

2011 Indiana Renewables Study & 2011 Forecast

Presented by:

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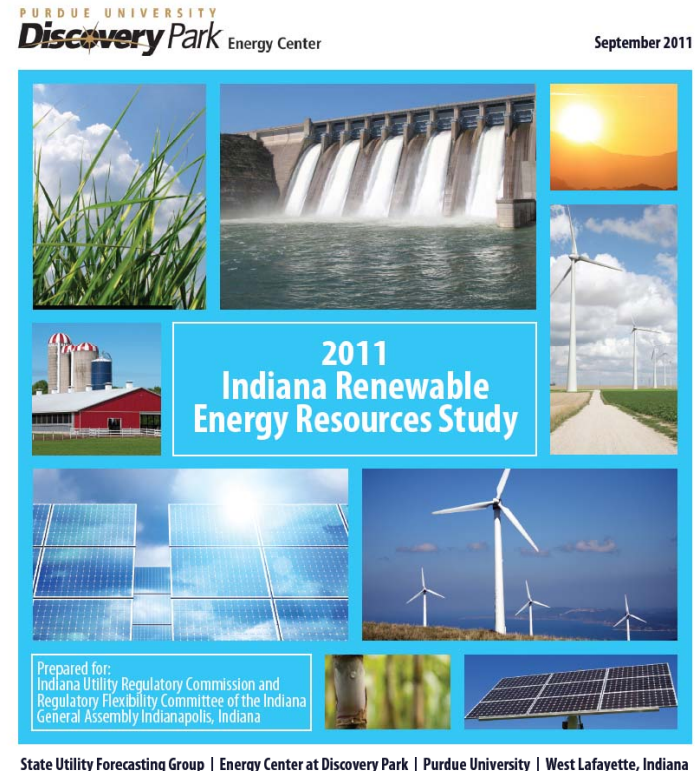
Presented to:

