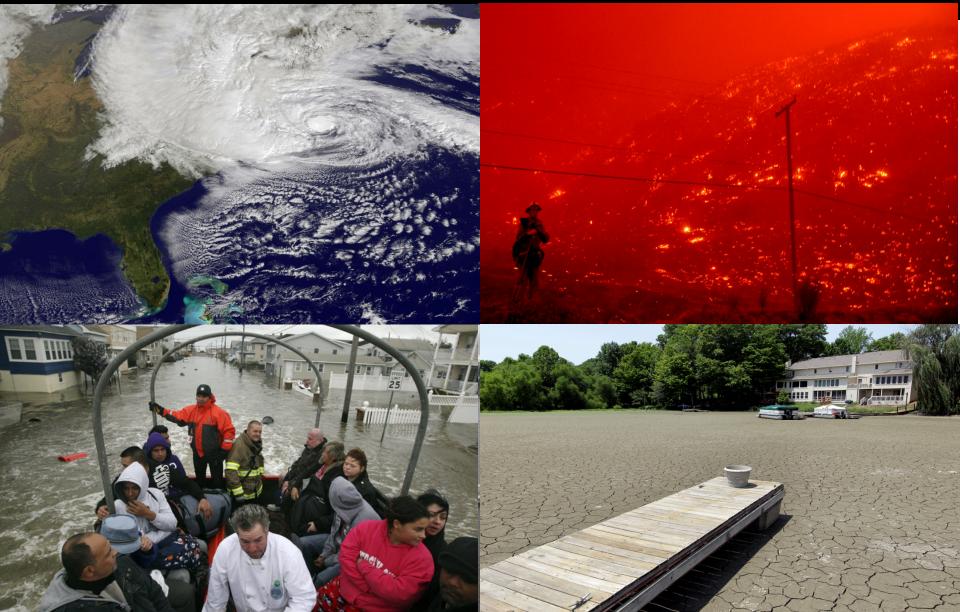


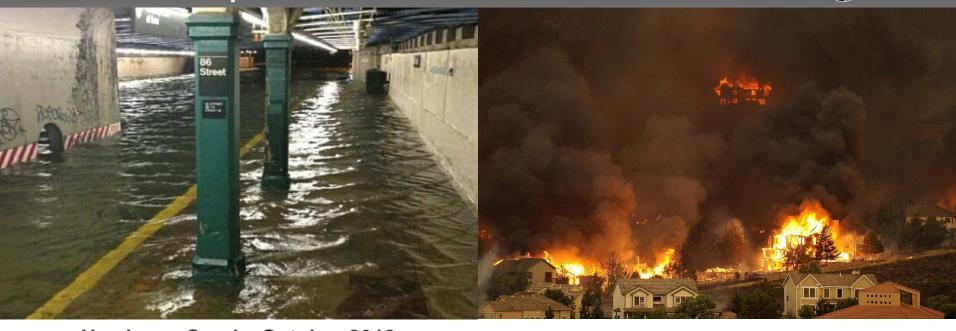


Climate Disruption is at our doorstep...



