final SIP
14 recommending improvements to the SIP, but generally finding that the BART
15 determinations and regulatory actions proposed in the SIP were satisfactory.⁷ I
16 also understand that KDHE secured legally binding and enforceable consent
17 agreements with KCP&L to the satisfaction of the US EPA. In this agreement,
18 KCP&L committed to "install and operate BART as expeditiously as practical,
19 but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the SIP or June 1, 2015, which
20 ever date occurs first."⁸ Therefore, even if the SIP is not ultimately approved by
21 EPA, KCP&L must meet the legally binding June 1, 2015 deadline to achieve
22 BART limits at La Cygne.

⁷ Kansas Regional Haze SIP, Appendix 2.1. Comments and Responses from First Comment Period (7/17/2008 – 8/20/2008)

⁸ Regional Haze Agreement between KCP&L and KDHE, Nov 20, 2007. Amended Feb 18, 2009

1 **Q How will KCP&L meet its BART emissions limits?**

2 **A** The limits agreed within the consent agreement are more restrictive than the
3 presumptive BART limits for NO_x and SO₂. If these units continue operating past
4 June 1, 2015, KCP&L plans to install selective catalytic reduction (SCR) as well
5 as pre-combustion controls such as low-NO_x burners at La Cygne 1 & 2 to meet
6 the NO_x limits and wet flue gas desulfurization units to meet the the SO₂ limits. It
7 is not clear if KCP&L is proposing to install baghouses to meet a BART limit for
8 particulate matter.

9 Emissions compliance could also be met through the repowering, retirement, or
10 replacement of the La Cygne units.

11 **Q What compliance actions has KCP&L taken to date regarding the Regional
12 Haze Rule and BART requirements?**

13 **A** To my understanding, the SCR and FGD retrofits proposed by the company
14 represent the company's compliance action to meet the BART requirements and
15 the terms of the consent agreement at the La Cygne units.

16 **5. CLEAN AIR ACT TOXICS RULE FOR UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNITS**

17 **Q Please describe the proposed Clean Air Act Toxics Rule (Utility MACT)**

18 **A** In 2000, after a lengthy study, EPA found it was necessary to regulate toxic air
19 emissions (or hazardous air pollutants, HAPs) from utility steam electric
20 generating units. As a result of that finding, EPA must adopt emission limitations
21 for hazardous air pollutants that are based on the emissions of the cleanest
22 existing sources.⁹ These emission limitations are known as Maximum Achievable
23 Control Technology (MACT). Although EPA was required to adopt MACT
24 standards within two years after issuing its finding in 2000, the rules have been
25 tied up in litigation.

⁹ Clean Air Act §112(d)

1 On March 16, 2011, EPA proposed MACT emission limits for electric generating
2 units. The final utility MACT rule will establish emission limits for various toxic
3 pollutants including mercury, acid gases, and non-mercury metals. As required
4 under the Clean Air Act, the EPA's emissions limitations for existing units will be
5 based on emissions achieved at the lowest emitting 12% of electric generating
6 units in the nation. The best-controlled units in the country use wet scrubbers (i.e.,
7 wet FGD systems), selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems, and baghouses to
8 control HAPs. In addition, activated carbon injection (ACI) may be required to
9 control mercury.

10 In the proposed rule, EPA describes controls that will comply with a MACT rule,
11 finding that combinations of existing control technologies, such as FGD scrubbers
12 and SCR are useful in conjunction with baghouses and ACI for reducing mercury
13 emissions:

14 EPA projects that for acid, companies will likely use dry scrubbing
15 and sorbent injection technologies rather than wet scrubbing. For
16 non-Hg metal HAP controls, EPA has assumed that companies
17 with ESPs [electrostatic precipitators] will likely upgrade them to
18 FFs [fabric filter baghouses]. As a number of units that in the
19 MACT floor for non-Hg HAP metals only had ESPs installed, this
20 is likely a conservative assumption. For Hg, EPA projects that
21 companies will comply either through the collateral reductions
22 created by other controls (e.g. scrubber/SCR combination) or ACI.
23 [proposed rule, p442]

24 EPA will finalize the MACT rule in late 2011, triggering a compliance deadline
25 of 2015 for all sources subject to the rule to comply.

26 **Q Are the La Cygne units subject to EPA's proposed MACT rule?**

27 **A Yes.** The La Cygne units meet the §63.9982 statutory definition of "all existing
28 coal- or oil-fired EGUs [electric generating units] as defined in §63.10042."¹⁰

¹⁰ 76 FR 25102

1 **Q Will the retrofits proposed by KCP&L in this docket meet compliance**
2 **requirements of the Utility MACT rule?**

3 **A** I believe, given the proper emissions limits in a permit, that the retrofits proposed
4 in this predetermination docket, including the SCR, FGD, baghouse, and activated
5 carbon injection (ACI) will either meet or support the requirements of EPA's final
6 MACT rule. Company witness Paul Ling suggests that "the requirements of the
7 final rule may require the proposed emission controls on La Cygne Generating
8 Station if not already completed pursuant to other regulations discussed in this
9 testimony." Paul Ling at p21.

10 **6. CLEAN AIR ACT NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS)**

11 **Q Please describe the proposed Clean Air Act NAAQS**

12 **A** EPA promulgates "National Ambient Air Quality Standards" (NAAQS) pursuant
13 to the authority granted by Clean Air Act §109 (42 U.S.C. §7409). Primary
14 NAAQS are set to protect public health and secondary NAAQS to protect public
15 welfare. The NAAQS are supposed to be evaluated and revised if necessary to
16 protect public health and welfare at five year intervals. EPA is currently working
17 to improve NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone, and
18 fine particulate matter, known as PM_{2.5}.

19 When EPA sets new standards for these pollutants, states must review air quality
20 data and designate areas as either in "attainment" or "nonattainment". In
21 nonattainment areas, sources must automatically comply with emission reduction
22 requirements known as "Reasonably Available Control Technology" (RACT),
23 and "new sources", which includes major modifications at existing sources, must
24 comply with very strict emissions reductions consistent with "lowest achievable
25 emissions reductions" (LAER).

26 States containing areas that are designated nonattainment for any of the pollutants
27 discussed above must develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP), to bring the air
28 quality into compliance with the applicable NAAQS. Should counties in Kansas

1 or Missouri violate the standards, the states would develop SIPS requiring
2 emissions reductions. To the extent a large coal-fired power plant contributes to
3 non-attainment, it will likely require controls to reduce overall emissions to help
4 bring areas into attainment.

5 **Q When are the new NAAQS expected, and what are the expected compliance**
6 **deadlines?**

- 7 • **SO₂:** EPA adopted a new one hour average NAAQS for SO₂ in 2010.¹¹
8 States have until June 3, 2011 to designate nonattainment areas. All areas
9 must attain the standard by 2017.
- 10 • **NO₂:** EPA adopted a new one hour average NAAQS for NO₂ in 2011.¹²
11 EPA expects to do initial nonattainment designations by January 2012
12 with additional areas designated based on the implementation of a new air
13 monitoring network in 2016 or 2017. Compliance is required within five
14 years of the final area designations.
- 15 • **Ozone:** The EPA has proposed a new standard, and a final rule is expected
16 by July 29, 2011.¹³ Final area designations will be due by late 2013 with
17 attainment required by 2018.
- 18 • **PM_{2.5}:** the proposed rule is expected from EPA by mid-2011. States have
19 one year from the time the standard is final to designate nonattainment
20 areas, with one more year for EPA to finalize those areas. A compliance
21 deadline could reasonably be expected in 2019.

¹¹ 75 Fed. Reg. 35520 (June 22, 2010)

¹² 75 Fed.Reg. 6474 (February 9, 2010).

¹³ 75 Fed. Reg. 2938 (Jan. 19, 2010).

1 Q Are areas in Kansas or Missouri expected to be in nonattainment in light of
2 the new NAAQS?

3 A In 2009, both the KDHE and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MO
4 DNR) submitted findings to the EPA indicating that several counties in both states
5 were in nonattainment of 8-hour ozone standards, as revised in 2008, between the
6 years 2006 and 2008. In the Kansas City area, two KS counties, Johnson and
7 Wyandotte, and five MO counties, Platte, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, and Cass, were
8 found to have violated the ozone standard. Both states recommended that these
9 areas be given nonattainment status. To my understanding, the EPA has not yet
10 acted on these recommendations.

11 As noted above, in July of 2011, the EPA is expected to pass a more stringent
12 standard for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, revising it downwards from 0.075 parts
13 per million (ppm) to between 0.060 and 0.070 ppm. Based on monitoring data
14 from 2006 to 2008, several counties in eastern Kansas and five counties in
15 western Missouri have ambient air that violates the proposed standard.¹⁴

16 Linn county, where La Cygne is located, is amongst the KS counties with ambient
17 air that violates the proposed ozone standard according to the 2006-2008
18 monitoring data. If the area is ultimately designated nonattainment, KDHE must
19 consider control of La Cygne's emissions, including controls like SCR to meet
20 stricter emissions limits.

21 Similarly, for stricter NAAQS on SO₂, NO₂, PM_{2.5} the state could again require
22 end-of-pipe controls or a consent decree requiring unit retirement to meet
23 compliance limits.

¹⁴ EPA. January 6, 2010. Proposed Revisions to National Standards for Ground-Level Ozone, Maps.
January 6, 2010.

1 Q In your opinion, are the controls at issue in this docket adequate to reduce
2 emissions at La Cygne to bring nonattainment areas into attainment for the
3 new NAAQS?

4 A Probably. Ultimately, the states will need to take all steps necessary to ensure
5 areas are brought into attainment. These controls are a good start, but it is not out
6 of the question that additional measures may be needed, such as fuel switching or
7 retirement, to further reduce emissions as deemed necessary by KDHE or EPA.

8 7. CLEAN WATER ACT COOLING WATER INTAKE RULE

9 Q Please describe the proposed CWA Cooling Water Intake Structure rule

10 A On March 28, 2011, the EPA proposed a long-expected rule implementing the
11 requirements of Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act at existing power plants.¹⁵
12 Section 316(b) requires "that the location, design, construction, and capacity of
13 cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for
14 minimizing adverse environmental impact." Under this new rule, EPA set new
15 standards reducing the impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms from
16 cooling water intake structures at new and existing electric generating facilities.

17 The rule provides that:

- 18 • Existing facilities that withdraw more than two million gallons per day
19 (MGD) would be subject to an upper limit on fish mortality from
20 impingement, and must implement technology to either reduce
21 impingement or slow water intake velocities.
- 22 • Existing facilities that withdraw at least 125 million gallons per day would
23 be required to conduct an entrainment characterization study for
24 submission to the Director to establish a "best technology available" for
25 the specific site.

¹⁵ 33 U.S.C. § 1326.

1 **Q Will the La Cygne units be required to comply with the proposed cooling**
2 **water rule?**

3 **A** Yes. Based on 2008 data submitted to the Energy Information Administration
4 (EIA) by KCP&L and other operators, I expect that the La Cygne units will
5 exceed the upper threshold of 125 million gallons per day.¹⁶ The company will
6 therefore be required to submit a plan, and potentially to install new technology,
7 to reduce water withdrawals. It is likely that the compliance mechanism for such
8 high withdrawal units will require retrofits to cooling towers where feasible.

9 **Q What are the compliance deadlines for the new rule?**

10 **A** EPA will finalize the rule in July, 2012, and the regulations will become effective
11 within 60 days thereafter. EPA stipulates that “as proposed, facilities would have
12 to comply with the impingement mortality requirements as soon as possible.”¹⁷
13 However, facilities would have five years, and up to eight years on appeal, to
14 comply with the impingement mortality requirements; and up to eight years at the
15 discretion of the Director to comply with the entrainment provisions. Therefore, I
16 would expect an outer compliance deadline of 2017 for impingement, and 2020
17 for entrainment.

18 **Q Has KCP&L taken the cooling water intake structures rule into account in**
19 **this docket?**

20 **A** Yes. The company anticipates that it will have to retrofit the La Cygne, Montrose,
21 and other units. The expected costs of these retrofits are included in the expansion
22 model.

¹⁶ I have calculated withdrawals based on data reported to the EIA in Form 860 (2008) on cooling water intake structures, as well as on generation data reported to the EIA in Form 923 (2008). I estimate that La Cygne units 1 & 2 withdrew approximately 445 and 300 gallons per day, respectively, in 2008.

¹⁷ EPA. March 28, 2011. NPDES—Proposed Regulations to Establish Requirements for Cooling Water Intake Structures at Existing Facilities. EPA. p. 262

1 **8. CLEAN WATER ACT EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES**

2 **Q Please describe the emerging effluent limitation guidelines under the Clean**
3 **Water Act**

4 **A** The Clean Water Act requires EPA to develop “effluent limitation guidelines” –
5 clear rules for what large industrial sources of water pollution can discharge into
6 nearby waters.¹⁸ These rules must consider what is “economically achievable”
7 and must be updated at least once every five years to keep up with improving
8 treatment technology. Although EPA is supposed to update its rules regularly, the
9 power plant rules were last updated in 1982, and are almost thirty years out of
10 date.

11 On September 15, 2009, EPA announced an intent proceed with a rulemaking on
12 effluent guidelines for wastewater discharges from steam electric plants, including
13 nuclear and fossil-fired plants.

14 The EPA has identified wastewaters from flue gas mercury control systems,
15 regeneration of the catalysts used for SCR, wastes from FGD units, and coal
16 combustion residual storage ponds as waste streams that warrant attention. The
17 new effluent limitation guidelines will address toxic releases from point sources,
18 including coal ash ponds like those associated with KCP&L’s coal-fired
19 generating facilities.

20 **Q When are the compliance deadlines for the new rule?**

21 **A** A final rule is not expected until 2013, and requirements are expected on a
22 permit-by-permit basis, which could take up to five years. Therefore, I would
23 expect effluent limitations for steam electric plants to be in place between 2015
24 and 2018.

¹⁸ See 33 U.S.C. § 1311; 40 C.F.R. 423.

1 **Q** **Could KCP&L be required to comply with more stringent effluent**
2 **limitations before 2018?**

3 **A** Yes, permit writers are required by the Clean Water Act to use “best professional
4 judgment” to set technology-based effluent limits in NPDES permits. Given the
5 plan to install scrubbers at La Cygne, which would represent a new wastewater
6 stream, the next NPDES renewal should require consideration of technology-
7 based effluent limits for La Cygne.

8 **Q** **Has KCP&L taken the emerging effluent limitation guidelines into account**
9 **in the planning process for this docket?**

10 **A** As far as I can tell, no. Company witness Mr. Paul Ling does discuss the effluent
11 limitation guidelines currently under consideration by the EPA (Ling at 29), but
12 does not opine on the impact that this rule could have on the La Cygne or
13 Montrose units. Sierra Club issued a discovery request on this topic, but received
14 a blank answer in response from the company.¹⁹

15 **9. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS**
16 **DISPOSAL RULE**

17 **Q** **Please describe the emerging coal combustion residuals (CCR) disposal rule**
18 **under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

19 **A** Coal-fired power plants generate a tremendous amount of ash and other residual
20 wastes, which are commonly placed in dry landfills or slurry impoundments. The
21 risk associated with wet storage of CCR was dramatically revealed in the
22 catastrophic failure of the ash slurry containment at the Kingston coal plant in
23 Roane County, Tennessee in December 2008, releasing over a billion gallons of
24 slurry and sending toxic sludge into tributaries of the Tennessee River.

¹⁹ Data Request – Set Sierra Club 20110512, Question No 49: “Please explain whether anticipated environmental regulations as described by witness Ling taken into account in modeling for this Docket, including updated “effluent limitation guidelines” for the steam industry under the Clean Water Act, and more stringent NAAQS for particulate matter. If yes, please provide a description and supporting documentation.” Response, provided 5/26/2011 is blank.

1 On June 21, 2010, EPA proposed regulation of ash and FGD wastes, or “coal
2 combustion residuals” (CCR) as either a Subtitle C “hazardous waste” or Subtitle
3 D “solid waste” under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).²⁰
4 The current rulemaking is 30 years overdue.

5 If the EPA classifies CCR as hazardous waste, a cradle-to-grave regulatory
6 system would apply to CCR, requiring regulation of the entities that create,
7 transport, and dispose of the waste. Under a Subtitle C designation, the EPA
8 would regulate siting, liners, run-on and run-off controls, groundwater
9 monitoring, fugitive dust controls, and any corrective actions required; in
10 addition, the EPA would implement minimum requirements for dam safety at
11 impoundments.

12 Under a “solid waste” Subtitle D designation, the EPA would require minimum
13 siting and construction standards for new coal ash ponds, compel existing unlined
14 impoundments to install liners, and require standards for long-term stability and
15 closure care.

16 The EPA is currently evaluating which regulatory pathway will be most effective
17 in protecting human health and the environment without resulting in unintended
18 consequences or resulting in unnecessarily burdensome requirements. In 1999, the
19 EPA released a series of technical papers to Congress documenting cases in which
20 damages are known to have occurred from leakages and spills from coal ash
21 impoundments.²¹ In the current proposed rule, the EPA recognizes a substantial
22 *increase* in the types and quantities of potentially toxic CCR from air pollution
23 control equipment, including FGD, SCR, and ACI:

24 Use of more advanced air pollution control technology reduces air
25 emissions of metals and other pollutants in the flue gas of a coal-

²⁰ 75 Fed. Reg. 35127. June 21, 2010

²¹ EPA. March 15, 1999. Technical Background Document for the Report to Congress on Remaining Wastes from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Potential Damage Cases.

1 fired power plant by capturing and transferring the pollutants to the
2 fly ash and other air pollution control residues. The impact of
3 changes in air pollution control on the characteristics of CCRs and
4 the leaching potential of metals is the focus of ongoing research by
5 EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).²²

6 **Q Do CCR impoundments at KCP&L plants currently present a hazard to**
7 **either public safety or the environment?**

8 **A** Yes. To inform the rulemaking process, in 2009, EPA requested information from
9 specific facilities and impoundments at coal-fired power plants. KCP&L provided
10 information on six of the company's coal-fired plants, including La Cygne, Lake
11 Road, Sibley, Hawthorn, Iatan, and Montrose. Within the survey, the EPA
12 requested information about the hazard rating of coal impoundments if a state or
13 federal agency regulates the pond. KCP&L disclosed two "management" ponds at
14 La Cygne, the first used for setting bottom ash and the second used to
15 permanently store fly ash and residues from the existing FGD system. The second
16 unit stores 11 million cubic yards of waste, twice as much as was lost in the TVA
17 Kingston spill. According to the EPA survey this impoundment had three
18 "unpermitted releases" of wastewater in 2007 and 2009 due to excessive
19 rainfall.^{23,24} Despite these releases, the company stated to the EPA that "there are
20 no planned assessments or evaluation of this Management Unit in the future
21 beyond the visual inspections."

22 According to company witness Mr. Paul Ling, "both the subtitle C and D
23 regulatory options proposed would require: (i) liner systems for new landfills and
24 surface impoundments; (ii) surface impoundment design, operation, and
25 inspection programs; (iii) location restrictions for disposal facilities; and (iv)

²² 75 Fed. Reg. 35139 (June 21, 2010).

²³ KCP&L response to EPA request for information regarding bottom ash settling pond and scrubber sludge pond at La Cygne, May 15, 2009.

²⁴ In a discovery request to the company, Sierra Club requested information about leaks and spills from any impoundments, but the company only responded that "water from an ash impoundment discharged through an emergency spillway in 2007 and 2009 due to excess rain events."

1 groundwater monitoring.” These regulations could entail both high costs for
2 mitigating existing structures, and increased operational costs for improved
3 disposal practices.

4 **Q Will the La Cygne impoundments need to comply with coal ash disposal**
5 **rules?**

6 **A** Yes. If the EPA designates CCR as hazardous waste (Subtitle C), all of the coal
7 units in KCP&L’s coal fleet as well as the facilities that process wastes from the
8 unit, could be subject to significant new oversight and regulation at all stages of
9 waste creation, transportation, and disposal. If the EPA designates CCR as solid
10 waste (Subtitle D), units that dispose waste into unlined impoundments would be
11 required to renovate their disposal ponds to prevent leakage.

12 **Q Has KCP&L taken into consideration the costs of compliance with the**
13 **proposed CCR rule in this docket?**

14 **A** As far as I can tell, no. It does not appear that the company has evaluated the cost
15 of remediating CCR in this current docket or included any estimate of such costs
16 in plan submitted for this predetermination docket. The company projects in their
17 2009 IRP that “landfills [will] be required to provide dry handling of CCP [(coal
18 combustion products) with a] 100% probability”²⁵ and notes in their 2010 10-K
19 SEC filing that, pertaining to the environmental risks of solid wastes,

20 If enacted, any new laws and regulations, especially if CCRs are
21 classified as hazardous waste, could have a material adverse effect
22 on the Companies’ results of operations, financial position and
23 cash flows.²⁶

24 Despite these cautionary notes, it is not clear that the company has taken these
25 costs into consideration in this planning process. Sierra Club issued a discovery

²⁵ 2009 IRP, volume 4 p33

²⁶ KCP&L SEC 10-K, Dec 31, 2010

1 request on this topic, but had not received an answer at the time of this writing
2 regarding the company's consideration of the CCR rule in this planning process.

3 10. CLOSING

4 **Q** What do you conclude about KCP&L's treatment of expected costs of
5 compliance with current and proposed environmental regulations in this
6 predetermination docket?

7 **A** Based on the existing regulations and on my understanding of the emerging
8 regulations, if the La Cygne unit is to continue operation, the company will be
9 required to install a range of retrofits to meet environmental compliance
10 obligations. These retrofits include flue gas desulfurization (FGD), low NO_x
11 burners (LNB), selective catalytic reduction (SCR), fabric filter baghouses,
12 activated carbon injection (ACI), coal ash remediation for coal combustion
13 residuals (CCR), cooling towers and/or new water intake structures, and
14 potentially liquid effluent controls.

15 I understand that the company has considered a number of environmental
16 regulations in the planning process associated with this predetermination docket,
17 and that the retrofits are designed to meet both current and emerging regulations.
18 The company has also considered, and included in this analysis, the costs of
19 retrofitting existing cooling systems to meet a reasonable interpretation of the
20 emerging EPA cooling water standard.

21 However, the company's analysis falls short in accounting for the expected costs
22 of mitigating coal combustion residuals (CCR) and effluent. The company has
23 also unreasonably assumed a zero cost for carbon dioxide in a large number of the
24 analyses, in contrast to expectations as articulated in their 2009 IRP.

25 The net effect of these omissions is that the company has likely underestimated
26 the costs or risks entailed in maintaining the La Cygne units, as discussed in more
27 detail by Sierra Club witness Dr. Ezra Hausman.

- 1 Q Does this conclude your testimony?
2 A Yes, it does.

Jeremy I. Fisher, PhD
Curriculum Vitae

Sierra Club
KS Docket 11-KCPE-581-PRE
Exhibit JIF-1
Witness: Jeremy Fisher

Synapse Energy Economics
485 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 2
Cambridge, MA 02139
<http://www.synapse-energy.com>

(617) 453-7045 (Direct)
(617) 661-3248 (Main)
(617) 661-0599 (Fax)
jfisher@synapse-energy.com

EMPLOYMENT

Scientist

2007-present

Synapse Energy Economics

- Model and evaluation of avoided emissions from energy efficiency and renewable energy (Utah State, California Energy Commission, US EPA, State of Connecticut),
- Evaluation of health, water, and social co-benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy (Utah State, Civil Society Institute)
- Develop analysis of water consumption and withdrawals from electricity sector (Stockholm Environment Institute, Union of Concerned Scientists)
- Estimate of compliance costs for environmental regulations (Western Grid Group)
- Development of alternate energy plans for municipalities, states, and regions (Sierra Club Los Angeles, NRDC Michigan, Western Resource Advocates Nevada)
- Price impacts of carbon policy on electricity generators and consumers (NARUC, NASUCA, APPA, NRECA)
- Facilitate and provide energy sector modeling for stakeholder-driven carbon mitigation program in Alaska (Center for Climate Strategies)
- Estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reductions from energy efficiency, agricultural and forestry offsets for all US states (Environmental Defense Fund)
- Economic cost of climate change on energy sector in US and Florida (EDF, NRDC)
- Estimate full costs of nuclear waste decommissioning in West Valley site

Postdoctoral Research Scientist **2006-2007**

Tulane University, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

University of New Hampshire, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space

- Predicted forest mortality from wind damage using satellite data and ecosystem model
- Analyzed Gulf Coast ecosystem impacts of Hurricane Katrina
- Wrote and organized team synthesis review on causes of natural rainforest loss in the Amazon basin
- Redeveloped ecosystem model to explore carbon ramifications of long-term Amazon disturbance

Visiting Fellow **2007-2008**

Brown University, Watson Institute for International Studies

- Designed remote sensing study to examine migratory bird response to climate variability in Middle-East

Research Assistant **2001-2006**

Brown University, Department of Geological Sciences

- Used satellite data to track influence of local and global climate patterns on temperate forest seasonality
- Worked with West African collaborators to determine land-use impact on landscape degradation
- Investigated coastal power plant effluent through multi-temporal satellite data

Remote Sensing Analyst **2005-2006**

Consultant for Geosyntec. in Acton, Massachusetts

- Mapped estuary from hyperspectral remote sensing data to determine impact of engineered tidal system
- Developed suite of algorithms to correct optical and sensor error in hyperspectral dataset

Remote Sensing Specialist **2000**
3Di, LLC. Remote Sensing Department. Easton, Maryland

Research Assistant **1999-2001**
University of Maryland, Laboratory for Global Remote Sensing Studies

- Developed GIS tools for monitoring global ecological trends
- Created thermal model of continental ice properties from microwave satellite data

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Geological Sciences	2006	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
M.Sc. Geological Sciences	2003	Brown University, Providence Rhode Island
B.S. Geography	2001	University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland
B.S. Geology (<i>honors</i>)	2001	University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

WHITE PAPERS

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- Fisher, J.I. and J.F. Mustard. High resolution phenological modeling in Southern New England. Woods Hole Research Center. Woods Hole, MA. Seminar, March 16, 2005.

