WORKING GROUP PRESENTATION FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES DO NOT QUOTE OR CITE AS RESULTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Annual Energy Outlook 2013: Electricity Working Group Meeting 2 October 11, 2012













Electricity Working Group Office of Electricity, Coal, Nuclear, and Renewables Analysis Office of Energy Analysis

Key changes from AEO 2012

- Projection extended to 2040
- Representation of Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) after U.S. Court of Appeals vacated Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)
- Continued to coordinate with Survey Team and Statistics Group to:
 - Update representation of planned capacity additions
 - Update representation of plant retirements
- Refined representation of the Mercury and Air Toxic Standards (MATS) to include oil steam units

AEO 2013 Relevant Assumptions

- MATS compliance (either retrofits or retirements) begins in 2016 (assuming a one-year reprieve)
- 30 states and the District of Columbia have enforceable Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
- Wind production tax credits (PTC) expire at the end of 2012
- Solar investment tax credit (ITC) reverts from 30% to a permanent 10% ITC in 2016
- All other renewable technology tax credits expire at the end of 2013

AEO 2013 Nuclear Power Assumptions

- Assume Vogtle, VC Summer, & Watts Bar are completed
 - Vogtle Units 3 & 4 (2016 & 2017 online) and Summer Units 2 & 3 (2017 & 2018 online) each have COL's
 - Watts Bar reports an online date of 2015
- Same handling of retirements and uprates as AEO 2012
 - Assume 7.7GW of uprates, including the 1.2 GW reported to EIA
 - Assume 7.1GW of retirements, including the 2019 retirement of Oyster Creek
- No assumed additional retirements after 2035
 - Plants that reach their 60th year of operation during this time period completed construction after the Three Mile Island incident (i.e. many safety-related retrofits have already been completed)

SAIC Infrastructure Capital Cost of New Technologies

	Overnig	Overnight Capital Cost (2012\$/kW)		
	AEO 2012	New SAIC	% Change	
Coal				
Advanced PC w/o CCS	\$2,941	\$2,934	0%	
Advanced PC CCS	\$4734	\$4727	0%	
IGCC w/o CCS	\$3,330	\$3,784	14%	
IGCC CCS	\$5,531	\$6,599	19%	
Natural Gas				
Conventional NGCC	\$1,031	\$917	-11%	
Advanced NGCC	\$1,037	\$1,023	-1%	
Advanced NGCC with CCS	\$2,131	\$2,095	-2%	
Conventional CT	\$1,007	\$973	-3%	
Advanced CT	\$689	\$676	-2%	
Nuclear				
Nuclear	\$5,518	\$5,525	0%	
Renewables				
Biomass	\$3,991	\$4,114	3%	
MSW - Landfill Gas	\$8,515	\$8,312	-2%	
Wind	\$2,520	\$2,214	-12%	
Wind Offshore	\$6,179	\$6,230	1%	
Solar Thermal	\$4,852	\$5,067	4%	
Photovoltaic	\$4,918	\$3,873	-21%	

Preliminary Run Results

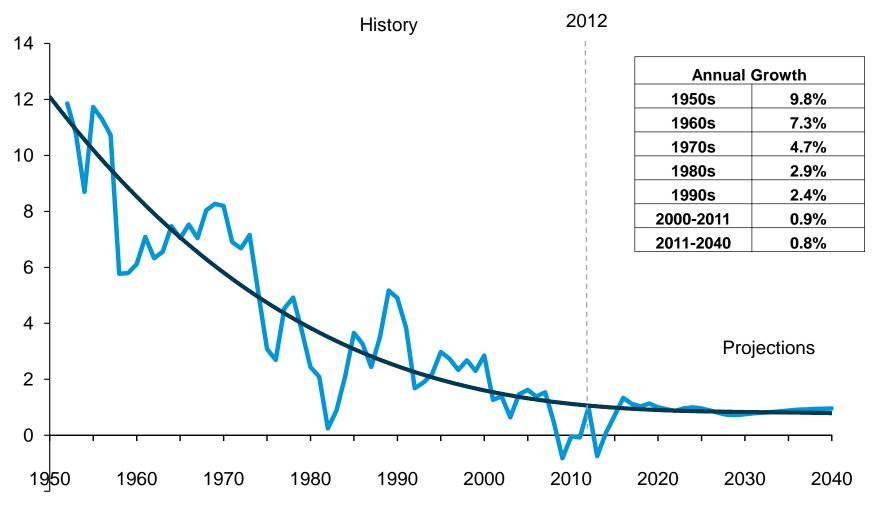
based on runs of 10/04/2012

Summary Results

- Demand slightly lower throughout the forecast, although the trend is the same
- Higher coal prices than AEO 2012, while natural gas prices are slightly lower
- Overall coal plant retirements roughly the same (more reported retirements)
- Increasing use of natural gas for electric generation
- Capacity additions continue to be dominated by natural gas and renewable technologies