Regulatory Flexibility Committee
Indiana General Assembly

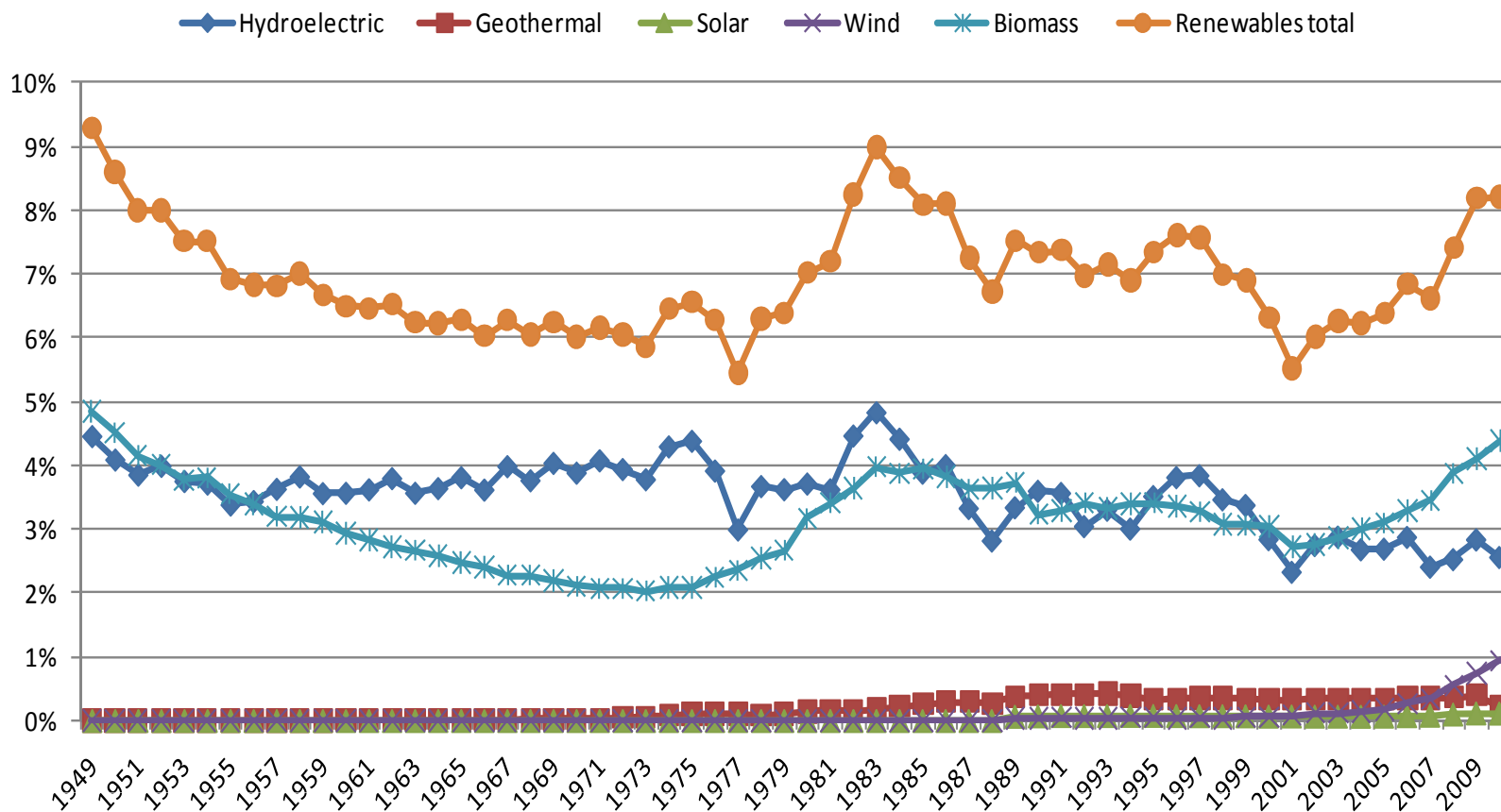
September 21, 2011

2011 Renewable Resources Study

- Renewable energy trends
- Barriers to development
- Individual renewable resources
 - Wind
 - Energy crops
 - Organic waste
 - Solar
 - Photovoltaics
 - Hydropower