TEACHING

Teaching Assistant	2005	Global Environmental Remote Sensing, Brown University
Teaching Assistant	2002 & 2004	Estuarine Oceanography, Brown University
Laboratory Instructor	2002	Introduction to Geology, University of Maryland

FELLOWSHIPS

- 2007 Visiting Fellow, Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University

2003 Fellow, National Science Foundation East Asia Summer Institute (EASI)

2003 Fellow, Henry Luce Foundation at the Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Representative 2005-2006 Honorary Degrees Committee, Brown University

Representative 2004-2006 Graduate Student Council, Brown University

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Geophysical Union; Geological Society of America; Ecological Society of America; Sigma Xi

EPA Regulatory Timeline for Air Pollutant Classes

Sierra Club
 KS Docket 11-KCPE-551-PRE
 Exhibit #F-2
 Witness: Jeremy Fisher
 Page 1

Color Codes	Initial indication of likely regulation	Final regulatory action				
	Regional Haze	Mercury and Hazardous Air Pollutants	Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards	PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards	SO2 National Ambient Air Quality Standards	NO2 National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<= 1995		1990 CAAA EPA given authority to control Hg and HAPs 1995 Settlement: Utility Air Toxics Study	EPA forms subcommittee on revised ozone and PM NAAQS, and regional haze	EPA forms subcommittee on revised ozone and PM NAAQS, and regional haze		
1996						
1997		EPA delivers Mercury Study Report to Congress	0.080 ppm Ozone NAAQS Promulgated			
1998		EPA "Utility Air Toxics Study" to Congress				
1999	Regional Haze Regulations Final Rule [64 FR 35714]					
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005	EPA issues BART guidelines [70 FR 39104]	Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) issued, proposed revision of "appropriate and necessary" finding [70 FR 62260]				integrated science assessment for NO2 [70 FR 73256]
2006				35 ppb PM2.5 NAAQS Promulgated [71 FR 61144]	integrated science assessment for SO2 [71 FR 28023]	
2007				integrated science assessment for PM2.5 [72 FR 35482]		
2008		Court of Appeals vacates EPA removal of power plants from CAA list of HAP sources	0.075 ppm Ozone NAAQS Promulgated [73 FR 1E426]			
2009						
2010					75 ppb SO2 NAAQS Promulgated [75 FR 35520]	100 ppb NO2 NAAQS Promulgated [75 FR 6474]
2011			0.050 Ozone NAAQS Expected [DOD Control No. 68- [EPA, Oct 5, 2010] 1200]	PM2.5 NAAQS Expected		

EPA Regulatory Timeline for Non-Air Pollutants

Initial indication of EPCRA regulation Final regulatory action

	Coal Combustion Residuals	Cooling Water Use 316(b)	Effluent Limitation Guidelines
<= 1995		1995 Consent decree - EPA agrees to issue rules to implement Sec 316(b) of CWA	1992 Effluent guidelines for Steam EGUs
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001		EPA issues final rules for new facilities - Phase I	
2002			
2003			
2004		Phase II rules - existing generating units. [69 FR 41578] <i>Repealed</i>	
2005	Steam Generating Point Source study identifies CCR as effluent source		EPA Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source study identifies steam electric generating industry for study and review of Effluent Guidelines Program Plan provides update on study
2006			
2007		Phase II rules suspended [72 FR 37107]	
2008	Kingston TVA spill		Effluent Guidelines Program Plan provides update on study
2009			
2010			
2011			

BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

In the Matter of the Petition of Kansas)
City Power & Light Company("KCP&L"))
for Determination of the Ratemaking)
Principles and Treatment that Will Apply) Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE
to the Recovery in Rates of the Cost to be)
Incurred by KCP&L for Certain Electric)

Generation Facilities Under K.S.A. 2003)
SUPP. 66-1239)

AFFIDAVIT OF Jeremy Fisher, Ph.D.

STATE OF Massachusetts)
) ss
COUNTY OF Middlesex)

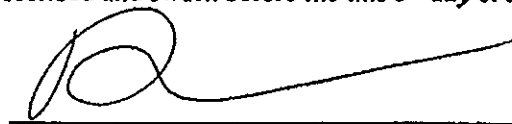
Jeremy Fisher, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is Jeremy Fisher. I work in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and I am employed by Synapse Energy Economics as a Scientist.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Sierra Club consisting of twenty-seven (27) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.
3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereof, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Jeremy Fisher

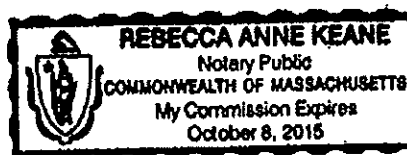
Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of June, 2011.



Notary Public

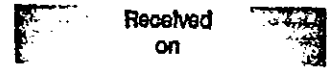
My commission expires:

October 8, 2015



PUBLIC VERSION

Confidential Materials Have Been Redacted



JUN 03 2011

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

by
State Corporation Commission
of Kansas

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

DAVID A. SCHLISSEL

**ON BEHALF OF
THE GREAT PLAINS ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF
KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY ("KCP&L")
FOR DETERMINATION OF THE RATEMAKING PRINCIPLES
AND TREATMENT THAT WILL APPLY TO THE RECOVERY
IN RATES OF THE COST TO BE INCURRED BY KCP&L FOR
CERTAIN ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES
UNDER K.S.A. 66-1239**

DOCKET NO. 11-KCPE-581-PRE

PUBLIC VERSION – CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS REDACTED

1 **Q. Please state your name, occupation, and business address.**

2 A. My name is David A. Schlissel. I am the President of Schlissel Technical Consulting, Inc.
3 My business address is 45 Horace Road, Belmont, Massachusetts 02478.

4

5 **Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in this proceeding?**

6 A. I am testifying on behalf of the Great Plains Alliance for Clean Energy (“GPACE”).

7

8 **Q. Please summarize your educational background and recent work experience.**

9 A. I graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1968 with a Bachelor of
10 Science Degree in Engineering. In 1969, I received a Master of Science Degree in
11 Engineering from Stanford University. In 1973, I received a Law Degree from Stanford
12 University. In addition, I studied nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of
13 Technology during the years 1983-1986.

14 Since 1983 I have been retained by governmental bodies, publicly-owned utilities, and
15 private organizations in 38 states to prepare expert testimony and analyses on engineering
16 and economic issues related to electric utilities. My recent clients have included the U.S.
17 Department of Justice, the Attorney General and the Governor of the State of New York,
18 state consumer advocates, and national and local environmental organizations.

19 I have filed expert testimony before state regulatory commissions in Arizona, New
20 Jersey, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, North
21 Carolina, South Carolina, Maine, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode
22 Island, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, Georgia, Minnesota, Michigan, Florida, North
23 Dakota, Mississippi, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Colorado, New Mexico,

PUBLIC VERSION – CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS REDACTED

1 Oregon and West Virginia and before an Atomic Safety & Licensing Board of the U.S.
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

3 A copy of my current resume is included as Exhibit DAS-1. Additional information
4 about my work is available at www.schlissel-technical.com.

5
6 **Q. Have you previously testified before the Kansas State Corporation Commission?**

7 A. Yes. I have testified in Kansas State Corporation Commission Case 164,211-U.

8
9 **Q. Please summarize your testimony.**

10 A. Schlissel Technical Consulting was retained to investigate the reasonableness of the
11 environmental retrofits of La Cygne Generating Station Units 1 and 2 being proposed by
12 Kansas City Power & Light Company (“KCP&L” or “the Company”) and Westar
13 (“Companies”). This testimony presents the initial results of my analyses.

14
15 **Q. What information did you review as part of your analysis?**

16 A. I reviewed the Application and supporting testimony submitted by KCP&L and Westar. I
17 also reviewed the Companies’ responses to the data requests submitted by the KCC Staff,
18 CURB, the Sierra Club and GPACE.

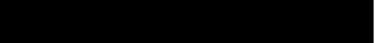


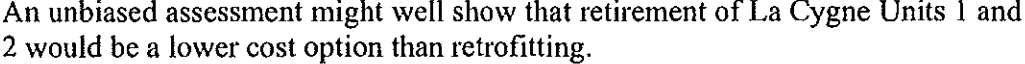
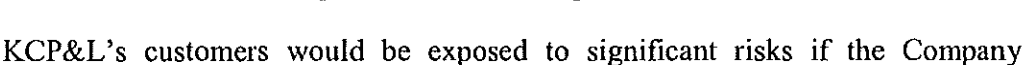
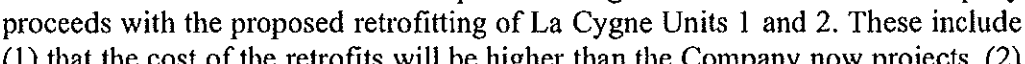
19
20 **Q. Have you had a full opportunity to analyze the Companies’ proposal to retrofit La
21 Cygne Units 1 and 2?**

22 A. No. The extremely short schedule in this proceeding does not allow a reasonable
23 opportunity to fully review the Company’s analyses and supporting data responses.
24 Moreover, KCP&L has not posted a number of key data responses to requests from the
25 KCC Staff, the Sierra Club and GPACE to its electronic data room and has withheld key
26 fuel price and CO₂ price forecast information from intervening parties.

PUBLIC VERSION – CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS REDACTED

1 Q. Please summarize your conclusions.

2 A. My conclusions are as follows:

- 3 1. KCP&L is to be commended for considering uncertainty by examining ranges of
4 values for some key input assumptions. However, the Company has failed to
5 examine a number of potentially less expensive alternatives to the retrofitting of
6 La Cygne Units 1 and 2 (such as purchasing capacity and energy from existing
7 combined cycle units or converting one or more of its existing combustion
8 turbines to combined cycle technology) and did not consider any uncertainty in
9 another key input assumption – the future operating performance of La Cygne
10 Units 1 and 2 as they age.
- 11 2. In addition, the results of KCP&L's modeling analyses also are biased in favor of
12 the retrofitting of La Cygne Units 1 and 2 by the use of natural gas prices that
13 KCP&L are based, at least in part, on public forecasts from the U.S. Department
14 of Energy that are out-of-date and that have been replaced by significantly lower
15 forecasts. The Company's modeling analyses also did not reflect a reasonable
16 range of potential prices for coal.
- 17 3. Even with these biases, the resource plan in which all of the La Cygne and
18 Montrose coal units would be retrofitted by 2015 
19 
20 
21 
22 
23 
- 24 4. An unbiased assessment might well show that retirement of La Cygne Units 1 and
25 2 would be a lower cost option than retrofitting.
- 26 5. KCP&L's customers would be exposed to significant risks if the Company
27 proceeds with the proposed retrofitting of La Cygne Units 1 and 2. These include
28 (1) that the cost of the retrofits will be higher than the Company now projects, (2)
29 that the Units will not operate as well as the Company currently forecasts, (3) that
30 coal prices will be higher than KCP&L assumes, (4) that CO₂ prices also will be
31 higher, (5) that natural gas prices will be lower, (6) that plant operating costs will
32 be higher, and/or (7) that one or both of the Units will be retired before 2034.
- 33 6. Westar's customers also would be exposed to these same risks.
- 34 7. KCP&L's fuel mix has been extremely heavily dependent on coal. The Company
35 will continue to be heavily dependent on coal if it retrofits La Cygne Units 1 and
36 2. In fact, there is no evidence that KCP&L has any plan for reducing its current
37 dependence on coal.
- 38 8. KCP&L's testimony overstates the market-related risk of natural gas.

PUBLIC VERSION – CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS REDACTED

- 1 9. KCP&L would not be heavily dependent on natural gas even if the La Cygne
2 Units were retired and replaced by natural gas-fired combined cycle capacity.
- 3 10. The Company's testimony ignores significant economic risks of coal.
- 4 11. An increasing number of other utilities are retiring unscrubbed coal units in order
5 to reduce their exposure to the risks associated with the continued operating of
6 aging coal plants.
- 7 12. KCP&L does not appear to have a plan to significantly reduce its CO₂ emissions
8 in the coming years.
- 9 13. There is no evidence that suggests that adoption of a CO₂ regulatory regime
10 would lead to higher natural gas prices.

11

12 **Q. Do you have any comments on KCP&L's overall analytic methodology for**
13 **evaluating the relative economics of retrofitting La Cygne Units 1 and 2?**

14 **A. Yes. KCP&L is to be commended for considering uncertainty by examining ranges of**
15 **values for key input assumptions such as** [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]. However, the Company has failed to examine a
17 number of potentially less expensive alternatives to the proposed retrofits (such as a long-
18 term PPA, purchasing capacity in the market and converting one or more existing
19 combustion turbines to combined cycle technology) and did not consider any potential
20 uncertainty in another key input assumption – that is, the possibility that the future
21 operating performance of La Cygne Units 1 and 2 may degrade as they age.

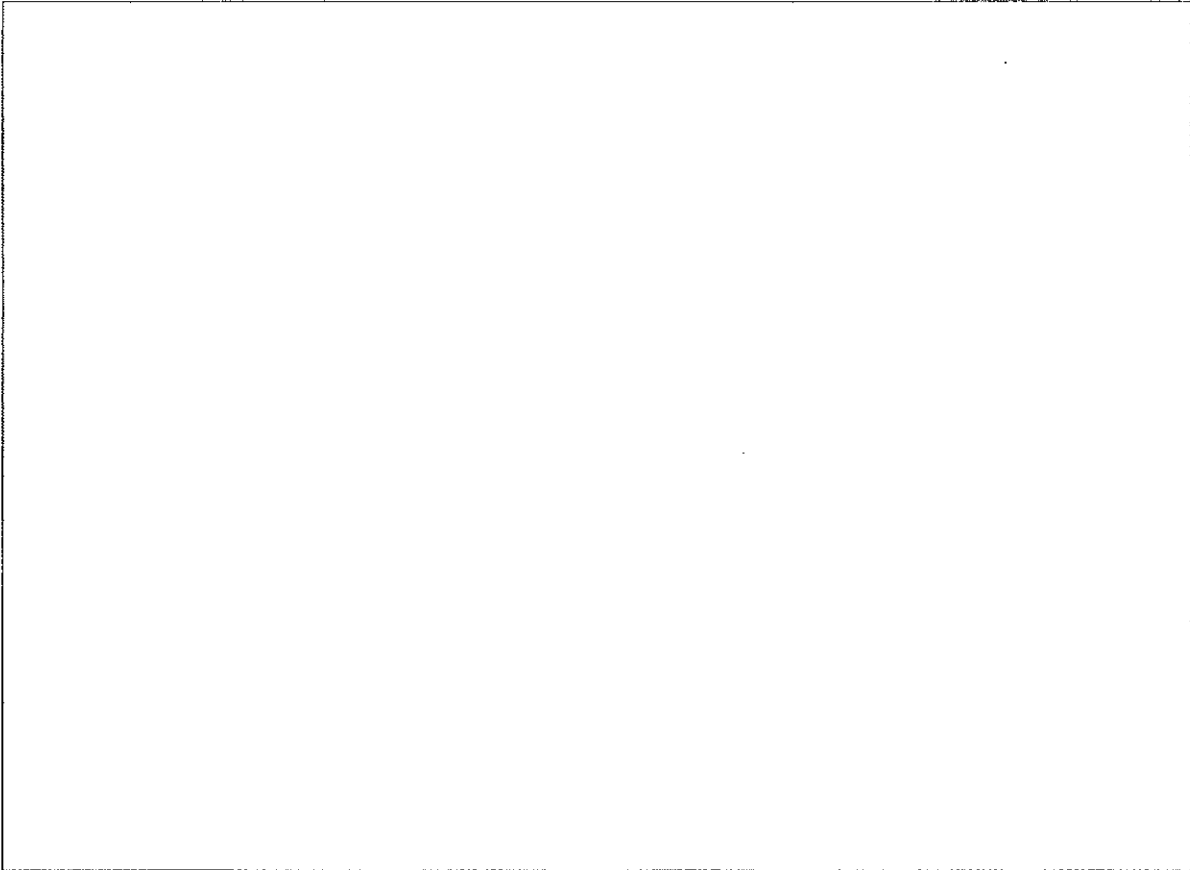
22 In addition, the natural gas prices that KCP&L used in its modeling analyses were based,
23 at least in part, on public forecasts from the U.S. Department of Energy that are out-of-
24 date and that have been replaced by significantly lower projected gas prices.
25 Consequently, the Company's base, high and low natural gas prices are too high, a factor
26 which biases the analyses against natural gas alternatives and in favor of continued
27 operation of KCP&L's existing coal-fired units like La Cygne Units 1 and 2. At the same
28 time, KCP&L did not reflect a significant range for the future escalation of coal prices.
29 This too biased the results of the modeling analyses in favor of retrofitting La Cygne
30 Units 1 and 2.

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1 Q. Why are these biases important?

2 A. Even with the biases that I have just discussed, the resource plan in which all of the La
3 Cygne and Montrose units would be retrofitted by 2015 [REDACTED], as
4 shown in Figure 1, below:

5 **Figure 1: NPVRR of Retrofit and Retirement Scenarios [REDACTED]¹**



6
7

8 [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] Consequently, an unbiased assessment, that
12 reflects more current natural gas prices and the risk that the performance of the La Cygne
13 Units may degrade over time, as well as the potential for less expensive alternatives than

¹ Source Confidential Schedule BLC2011-12.

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1 building new combined cycle units, might well show that retirement of these units would
2 be a lower cost option than retrofitting.

3

4 **Q. What is the NPVRR difference in KCP&L’s modeling between the alternative plan**
5 **in which both La Cygne Units are retired and the plan in which both units would be**
6 **retrofitted?**

7 [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]

9

10 **Q. What are the main risks to which the Company’s customers would be exposed if**
11 **KCP&L proceeds with the retrofitting of La Cygne Units 1 and 2?**

12 **A.** The Company’s ratepayers are exposed to the risks that (1) the cost of the retrofits will be
13 higher than KCP&L now projects, (2) the Units will not operate as well as KCP&L
14 currently forecasts, (3) coal prices will be higher, (4) CO₂ prices will be higher, (5)
15 natural gas prices will be lower, (6) plant operating costs will be higher and/or (7) one or
16 both of the Units will be retired before 2034.

17

18 **Q. Has KCP&L quantified all of these risks?**

19 **A.** No. However, KCP&L has examined a high CO₂ price, low gas price scenario in which
20 the retrofitting of La Cygne Units 1 and 2 is approximately [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED] than retiring the units and adding replacement combined cycle capacity.
22 However, this scenario does not represent a worst case because CO₂ prices could be
23 higher than the Company’s “high” case and it does not reflect the other risks I identified
24 in my previous answer.

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1 **Q. Are Westar's customers exposed to the same set of risks as the customers of**
2 **KCP&L?**

3 **A. Yes. In general, Westar's customers are exposed to the same risks as KCP&L's**
4 **customers: (1) the cost of the retrofits will be higher than KCP&L now projects, (2) the**
5 **Units will not operate as well as Westar currently forecasts, (3) coal prices will be higher,**
6 **(4) CO₂ prices will be higher, (5) natural gas prices will be lower, (6) plant operating**
7 **costs will be higher and/or (7) one or both of the Units will be retired before 2034.**

8

9 **Q. Do you have any comments on the weighing factors that KCP&L has applied to the**
10 **different scenarios it has modeled?**

11 **A. I am concerned that the weighing factors that KCP&L has assigned to the different**
12 **scenarios are very subjective and that even relatively modest changes to the weights**
13 **given to different scenarios can affect the overall results. Yet, KCP&L has provided no**
14 **evidence that I have seen that supports the specific weights it assigned.**

15

16 **Q. Do you agree with KCP&L witness Crawford that it is important for a company to**
17 **maintain a balanced portfolio of generation resources?²**

18 **A. Yes. I agree it is important to maintain a diverse fuel mix.**

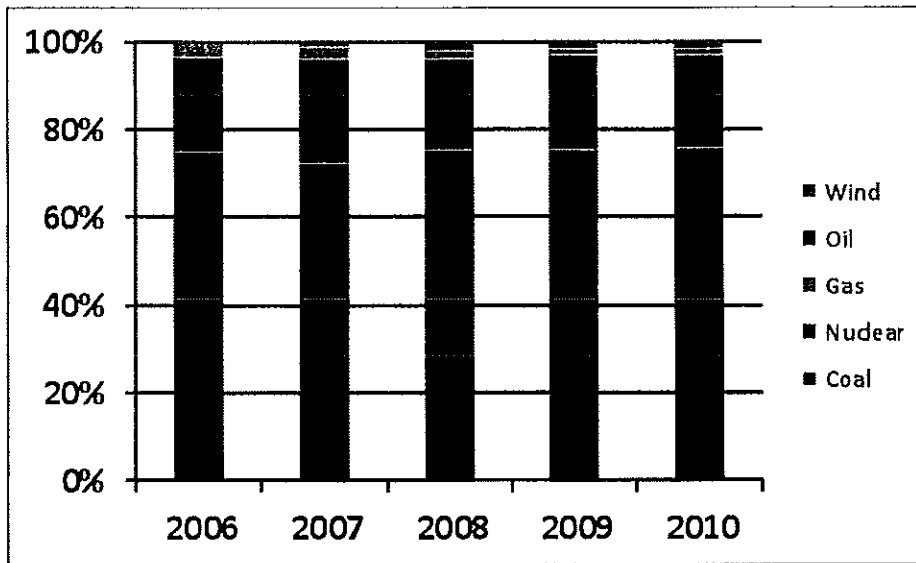
19

20 **Q. Does KCP&L currently have a balanced or diverse fuel mix?**

21 **A. No. As shown in Figure 2, below, KCP&L currently has a fuel mix that is extremely**
22 **heavily dependent on coal and on a single nuclear power plant (Wolf Creek). Natural**
23 **gas, oil and renewable resources represent only about 3 percent of the Company's**
24 **generation.**

² Direct Testimony of Burton L. Crawford, at page 11, lines 5-6.

1 Figure 2: KCP&L Fuel Mix 2006-2010



2
3 Thus, KCP&L has been dependent on coal for approximately 75 percent of its generation
4 and the Wolf Creek nuclear plant for another 21 percent.

5
6 **Q. Does Figure 2 include purchased power as well as the generation at Company-**
7 **owned power plants?**

8 **A. No. Figure 2 includes only the generation at Company-owned power plants.**

9
10 **Q. Does Figure 2 include all of KCP&L or only its power plants in Kansas?**

11 **A. Figure 2 represents the fuel mix for all of KCP&L.**

12
13 **Q. Is there any reason to expect that the Company generation mix will be even more**
14 **heavily coal-fired in the near future?**

15 **A. Yes. The generation that forms the basis for Figure 2, above, only includes six months of**
16 **operations in 2010 at the new Iatan 2 coal plant. It is reasonable to expect that the**
17 **Company's fuel mix will be even more heavily coal dependent when this new unit**
18 **operates for a full calendar year.**

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1 Q. Will the proposed environmental retrofit of La Cygne 1 and 2 diversify KCP&L's
2 fuel mix?

3 A. No. The results of the Company's modeling analyses show that if KCP&L retrofits La
4 Cygne Units 1 and 2, it will remain just as heavily dependent on coal throughout the
5 study period.

6

7 Q. Is there any evidence in its resource plans that KCP&L intends to reduce its current
8 heavy dependence on coal?

9 A. No. The Company apparently intends to continue to operate its existing baseload
10 generation (coal and nuclear) and add new fossil-fired combustion turbines to provide
11 peaking capacity. Consequently, unless KCP&L radically changes its resource plans, the
12 Company's fuel mix will not change significantly through the 25 year study period.

