



Indiana's Changing Generation Mix: Where We Were, Where We Are Going

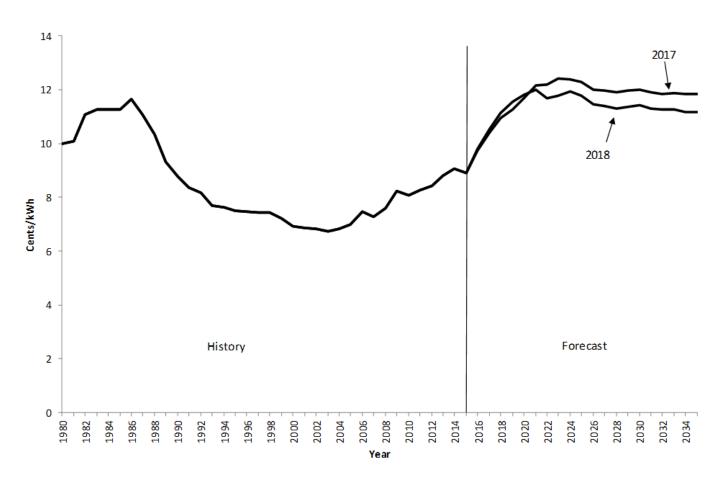
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Douglas J. Gotham SUFG Director





Indiana Real Prices







What Happened?

- Much of what drove the price trajectory dates back to the 1960s and 1970s
- We saw rapid growth in electricity demand in the 60s
 - utilities built several power plants to keep up
- Demand dropped off in the 70s
 - utilities continued to build power plants in expectation of load growth returning





1980s

- In the early 80s, we found ourselves with an overabundance of generating capacity, pretty much all of it coal-fired
 - 50% statewide reserve margin
 - Marble Hill and Bailey nuclear plants abandon construction





1990s and Early 2000s

- Steady load growth, cheap coal, and little need for capital additions led to flat nominal (declining real) electricity prices
- Overbuilding of merchant natural gas plants in response to late 90s wholesale price spikes kept wholesale prices low and provided opportunities to acquire distressed units at a discount





Mid-2000s to Present

- A combination of factors lead to increasing prices
 - tightening of environmental regulations
 - aging coal fleet needs more maintenance to maintain
 - retirement of older coal plants
 - flat/low load growth
 - increased T&D capital investment





2008 – The Transition Point?

- The beginning of the Great Recession and flat load growth
- The start of hydraulic fracturing and low, stable natural gas prices
- The first new, large-scale renewable generation in Indiana in decades
- Solar panel prices start to fall more quickly





Coal-fired Generating Capacity by Decade Installed

In 2008 In 2018

	# of units	MW	
1940s	1	45	
1950s	20	1,847	
1960s	12	2,275	
1970s	17	6,938	
1980s	9	5,736	
1990s	2	289	
Total	61	17,130	

	# of units	MW	
1940s	0 0		
1950s	1	140	
1960s	4	897	
1970s	13	5,804	
1980s	9	5,736	
1990s	0	0	
2010s	1	618	
Total	28	13,195	





Coal-fired Generating Capacity in the Future*

In 2028 In 2038

	# of units	MW		# of units	MW
1940s	0	0	1940s	0	0
1950s	0	0	1950s	0	0
1960s	2	667	1960s	2	667
1970s	7	3,234	1970s	5	2,135
1980s	5	3,429	1980s	3	1,500
1990s	0	0	1990s	0	0
2010s	1	618	2010s	1	618
Total	15	7,948	Total	11	4,920





The Future

- Coal units continue to retire, which means we will need additional new generation
- Electricity prices continue to rise for the next few years
 - 3 IOUs are in various stages of rate cases, other 2 recently completed them
- Continued growth in wind and solar power





The Present

- We are still seeing the effects of decisions that were made 40+ years ago
- We are in the middle of a significant transition in our electricity supply
- The decisions that we make today will have ramifications for the next few decades





Further Information

- Doug Gotham
 - -765-494-0851
 - gotham@purdue.edu

https://purdue.edu/discoverypark/sufg/