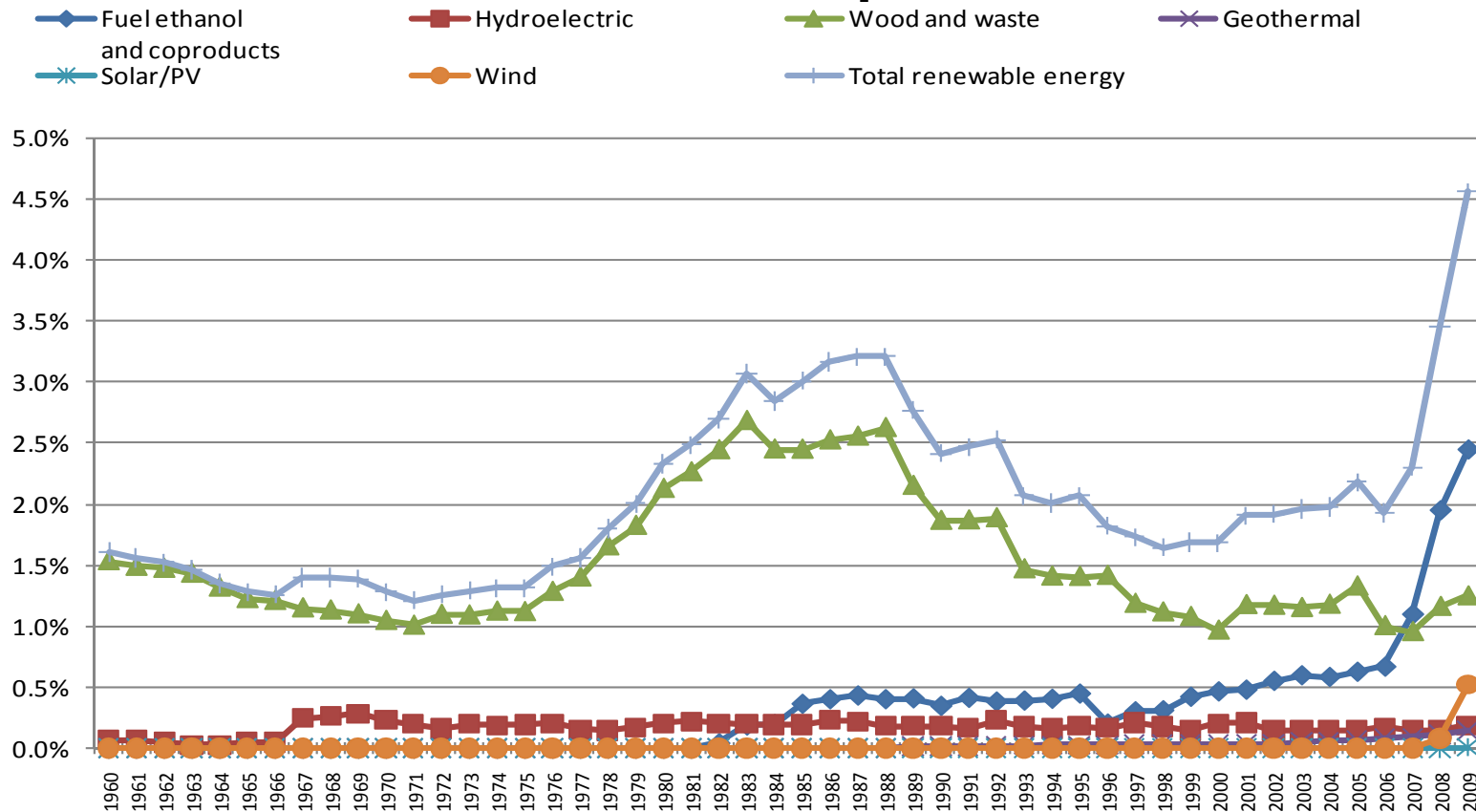


Renewables Share of U.S. Energy Consumption



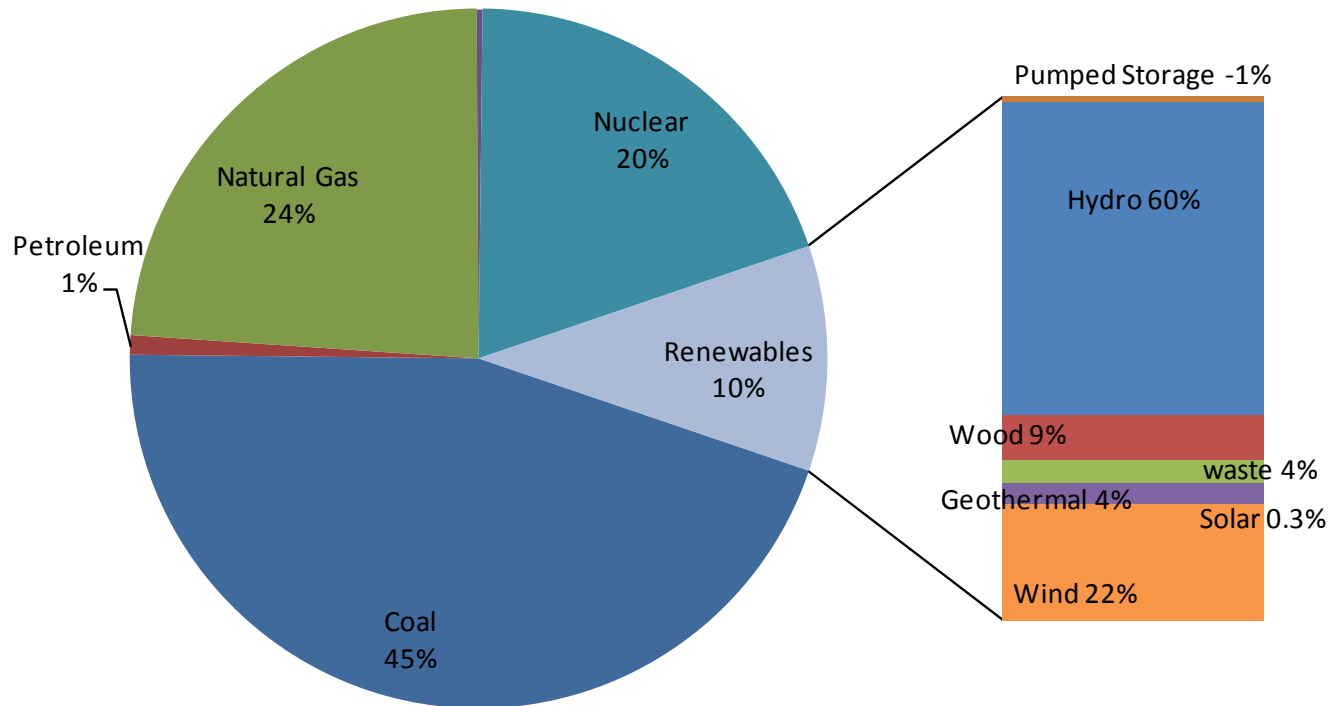
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Renewables Share of Indiana Energy Consumption