Climate impacts



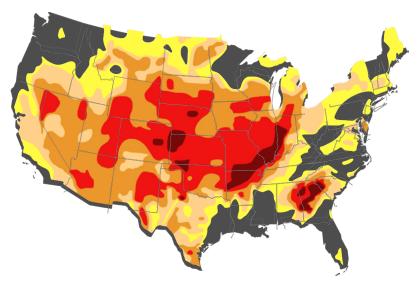


Hurricane Sandy, October 2012



Mid-Atlantic and Midwest Derecho, June

Colorado wildfires, June 2012

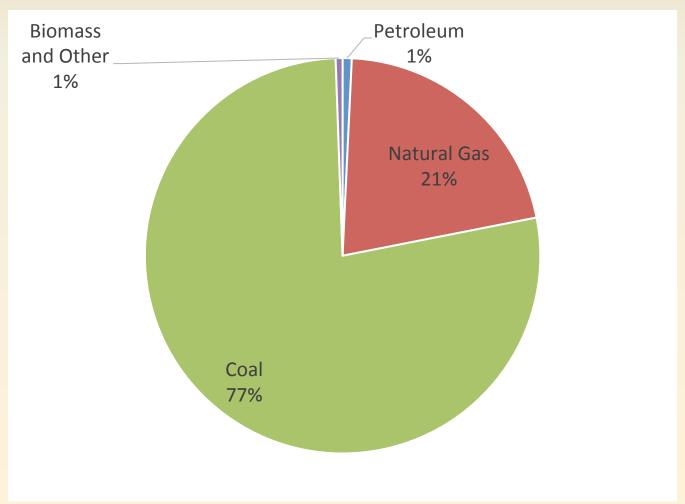


U.S. drought conditions, July 2012



Coal Dominates Power Sector Emissions

CO₂ Emissions from the Electric Power Sector (2013)



Retrofit or Retire?

- In recent years, EPA has developed 7 types of rules to protect human health and the environment.
 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
 - The Regional Haze Rules
 - Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)
 - Cross State Air Pollution Rule (upheld 2014)
 - Cooling Water Intake Rule (May 2014)
 - CO2 limits for existing power plants (111(d) draft June 2014)
 - Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR)
 - Effluent limitation guidelines
- Economic implications for existing coal units can be enormous.
- Costly retrofits lock ratepayers into decades of continued reliance on polluting fossil fuels and repeated rate increases.

Economics of Retirement

Kentucky Power's Big Sandy

- Unit 2: 830 MW
- 2011 CPCN for \$940 million for pollution controls at Unit 2.
- In discovery learned the retrofit would cost \$215 million more over its payback period than the next cheapest alternative.
- Kentucky's industrial customers joined the Sierra Club in opposing the retrofit.
- AEP withdrew the proposal, then announced in December 2012 it would retire Unit 2.
- Retrofit would have caused a 31% rate increase.



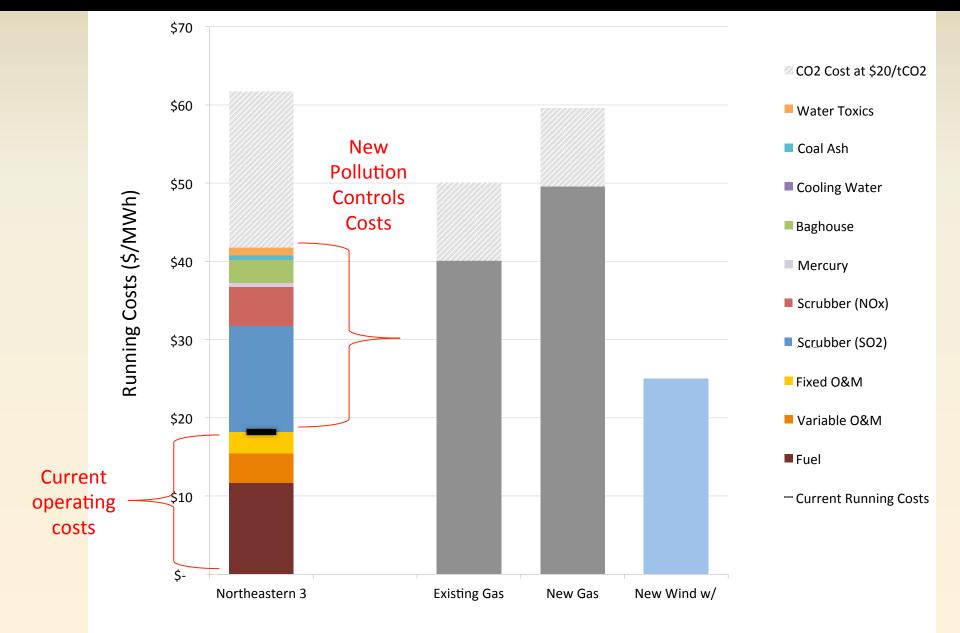
Economics of Retirement

PSO's Northeastern Plant, Oklahoma

- PSO entered into EPA settlement agreement for 3 units:
 - Allows for 2016 compliance date for both MATS and BART
 - PSO will retire Unit 4 in 2016
 - Retire Unit 3 in 2026 but begin sharply curtailing capacity in 2021
 - Retrofit and operate Unit 2
 - Over the next 15 years, PSO will transition to natural gas, wind and energy efficiency
 - According to PSO, phasing out coal-fired generation to mitigate future risk of additional compliance costs for EPA regulations