13 In fact, the results of KCP&L's Base Case modeling analyses show that approximately ■
14 percent of the Company power would be generated at coal-fired facilities throughout the
15 2010-2034 study period.

16

17 Q. Do you agree with the testimony of KCP&L witness Blunk that "Placing a bet on
18 natural gas as a primary fuel source has greater market-related risk than a similar
19 commitment to coal?"³

20 A. No. All fuel prices will exhibit some degree of price uncertainty and volatility – that is
21 daily, weekly or monthly variations based on fluctuations in the relationships between
22 supplies and demand, and weather. Of course, Commissions should be concerned about
23 such volatility and should require utilities to take reasonable actions to hedge natural gas
24 supplies in order to minimize volatility.

25 It is obvious that KCP&L's focus on natural gas price uncertainty and volatility is
26 intended to taint the options of building a new gas-fired plant or purchasing power from

³ Direct Testimony of Wm. Edward Blunk, at page 17, lines 1-3.

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1 existing gas-fired units as reasonable alternatives to retrofitting La Cygne Units 1 and 2.
2 However, Mr. Blunk overstates the risk that future natural gas prices will have the same
3 degrees of uncertainty and volatility as has been experienced in the past. At the same
4 time, he completely ignores the risk associated with the Company's continued heavy
5 dependence on coal and its almost total avoidance of natural gas.

6
7 **Q. Please explain how Mr. Blunk overstates the market-related risk of natural gas.**

8 **A.** Mr. Blunk overstates the market-related risk of natural gas in several ways.

9 First, he has presented evidence on the historic uncertainty and volatility of natural gas
10 prices and has given several examples of how fast, he believes, the natural gas market can
11 swing from a supply-surplus to being supply limited.⁴ Although, he does discuss the
12 increased natural gas supplies now generally accepted to be available from shale gas
13 deposits, he essentially ignores or dismisses the import of these increased supplies. Most
14 particularly, Mr. Blunk cites a number of examples of supply disruptions after Hurricanes
15 Katrina and Rita that simply are not relevant to today's natural gas supply situation. This
16 is due both to (1) the dramatically increased supply of natural gas and (2) the fact that the
17 overwhelming portion of this supply (and the related production) is on-shore and,
18 therefore, relatively immune from long-term disruption by hurricanes.

19 In fact, the new supplies of natural gas that have been identified since 2008 have been
20 described (by Entergy Corporation, for example) as a structural change and a "seismic
21 shift" in the natural gas market. This structural change has two important impacts on the
22 resource planning for companies like KCP&L: (1) As a result of the existing and
23 expected supply glut, current and projected prices of natural gas have been reduced. (2)
24 At the same time, the dramatically larger domestic supplies of natural gas should be able
25 to accommodate any increased demands from any fuel switching due to federal regulation
26 of greenhouse gas emissions without causing significant increases in natural gas prices.

⁴ Id., at pages 11 and 12.

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1 The structural change in the natural gas markets already has had a significant impact on
2 utilities' resource planning. For example, in early 2009, Entergy Louisiana informed the
3 Louisiana Public Service Commission of its intent to defer (and perhaps cancel) the
4 proposed retirement of an existing gas-fired power plant and its replacement by a new
5 coal-fired unit. Entergy explained that it no longer believed that a new coal plant would
6 provide economic benefits for its customers due to its current expectation that future gas
7 prices would be much lower than previously anticipated:

8 Perhaps the largest change that has affected the Project economics is the
9 sharp decline in natural gas prices, both current prices and those forecasted
10 for the longer-term. The prices have declined in large part as a result of a
11 structural change in the natural gas market driven largely by the increased
12 production of domestic gas through unconventional technologies. The
13 decline in the long-term price of natural gas has caused a shift in the
14 economics of the Repowering Project, with the Project currently – and for
15 the first time – projected to have a negative value over a wide range of
16 outcomes as compared to a gas-fired (CCGT) resource.⁵

17 4. Recent Natural Gas Developments

18 Until very recently, natural gas prices were expected to increase
19 substantially in future years. For the decade prior to 2000, natural gas
20 prices averaged below \$3.00/mmBtu (2006\$). From 2000 through May
21 2007, prices increased to an average of about \$6.00/mmBtu (2006\$). This
22 rise in prices reflected increasing natural gas demand, primarily in the
23 power sector, and increasingly tighter supplies. The upward trend in
24 natural gas prices continued into the summer of 2008 when Henry Hub
25 prices reached a high of \$13.32/mmBtu (nominal). The decline in natural
26 gas prices since the summer of 2008 reflects, in part, a reduction in
27 demand resulting from the downturn in the U.S. economy.

28 * * * *

29 However, the decline also reflects other factors, which have implications
30 for long-term gas prices. During 2008, there occurred a seismic shift in the
31 North American gas market. "Non-conventional gas" – so called because
32 it involves the extraction of gas sources that previously were non-
33 economic or technically difficult to extract – emerged as an economic
34 source of long-term supply. While the existence of non-conventional
35 natural gas deposits within North America was well established prior to
36 this time, the ability to extract supplies economically in large volumes was
37 not. The recent success of non-conventional gas exploration techniques

⁵ *Report and Recommendation Concerning the Little Gypsy Unit 3 Repowering Project*, submitted by Entergy Louisiana to the Louisiana Public Service Commission, April 1, 2009, at pages 6-8.

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1 (e.g., fracturing, horizontal drilling) has altered the supply-side
2 fundamentals such that there now exists an expectation of much greater
3 supplies of economically priced natural gas in the long-run....

4 * * * *

5 Of course, it should be noted that it is not possible to predict natural gas
6 prices with any degree of certainty, and [Entergy Louisiana] cannot know
7 whether gas prices may rise again. Rather, based upon the best available
8 information today, it appears that gas prices will not reach previous levels
9 for a sustained period of time because of the newly discovered ability to
10 produce gas through non-traditional recovery methods...⁶

11 Entergy's conclusion that there has been a seismic shift in the domestic natural gas
12 industry was confirmed in early June 2009 by the release of a report by the American Gas
13 Association and an independent organization of natural gas experts known as the
14 Potential Gas Committee, the authority on gas supplies. This report concluded that the
15 natural gas reserves in the United States are 35 percent higher than previously believed.
16 The new estimates show "an exceptionally strong and optimistic gas supply picture for
17 the nation," according to a summary of the report.⁷

18 A Wall Street Journal Market Watch article titled "U.S. Gas Fields From Bust to Boom"
19 similarly reported that huge new gas fields have been found in Louisiana, Texas,
20 Arkansas and Pennsylvania and cited one industry-backed study as estimating that the
21 U.S. now has enough natural gas to satisfy nearly 100 years of current natural gas-
22 demand.⁸ It further noted that

23 Just three years ago, the conventional wisdom was that U.S. natural-gas
24 production was facing permanent decline. U.S. policymakers were
25 resigned to the idea that the country would have to rely more on foreign
26 imports to supply the fuel that heats half of American homes, generates
27 one-fifth of the nation's electricity, and is a key component in plastics,
28 chemicals and fertilizer.

29 But new technologies and a drilling boom have helped production rise
30 11% in the past two years. Now there's a glut, which has driven prices

⁶ Id., at pages 17, 18 and 22.

⁷ *Estimate Places Natural Gas Reserves 35 percent Higher*, New York Times, June 9, 2009.

⁸ Available at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB12410459891270585.html>.

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1 down to a six-year low and prompted producers to temporarily cut back
2 drilling and search for new demand.⁹

3
4 **Q. Have other companies besides Entergy recognized that there has been a structural**
5 **change or a seismic shift in the natural gas market?**

6 **A. Yes. The significant impact of the increased domestic reserves on natural gas prices, in**
7 **particular, and resource planning, in general, has been widely recognized. For example,**
8 **Xcel Energy explained in its 2010 Resource Plan that it filed with the Minnesota Public**
9 **Utility Commission:**

10 Economically recoverable shale gas has been a major contributor to
11 increasing reserves and declining natural gas prices.....

12 * * * *

13 A long-term lower price for natural gas will produce significant benefits to
14 our customers. It will reduce the production cost at both current and new
15 resources. In addition to lowering the cost of energy from our natural gas-
16 fired facilities, the lower cost of energy is expected to put downward
17 pressure on wind prices, which are a close competitor. Lower natural gas
18 production costs also reduce the integration costs of wind on our system
19 since our ability to follow the wind with flexible gas generation becomes
20 less expensive. Today's natural gas forecasts also predict reduced price
21 volatility.

22 The Commission has expressed concern in the past that more extensive
23 use of natural gas for electric generation would hamper the supply and
24 increase the cost of natural gas for residential heating customers. The
25 substantial increase in supply due to the ability to economically recover
26 shale gas may result in the ability to expand natural gas-fired generation
27 while reducing the cost to all users of natural gas. Still, natural gas is a
28 commodity that comes with some price volatility and the impacts of
29 federal regulations on shale extraction will be a key factor in whether the
30 same level of volatility that we have seen in the past decade returns.¹⁰

31 A recent report from the Bipartisan Policy Center and American Clean Skies
32 Foundation's Task Force on Ensuring Stable Natural Gas Markets has similarly noted
33 that:

⁹ Id.
¹⁰ Xcel Energy Minnesota 2010 Resource Plan, at pages 2-5 to 2-7.

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1 Recent developments allowing for the economic extraction of natural gas
2 from shale formations reduce the susceptibility of gas markets to price
3 instability and provide an opportunity to expand the efficient use of
4 natural gas in the United States.¹¹

5 And:

6 The currently understood and projected shale gas resource has allowed the
7 United States to project a significant increase in economically recoverable
8 gas resources for the first time in the last 15 years. And for the first time
9 since the 1990s, it now appears that deliverability (i.e., available
10 production) could be adequate to meet increasing gas demand, meaning
11 that the United States will no longer be in the tight supply/demand regime
12 that has historically made natural gas markets vulnerable to price
13 instability.¹²

14
15 **Q. Are there other actions that a utility can take to mitigate the risk of natural gas
16 price uncertainty and volatility besides retrofitting aging coal-fired power plants?**

17 **A.** Yes. Many utilities regularly limit their exposure to natural gas price uncertainty and
18 volatility through financial or physical hedging.

19 In addition, energy efficiency (both for electricity and for natural gas) and renewable
20 technologies are reasonable alternatives for limiting dependence on natural gas.
21 Repowering older natural gas-fired units (in particular, older combustion turbines) with
22 newer, more efficient combined cycle technology is another option.

23
24 **Q. How dependent is KCP&L on natural gas?**

25 **A.** As shown in Figure 2, above, KCP&L generates only about one percent of its power from
26 gas-fired facilities.

¹¹ At page 67 of 76. Available at http://www.cleanskies.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/63704_BPC_web.pdf

¹² Id., at page 45 of 76.

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1 Q. How dependent on natural gas would KCP&L be if the generation from La Cygne
2 Units 1 and 2 were replaced by generation from one or more natural gas-fired
3 combined cycle units?

4 A. Using 2010 as an example, if the total generation from La Cygne Units 1 and 2 had been
5 replaced by generation from natural gas-fired combined cycle units, KCP&L's fuel mix
6 would still have been 55 percent coal, 21 percent nuclear and just 23 percent gas with a
7 very minor contribution from oil and wind. Consequently, KCP&L would not have been
8 unreasonably dependent on natural gas even if La Cygne had been retired before 2010.

9
10 Q. What economic risks related to coal does Mr. Blunk ignore?

11 A. Although Mr. Blunk does not mention them in his testimony, there are a number of
12 potentially significant risks associated with KCP&L's proposed retrofitting of La Cygne
13 Units 1 and 2.

14 First, the actual costs for adding emissions controls on La Cygne Units 1 and 2 could be
15 higher than KCP&L currently estimates, as the Company recognizes in its capital cost
16 sensitivity analyses.

17 Second, environmental regulations will likely become increasingly stringent over time,
18 requiring additional controls on existing coal plants which could lead to increased capital
19 investments, higher O&M costs and/or reduced operating performance. KCP&L's
20 continued operation of the la Cygne plant (as well as its overall heavy dependence on
21 coal) exposes it to greater regulatory uncertainty, as well as greater risk from future
22 liabilities such as groundwater contamination, coal-ash cleanup, or other unidentified
23 environmental hazards.

24 Third, the future costs of CO₂ could be higher than assumed by KCP&L. Relying on coal
25 as a fuel source therefore includes significant risk because any future increases in CO₂
26 costs would have substantially greater impacts on coal-fired power plants compared to
27 other resources.

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1 Fourth, it is possible that the aging of plant equipment, structures and components will
2 lead to higher capital investments and/or operating costs than KCP&L has assumed in its
3 modeling analyses. Plant aging also could lead to diminished operating performance.
4 KCP&L currently assumes that La Cygne Units 1 and 2 will continue to operate as
5 efficient baseload units through the end of the planning period in 2034 at which time Unit
6 1 will be 61 years old and Unit 2 will be 57 years old. For example, KCP&L assumes
7 that there will be no increases in unit forced outage rates, planned outage rates or heat
8 rates during the planning period.¹³ This is an extremely optimistic assumption. Indeed,
9 given the large number of older, less efficient coal plants being retired around the nation
10 (many of which are less than 60 years old), it is possible that La Cygne Units 1 and 2
11 might be forced into retirement before 2034.

12

13 **Q. What capacity factors have La Cygne Units 1 and 2 achieved in recent years?**

14 A. La Cygne Unit 1 achieved an average 69 percent annual capacity factor between 2000
15 and 2010. La Cygne Unit 2 achieved an average 80 percent annual capacity factor during
16 this same period.

17

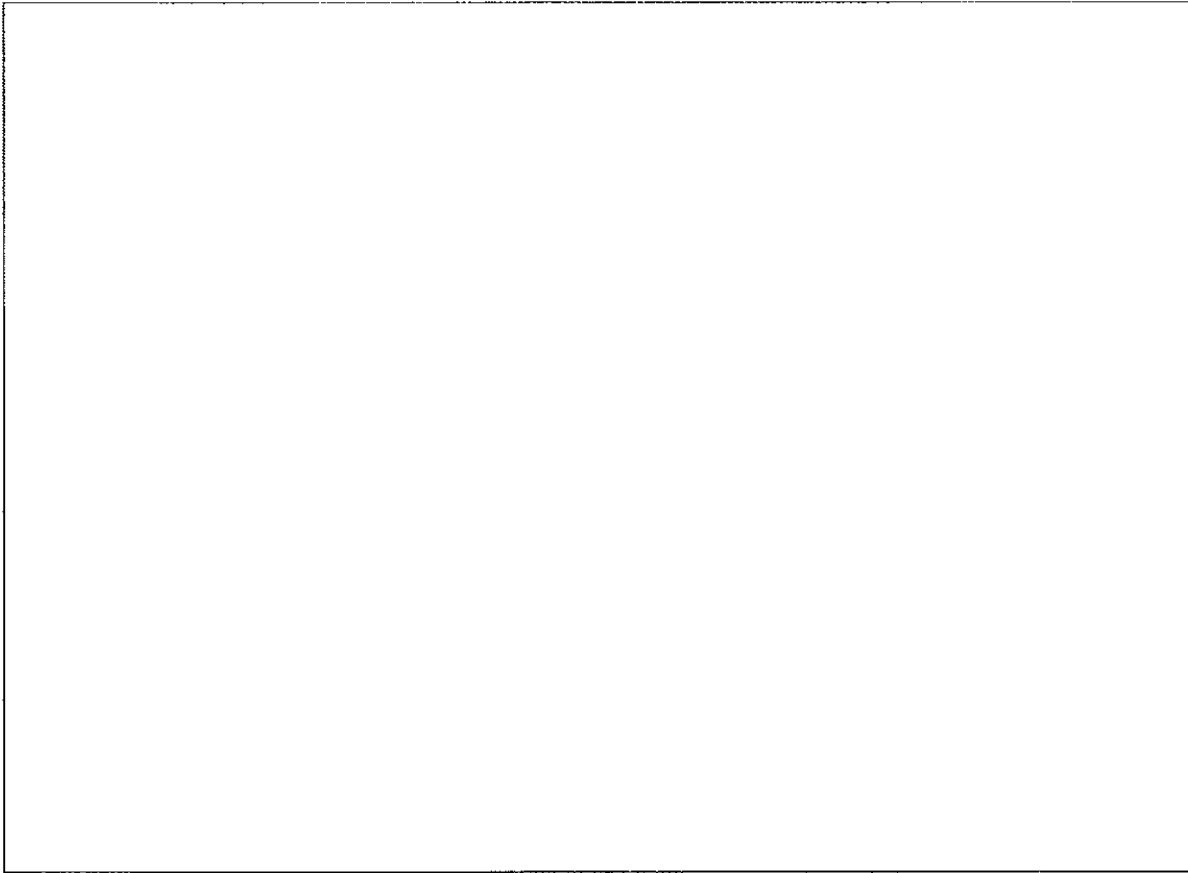
18 **Q. What capacity factors does KCP&L project that La Cygne Units 1 and 2 will**
19 **operate at if they are retrofitted?**

20 A. The annual unit capacity factors for La Cygne Units 1 and 2 from KCP&L's KP01 Base
21 Case modeling are shown in Figure 3, below. As can be seen, KCP&L is projecting that
22 they will achieve [REDACTED] capacity factors as they age.

¹³ For example, see KCP&L's Responses to Data Request KCC 23.

1
2

**Figure 3: Projected La Cygne Unit 1 and Unit 2 Capacity Factors 2016-2034
[REDACTED]**



3

4 **Q. Is it possible that La Cygne Units 1 and 2 will sustain such sustained periods of**
5 **excellent performance as they age?**

6 **A.** KCP&L is proposing to make significant investments in life extension programs,
7 modifications and maintenance at La Cygne.¹⁴ It is possible that these investments will be
8 completely successful and that the Units actually will achieve the high levels of
9 performance that are assumed in KCP&L's modeling analyses. However, there is a risk
10 that the performance of the La Cygne Units will deteriorate over time as they age, in spite
11 of the large life extension investments KCP&L is planning. Unfortunately, the Company
12 completely ignored this risk.

¹⁴ See KCP&L's Responses to KCC Staff Data Requests Nos. 68 and 71.

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1 Q. How should KCP&L have addressed this uncertainty surrounding the future
2 performance of the La Cygne Units?

3 A. Instead of optimistically assuming that the performance of the La Cygne Units definitely
4 will improve after the planned environmental retrofits and life extension investments,
5 KCP&L should have examined sensitivity scenarios reflecting diminished plant
6 performance (i.e., higher planned and forced outage rates and heat rates, and,
7 consequently, lower capacity factors) and higher plant operating costs.

8

9 Q. Do you have any concerns about the natural gas prices that KCP&L used in its
10 modeling analyses?

11 A. Yes. Even though KCP&L appears to have rerun its modeling analyses in mid-February
12 of this year, it continued to rely, in part, on U.S. Department of Energy natural gas price
13 forecasts that are, by now, more than thirteen months old. [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15

16 Q. Are you testifying that a utility like KCP&L has a responsibility to rerun its
17 modeling analyses every time the value of an input assumption changes?

18 A. Not at all. What I am saying is that a Company does have a responsibility to re-examine
19 the economics of a proposed project when at least one of the forecasts on which the
20 Company is relying for one of the most critical input assumptions, in this case natural gas
21 prices, changes by a significant amount.

22

23 Q. Please explain.

24 A. The Company developed the natural gas price forecasts from a review of a number of
25 different sources (public and private) that Mr. Blunk lists at page 5, lines 12-15, of his
26 testimony. Two of these sources are publicly available information: NYMEX natural gas

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1 futures prices and the long-term forecasts issued by the Energy Information
2 Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy (“EIA”).

3

4 **Q. Have NYMEX natural gas futures prices changed significantly from the figures**
5 **used by KCP&L to develop its composite natural gas price forecast?**

6 **A. No. Current NYMEX natural gas futures prices are only several percent below the figures**
7 **used by KCP&L.**

8

9 **Q. Have the EIA’s projected long term natural gas prices changed significantly from**
10 **the figures used by KCP&L?**

11 [REDACTED]

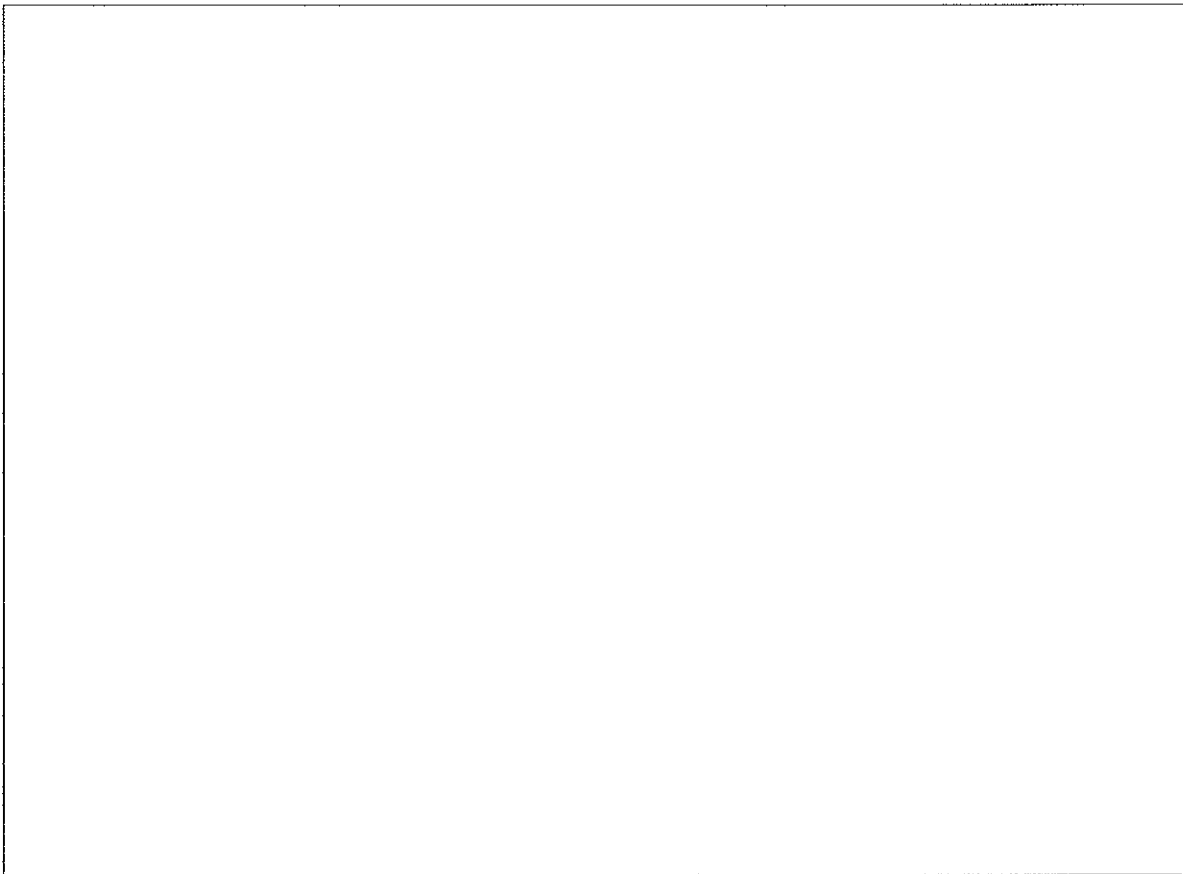
12 [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]

1 **Figure 4: 2010 vs. 2011 EIA Natural Gas Price Forecasts [REDACTED]**



2
3
4 [REDACTED]
5 [REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED]
7 [REDACTED]

8
9 **Q. What impact would using the EIA’s 2011 natural gas price forecast have on the**
10 **composite natural gas prices that KCP&L used in its modeling analyses?**

11 **A. I have not had an opportunity to make that calculation.**

12 **Q. Are you concerned that any of the other natural gas price forecasts on which**
13 **KCP&L relied also might be stale?**

14 **A. Yes.** [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]

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1 [REDACTED] has revised its natural gas price forecast in the
2 13 months since then.

3
4 **Q. What is the significance of the fact that EIA and perhaps others have recently**
5 **revised their natural gas price forecasts?**

6 A. Natural gas prices are one of the most important inputs for a resource modeling analysis,
7 along with projected retrofit costs, CO₂ prices, projected plant operating performance,
8 and the forecast technical availability and economic feasibility of alternatives costs. This
9 is especially true where, as here, there are only minor differences between the NPVRR of
10 the various alternative resource plans.

11
12 **Q. Have you seen any evidence that suggests that coal prices could be higher than**
13 **KCP&L has assumed in its analyses?**

14 A. Yes. A number of factors suggest there will be significant upward pressures on PRB and
15 Colorado coal prices in coming years, as well as price volatility.