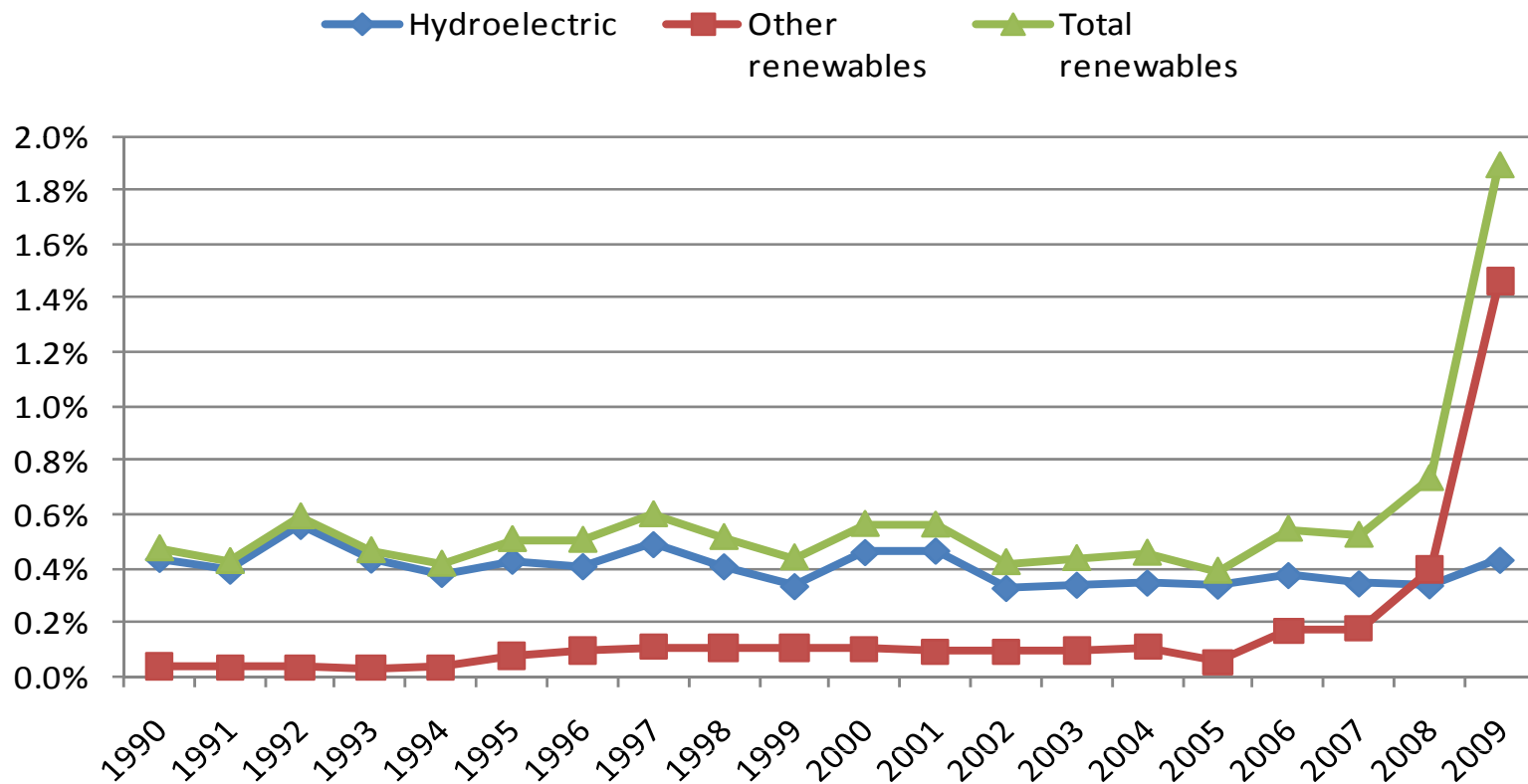
Source: EIA

2010 U.S. Electricity Generation by Energy Source



Source: EIA