Example: Northeastern 3, OK (473 MW)





Economics of Retirement

NV Energy's Reid Gardner Plant, Nevada

- 557 MW nominal
- The company faced retrofitting Units 1 -3 for BART by 2018
- In 2012, NV Energy spent \$27 million on Unit 4; millions on waste water pond expansion
- Faced with spending millions more on expanding coal ash landfill
- Moapa Indian tribe bore the burden of plant's pollution
- Stored excess coal onsite because the plant was too expensive to run much of the time
- Company-supported legislation retires Units 1-3 this year, Unit 4 in 2017



Imprudent Coal Plant Retrofits

- In 2012, Oregon PUC disallowed recovery of certain coal plant expenditures, finding the company acted imprudently by failing to:
 - Conduct a reasonable alternatives analysis.
 - "Incorporate potential costs of known, emerging regulations."
 - Update its analyses to reflect changing economic conditions.
- Going forward, the company must fully evaluate its major coal plant expenditures that work to extend the useful life where plant shutdown is an option.



Beyond Coal Campaign Stats

- 174 new proposed plants defeated (95 GW)
 - 604 MMT CO₂ avoided
- 472 coal units (67 GW) of existing fleet retired or announced to retire; 20% of total MW percentage of fleet

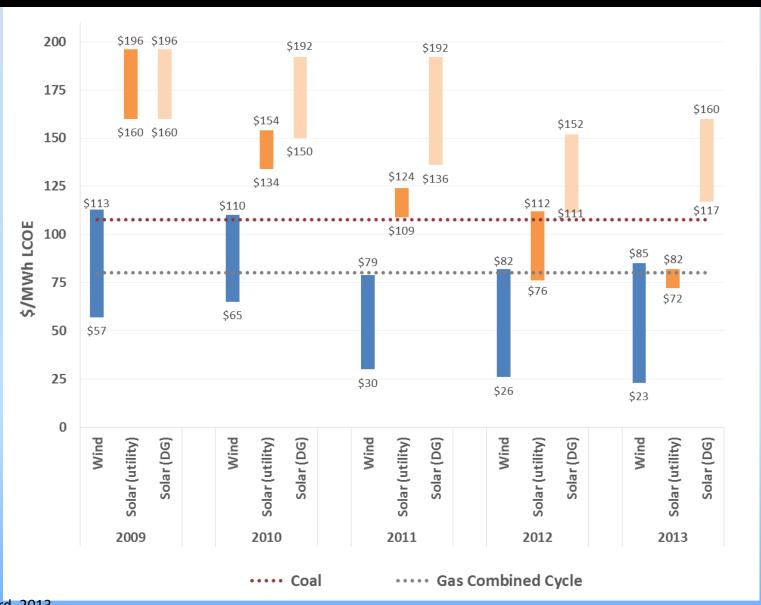


Recent Renewable Costs

- New Mexico Solar:
 - \$57.90 /MWh for 50 MW Macho Springs Solar (El Paso Electric Co., New Mexico PRC Case No. 12-00386-UT)
- Colorado Solar PV:
 - "For the first time in Colorado, bids for PV Solar would create a reduction in customer costs as part of a least-cost resource portfolio." Xcel, Colorado PUC, Decision No. C13-1566, p.5.
- New Mexico Wind
 - Mammoth Wind PPA (199 MW): \$19.18 /MWh (2% escalation through 2020).
 - Palo Duro PPA (249 MW): \$21.10 /MWh (1.8% escalation through 2020).
 - Xcel, New Mexico PRC, Final Order or Recommended Decision, p.6, Docket 13-00233-UT.



Levelized Cost of Electricity Trends



Source: Lazard, 2013



How we will do it: Replace coal with clean energy