16 In particular, there is an increasing emphasis on exporting domestic U.S. coal at the very
17 same time that traditional sources are being depleted. This is expected to lead to upward
18 pressure on coal prices as Central Appalachian reserves are depleted and mining in the
19 PRB is intensified due to rising domestic and international demands and reduced supplies
20 at other sources.¹⁵ A recent coal industry market commentary expressed a concern that
21 appears to be felt by many in the industry: “If the near-term sense of helplessness against
22 the tide of seemingly incurable market dilemmas portends longer-term problems, if a
23 season of wild price volatility truly is a precursor to a more complex and domestically
24 threatening energy environment, we might all be about to catch a falling knife.”¹⁶

¹⁵ See, for example, Scott Learn, *Mining companies aim to export coal to China through Northwest points*, The Oregonian, September 8, 2010. The most recent reporting on plans to ship PRB coal through the Pacific Northwest.

¹⁶ Energy Publishing, In, *Coal and Energy Price Report*, Volume 12, No.88, May 10, 2010.

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1 For example, a presentation by John Drexler, Senior VP and CFO, Arch Coal, Inc., at the
2 BMO Capital Markets 2011 Global Metals/Mining Conference in February 2011 noted
3 the following:

4 Even modest increases in export activity can have significant market
5 implications:

- 6 • Arguably the most significant driver in the 2008 market run-up
7 was a 32 million ton increase in exports from 2006 to 2008.
- 8 • U.S. exports appear to be in the midst of an even greater expansion
9 at present.
- 10 • The market implications of such an increase could prove
11 dramatic.¹⁷

12 In addition, there are indications that intensified mining efforts will lead to rising costs of
13 production in the Powder River Basin.¹⁸ In 2008 the USGS issued a study of the PRB's
14 Gillette coal beds. This study, which reflected forty years of USGS research on coal
15 reserve methodology throughout the United States, concluded that the methods used by
16 the United States government to calculate coal reserves had significantly overstated the
17 amount of economically recoverable coal. The study explained that as existing mines and
18 new mines in the area are more intensively exploited, production costs would rise
19 substantially, perhaps to a level that could not be covered by the market price.¹⁹ This is an
20 important observation as the Gillette coal bed contains most of the coal produced in the
21 Powder River Basin, and, overall, accounts for 37% of the nation's coal production.

22 **Q. Do you have any comments regarding the comparisons between natural gas prices
23 and delivered coal prices presented by Mr. Blunk?**

24 **A.** Yes. Mr. Blunk's comparison is very misleading. You have to include all costs in order to
25 meaningfully compare coal versus natural gas generation. In particular, natural gas
26 combined cycle plants burn their fuel much more efficiently (that is, approximately 7,000

¹⁷ In Slide No. 15.

¹⁸ United States Geological Survey, *Assessment of Coal Geology Resources and Reserves in the Gillette Coalfield River Basin, Wyoming*, Open-File Report – 2008-1202.

¹⁹ The study offers precise calculations for existing mines in the Gillette coal beds as well as cost curves based on various production levels. These models allow for a dynamic understanding of the relationship between rising costs of production and the need for higher coal prices in the market place.

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1 btu/kwh) than coal plants (approximately 10-11,000 btu/kwh). That difference in heat
2 rates eliminates much of the cost advantage that Mr. Blunk presents for coal.

3 In addition, when comparing natural gas to coal generation, it is important to include such
4 other costs as constructions and capital additions expenditures, fixed and variable O&M
5 costs and the costs of needed environmental upgrades. A graph such as Mr. Blunk's
6 Schedule WEB2011-2 really offers no insight into the relative economics of gas and coal
7 generation.

8
9 **Q. Mr. Blunk's Schedules WEB2011-1, WEB2011-2 and WEB2011-3 suggest that coal
10 prices have not exhibit very much volatility compared to natural gas prices. Is this
11 an accurate representation of the volatility of coal prices?**

12 A. No. Mr. Blunk's Schedules WEB2011-2 and WEB2011-3 actually present only Power
13 River Basin coal prices ("PRB"). He ignores the extreme volatility that has been
14 experienced in the prices of coal from other regions of the nation such as Central
15 Appalachia. It is reasonable to expect that the prices of PRB coal may become more
16 volatile in the future as its demand grows due to exports and switching by utilities in the
17 eastern and southern U.S.

18
19 **Q. What actions have other utilities taken to reduce their exposure to the risks
20 associated with the continued operation of aging coal plants?**

21 A. An increasing number of utilities have decided to retire their unscrubbed coal units and to
22 replace the retired coal capacity with new combined cycle units. For example, Xcel
23 Energy has replaced three of its coal-fired power plants with efficient new combined
24 cycle capacity since 2002 and is now seeking permission from the Minnesota Public
25 Utility Commission to repower another two coal units with combined cycle technology.²⁰
26 Other utilities, such as Progress Energy and Duke Energy are taken similar actions. As

²⁰ Xcel Energy Minnesota 2010 Resource Plan, at pages 6-2 and 6-3.

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1 Progress Energy explained in its 2010 Integrated Resource Plan filing in North Carolina
2 Utilities Commission Docket No. E-100, Sub 128:

3 As stated in last year’s plan, the current environment presents many
4 significant challenges to deal with from a resource planning perspective,
5 e.g., historic levels of fuel price volatility, tremendous economic
6 uncertainty, potential federal environmental legislation dealing with
7 regulation of carbon emissions, proposals for Federal renewable portfolio
8 standards, the proposed new Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”)
9 Transport Rule, the expected EPA Maximum Achievable Control
10 Technology (“MACT”) mercury rule, the potential consideration of coal
11 ash as hazardous waste by EPA, and customer behavior and usage
12 changes. What continues to be one of the most notable examples of such
13 uncertainty is the potential for environmental and climate change
14 legislation. Even though at the time of this filing there appears to be a
15 temporary loss in legislative momentum with respect to climate change it
16 is widely assumed there will ultimately be legislation of some form
17 resulting in a mandate to reduce the carbon output from the Company’s
18 generation fleet. This potential legislation paired with proposed and
19 expected EPA regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions led to the
20 Company’s decision to retire three coal units at each of its Lee and Sutton
21 facilities and construct new state of the art efficient natural gas combined
22 cycle units at those sites.

23 These same considerations have caused the Company to conclude that it
24 should plan to retire its remaining uncontrolled coal units in North
25 Carolina at the beginning of 2015. It should be noted that this projected
26 date is still subject to movement pending the outcome of many of the
27 legislative initiatives listed in the Company’s Coal Retirement Plan
28 approved by the North Carolina Utilities Commission as well as continued
29 movement in underlying fuel prices. As a cumulative result of the new
30 gas fired combined cycles being constructed at the Lee and Sutton sites
31 and the associated retirement of eleven coal units at the Lee, Sutton,
32 Weatherspoon and Cape Fear sites, the Company will have replaced
33 approximately 1500 MWs of unscrubbed coal generation with 1500 MWs
34 of state of the art gas fired generation. Benefits of this portfolio
35 modernization include both environmental benefits, in the form of
36 significant reductions in the output of SO₂, NO_x, mercury and CO₂, as well
37 as fuel diversification benefits resulting from the addition of the new gas
38 fired generation. [Progress Energy Carolinas] continues to evaluate the
39 best course of action with regard to its South Carolina Robinson coal
40 plant.²¹

21 Progress Energy Carolinas 2010 Integrated Resource Plan – NCUC Docket No. E-100, Sub 128, September 13, 2010, at page 3.

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1 **Q. Did KCP&L consider a reasonable range of alternatives to the retrofitting of La**
2 **Cygne Units 1 and 2 in its modeling planning analyses?**

3 **A. No. KCP&L did not consider a number of feasible alternatives. In particular, the**
4 **Company has acknowledged that:**

- 5 • It did not consider increased release on market purchases of capacity in order to
6 meet reserve margin requirements.²²
- 7 • It has not conducted any studies of wholesale capacity availability.²³
- 8 • It has not prepared any analyses since at least January 1, 2006 of the technical
9 and/or economic feasibility of converting any of its existing combustion turbines
10 to combined cycle technology.²⁴
- 11 • Even though KCP&L is aware of a number of uncommitted generation facilities
12 in the Southwest Power Pool (including hydro and nuclear capacity) and has had
13 some discussions concerning those facilities, it did not analyze the potential
14 purchase of any capacity from any of these units.²⁵
- 15 • In its evaluation of new/replacement capacity costs, KCP&L considered only new
16 builds and not any availability of existing Independent Power Producer or other
17 utility capacity.²⁶

18

19 **Q. What evidence have you seen that suggests that there is be a significant amount of**
20 **underutilized combined cycle capacity in the Southwest Power Pool?**

21 **A. Yes. Combined cycle units are generally considered to have the potential to operate at**
22 **capacity factors on the order of 60 percent to 75 percent. I have seen several studies that**
23 **show that the existing combined cycle units in the Southwest Power Pool have operated**
24 **at an average capacity factor of significantly below this range. This suggests that there is**
25 **significant capacity within the region to meet the needs of Kansas' electric ratepayers**
26 **even if La Cygne Units 1 and 2 were retired as early as 2015.**

²² KCP&L Response to Data Request SC 21.

²³ KCP&L Response to Data Request SC 11(b).

²⁴ KCP&L Response to Data Request GPACE 2-12.

²⁵ KCP&L Responses to Data Requests GPACE 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3.

²⁶ KCP&L Response to KCC Staff Data Request 76.

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1 For example, an August 2010 study by the Analysis Group and M.J. Bradley &
2 Associates, reported that the 12,051 MW of installed combined cycle units of larger than
3 500 MW operated at an average utilization of only 32 percent in 2008.²⁷ A fall 2010
4 analysis by Energy Ventures Analysis, Inc., similarly reported that the natural gas
5 combined cycle units in the West South Central Region of the U.S. (excluding ERCOT)
6 operated at an average 34 percent capacity factor in 2007, 35 percent in 2008 and 38
7 percent in 2009.²⁸

8
9 **Q. What are the potential benefits of converting one or more existing combustion**
10 **turbines into combined cycle facilities?**

11 A. Existing combustion turbines can be converted into combined cycle units at lower cost by
12 using existing site equipment such as the combustion turbines and transmission facilities.
13 In this way, a peaking combustion turbine that had a 12-14,000 btu/kwh heat rate can be
14 repowered as a baseload or intermediate combined cycle unit with a heat rate of 7,000
15 btu/kwh.

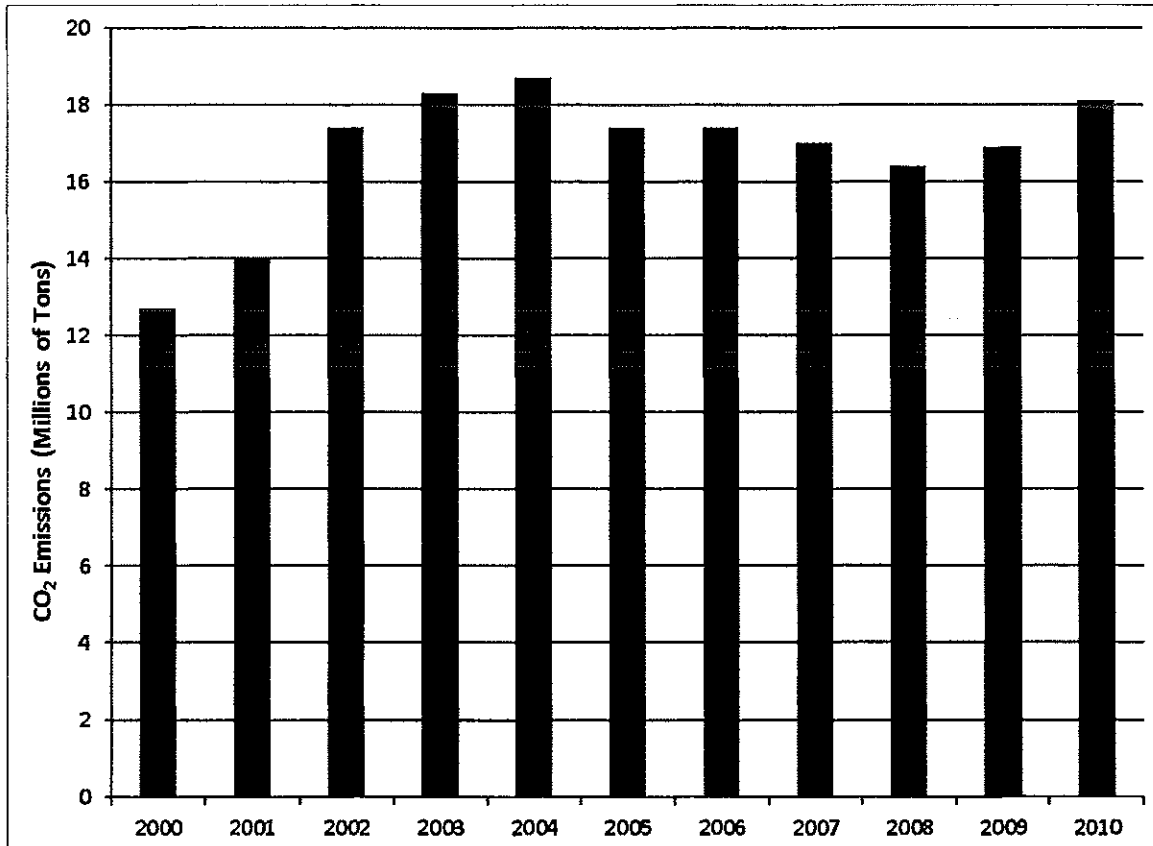
16
17 **Q. What have been KCP&L's annual CO₂ emissions over the past decade?**

18 A. KCP&L's annual CO₂ emissions are presented in Figure 5, below.

²⁷ *Ensuring a Clean, Modern Electric Generating Fleet While Maintaining Electric System Reliability*, August 2010, at page 13. Available at <http://www.mjbradley.com/documents/MJBAandAnalysisGroupReliabilityReportAugust2010.pdf>.

²⁸ *Outlook for Natural Gas Demand for 2010-2011 Winter*, at Exhibit A-5.

1 **Figure 5: KCP&L Annual CO₂ Emissions 2000-2010**



2
3 Thus, KCP&L's annual CO₂ emissions increased by approximately 42 percent between
4 2000 and 2010.

5 **Q. Have you seen any evidence that KCP&L plans to significantly reduce its CO₂**
6 **emissions in the coming years?**

7 **A.** No. In fact, its annual CO₂ emissions are likely to be higher in the short term as 2010
8 reflects only six months of operations of Iatan 2. Moreover, the Company's preferred
9 plan in its most recent Integrated Resource Plan filing, included the continued operation
10 of its existing baseload units and the addition of new combustion turbines to provide
11 peaking capacity.²⁹ Consequently, there is no reason to believe that the Company's
12 annual CO₂ emissions will be reduced in any meaningful way at any point in the
13 foreseeable future.

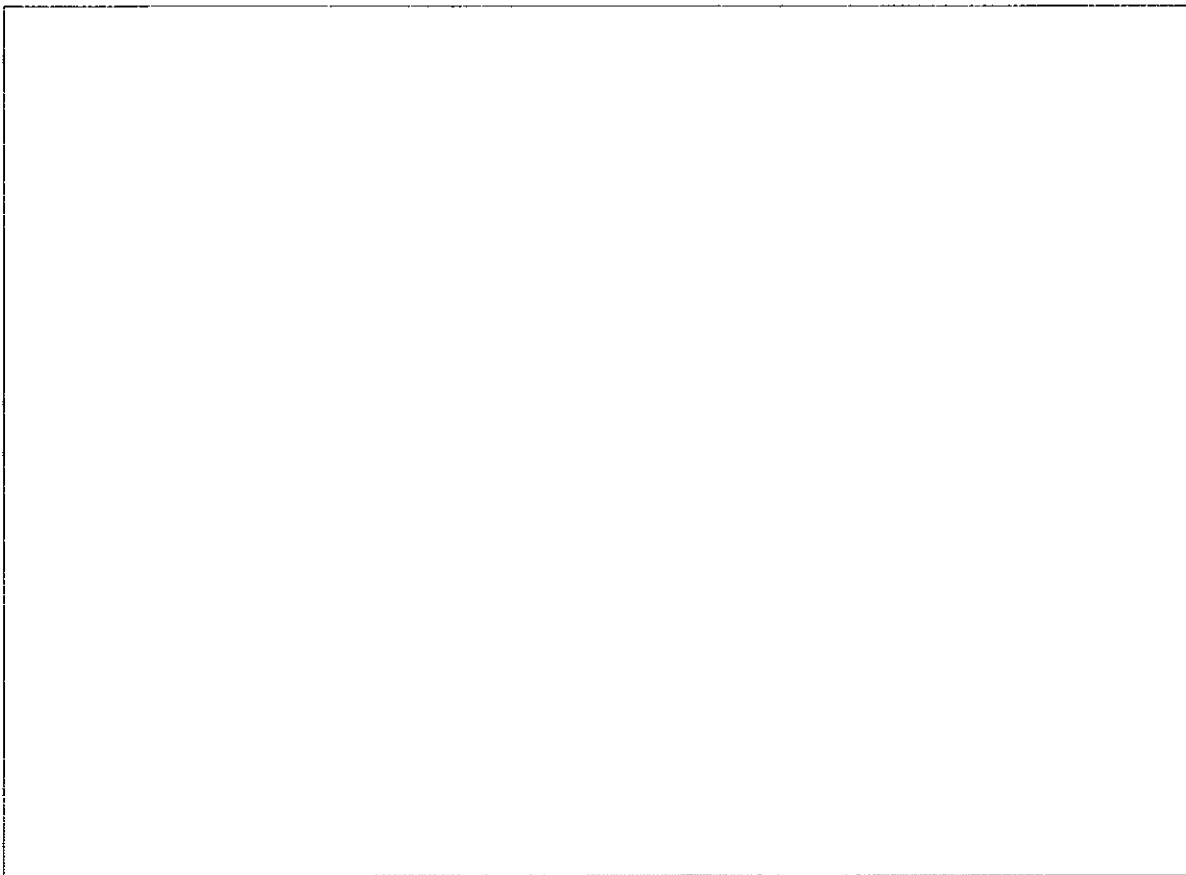
²⁹ KCP&L Response to Data Request KCC 78.

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1 Q. What do KCP&L's modeling analyses show that the Company's future CO₂
2 emissions will be if La Cygne Units 1 and 2 are retrofitted?

3 A. The results of KCP&L's modeling of its Base Case plan where all of the La Cygne and
4 Montrose coal-fired units are retrofitted show that the Company's CO₂ emissions will
5 [REDACTED]. These [REDACTED] CO₂ emissions will carry a significant
6 regulatory and economic risk for KCP&L's ratepayers.

7 **Figure 6: KCP&L's Projected CO₂ Emissions if La Cygne and Montrose Retrofitted**
8 **[REDACTED]**



9
10

11 Q. Do you have any comments on the CO₂ prices that KCP&L has used in its modeling
12 analyses?

13 A. Yes. Unfortunately, I have not had time to fully examine the reasonableness of KCP&L's
14 base and high CO₂ price forecasts. However, it is clear that KCP&L's low CO₂ price

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1 forecast, which assumes a [REDACTED] price throughout the 2010-2034 planning period is
2 unreasonable as it assumes that there will be [REDACTED] regulation of CO₂ emissions at any time
3 over the next 22 to 23 years. Although the current Congress is unlikely to act on climate
4 change. I do not believe that it is reasonable to assume that the federal government (or
5 state governments) will not act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at any time in the
6 next two decades – especially given the widespread support for such actions among the
7 public, business leaders and utilities.

8
9 **Q. Have you seen any evidence that suggests that adoption of a CO₂ regulatory regime**
10 **would lead to higher natural gas prices?**

11 A. No. It is possible that natural gas demand could be somewhat higher due to CO₂ emission
12 regulations and, as a result, natural gas prices could be expected to be somewhat higher
13 than otherwise would be the case. However, the effect is very complicated and will
14 depend on a number of factors, such as how much new natural gas capacity is built as a
15 result of the higher coal-plant operating costs due to the CO₂ emission allowance prices,
16 how much additional DSM and renewable alternatives are added to the U.S. system, the
17 levels and prices of any incremental natural gas imported into or developed in the U.S.,
18 and changes in the dispatching of the electric system. Indeed, depending on future
19 circumstances there may be some periods in which the prices of natural gas may be lower
20 as a result of CO₂ regulations. Thus it is very difficult to determine, at this time, the
21 amount by which natural gas prices might increase, if at all, due to the regulation of CO₂
22 emissions.

23 In fact, the detailed modeling of proposed greenhouse gas legislation does not show that
24 the price of natural gas would increase as a result of a federal program for regulating
25 greenhouse gas emissions but reveals a much more complex dynamic.

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1 **Q. Have you examined the impact that the enactment of CO₂ emissions regulations**
2 **might have on natural gas prices?**

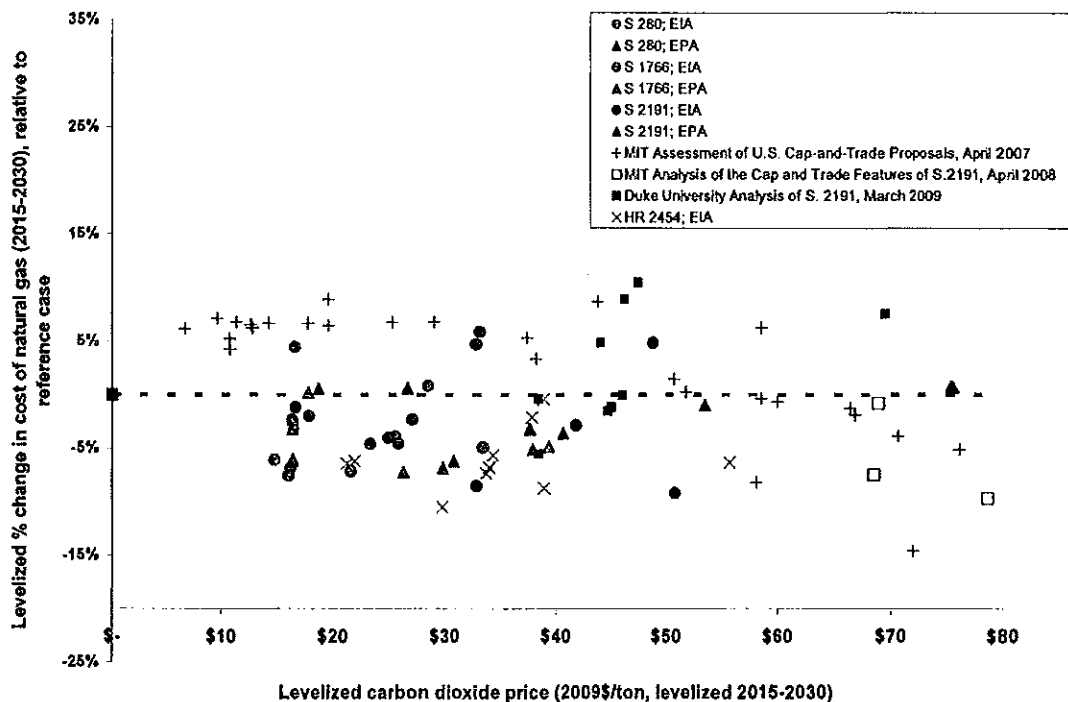
3 **A. Yes. While I worked with Synapse Energy Economics, we reviewed the publicly**
4 **available modeling results concerning the impact that adoption and implementation of**
5 **CO₂ regulatory legislation could have on natural gas prices. The results of our review are**
6 **presented in Figures 7, 8, and 9, below.**

7 **Figure 7, below, shows the levelized percentage changes in natural gas prices (i.e.,**
8 **increases or decreases from the base case, which includes no regulation of greenhouse**
9 **gas emissions) in a large number of scenarios from the major climate change proposals**
10 **that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress in recent years. Each data point shown in**
11 **Figure 7 reflects the levelized change in the natural gas prices in a modeled scenario and**
12 **the levelized CO₂ price for that scenario.**

13 **The levelized CO₂ prices and natural gas price changes presented in Figure 7 have been**
14 **developed from the results of modeling by the EIA of the Department of Energy, the U.S.**
15 **EPA, and the Joint Program at MIT on the Science and Policy of Global Change, and**
16 **cover multiple climate change proposals in the 110th U.S. Congress: Senate Bill S.280**
17 **(the McCain-Lieberman bill), Senate Bill S.1766 (the Bingaman-Specter bill), Senate Bill**
18 **S.2191 (the Lieberman-Warner bill) and House Bill 2454 in the 111th Congress (the**
19 **American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, “Waxman-Markey”).**

1
2

Figure 7: The relationship between CO₂ emissions allowance prices and natural gas prices.