Renewables Share of Indiana Electricity Generation

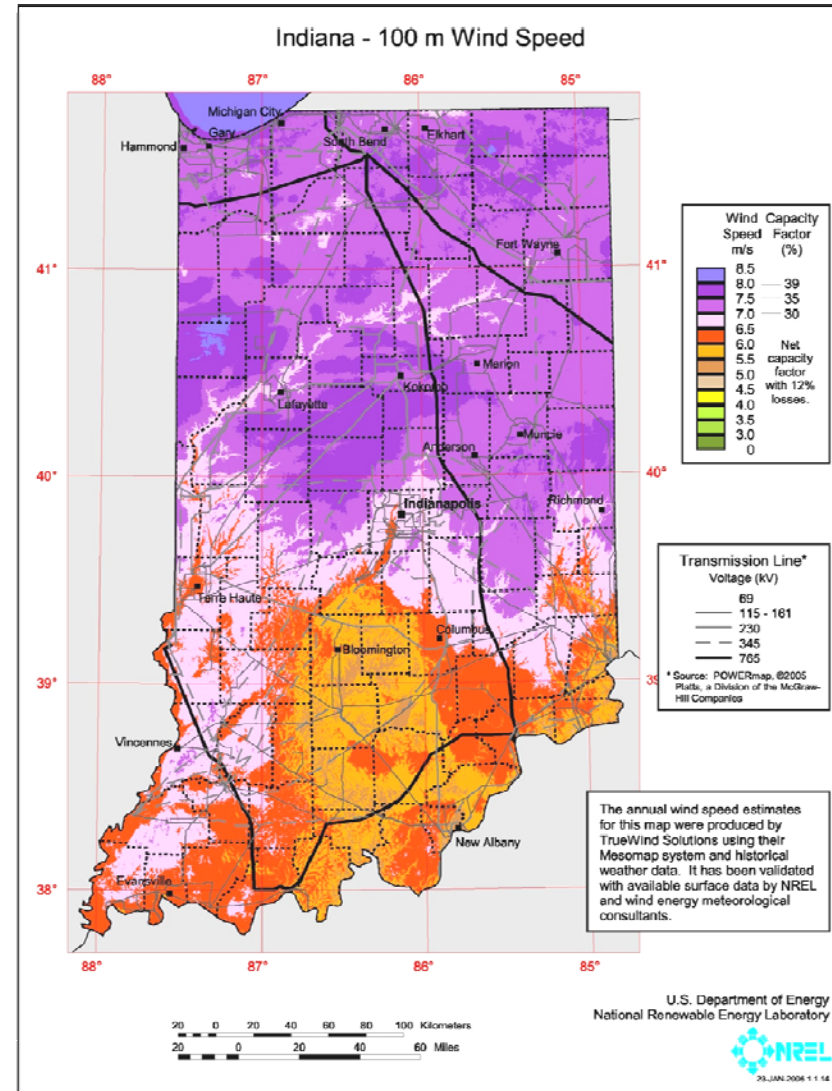
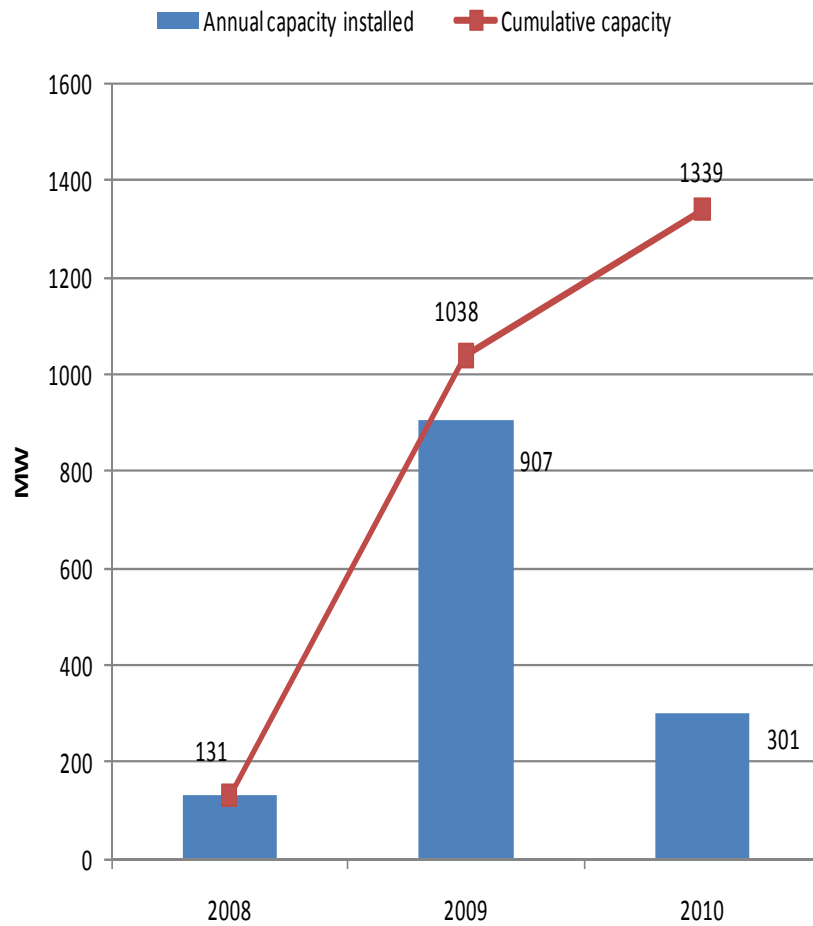


