Estimating Benefits from Renewable Energy

CEC Technical Meeting 17 July 2003 Matt Williamson mwilliamson@natsource.com



Natsource: At a Glance

Global reach

- 125 employees
- New York, Washington, Ottawa, Calgary, London, Tokyo
- Large energy broker
 - Natural Gas
 - Coal
 - Electricity

Major environmental commodity broker

- Among the largest and highest rated SO_2 and NO_X brokerages
- Rated as Top REC Broker (*Environmental Finance Magazine Survey, Dec. 2001 & 2002*)
- Rated as Top GHG Broker (*Environmental Finance Magazine Survey, Dec. 2000, 2001 & 2002*)



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Natsource Use of EPA Products

- NOx/SO2 allowance tracking system
- E-Grid is significant research resource
 - NOx and SO2 allowance markets
 - Renewable energy
- Data types of particular interest
 - Generation technology
 - Generation/emissions volume
- We love E-Grid!!



Why brokers use the data...

- Helps identify potential sellers
 - Often generators do not know what they have
 - Estimate remaining available RECs, NOx, or SO2 allowances
- Emissions displacement calculations primarily encountered in REC and GHG markets



"The REC"

Prevalent REC definition:

"Each unique certificate represents all of the environmental attributes or benefits of a specific quantity of renewable generation, namely the benefits that everyone receives when conventional fuels, such as coal, nuclear, oil, or gas, are displaced."

-Quantized and vintaged (10 MWh 2003s)

-Sometimes registered (TX, MA...not NJ)



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How we conceive of REC...



Physical Electricity



Why REC marketers use data...

Provide purchase rationale
Guide customer purchase volumes



"Benefits" of renewable energy

Environmental benefits:

- Reduced mining impacts
- Transport impacts (spills, diesel emissions)
- Reduced air emissions from combustion
- Haz waste disposal
- Energy security
- Price stability
- Employment/local impacts



Concerns about displaced emissions benefits concept

- Benefits are important but vague and limited
- Attribute ownership is unclear
- Does renewable energy = clean energy?
 Should it? Renewable refers to *fuel source*
- Creates multiple sub-commodities
 - Emissions "benefits" are dependent on technology used, location, date/time (but not necessarily RECs)
- Static model, but energy market is dynamic



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Attribute ownership

Others have claim to indirect reductions

- Emitters "own" their baseline, thus "carbon offset" is not REC generator's
- NOx/SO2 covered by cap-and-trade
- Both cases lead to double-counting problem
- Is REC seller "short" any attributes it does not own if sales contract uses prevalent definition?
- "Disaggregation" could seriously damage market confidence in REC value



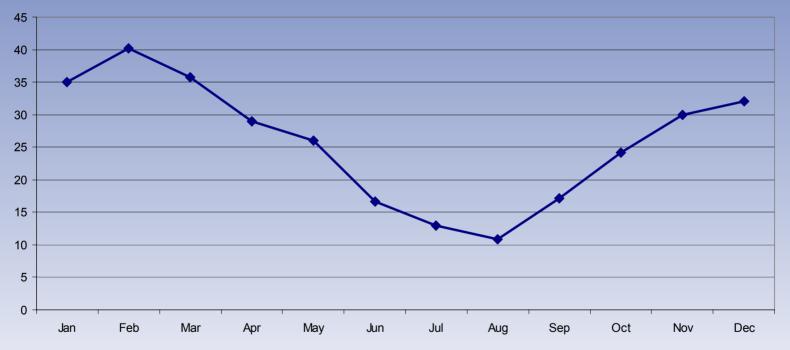
Attribute Ownership (cont'd)

- Backing into "Disaggregation"
 - NEPOOL looking at reflecting sale of setaside or other incentives on REC
- Negative benefits? (Avian, viewshed...)
- Claiming "environmental benefits" is not really necessary...and hinders REC market



Renewables May Be Off-peak

Capacity Factor



Makes different RECs and techs difficult to compare.



Alternate definition of "REC"

- Renewable Energy Certificate is unique and exclusive proof that a specified unit of energy was generated from a renewable source
- Inclusion of "environmental benefits" is not necessary and avoids concerns



Conclusion

 Calculating environmental benefits from renewables helpful for sophisticated planners...but negative for RECs.
 Use for planning RPS, set-asides, SIP...

- Caution against use for green marketing



For More Information...

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