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13

As shown clearly in Figure 7, *none* of the results of any of the independent modeling analyses support an assumption that regulation of CO₂ emissions will increase natural gas prices by any significant amount, especially not at very low CO₂ prices.

In fact, the results of the modeling of a substantial number of the CO₂ regulation scenarios represented in Figure 7 suggest that the adoption of greenhouse gas regulation could lead to lower natural gas prices as the demand for and the use of natural gas decline due to its greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, there is no credible modeling evidence to support any assumption that federal regulation of greenhouse gas emissions would inevitably lead to a significant increase in the price of natural gas, particularly at relatively low CO₂ prices.

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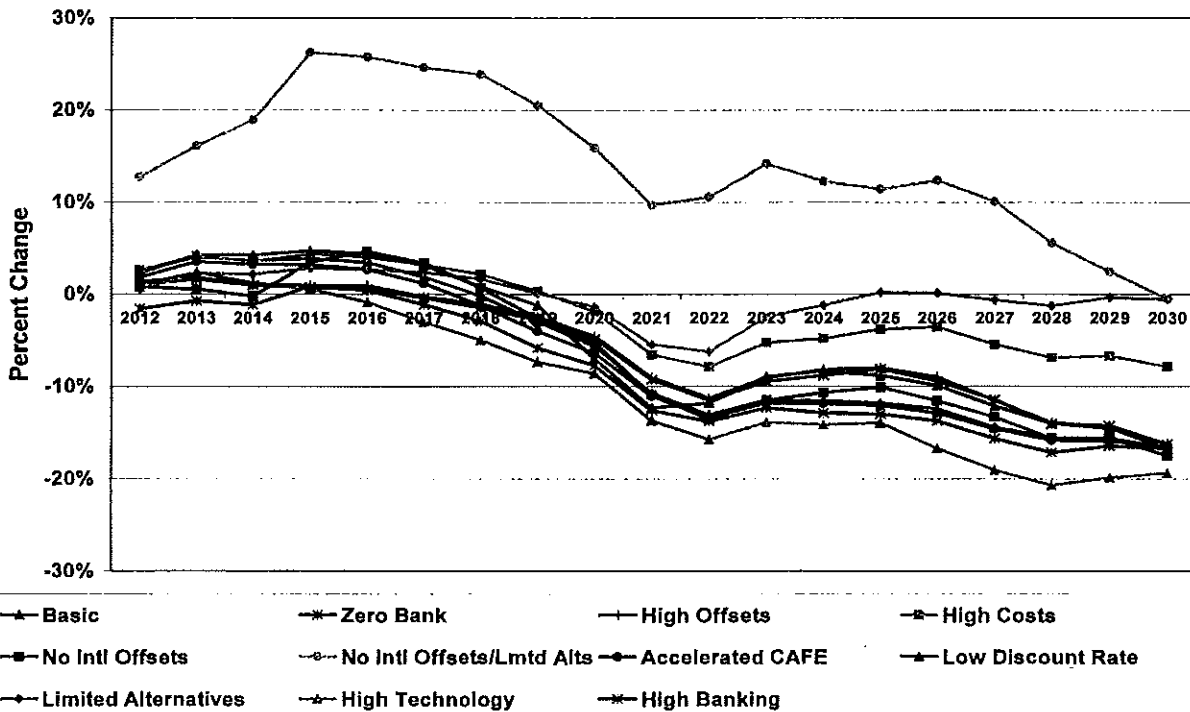
1 Q. Does Figure 7, above, include the modeling of the HR 2454, the Waxman-Markey
 2 legislation that was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives in 2010?

3 A. Yes. The results of the recent EIA modeling of the Waxman-Markey bill are included in
 4 Figure 7.

6 Q. Have you seen any other evidence that suggests that federal regulation of
 7 greenhouse gas emissions will not cause significant increases in natural gas prices?

8 A. Yes. Figure 8, below, presents the annual percentage changes in natural gas prices in
 9 each of the scenarios examined by the EIA in its recent modeling of the Waxman-Markey
 10 bill from the gas prices in the EIA's reference case without any regulation of CO₂
 11 emissions. This information provides insight in the ranges of natural gas prices that
 12 could be expected from adoption of the Waxman-Markey bill.

13 **Figure 8: Annual Changes in Natural Gas Prices from Reference Case in EIA**
 14 **Modeling of Proposed Waxman-Markey Legislation**



15

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1 As can be seen from Figure 8, under the Waxman-Markey bill that was passed by the
2 House of Representatives, in almost all of the scenarios studied by the EIA, natural gas
3 prices would increase somewhat for a few initial years except for a single scenario in
4 which there would only be limited alternatives to using gas in place of coal and in which
5 the use of international offsets would not be allowed. Indeed, in many of the cases
6 studied by the EIA, natural gas prices would be expected to decrease over time as a result
7 of the federal regulation of greenhouse gas emissions.

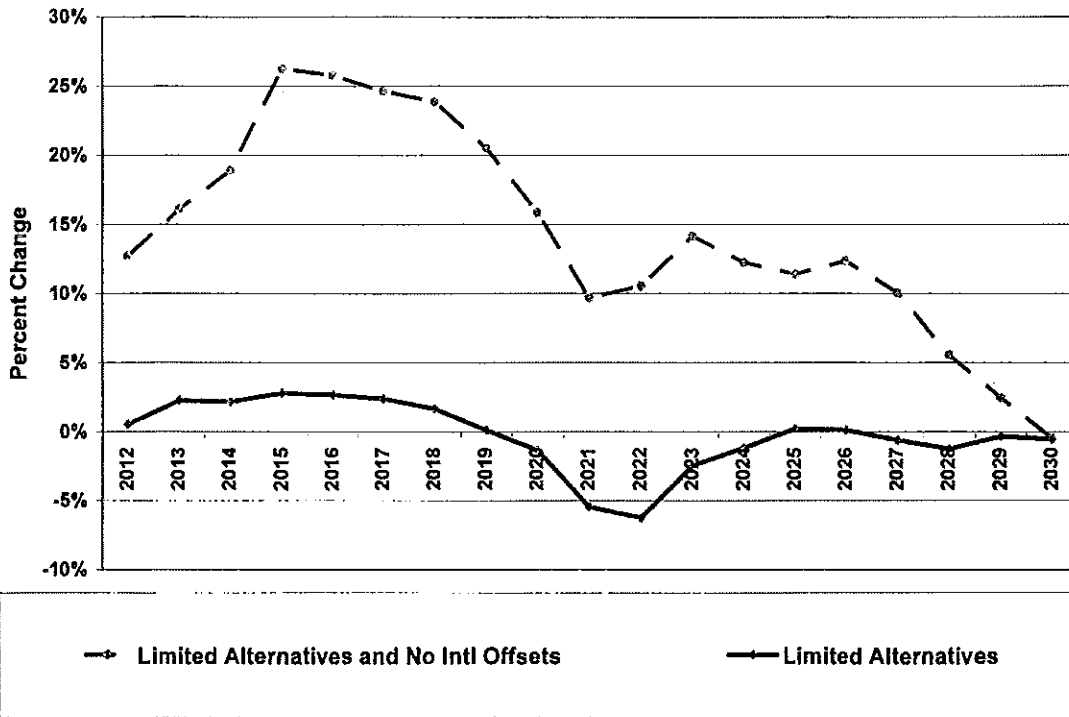
8
9 **Q. Doesn't the EIA's modeling of H.R. 2454, the Waxman-Markey bill, show natural**
10 **gas prices decreasing simply because most of the scenarios studied assume**
11 **significant additions to the number of nuclear power plants in the U.S?**

12 **A.** No. The EIA also modeled two "Limited Alternatives" scenarios in which the additions
13 of nuclear capacity, dedicated biomass and coal plants with carbon capture and
14 sequestration were constrained. In one of these "Limited Alternatives" scenarios, the use
15 of international offsets also was prohibited.

16
17 **Q. What impact did the proposed Waxman-Markey bill have on natural gas prices in**
18 **these two Limited Alternatives scenarios?**

19 **A.** The annual changes in natural gas prices in each of the two "Limited Alternatives"
20 scenarios modeled by the EIA, as compared to the base case without any CO₂ regulation,
21 are presented in Figure 9 below. This Figure presents the same information that was
22 presented in Figure 8, above, except that all of the other scenarios modeled by the EIA
23 other than the "Limited Alternatives" scenarios have been removed. These other
24 scenarios assumed some large nuclear additions.

Figure 9: Changes from Base Case Natural Gas Prices in EIA “Limited Alternatives” Modeling Scenarios



As can be seen from Figure 9, natural gas prices did not increase very much, at all, as compared to the reference case prices in the EIA “Limited Alternatives” scenario that constrained new nuclear, biomass and coal plant with CCS additions.³⁰ In fact, over time natural gas prices were projected to decrease, as compared to the reference case, because of the cost of the fuel’s CO₂ emissions.

Natural gas prices only increased significantly in the scenario which added a prohibition on the use of international offsets to the “Limited Alternatives” scenario.

Q. Would the use of international offsets have been prohibited under the Waxman-Markey bill?

A. No. The Waxman-Markey bill and the Kerry-Boxer legislation under consideration in the U.S. Senate both would allow significant use of international offsets. Therefore, the gas price impacts are more likely to track the lower line in Figure 9.

³⁰ The reference case examined by the EIA did not assume regulation of CO₂ emissions.

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1 Q. But doesn't common sense suggest that regulating greenhouse gas emissions will
2 lead to less coal-fired generation and more of a dependence on natural gas – thereby
3 increasing the demand for and price of natural gas?

4 A. Not necessarily, especially over the mid-to-longer term. In fact, there are several reasons
5 why federal regulation of greenhouse gas emissions may not lead to any meaningful
6 increases in the price of natural gas. First, natural gas plants also emit CO₂. Thus, there
7 will be incentives as a result of federal regulation of greenhouse gases to shift away from
8 use of natural gas to more carbon neutral options such as energy efficiency and renewable
9 resources. This will act to reduce the demand for natural gas as well as coal-fired
10 generation.

11 It also is generally accepted that strategies for reducing our national greenhouse gas
12 emissions will require implementing complementary policies adding large amounts of
13 new wind and energy efficiency. Thus, legislative proposals for regulation of greenhouse
14 gases, such as the Waxman-Markey bill also included increased investments in these
15 areas. Consequently, carbon legislation, when coupled with increasing amounts of new
16 wind and energy efficiency, actually may lead to decreases in the demand for and,
17 consequently, reduced costs for natural gas over the long term, counter to what the
18 Applicants have assumed.

19 For example, a recent study by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable
20 Energy Laboratory examined the costs and benefits of achieving 20 percent wind energy
21 penetration by 2030.³¹ One of the benefits that this DOE study found was that wind
22 generation could displace up to 50 percent of the electricity that would be generated from
23 natural gas – this, in turn, could translate into a reduction in national demand for natural
24 gas of 11 percent.³²

25 The substantially higher domestic U.S. natural gas supplies that have been identified
26 within the past year, as I discussed earlier, also will reduce the impact that regulation of
27 CO₂ emissions could have on natural gas prices.

³¹ *20 Percent Wind Energy by 2030*, available at <http://www.20percentwind.org/20p.aspx?page=Report>.

³² *Id.*, at pages 16 and 154.

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1 Q. Does this complete your testimony?

2 A. Yes.

BEFORE THE STATE COPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

In the Matter of the Petition of Kansas)
City power & Light Company ("KCP&L))
For Determination of the Ratemaking)
Principles and Treatment that Will Apply) Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE
To the Recovery in Rates of the cost to be)
Incurred by KCP&L for Certain Electric)
Generation Facilities Under K.S.A. 66-1239)

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID A. SCHLISSEL

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
) ss
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX)

David A. Schlissel, appearing before me, affirms and states:

1. My name is David A. Schlissel. I work in Belmont, Massachusetts, and I am the President of Schlissel Technical Consulting, Inc.

2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Intervenor Direct Testimony on behalf of the Great Plains Alliance for Clean Energy consisting of thirty-six (36) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.

3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereof, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

David A. Schlissel

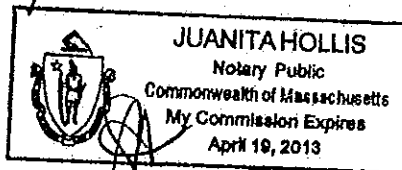
David A. Schlissel

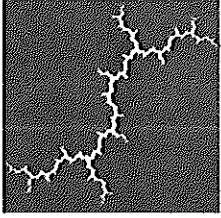
Subscribed and affirmed before me this 3rd day of June 2011.

Juanita Hollis

Notary Public

My commission expires: 4/19/2013





Synapse
Energy Economics, Inc.

2012 Carbon Dioxide Price Forecast

October 4, 2012

AUTHORS

**Rachel Wilson, Patrick Luckow,
Bruce Biewald, Frank Ackerman,
and Ezra Hausman**

**485 Massachusetts Ave.
Suite 2
Cambridge, MA 02139**

**617.661.3248
www.synapse-energy.com**

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1. Executive Summary

Electric utilities and others should use a reasonable estimate of the future price of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions when evaluating resource investment decisions with multi-decade lifetimes. Estimating this price can be difficult because, despite several attempts, the federal government has not come to consensus on a policy (or a set of policies) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the U.S.

Although this lack of a defined policy certainly creates challenges, a “zero” price for the long-run cost of carbon emissions is not a reasonable estimate. The need for a comprehensive effort in the U.S. to reduce GHG emissions has become increasingly clear, and it is certain that any policy requiring, or leading to, these reductions will result in a cost associated with emitting CO₂ over some portion of the life of long-lived electricity resources. Prudent planning requires a reasonable effort to forecast CO₂ prices despite the considerable uncertainty with regard to specific regulatory details.

This 2012 forecast seeks to define a reasonable range of CO₂ price estimates for use in utility Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and other electricity resource planning analyses. This forecast updates Synapse’s 2011 CO₂ price forecast, which was published in February of 2011. Our 2012 forecast incorporates new data that has become available since 2011, and extends the study period end-date to 2040 in order to provide recommended CO₂ price estimates for utilities planning 30 years out into the future.

A. Key assumptions

Synapse’s 2012 CO₂ price forecast reflects our expectation that cap-and-trade legislation will be passed by Congress in the next five years, and the resultant allowance trading program will take effect in or around 2020. These assumptions are based on the following reasoning:

- We believe that a federal cap-and-trade program for GHGs is a key component of the most likely policy outcome, as it enables the reduction of significant amounts of GHGs while allowing those reductions to come from sources that can mitigate their emissions at the least cost.
- We believe that federal legislation is likely by the end of the session in 2017 (with implementation by about 2020) prompted by one or more of the following factors:
 - technological opportunity
 - a patchwork of state policies to achieve state emission targets for 2020 spurring industry demands for federal action
 - a Supreme Court decision to allow nuisance lawsuits to go ahead, resulting in a financial threat to energy companies
 - increasingly compelling evidence of climate change

Given the interest and initiatives on climate change policies in states throughout the nation, a lack of federal action will result in a hodgepodge of state policies. This scenario is a challenge for any company that seeks to make investments in existing, modified, or new power plants. It would also

lead to inefficient emissions decisions that are driven by inconsistent policies rather than economics. Historically, this pattern of states and regions initiating policies that are eventually superseded at a national level has been common for energy and environmental regulation in the U.S. It seems likely that this will be the dynamic that ultimately leads to federal action on greenhouse gases, as well.

In addition to the assumptions regarding a federal GHG program described above, we anticipate that regional and state policies will lead to costs associated with GHGs in the near-term (i.e., prior to 2020). Prudent planning requires that utilities take these costs into account when engaging in resource planning.

B. Study approach

To develop its 2012 CO₂ price forecast, Synapse reviewed more than 40 carbon price estimates and related analyses, including:

- McKinsey & Company's 2010 analyses of the marginal abatement costs and abatement potential of GHG mitigation technologies
- Analyses of the CO₂ allowance prices that would result from the major climate change bills introduced in Congress over the past several years, including analyses by the Energy Information Association (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- The U.S. Interagency Working Group's estimates for the social cost of carbon
- Analyses of the factors that affect projections of allowance prices, including analyses by the EIA and Resources for the Future
- CO₂ price estimates used by utilities in a wide range of publicly available utility Integrated Resource Plans

Because we expect that a federal cap and allowance trading program will ultimately be adopted, analyses of the various Congressional proposals to date using this approach offer some of the most relevant estimates of costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions under a variety of regulatory scenarios. It is not possible to compare the results of all of these analyses directly, however, because the specific models and the key assumptions vary.

Synapse also considered the impact on CO₂ prices of regulatory measures outside of a cap-and-trade program—such as a federal Renewable Portfolio Standard—that could simultaneously help to achieve the emission-reduction goals of cap-and-trade. These “complementary policies” result in lower CO₂ allowance prices, since they would reduce the demand for CO₂ emissions allowances under cap-and-trade.

C. Synapse's 2012 CO₂ price forecast

Based on analyses of the sources described above, and relying on its own expert judgment, Synapse developed Low, Mid, and High case forecasts for CO₂ prices from 2020 to 2040. These cases represent different appetites for reducing carbon, as described below.

- The Low case forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$35/ton in 2040.¹ This forecast represents a scenario in which Congress begins regulation of greenhouse gas emissions slowly—for example, by including a modest emissions cap, a safety valve price, or significant offset flexibility. This price forecast could also be realized through a series of complementary policies, such as an aggressive federal Renewable Portfolio Standard, substantial energy efficiency investment, and/or more stringent automobile CAFE mileage standards (in an economy-wide regulation scenario).
- The Mid case forecast starts at \$20/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$65/ton in 2040. This forecast represents a scenario in which a federal cap-and-trade program is implemented with significant but reasonably achievable goals, likely in combination with some level of complementary policies to give some flexibility in meeting the reduction goals. Also assumed in the Mid case is some degree of technological learning, i.e. assuming that prices for emissions reductions technologies will decline as greater efficiencies are realized in their design and manufacture and as new technologies become available.
- The High case forecast starts at \$30/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$90/ton in 2040. This forecast is consistent with the occurrence of one or more factors that have the effect of raising prices. These factors include somewhat more aggressive emissions reduction targets; greater restrictions on the use of offsets (nationally or internationally); restricted availability or high cost of technology alternatives such as nuclear, biomass and carbon capture and sequestration; or higher baseline emissions.

Table ES-1 presents Synapse's Low, Mid, and High case price projections for each year of the study period, as well as the levelized cost for each case.

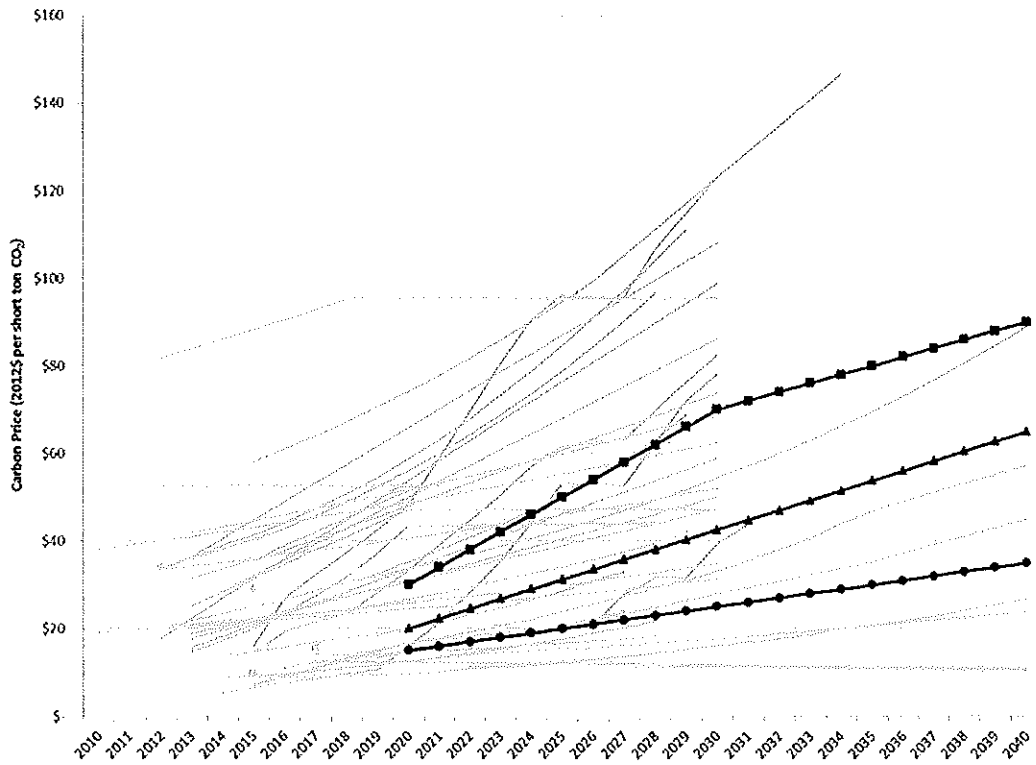
Figure ES-1 presents Synapse's Low, Mid, and High case forecasts as compared to a broad range of CO₂ allowance prices used by utilities in resource planning over the past three years. Synapse forecasts are represented by black lines, while utility forecasts are represented by grey.

¹ Throughout this report, CO₂ allowance prices are presented in \$2012 per short ton CO₂, except in reference to a few original sources, where alternate units are clearly labeled. Results from other modeling analyses were converted to 2012 dollars using price deflators taken from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis. Because data were not available for 2012 in its entirety, values used for conversion were taken from Q2 of each year. Results originally provided in metric tonnes were converted to short tons by multiplying by a factor of 1.1.

Table ES-1: Synapse 2012 CO₂ allowance price projections (2012 dollars per ton CO₂)

Year	Low Case	Mid Case	High Case
2020	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$30.00
2021	\$16.00	\$22.25	\$34.00
2022	\$17.00	\$24.50	\$38.00
2023	\$18.00	\$26.75	\$42.00
2024	\$19.00	\$29.00	\$46.00
2025	\$20.00	\$31.25	\$50.00
2026	\$21.00	\$33.50	\$54.00
2027	\$22.00	\$35.75	\$58.00
2028	\$23.00	\$38.00	\$62.00
2029	\$24.00	\$40.25	\$66.00
2030	\$25.00	\$42.50	\$70.00
2031	\$26.00	\$44.75	\$72.00
2032	\$27.00	\$47.00	\$74.00
2033	\$28.00	\$49.25	\$76.00
2034	\$29.00	\$51.50	\$78.00
2035	\$30.00	\$53.75	\$80.00
2036	\$31.00	\$56.00	\$82.00
2037	\$32.00	\$58.25	\$84.00
2038	\$33.00	\$60.50	\$86.00
2039	\$34.00	\$62.75	\$88.00
2040	\$35.00	\$65.00	\$90.00
Levelized	\$23.24	\$38.54	\$59.38

Figure ES-1: Synapse forecasts compared to a range of utility forecasts



2. Structure of this Paper

This paper presents Synapse's assumptions, data sources, and estimates of reasonable future CO₂ prices for use in resource planning analyses. The report is structured as follows:

- Section 3 discusses the key assumptions behind Synapse's estimates
- Sections 4 through 8 present data from the sources reviewed by Synapse in developing its estimates of the future price of CO₂ emissions
- Section 9 presents Synapse's 2012 Low, Mid, and High CO₂ price forecasts, and compares these projections to a range of utility forecasts
- Appendix A provides a more detailed discussion of state and regional GHG initiatives. Collectively, these initiatives suggest that momentum is building toward federal GHG action

3. Discussion of Key Assumptions

A. Federal GHG legislation is increasingly likely

Congressional action in the form of cap-and-trade or clean energy standards is only one avenue in an increasingly dynamic and complex web of activities that could result in internalizing a portion of the costs associated with emissions of greenhouse gases from the electric sector. The states, the federal courts, and federal agencies are also grappling with the complex issues associated with climate change. Many of these efforts are proceeding simultaneously.

Nonetheless, we believe that a federal cap-and-trade program for GHGs is the most likely policy outcome, as it enables the reduction of significant amounts of GHGs while allowing those reductions to come from sources that can mitigate their emissions at the least cost. Several cap-and-trade proposals have been taken up by Congress in the past few years, though none yet have been passed by both houses. (More discussion of this topic is provided in Section 5 of this report.)