Source: EIA

Barriers to Renewables

- Major barrier is cost
 - Most renewable technologies have high capital costs
 - According to EIA Indiana's average electric rate in 2009 was 7.62 cents/kWh vs. the national average of 9.82 cents/kWh
- Limited availability for some resources
 - Solar/photovoltaics, hydropower
- Intermittency for some resources
 - Solar/photovoltaics, wind

Wind



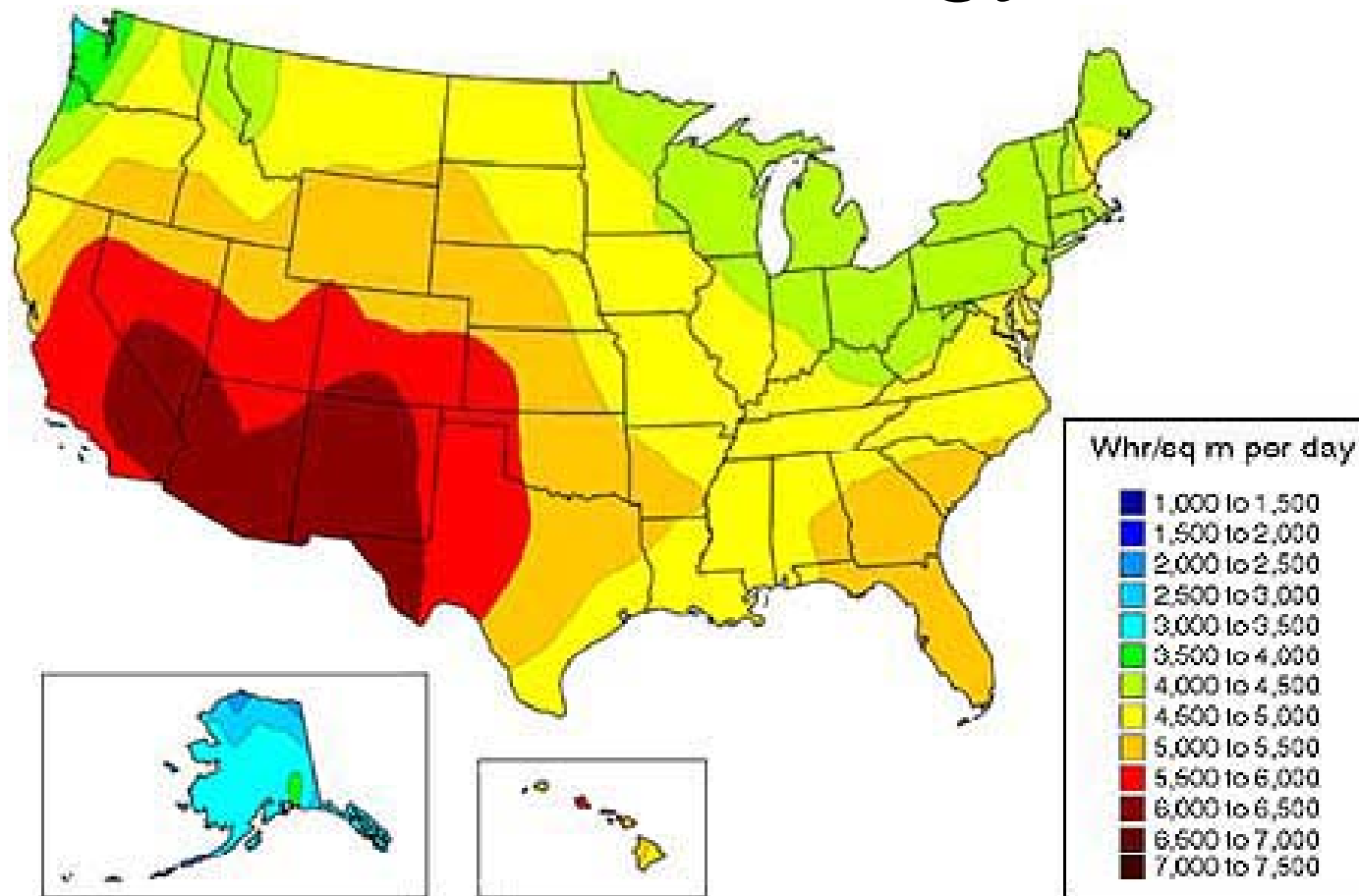
Energy Crops

- Transportation fuels
 - Ethanol
 - Biodiesel
- Other possibilities
 - Fast growing hardwood trees (hybrid poplar/willow)
 - Grasses (switchgrass)
- Barriers to be overcome
 - Other high-value uses for the land
 - Harvesting and transportation costs
 - Price of competing fossil fuels

Organic Waste Biomass

- Until the recent increase in ethanol production, this resource was the largest source of renewable energy in Indiana
 - Primarily due to the use of wood waste
- It is the 3rd largest source of renewable electricity generation in the state
 - Landfill gas
 - Municipal solid waste
 - Animal waste biogas
 - Wastewater treatment

Solar Energy



Solar resource for a flat-plate collector

Source: DOE

Photovoltaics

- Growing rapidly in Indiana, but still a small contributor overall
- 75 installations totaling over 2.6 MW of capacity
 - Fort Harrison Federal Compound
 - Johnson Melloh

Hydroelectric Power

- Indiana has 73 MW of hydroelectric generating capacity.
 - mostly run-of-the-river (no dam)
 - 2nd largest source of renewable electricity
- American Municipal Power is constructing an 84 MW facility at the Cannelton Locks on the Ohio River
 - expected to be operational in Fall 2013

