Who is Agrilectric?





Agrilectric owns and operates a 13 -megawatt power plant ("Facility") located adjacent to a rice mill near Lake Charles, Louisiana

The Facility generates green power by burning rice hulls (300 tons per day) obtained from area rice millers

The Facility was built in 1984 and is a Qualifying Facility under PURPA

It supplies power to the adjacent rice mill and excess power is currently sold to the utility at avoided cost

Has taken an





Capacity Factor





What is **Agrilectric doing** to promote Green **Power in the United States?**

Renewable energy options must satisfy three conditions:

- 1. Resource availability
- 2. Technical maturity
- 3. Policy and economic environment that supports commercialization

Agrilectric is a leading member of the **United States of America Biomass Power Producer** Alliance



The International Energy Agency (IEA)

- Estimates that renewable energy sources account for about 13% of the world's total primary energy supply.
- Nearly 80% of these renewable are in the form of combustible biomass-mostly wood, charcoal, crop residues, or other wastes.

What is Open-Loop Biomass

- Forest Sources (From Mills, Timber, Harvesting, Thinning, etc.)
- Solid Waste Wood (Except Treated Wood, MSW, or Commonly Recycled Paper)
- Lignin (Black Liquor)
- Agricultural Crop Residues
- No Fossil Fuel Cofiring, Except for Startup and Flame Stabilization



USABPPA Legislative Agenda

Equity with other renewables in current Section 45 Tax Credit

Clarification of Netting Rules

Extension of Current Tax Credit

Section 45 Electricity Credit for Open-Loop Biomass

- New Plants in Service after 8-8-05 through 12-31-08 ("New" means 80% New Property)
- Credit Life: 10 years from in Service Date for New Facilities (5 years ending 2009 for Used Plants)
- Credit Amount: 0.9 Cents/KWh in 2005, Adjusted Annually for Inflation (50% of "Wind")
- Reduced up to 50% for Grants & Tax-Exempt Financin



Geaux Green It's a Good Choice for Louisiana!

- Available for purchase in Louisiana, beginning April 2007
- Can be purchased voluntarily by consumers and businesses who want to do their part to reduce greenhouse gases and dependence on fossil fuels
- All power generated for this pilot program is produced in Louisiana, using biomass fuels



Agrilectric's Participation in the Green Power Program:

- Will deliver 21,000 MWh from April 2007 through March 2008
- Green power will be priced at \$59 per MWh

Agrilectric's Concerns with the Renewable Energy Pilot Program:

- A one year pilot program, is simply too short of time, to properly gauge the feasibility of implementing a renewable portfolio standard.
- Any long term program should require that renewable suppliers bid in their product price, and allow competitive forces to determine the least cost renewable supplier.
- Providing preference to commercial operation that began after January 1, 1997 discriminates against and ignores the contributions of existing renewable suppliers in the state.
- There is no fixed cost power, being offered in the program, to ratepayers. Even though this power has a fixed cost to the utility. This could dramatically decrease the potential participation of commercial accounts.

Agrilectric's Concerns (cont.)

- The current program does not provide supplier with the greater of the renewable program pricing and usual Avoided Cost pricing.
- Suppliers must wait until completion of the program, to get paid for the net difference between the program pricing and Avoided Cost.
- Agrilectric questions incentive to Entergy, to make this program successful.



OVERVIEW

- 1. Paradigm Shift From Selling Power to Selling Attributes
- 2. Renewable Energy Credits
 - A. Voluntary Markets
 - **B. Involuntary Markets**
 - C. Ownership
 - D. Challenges
- 3. Greenhouse Gas Credits





RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS/REC'S

(aka TRC's, Tags, Attributes—They All Mean The Same!!)

- Value entirely a function of RPS mandate and the number of generators who qualify.
- Majority of States have some form of an RPS.
- www.dsireusa.org.

RPS Targets

- 1. Example from Various States
 - Maine: 30% by 2000 (includes natural gas)
 - Massachusetts: 4% by 2009, 1% thereafter, (*limited to "new" and strict definition of biomass*)
 - California: 20% by 2017
 - Minnesota: 19% by 2015
 - Pennsylvania: 25% by 2013
- Different definitions of what constitutes "renewable" makes REC markets a complicated patchwork of incentives

Who Participates in REC Markets?

- Sellers are Generators
- Buyers are (1) Parties who need to comply with RPS, (2) Hedge Funds, (3) Traders
- Brokers frequently participate and add value (Evolution, Element Markets, Natsource, Cantor Fitzgerald)
- State Renewable Funds offer price collars, i.e. Massachusetts Renewable Trust, Ct 100.

Value of Mandatory REC Markets

California:

Low liquidity. Low price. Spot prices \$0.50 MWh – 2007-2008 trades in \$3.00 range.

PJM:

NJ is regulatory driver: 2.5% by 2008. Compliance Cap is \$50.

Class I – \$7.00. Class II - \$4.00.

NEPOOL:

Wide variability in price. Massachusetts REC's trading north of \$50.00. CT REC's trading at high \$30's/low \$40's. Maine at \$0.50.

Definitional Issues

- Wide variety of opinion on who owns REC's in PURPA contracts. FERC and numerous states have ruled on issue.
 Issue remains unresolved.
- All new contracts will need to specifically define what is being conveyed and whether attributes include all "environmental attributes".

Renewable energy options must satisfy three conditions:

1. Resource availability

2. Technical maturity

3. Policy and economic environment that supports commercialization

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