We further believe that federal action will occur in the near-term. This 2012 CO₂ price forecast assumes that cap-and-trade legislation will be passed by Congress in the next five years, and the resultant allowance trading program will take effect in 2020, prompted by one or more of the following factors:

- technological opportunity
- a patchwork of state policies to achieve state emission targets for 2020 spurring industry demands for federal action
- a Supreme Court decision to allow nuisance lawsuits to go ahead, resulting in a financial threat to energy companies
- increasingly compelling evidence of climate change

Given the interest and initiatives on climate change policies in states throughout the nation, a lack of federal action will result in a hodgepodge of state policies. This scenario is a challenge for any company that seeks to make investments in existing, modified, or new power plants. It would also lead to inefficient emissions decisions driven by inconsistent policies rather than economics. Historically, this pattern of states and regions initiating policies that are eventually superseded at a national level has been common for energy and environmental regulation in the U.S. It seems likely that this will be the dynamic that ultimately leads to federal action on greenhouse gases, as well.

B. State and regional initiatives building toward federal action

The states—individually and coordinating within regions—are leading the nation's policies to respond to the threat of climate change. In fact, several states, unwilling to wait for federal action, are already pursuing policies on their own or in regional groups. These policies are described below, and are discussed in more detail in Appendix A of this report.

Cap-and-trade programs

The Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region and the state of California have developed, or are in the last stages of developing, greenhouse gas caps and allowance trading.²

Under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), ten Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states have agreed to a mandatory cap on CO₂ emissions from the power sector with the goal of achieving a ten percent reduction in these emissions from levels at the start of the program by 2018.

Meanwhile, California's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32) has created the world's second largest carbon market, after the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The first compliance period for California's cap-and-trade program will begin on January 1, 2013, and will cover electricity generators, carbon dioxide suppliers, large industrial sources, and petroleum and natural gas facilities emitting at least 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e³ per year. The initial cap is set at 162.8 million metric tons of CO₂e and decreases by 2% annually through 2015.

State GHG reduction laws

Massachusetts: In 2008, the Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act was signed into law. In addition to the commitments to power sector emissions reductions associated with RGGI, this law committed Massachusetts to reduce statewide emissions to 10-25% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Following the development of a comprehensive plan on steps to meet these goals, the 2020 target was set at 25% below 1990 levels.⁴ Rather than put a price on carbon in the years before 2020, this plan will achieve a 25% reduction through a combination of federal, regional, and state-level regulations applying to buildings, energy supply, transportation, and non-energy emissions.

Minnesota: In 2008, the Next Generation Energy Act was signed to reduce Minnesota emissions by 15% by 2015, 30% by 2025, and 80% by 2050.⁵ While the law called for the development of an action plan that would make recommendations on a cap-and-trade system to meet these goals, the near-term goals will be met by a combination of an aggressive renewable portfolio standard and energy efficiency.

Connecticut: Also in 2008, the state of Connecticut passed its own Global Warming Solutions Act, establishing state level targets 10% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2001 levels by 2050. In December 2010, the state released a report on mitigation options focused on regulatory mechanisms in addition to strengthening RGGI and reductions of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases.⁶

² The Midwest Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord was developed in 2007. Though the agreement has not been formally suspended, the participating states are no longer pursuing it.

³ CO₂e refers to carbon dioxide equivalent, a measure that includes both carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases converted to an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide based on their global warming potential.

⁴ Massachusetts Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2020, Available at:

<http://www.mass.gov/green/cleanenergyclimateplan>

⁵ Minnesota Statutes 2008 § 216B.241

⁶ See <http://www.ctclimatechange.com> for further details on CT plans for emissions mitigation.

Renewable portfolio standards and other initiatives

A renewable portfolio standard (RPS) or renewable goal specifies that a minimum proportion of a utility's resource mix must be derived from renewable resources. The standards range from modest to ambitious, and qualifying energy sources vary by state.

Currently, 29 U.S. states have renewable portfolio standards. Eight others have renewable portfolio goals. In addition, many states are pursuing other policy actions relating to reductions of GHGs. These policies include, but are not limited to: greenhouse gas inventories, greenhouse gas registries, climate action plans, greenhouse gas emissions targets, and emissions performance standards.

In the absence of a clear and comprehensive federal policy, many states have developed a broad array of emissions and energy related policies. For example, Massachusetts has a RPS of 15% in 2020 (rising to 25% in 2030), belongs to RGGI (requiring specific emissions reductions from power plants in the state), and has set in place aggressive energy efficiency targets through the 2008 Green Communities Act.

4. Marginal Abatement Costs and Technologies

This chapter presents key data related to marginal abatement costs for CO₂, which were reviewed by Synapse in developing its estimates of the future price of CO₂ emissions.

The long-run marginal abatement cost for CO₂ represents the cost of the control technologies necessary for the last (or most expensive) unit of emissions reduction required to comply with regulations. This cost depends on emission reduction goals: lower emissions reduction targets can be met by lower-cost technologies, while more stringent targets will require additional reduction technologies that are implemented at higher costs. The Copenhagen Agreement, drafted at the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2009, recognizes the scientific view that in order to prevent the more drastic effects of climate change, the increase in global temperature should be limited to no more than 2° Celsius. Atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ would need to be stabilized at 450 ppm in order to limit the global temperature increase to no more than 2°C.⁷

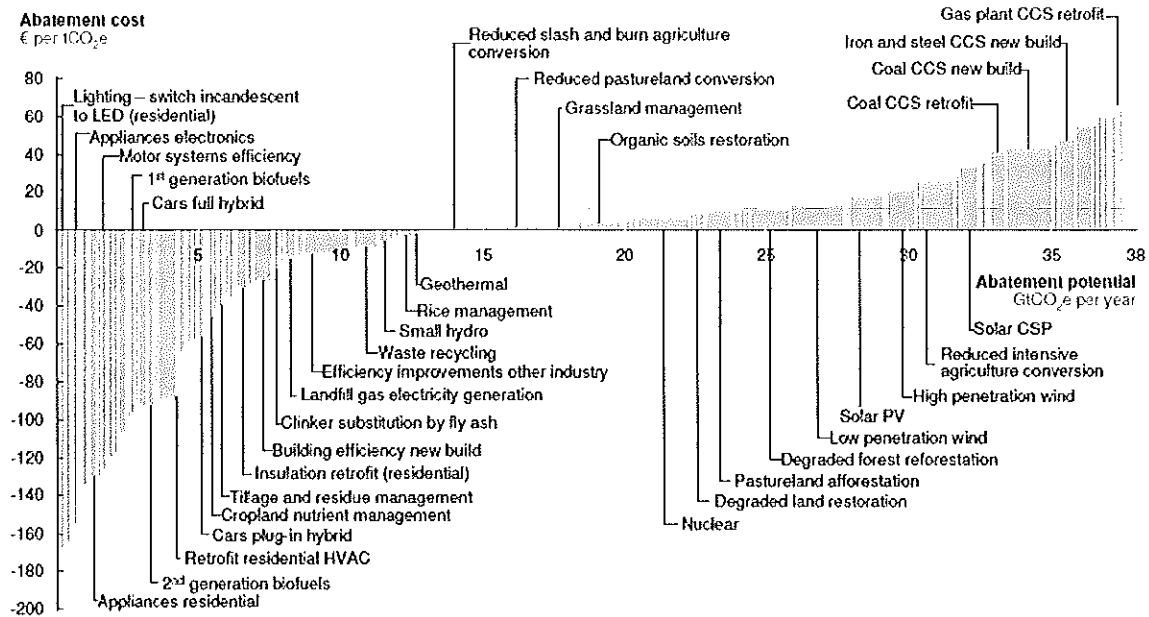
In recent years, there have been several analyses of technologies that would contribute to emission reductions consistent with an increase in temperature of no more than 2°C. McKinsey & Company examined these technologies in a 2010 report entitled *Impact of the Financial Crisis on Carbon Economics: Version 2.1 of the Global Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Curve*. The CO₂ mitigation options identified by McKinsey and the costs of those options are shown in Figure 1. Global mitigation options are ordered from least expensive to most expensive, and the width of each bar represents the amount of mitigation likely at these costs. The chart represents a marginal abatement cost price curve, where cost of abatement is shown on the y-axis and cumulative metric tonnes of GHG reductions are shown on the x-axis. It is likely that the lowest cost reductions will be implemented first, but as reduction targets become more stringent and low-cost options are saturated, the cost of the marginal abatement technology is likely to increase.

The chart below, from the McKinsey report, provides a useful reference to the types of options and technologies that might be employed at specific CO₂ prices.

⁷ IPCC, 2007: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [B. Metz, O.R. Davidson, P.R. Bosch, R. Dave, L.A. Meyer (eds)], Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

Figure 1: McKinsey & Company marginal abatement technologies and associated costs for the year 2030⁸

V2.1 Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond BAU – 2030



Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below €80 per tCO₂e if each lever was pursued aggressively. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play.
 Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.1

As shown in Figure 1, technologies for carbon mitigation that are available to the electric sector include those related to energy efficiency, nuclear power, renewable energy, and carbon capture and storage (CCS) for fossil-fired generating resources. McKinsey estimates CCS technologies to cost 50-60 €/metric tonne (2005€). Converted into current dollars, this is equivalent to \$65 to \$85/ton (\$71.5 to \$93.5/metric tonne, 2012\$). According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), “in order to reach the goal of stabilizing global emissions at 450 ppm by 2050, CCS will be necessary.”⁹ If this is true, it is reasonable to expect that a CO₂ allowance price will rise to \$65/ton or higher under a GHG policy designed to limit the global temperature increase to no more than 2°C. However, if significant reductions could be accomplished with CCS at the high \$65 to \$85/ton CO₂ range, we would not expect CO₂ mitigation prices to significantly exceed the top of that range.

⁸ McKinsey & Company. *Impact of the Financial Crisis on Carbon Economics: Version 2.1 of the Global Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Curve*. 2010. Page 8.

⁹ International Energy Agency. *Technology Roadmap: Carbon Capture and Storage*. 2009. Page 4.

5. Analyses of Major Climate Change Bills

This chapter presents key data related to analyses of major climate change bills proposed in Congress over the past few years, which were reviewed by Synapse in developing its estimates of the future price of CO₂ emissions. Because we expect that a federal cap and allowance trading program will ultimately be adopted, analyses of these proposals offer some of the most relevant estimates of costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions under a variety of regulatory scenarios. It is not possible to compare the results of all of these analyses directly, however, because the specific models and the key assumptions vary.

A. Cap-and-trade proposals

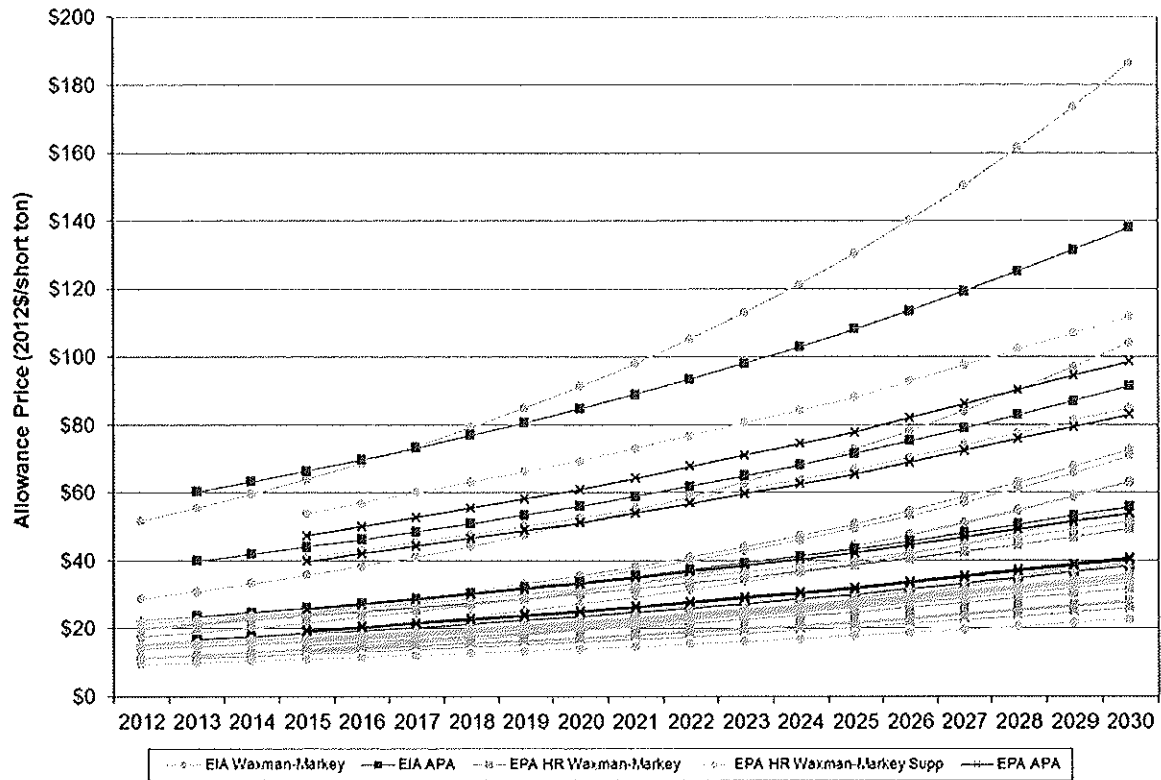
In the past decade, the expectation has been that action on climate change policy will occur at the Congressional level. Legislative proposals have largely taken the form of cap-and-trade programs, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a federal cap, and would allow trading of allowances to promote reductions in GHG emissions where they are most economic. Legislative proposals and President Obama's stated target aim to reduce emissions by up to 80% from current levels by 2050.

Comprehensive climate legislation was passed in the House in the 111th Congress in the form of the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES, also known as Waxman-Markey and HR 2454); however, the Senate ultimately did not take up climate legislation in that session. HR 2454 was a cap-and-trade program that would have required a 17% reduction in emissions from 2005 levels by 2020, and an 83% reduction by 2050. It was approved by the House of Representatives in June, 2009, but the Senate bill, known as the American Power Act of 2010 (APA, also known as Kerry-Lieberman), never came to a vote.

Figure 2 shows the results of EIA and EPA analyses of HR 2454 and APA. The chart shows the forecasted allowance prices in the central scenarios, as well as a range of sensitivities. Figure 3 shows these values as levelized prices for the time period 2015 to 2030.¹⁰

¹⁰ Consistent with EIA and EPA modeling analyses, a 5% real discount rate was used in all levelization calculations.

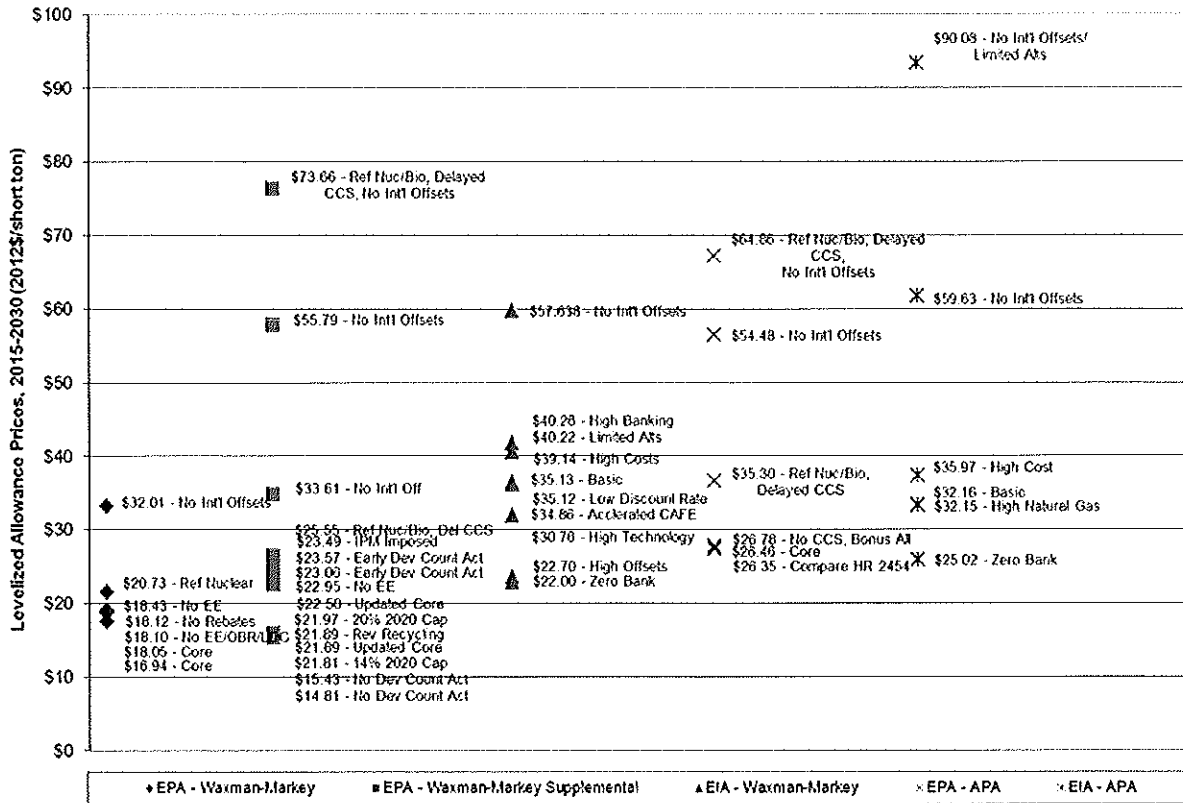
Figure 2: Greenhouse gas allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010¹¹



¹¹ Sources for Figure 2 include the following:

U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA); *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of the American Power Act of 2010* (July 2010). Available at <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/servicept/kqgl/index.html>
 EIA; *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009* (August 2009). Available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/servicept/hr2454/index.html>
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"); *Analysis of the American Power Act of 2010 in the 111th Congress* (June 2010). Available at http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/EPAactivities/EPA_APA_Analysis_6-14-10.pdf
 EPA; *Supplemental EPA Analysis of the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (H.R. 2454)* (January 2010). Available at http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/pdfs/HR2454_SupplementalAnalysis.pdf
 EPA; *Analysis of the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (H.R. 2454)* (June 2009). Available at: http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/EPAactivities/HR2454_Analysis.pdf

Figure 3: GHG allowance price projections for HR 2454 and APA 2010 - leveled 2015-2030



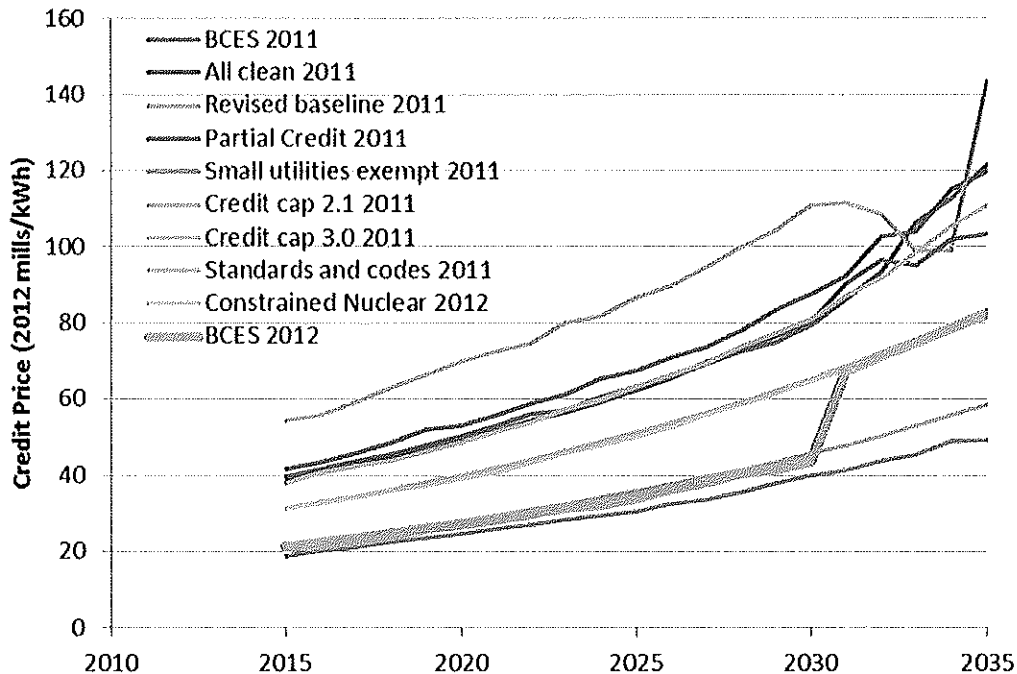
B. Clean Energy Standard

The 112th Congress chose not to revisit legislation establishing an economy-wide emissions cap, and instead focused on policies aimed at fostering technology innovation and developing renewable energy or clean energy standards. In March 2012, Senator Bingaman introduced the Clean Energy Standard Act of 2012 (S.2146), under which larger utilities would be required to meet a percentage of their sales with electric generation from sources that produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions than a conventional coal-fired power plant. All generation from wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, municipal solid waste, and landfill gas would earn a full CES credit, as would hydroelectric and nuclear facilities. Lower-carbon fossil facilities, such as natural gas and coal with carbon capture, would earn partial credits based on their CO₂ emissions. Generation owners would be required to hold credits equivalent to 24% of their sales beginning in 2015, and the CES requirement rises over time to 84% by 2035, creating demand for renewable energy and low-emissions technologies. The credits generated by these clean technologies would be tradable and have a value that would change depending on how costly the policy is to achieve. The Clean Energy Standard would apply to utilities with sales greater than 2 million MWh, and expand to include those with sales greater than 1 million MWh by 2025.

The EIA conducted analyses of a potential Clean Energy Standard in both 2011 and 2012.^{12,13} All of these cases result in some level of increase in nuclear, gas, and renewable generation, typically at the expense of coal. The exact generation mix, as well as the resulting reduction in emissions, is highly dependent on both the technology costs and policy design. The resulting CES credit prices (Figure 4) vary widely, from 25 to 70 mills/kWh in 2020,¹⁴ rising to 47 to 138 mills/kWh in 2035. The credit cap cases show a smaller rise in credit prices. When credit prices are capped at a specific value, clean energy deployment and emissions abatement is reduced.

An effective CO₂ allowance price can be calculated based on the fact that this policy gives existing gas combined cycle units 0.48 credits and existing coal units zero credits, and the emissions from an average gas unit are about 0.57 tCO₂/MWh and from an average coal unit 1.125 tCO₂/MWh.¹⁵ For the BCES 2012 case, for example, this conversion would result in effective allowance prices of \$18.4/tCO₂ in 2015 and \$71.4/tCO₂ in 2035.

Figure 4: CES credit prices in EIA analyses of a U.S. Clean Energy Standard



¹² US EIA. 2011. Analysis of Impacts of a Clean Energy Standard as requested by Chairman Bingaman. http://www.eia.gov/analysis/requests/ces_bingaman/.

¹³ US EIA. 2012. Analysis of the Clean Energy Standard Act of 2012. <http://www.eia.gov/analysis/requests/bces12/>.

¹⁴ A mill is one one-hundredth of a cent. Therefore, these CES prices in 2020 represent costs of 0.25 to 0.70 c/kWh, or \$2.5 to \$7/MWh.

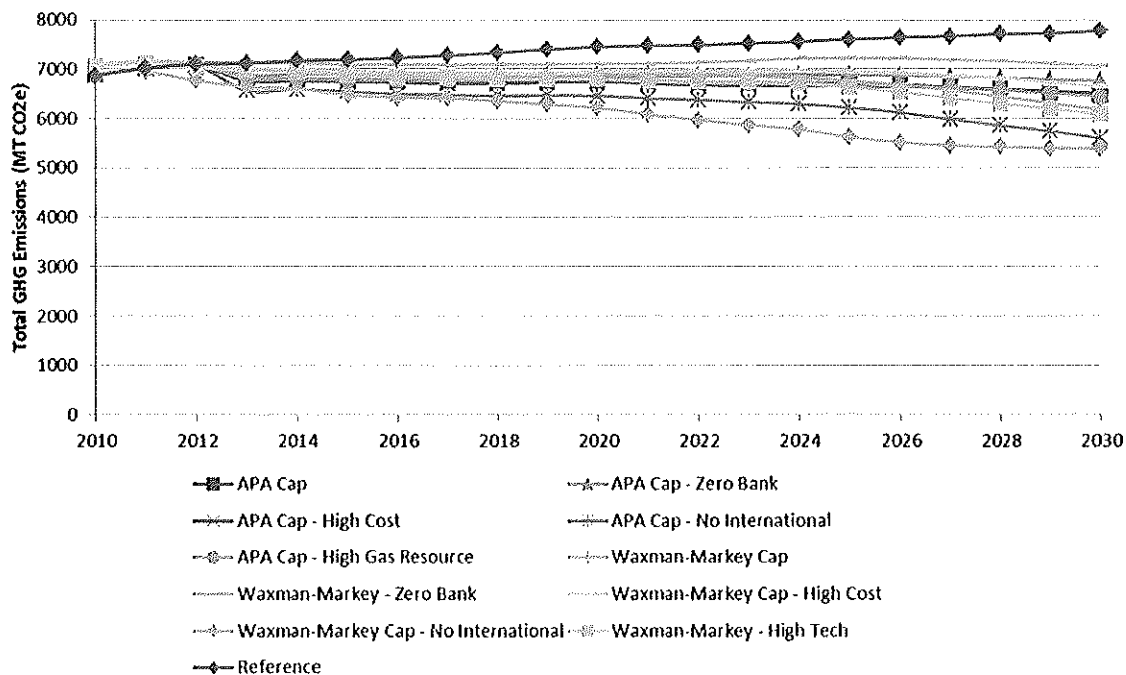
¹⁵ EPA Air Emissions Overview, Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-and-you/affect/air-emissions.htm>

6. Key Factors Affecting Allowance Price Projections

Dozens of analyses over the past several years have shown that there are a number of factors that affect projections of allowance prices under federal greenhouse gas regulation. Some of these factors derive from the details of policy design, while others pertain to the context in which a policy would be implemented.