2011 Forecast

- Electricity demand
- Peak demand
- Resource needs
- Electricity prices

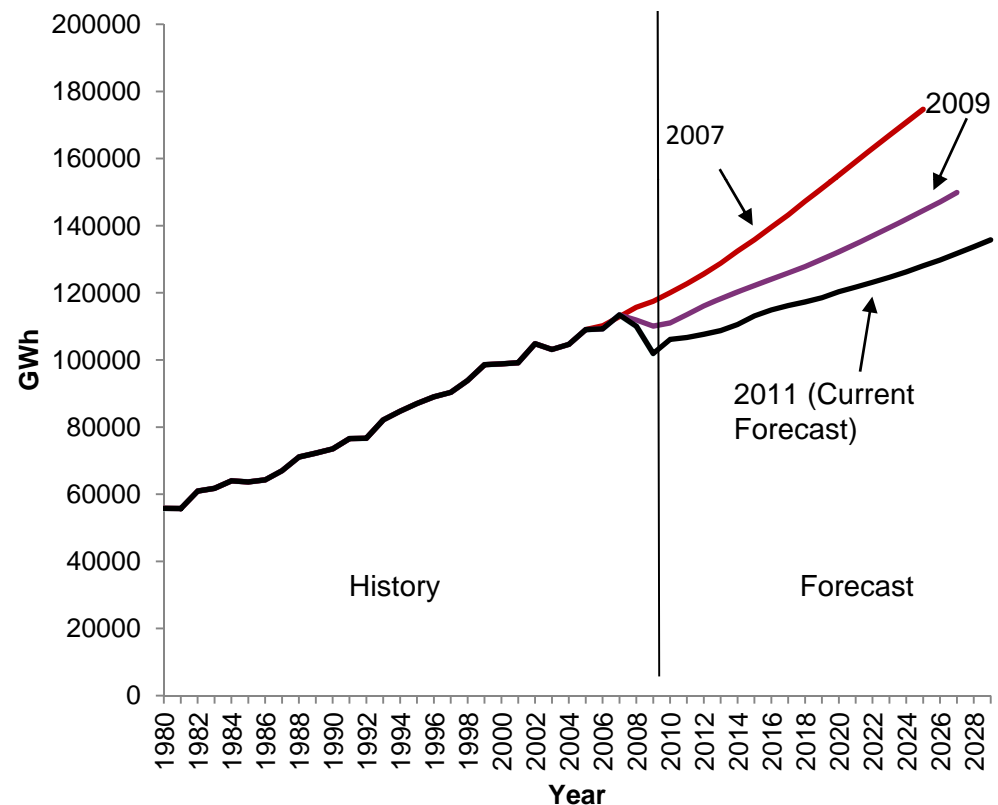
2011 Forecast

Indiana Electricity Projections

State Utility Forecasting Group

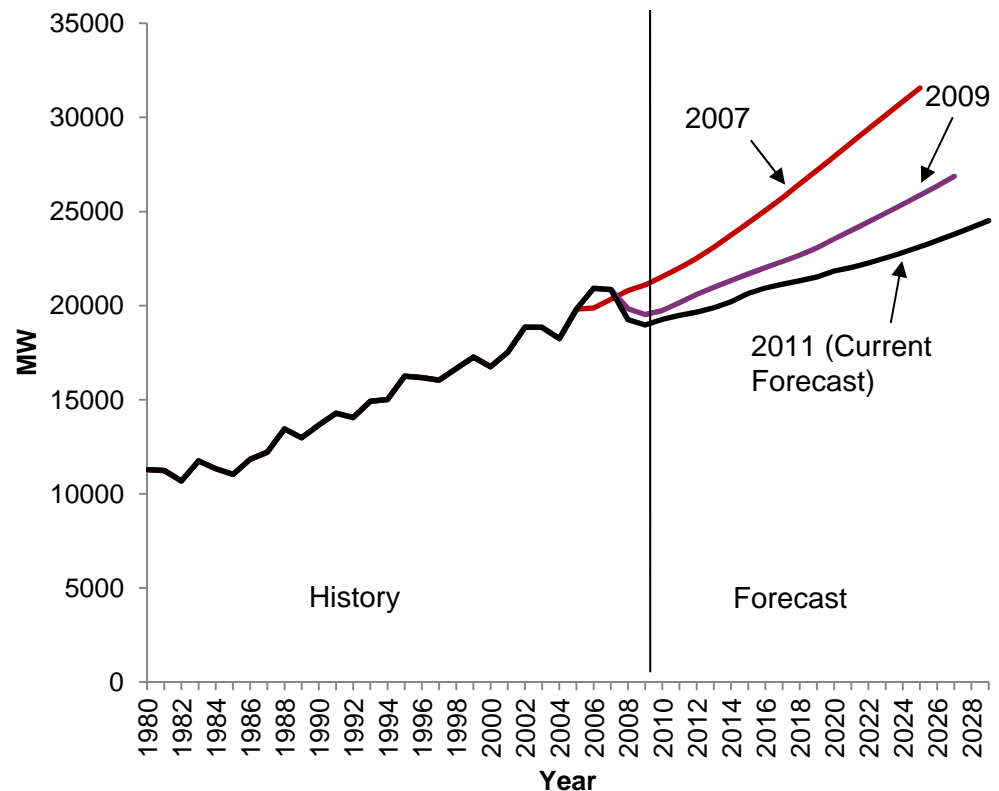
Indiana Electricity Requirements

- Retail sales by investor owned and not-for-profit utilities
- Includes estimated transmission and distribution losses
- Growth rates
 - 2011 forecast: 1.30%
 - 2009 forecast: 1.55%
 - 2007 forecast: 2.46%