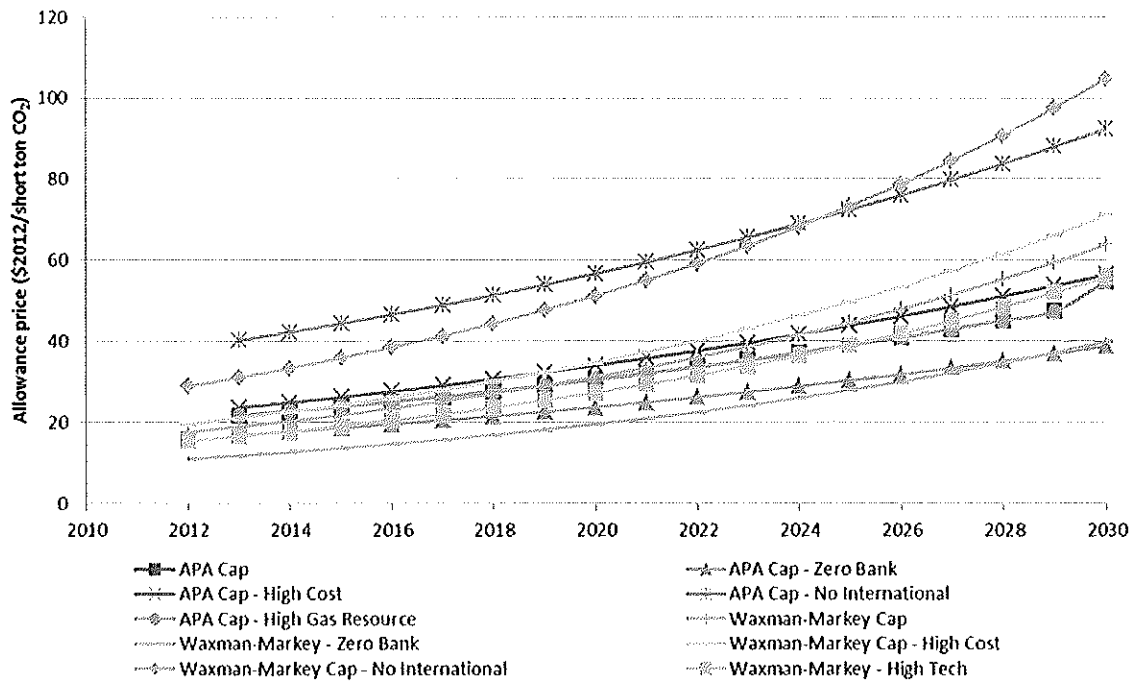
Factors in a forecast include: the base case emissions forecast; the reduction targets in each proposal; whether complementary policies such as aggressive investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy are implemented independent of the emissions allowance market; the policy implementation timeline; program flexibility regarding emissions offsets (perhaps including international offsets) and allowance banking; assumptions about technological progress; the presence or absence of a “safety valve” price; and treatment of emissions co-benefits. Figures 5 and 6 show the very significant ranges in emissions and allowance prices for the Waxman-Markey and APA federal cap-and-trade policies, as well as several associated sensitivities, including assumptions on banking, international offsets, technology cost and progress, and gas supply.

Figure 5: GHG Emissions in Waxman-Markey and APA policies and sensitivities¹⁶



¹⁶ Sources for Figure 5 include the following:
 U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA); *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of the American Power Act of 2010* (July 2010). Available at <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/servicert/kgl/index.html>
 EIA; *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009* (August 2009). Available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/servicert/hr2454/index.html>

Figure 6: Allowance prices in ACES and APA policies and sensitivities¹⁷



A. Assessing the potential impact of a natural gas supply increase

The recent shale gas boom has put substantial downward pressure on natural gas prices. Several factors could influence future gas prices, including the estimated ultimate recovery per well and regulations addressing the environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing.¹⁸ The impact of higher or lower gas prices on carbon prices is uncertain. In the near term, lower natural gas prices are likely to make emissions mitigation in the electric sector less expensive, as gas power plants can displace coal plants at lower cost. Conversely, as marginal electricity prices are frequently set by natural gas plants, lower gas prices will contribute to lower electricity prices, potentially increasing electricity consumption and associated emissions. Lower electricity prices also make it more difficult for renewable technologies with even lower emissions than gas to compete in electricity markets.

In 2010, Resources for the Future (RFF) used a version of the EIA's National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) energy model to test effects of increased gas supply from shale gas on the economics of energy policy. Under a moderate climate policy, the high gas scenario decreased the 2030 allowance price by less than 1%, from \$61.1 to \$60.8 per ton of CO₂.¹⁹ The EIA showed

¹⁷ Sources for Figure 6 include the following:

U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA); *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of the American Power Act of 2010* (July 2010). Available at <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/servicert/kgf/index.html>
EIA; *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009* (August 2009). Available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/servicert/hr2454/index.html>

¹⁸ EIA (2012) "Projected natural gas prices depend on shale gas resource economics"
<http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.cfm?id=7710>

¹⁹ Brown et al (2010). "Abundant Shale Gas Resources: Some Implications for Energy Policy". Available at: <http://www.rff.org/RFF/Documents/RFF-BCK-Brownetal-ShaleGas.pdf>

similar results in its analysis of the American Power Act: increased gas supply decreased the 2030 allowance price by less than 0.1%, from \$49.80 to \$49.78 per ton of CO₂.²⁰ In the policies studied by EIA and RFF, the result of an increased gas supply amounted to an inconsequential reduction in CO₂ prices. At this point it appears that, while a large shale gas resource may change how each policy is met, it is not a significant factor in the CO₂ cost that utilities should use for planning. Ongoing studies are expected to provide further insight into this issue.²¹

²⁰ EIA (2010) "Energy Market and Economic Impacts of the American Power Act of 2010". Available at: <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/servicert/kgl/index.html>

²¹ The Energy Modeling Forum will evaluate carbon constraints under cases of reference and high case supply levels in the EMF 26 study, which began in late 2011 and is ongoing (see http://emf.stanford.edu/research/emf_26/)

7. The U.S. Interagency Social Cost of Carbon

In 2010, the U.S. government began to use “social cost of carbon” values in an attempt to account for the damages resulting from climate change.²² Four values for the social cost of carbon were initially provided by the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon, a group composed of members of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Transportation, among others. This group was tasked with the development of a consistent value for the global societal benefits of climate change abatement. These values, \$5, \$21, \$35, and \$65 per metric tonne of CO₂ in 2007 dollars (\$4.9, \$20.7, \$34.5, and \$64.0 per ton in 2012 dollars), reflected three discount rates and one estimate of the high cost tail-end of the distribution of impacts. As of May 2012, these estimates have been used in at least 20 federal government rulemakings, for policies including fuel economy standards, industrial equipment efficiency, lighting standards, and air quality rules.²³

The U.S. “social cost” values are the result of analysis using the DICE, PAGE, and FUND integrated assessment models. The combination of complex climate and economic systems with these reduced-form integrated assessment models leads to substantial uncertainties. In a 2012 paper, Ackerman and Stanton²⁴ explored the impact of specific assumptions used by the Interagency Working Group, and found values for the social cost of carbon ranging from the Working Group’s level up to more than an order of magnitude greater. Despite limitations in the calculations for the social cost of carbon stemming from the choice of socio-economic scenarios, modeling of the physical climate system, and quantifying damages around the globe for hundreds of years into the future, this multi-agency effort represents an important initial attempt at incorporating consistent values for the benefits associated with CO₂ abatement in federal policy.

²² Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon, U. S. G. (2010). Appendix 15a. Social cost of carbon for regulatory impact analysis under Executive Order 12866. In Final Rule Technical Support Document (TSD): Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Small Electric Motors. U.S. Department of Energy. URL <http://go.usa.gov/3fh>.

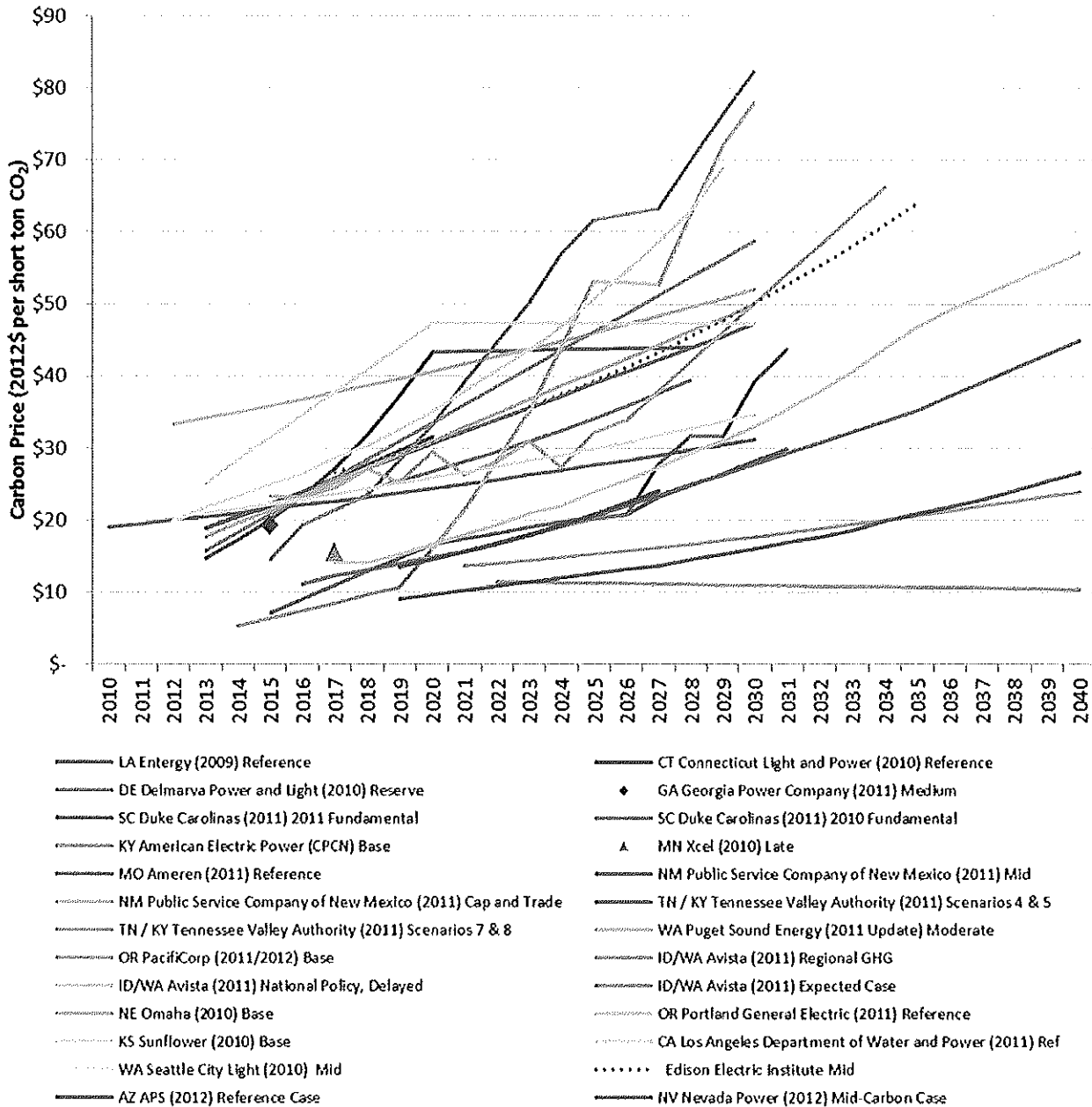
²³ Robert E. Kopp and Bryan K. Mignone (2012). The U.S. Government’s Social Cost of Carbon Estimates after Their First Two Years: Pathways for Improvement. *Economics: The Open-Access, Open-Assessment E-Journal*, Vol. 6, 2012-15. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5018/economics-ejournal.ja.2012-15>

²⁴ Frank Ackerman and Elizabeth A. Stanton (2012). Climate Risks and Carbon Prices: Revising the Social Cost of Carbon. *Economics: The Open-Access, Open-Assessment E-Journal*, Vol. 6, 2012-10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5018/economics-ejournal.ja.2012-10>

8. CO₂ Price Forecasts in Utility IRPs

A number of electric companies have included projections of costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions in their resource planning procedures. Figure 7 presents the mid-case values of publicly available forecasts used by utilities in resource planning over the past three years.

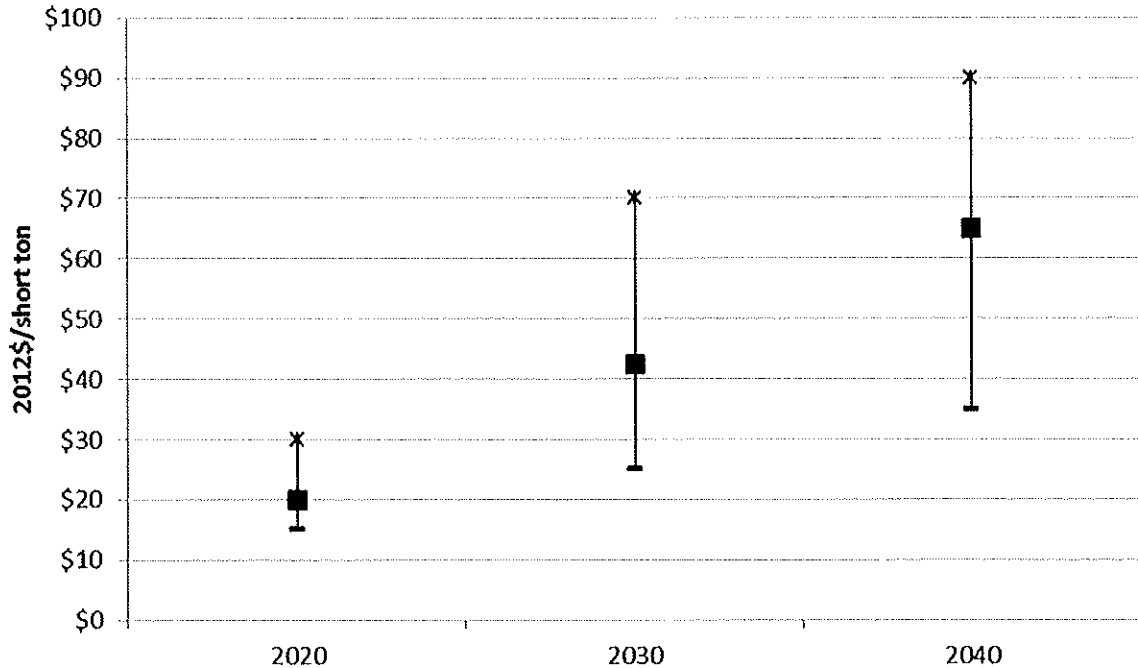
Figure 7: Utility Mid Case CO₂ Price Forecasts



9. Recommended 2012 CO₂ Price Forecast

Based on analyses of the sources described in Sections 4 through 8, and relying on our own expert judgment, Synapse developed Low, Mid, and High case forecasts for CO₂ prices from 2020 to 2040. Figure 8 shows the range covered by the Synapse forecasts in three years: 2020, 2030, and 2040. These forecasts share the common assumption that a federal cap-and-trade policy will be passed sometime within the next five years, and will go into effect in 2020. All annual allowance prices and levelized values are reported in 2012 dollars per ton of carbon dioxide.²⁵

Figure 8: Synapse 2012 Forecast Values



Each of the forecasts shown in Figure 8 represents a different appetite for reducing carbon, as described below.

- The Low case forecast starts at \$15/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$35/ton in 2040, representing a \$23/ton levelized price over the period 2020-2040. This forecast represents a scenario in which Congress begins regulation of greenhouse gas emissions slowly—for example, by including a modest emissions cap, a safety valve price, or significant offset flexibility. This price forecast could also be realized through a series of complementary policies, such as an aggressive federal Renewable Portfolio Standard, substantial energy efficiency investment, and/or more stringent automobile CAFE mileage standards (in an economy-wide regulation scenario). Such complementary policies would

²⁵ All values in the Synapse Forecast are presented in 2012 dollars. Results from EIA and EPA modeling analyses were converted to 2012 dollars using price deflators taken from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and available at: <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp> Because data were not available for 2012 in its entirety, values used for conversion were taken from Q2 of each year. Consistent with EIA and EPA modeling analyses, a 5% real discount rate was used in all levelization calculations.

lead directly to a reduction in CO₂ emissions independent of federal cap-and-trade, and would thus lower the expected allowance prices associated with the achievement of any particular federally mandated goal.

- The Mid case forecast starts at \$20/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$65/ton in 2040, representing a \$39/ton levelized price over the period 2020-2040. This forecast represents a scenario in which a federal cap-and-trade program is implemented with significant but reasonably achievable goals, likely in combination with some level of complementary policies to give some flexibility in meeting the reduction goals. These complementary policies would include renewables, energy efficiency, and transportation standards, as well as some level of allowance banking and offsets. Also assumed in the Mid case is some degree of technological learning, i.e. assuming that prices for emissions reductions technologies will decline as greater efficiencies are realized in their design and manufacture and as new technologies become available.
- The High case forecast starts at \$30/ton in 2020, and increases to approximately \$90/ton in 2040, representing a \$59/ton levelized price over the period 2020-2040. This forecast is consistent with the occurrence of one or more factors that have the effect of raising prices. These factors include somewhat more aggressive emissions reduction targets; greater restrictions on the use of offsets; restricted availability or high cost of technology alternatives such as nuclear, biomass, and carbon capture and sequestration; more aggressive international actions (thereby resulting in fewer inexpensive international offsets available for purchase by U.S. emitters); or higher baseline emissions.

Synapse's Low, Mid, and High case price projections for each year of the study period are presented in graphic and tabular form, below.

Figure 9: Synapse 2012 CO₂ Price Trajectories

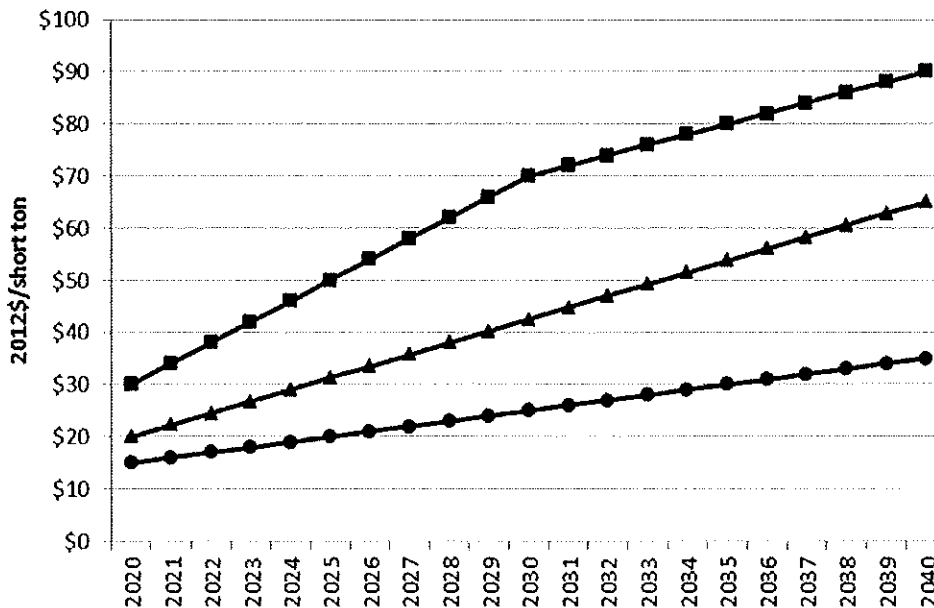


Table 1: Synapse 2012 CO₂ Allowance Price Projections (2012 dollars per ton CO₂)

Year	Low Case	Mid Case	High Case
2020	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$30.00
2021	\$16.00	\$22.25	\$34.00
2022	\$17.00	\$24.50	\$38.00
2023	\$18.00	\$26.75	\$42.00
2024	\$19.00	\$29.00	\$46.00
2025	\$20.00	\$31.25	\$50.00
2026	\$21.00	\$33.50	\$54.00
2027	\$22.00	\$35.75	\$58.00
2028	\$23.00	\$38.00	\$62.00
2029	\$24.00	\$40.25	\$66.00
2030	\$25.00	\$42.50	\$70.00
2031	\$26.00	\$44.75	\$72.00
2032	\$27.00	\$47.00	\$74.00
2033	\$28.00	\$49.25	\$76.00
2034	\$29.00	\$51.50	\$78.00
2035	\$30.00	\$53.75	\$80.00
2036	\$31.00	\$56.00	\$82.00
2037	\$32.00	\$58.25	\$84.00
2038	\$33.00	\$60.50	\$86.00
2039	\$34.00	\$62.75	\$88.00
2040	\$35.00	\$65.00	\$90.00
Levelized	\$23.24	\$38.54	\$59.38

The following charts compare the Synapse Mid, High, and Low case forecasts against various utility estimates. Data on utility estimates was collected from a wide range of available public Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs). We have excluded several IRPs with zero carbon prices or IRPs with no carbon price given, accounting for 9 of 65 collected.

Figure 10 shows 26 utility CO₂ price forecasts, with 2030 prices ranging from \$10/tCO₂ to above \$80/tCO₂. Due to the extended development period of many IRPs, some of these forecasts may not accurately reflect very recent years; a NM Public Service forecast, for example, begins in 2010, when there was no economy-wide CO₂ price. Nevertheless, IRPs do their best to represent accurate views of the future, in order to develop least-cost plans. The Synapse Mid forecast, beginning at \$20/tCO₂ and rising to \$65/tCO₂, lies well within the range of the mid-case forecasts shown here.

Figure 10: Synapse 2012 Mid forecast as compared to the Mid forecasts of various U.S. utilities (2010-2012)²⁶

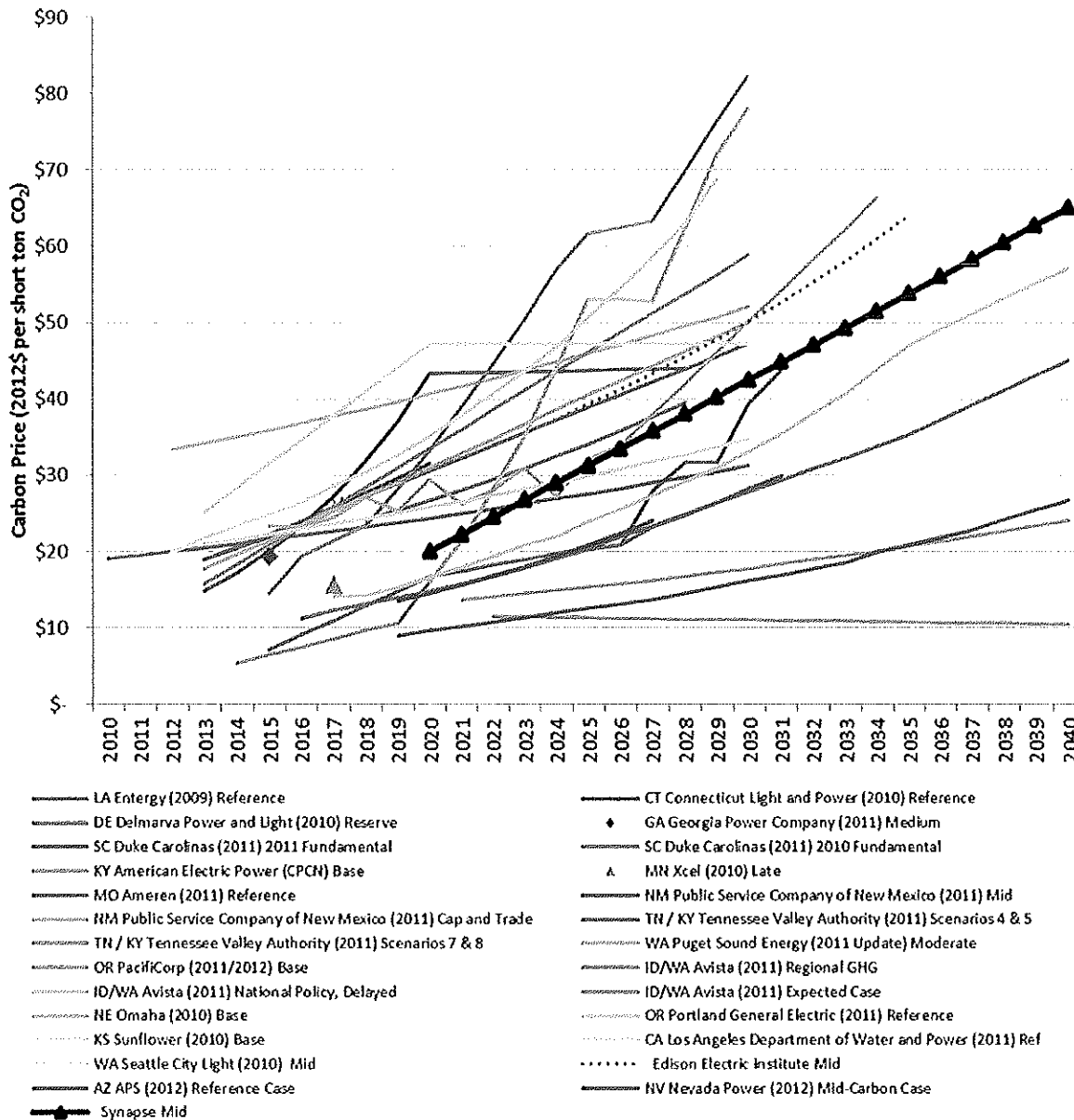


Figure 11 overlays the Synapse High case and the high case forecasts of many IRPs on top of the utility mid case forecasts shown in Figure 10 (now shaded in grey). Not all IRPs that provide mid-level forecasts also provide high forecasts. The high cases generally reflect a nearer-term policy start date, as well as a more rapid rate of increase in prices with time. The Synapse forecast starts later than most, and rises from \$30/tCO₂ in 2020 to \$90/tCO₂ in 2040.

²⁶ Legend given here is common to all subsequent utility price forecast charts. While scenario names may change, colors are constant for a given utility.

Figure 11: Synapse High forecast as compared to the High and Mid forecasts of various utilities (see legend in Figure 10)

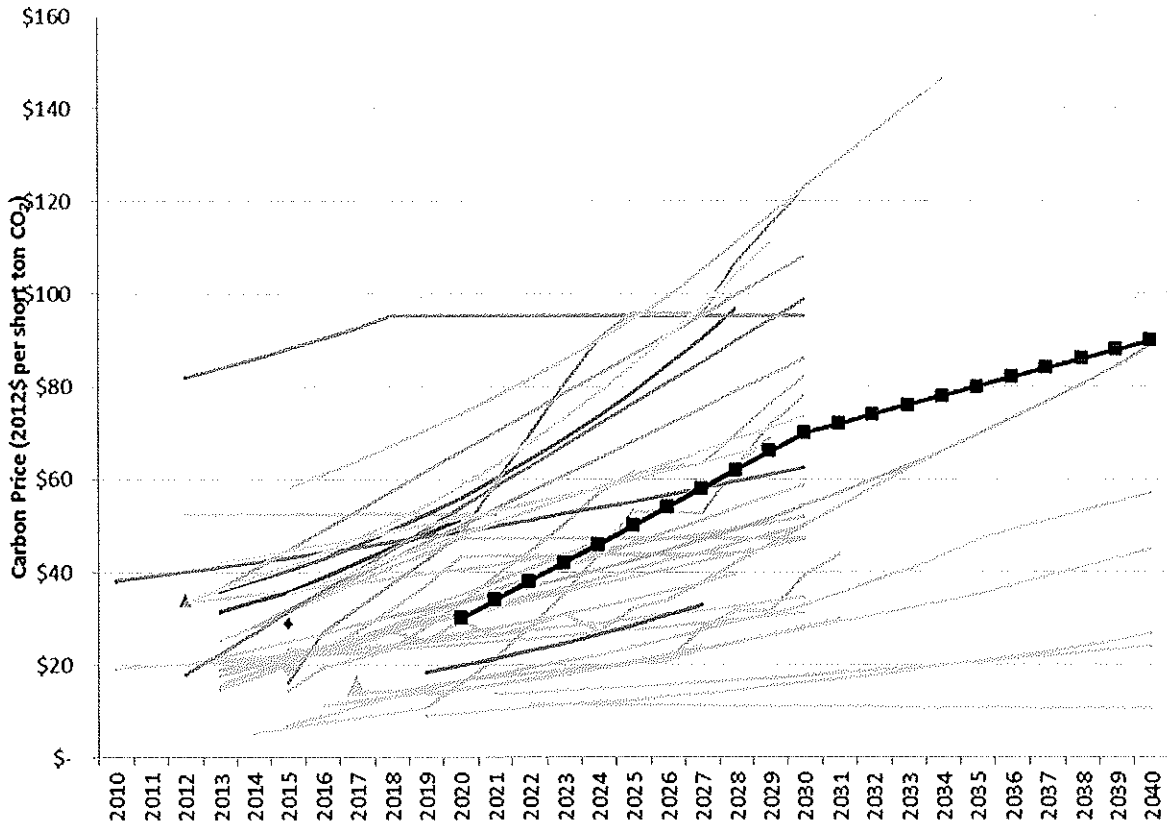


Figure 12 overlays the Synapse Low case and the low case forecasts of many IRPs on top of the utility mid case forecasts shown in Figure 10 (shaded in grey). The low case forecasts both start at substantially lower values (occasionally at zero values), and rise at slower rates. The Synapse forecast starts later than most and rises from \$15/tCO₂ in 2020 to \$35/tCO₂ in 2040.

Figure 12: Synapse Low forecast as compared to the Low and Mid forecasts of various utilities (see legend in Figure 10)

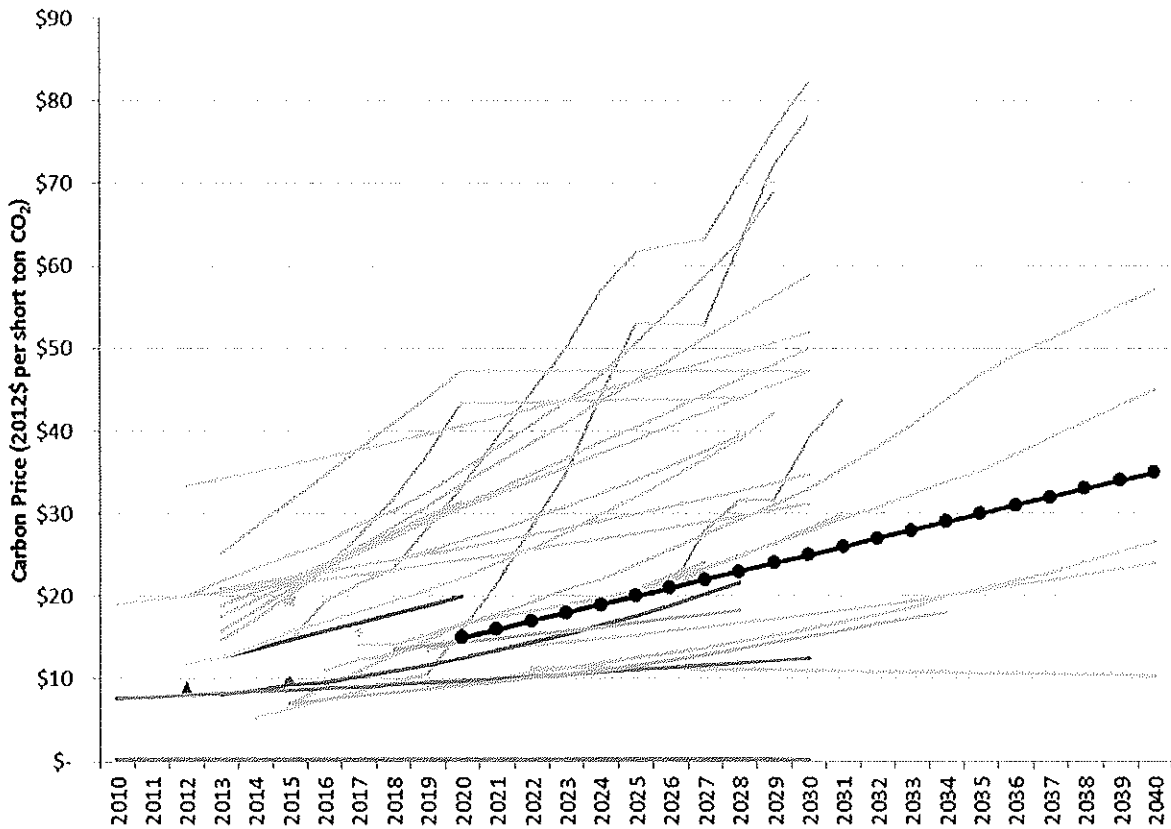


Figure 13 shows Synapse's Low, Mid, and High forecasts compared to the full range of utility forecasts shown above. The Synapse projections represent a plausible range of possible future costs. Using all three recommended price trajectories will facilitate sensitivity testing of long-term investment decisions in electric sector resource planning against likely federal climate policy scenarios.

Figure 13: Synapse forecasts compared to the range of utility forecasts

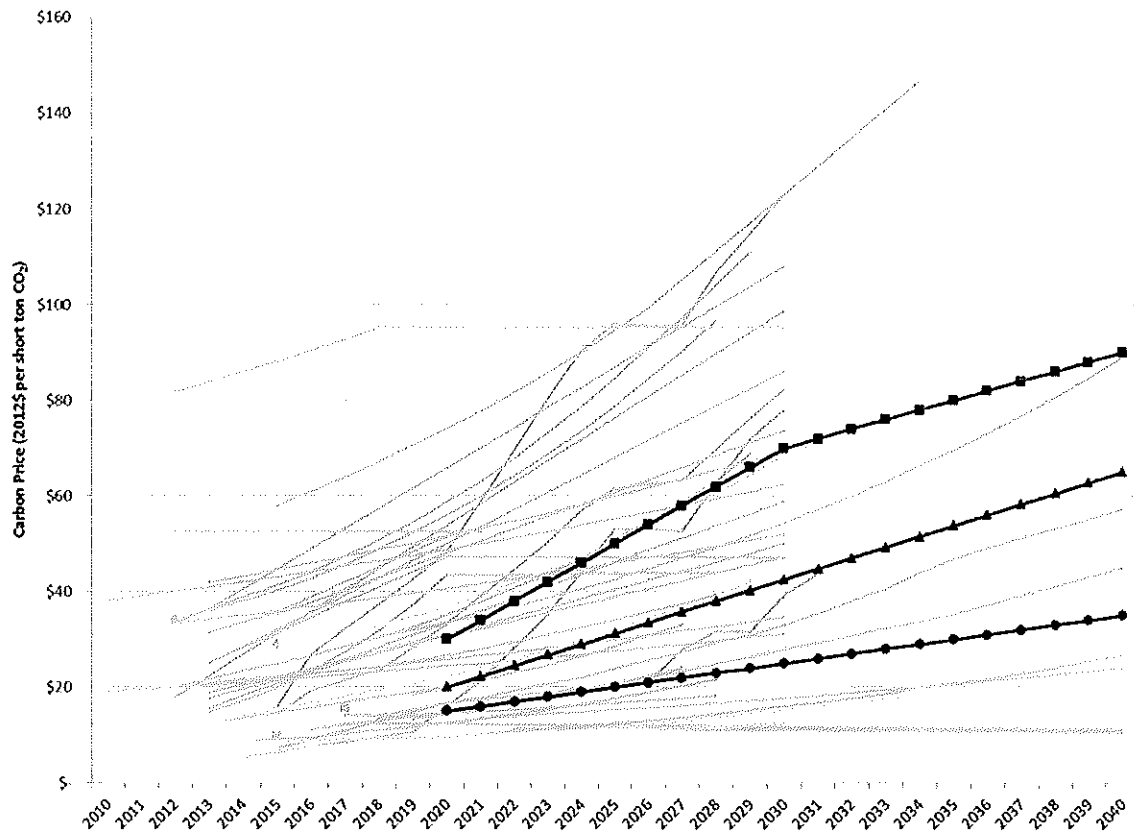
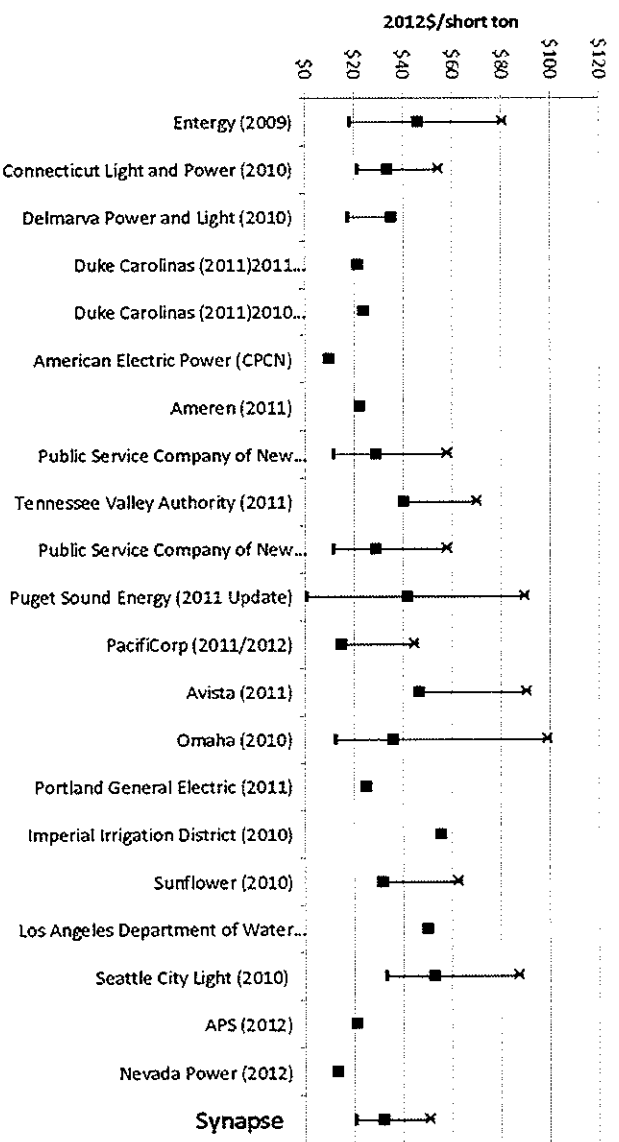


Figure 14 compares the levelized costs of Synapse's Low, Mid, and High cases to the levelized costs of utility estimates for 2020 through 2030, a period after the start and before the end of most forecasts. While levelizing between 2020 and 2030 results in different Synapse values than presented in Table 1 (where forecasts were levelized between 2020 and 2040), this approach allows for overlap and comparison with a broader range of utility estimates.

Figure 14: Levelized price of CO₂, 2020-2030, utilities and Synapse²⁷



²⁷ All forecasts are levelized with a 5% discount rate based on CO₂ prices between 2020 and 2030. Forecasts with a price for only a single year excluded.

Appendix A: State and Regional GHG Initiatives

The states—individually and coordinating within regions—are leading the nation's policies to respond to the threat of climate change. In fact, several states, unwilling to postpone and wait for federal action, are pursuing policies specifically because of the lack of federal legislation.

This appendix provides a more thorough discussion of state and regional greenhouse gas (GHG) initiatives. Collectively, these initiatives suggest that momentum is building toward more comprehensive federal GHG action.

Cap-and-trade programs

The Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region and the state of California have developed, or are in the last stages of developing, greenhouse gas caps and allowance trading.²⁸

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is an effort of ten Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states to limit greenhouse gas emissions, and is the first market-based CO₂ emissions reduction program in the United States. Participating states have agreed to a mandatory cap on CO₂ emissions from the power sector with the goal of achieving a ten percent reduction in these emissions from levels at the start of the program by 2018.²⁹ This is the first mandatory carbon trading program in the nation. Recently, allowance prices have been hitting the CO₂ price floor, as actual emissions are far below the budget of 188 mtons/year.

California: In 2006, the California Legislature passed the Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32), which requires the state to reduce emissions of GHGs to 1990 levels by 2020. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) outlined more than a dozen measures to reduce carbon emissions to target levels in its 2008 *Scoping Plan*. Those measures include a renewable portfolio standard, a low carbon fuel standard, and a cap-and-trade program. Approximately 22.5% of the emissions reductions called for by AB 32 are estimated to occur under the cap-and-trade program. California will have the world's second largest carbon market, after the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).

The first compliance period for the program will begin on January 1, 2013, and will cover electricity generators, carbon dioxide suppliers, large industrial sources, and petroleum and natural gas facilities emitting at least 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year. The second compliance period will run from 2015-2017, and the third compliance period will cover 2018-2020. During these periods, the cap-and-trade program will expand to cover suppliers of natural gas, distillate fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas if the combustion of their products would result in 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more.³⁰ The initial cap is set at 162.8 million metric tons of CO₂e and decreases by 2% annually through 2015. When additional sources are added, the cap increases to accommodate them, but then increases the percentage reductions in emissions to 3% in 2016, rising to 2.5% in 2020. The state plans to allocate the bulk of allowances for free in 2013, but will gradually auction

²⁸ The Midwest Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord was developed in 2007. Though the agreement has not been formally suspended, the participating states are no longer pursuing it.

²⁹ The ten states are: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Information on the RGGI program, including history, important documents, and auction results is available on the RGGI Inc website at www.rggi.org

³⁰ §95812 (d)(1), page 48

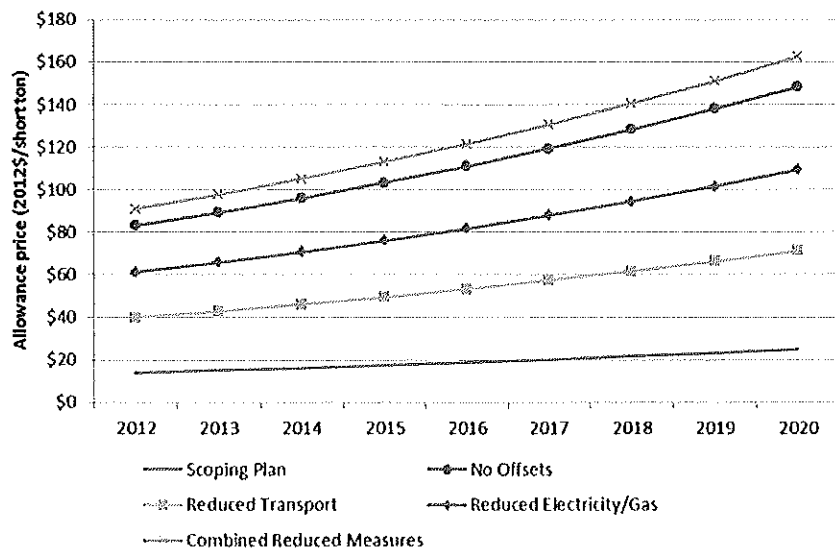
an increasing number of allowances between 2013 and 2020. Banking³¹ and offsets³² are both allowed under the California program.

The state of California has set a floor price for allowances beginning at \$9.1/ton in 2013 (\$10/metric tonne), and rising annually by 5% plus the rate of inflation.³³ In 2010 the Air Resources Board modeled the CO₂ allowance price trajectory that would enable reduction targets to be met under the following five cases:

1. Scoping Plan: Implements all of the measures contained in CARB's *Scoping Plan*
2. No Offsets: Does not allow offsets in the cap-and-trade program
3. Reduced Transport: Examines less effective implementation of the transportation-sector measures
4. Reduced Electricity/Gas: Examines less successful implementation of the electricity and natural gas measures
5. Combined Measures Reduced: Examines less successful implementation of transportation, electricity, and natural gas measures³⁴

These five cases represent different scenarios of regulatory programs which, although different from the cap-and-trade program, can simultaneously help to achieve the goals of cap-and-trade. These regulatory measures are known as complementary policies. Figure A-1 shows the allowance price trajectories associated with those five cases.

Figure A-1: AB 32 Modeled Allowance Price Trajectories³⁵



³¹ §95922 (a), page 151

³² §95973 (a)(2)(C), page 156

³³ §95911 (b)(6), page 129

³⁴ California Air Resources Board. *Updated Economic Analysis of California's Climate Change Scoping Plan: Staff Report to the Air Resources Board*. March 24, 2010. Page ES-6.

³⁵ *Id.* Page 40.

As shown in Figure A-1, when the policies that are complementary to the cap-and-trade program are less effective, greater CO₂ reductions need to occur under the cap-and-trade program, and the allowance price is much higher. Similarly, the availability of offsets lowers the allowance price in the cap-and-trade program, as compliance with reduction targets can be met with offsets. This allows banking of allowances in the beginning of the program, which can keep allowance prices lower in later years.

California's first allowance auction is scheduled for November 14. A trial auction was completed on August 30, and more than 430 entities that will be regulated under the cap-and-trade program were invited to participate. CARB does not plan to release a settlement price, but on the date of the test auction, futures for December 2013 were trading at \$14.77/ton, and forward contracts had sold for \$14.77 and \$14.82/ton.

State GHG reduction laws

Massachusetts: In 2008, the Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act was signed into law. In addition to the commitments to power sector emissions reductions associated with RGGI, this law committed Massachusetts to reduce statewide emissions to 10-25% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Following the development of a comprehensive plan on steps to meet these goals, the 2020 target was set at 25% below 1990 levels.³⁶ Rather than put a price on carbon in the years before 2020, this plan will achieve a 25% reduction through a combination of federal, regional, and state level regulations applying to buildings, energy supply, transportation, and non-energy emissions.

Minnesota: In 2008, the Next Generation Energy Act was signed to reduce Minnesota emissions by 15% by 2015, 30% by 2025, and 80% by 2050.³⁷ While the law called for the development of an action plan that would make recommendations on a cap-and-trade system to meet these goals, the near-term goals will be met by a combination of an aggressive renewable portfolio standard and energy efficiency.

Connecticut: Also in 2008, the state of Connecticut passed its own Global Warming Solutions Act, establishing state level targets 10% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2001 levels by 2050. In December 2010, the state released a report on mitigation options focused on regulatory mechanisms in addition to strengthening RGGI and reductions of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases.³⁸

Renewable portfolio standards and other initiatives

A renewable portfolio standard (RPS) or renewable goal specifies that a minimum proportion of a utility's resource mix must be derived from renewable resources. These policies require electric utilities and other retail electric providers to supply a specified minimum amount—usually a percentage of total load served—with electricity from eligible resources. The standards range from modest to ambitious, and qualifying energy sources vary by state.

³⁶ Massachusetts Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2020, Available at: <http://www.mass.gov/green/cleanenergyclimateplan>

³⁷ Minnesota Statutes 2008 § 216B.241

³⁸ See <http://www.ctclimatechange.com> for further details on CT plans for emissions mitigation.

In general the goal of an RPS policy is to increase the development of renewable resources by creating a market demand. Increasing demand makes these technologies more economically competitive with other less expensive, but polluting, forms of electric generation. Many other policy objectives drive the adoption of an RPS or renewable goal, including climate change mitigation, job creation, energy security, and cleaner air.

The impact of an RPS on CO₂ emissions is dependent on factors such as:

- the types of resources that are eligible to meet the standard,
- the target level set by the RPS,
- the base quantity of electricity sales upon which the standard is set,
- how renewable energy credits (RECs) or attributes are tracked or counted,
- how RECs are assigned to different resources,
- banking, trading and borrowing of RECs,
- alternative compliance options, and
- coordination with other state and federal policies.

Currently, 29 US states have renewable portfolio standards. Eight others have renewable portfolio goals.

In addition, many states are pursuing other policy actions relating to reductions of GHGs. These policies include, but are not limited to: greenhouse gas inventories; greenhouse gas registries; climate action plans, greenhouse gas emissions targets, and emissions performance standards.

In the absence of a clear and comprehensive federal policy, many states have developed a broad array of emissions and energy related policies. For example, Massachusetts has a RPS of 15% in 2020 (rising to 25% in 2030), belongs to RGGI, requiring specific emissions reductions from power plants in the state, and has set in place aggressive energy efficiency targets through the 2008 Green Communities Act.

Hawaii, while not part of a regional climate initiative, has an even more aggressive RPS, seeking to achieve 40% renewable energy by 2030, coupled with an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard with the goal of reducing electricity use by 4,300 GWh by 2030. After 2013, 2% of electricity revenues in Hawaii will go towards a Public Benefit Fund, an independent entity tasked with promoting and incentivizing energy efficiency measures across the state.