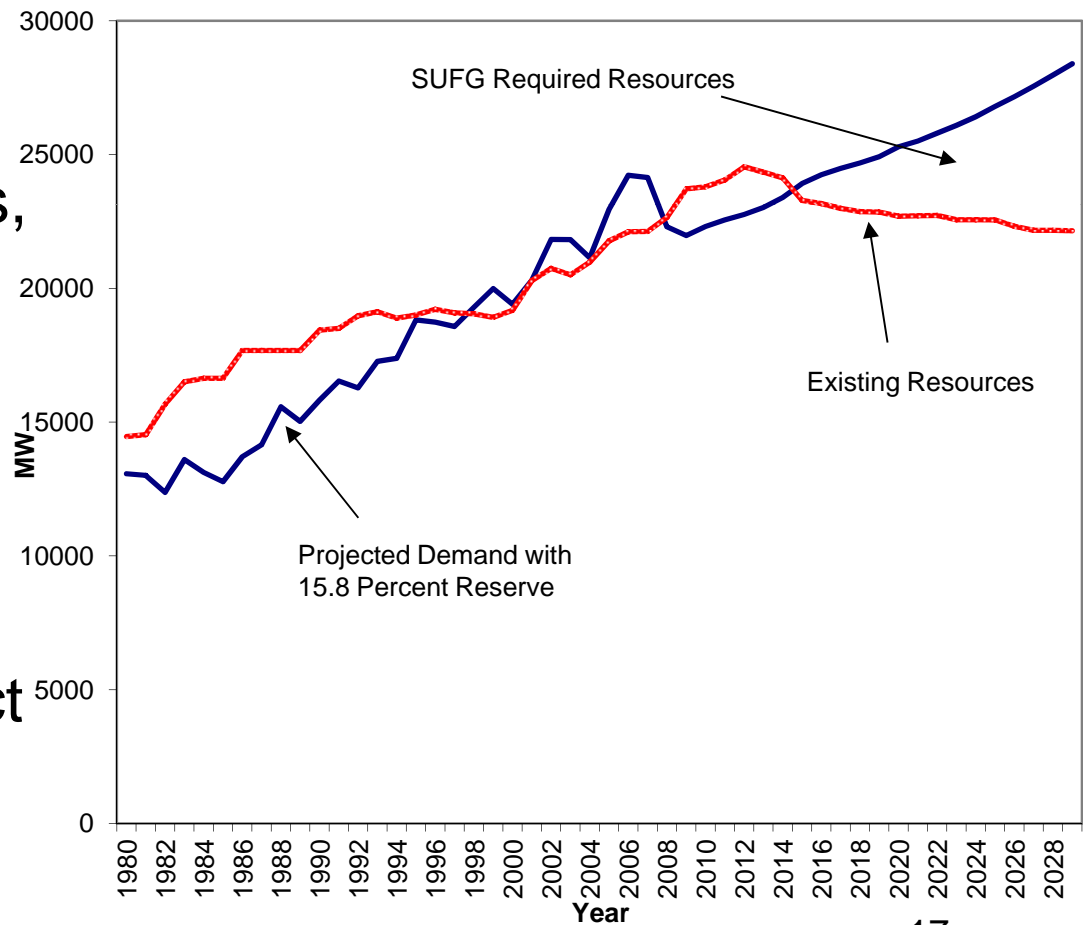
Indiana Peak Demand Requirements

- Peak demand is net of DSM and interruptible loads
- Growth rates
 - 2011 forecast: 1.28%
 - 2009 forecast: 1.61%
 - 2007 forecast: 2.46%



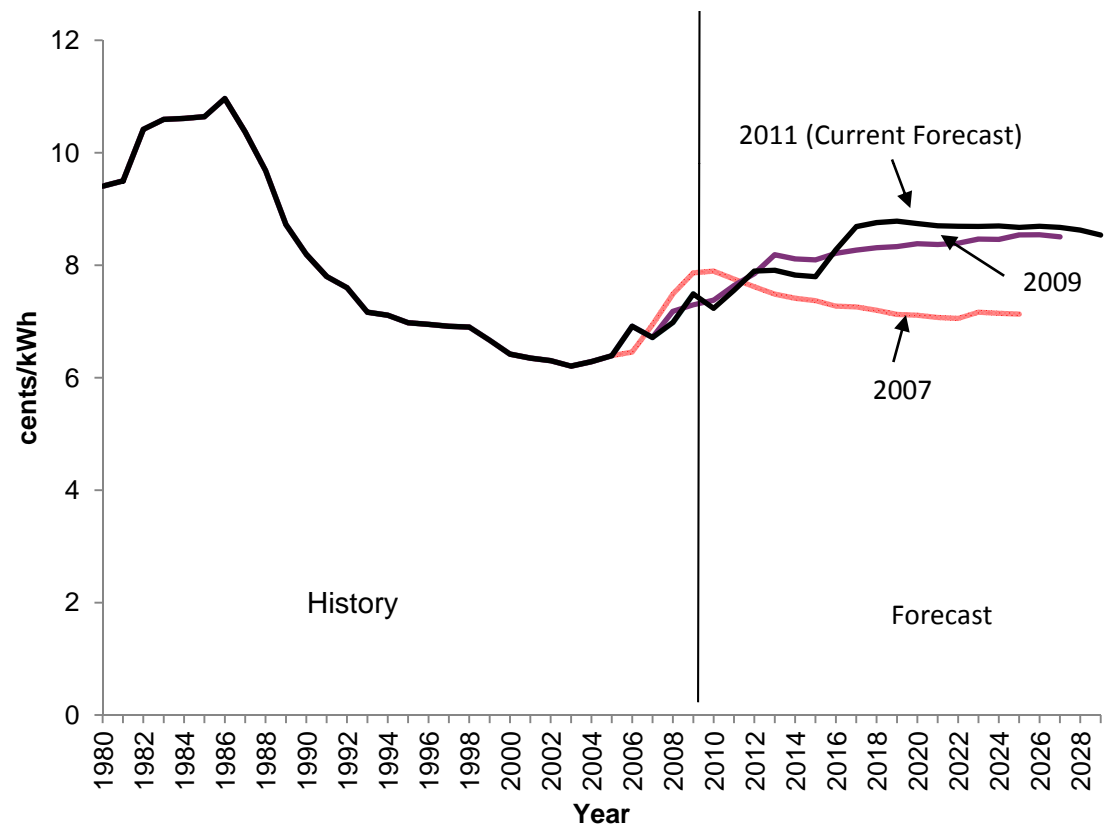
Indiana Resource Requirements

- Resources may be provided by conservation measures, contractual purchases, purchases of existing assets, or new construction
- Existing resources are adjusted into the future for retirements, contract expirations, and IURC approved new resources



Indiana Real Price Projections (2009 \$)

- Effect of inflation removed
- Includes the cost of new resources
- Does not include cost of expected EPA regulations
 - unless utility has already taken steps or included costs in data request



Environmental Regulations

- SUFG will be doing a study of the expected impacts of recent, proposed, and expected EPA regulations
 - Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
 - Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
 - Greenhouse gases
 - Cooling water
 - Coal ash

Further Information

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