Annual Rate of Growth Continues to Slow

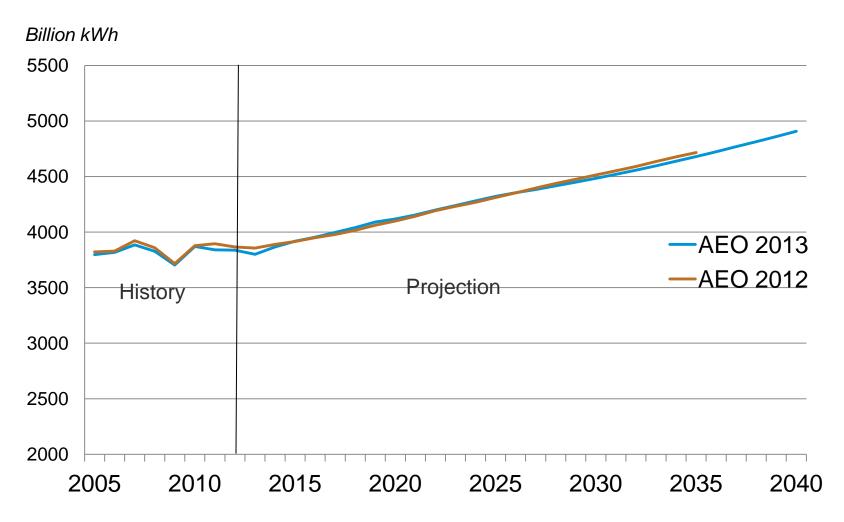
percent growth (3-year rolling average)



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013, (preliminary), Annual Energy Review, 2013



Total Electricity Sales

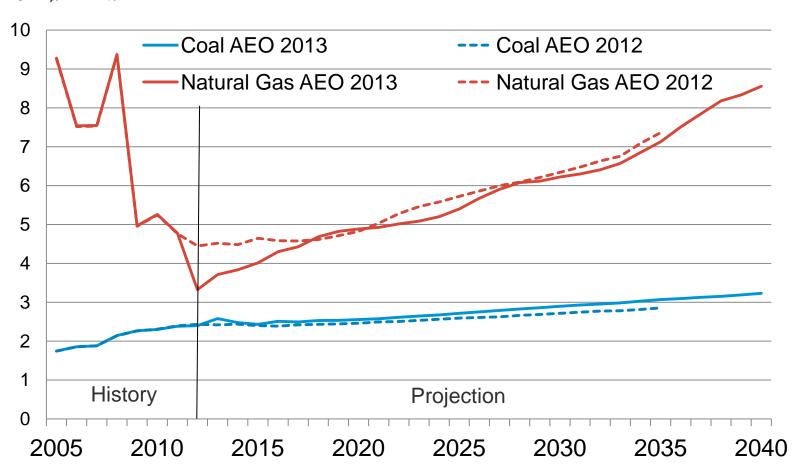


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (preliminary)

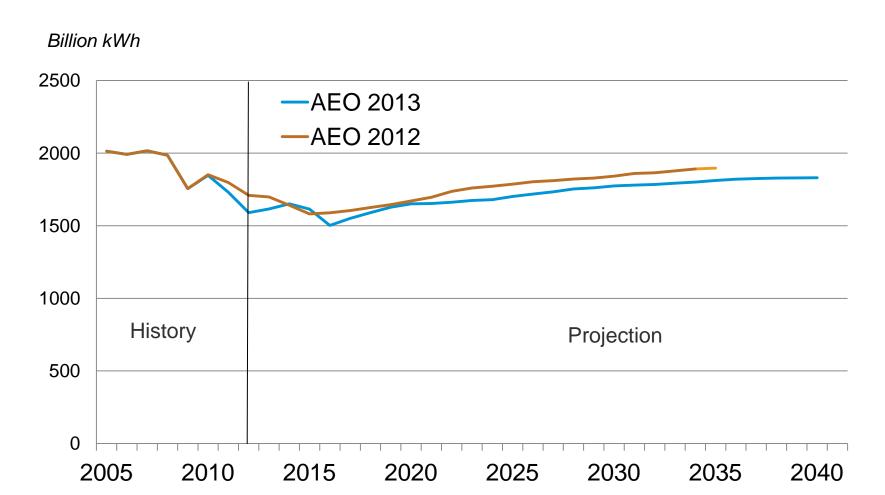


Power Sector Fuel Prices

2011\$/MMBtu

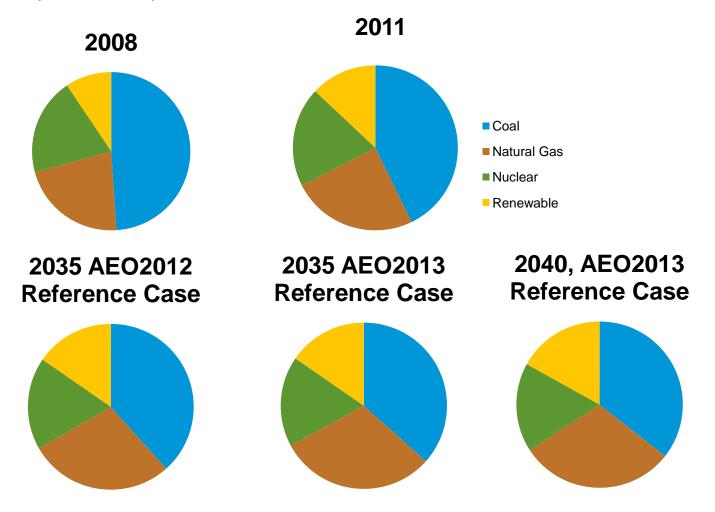


Coal Generation





Generation Shares by Fuel Source for 2008, 2011, 2035, and 2040

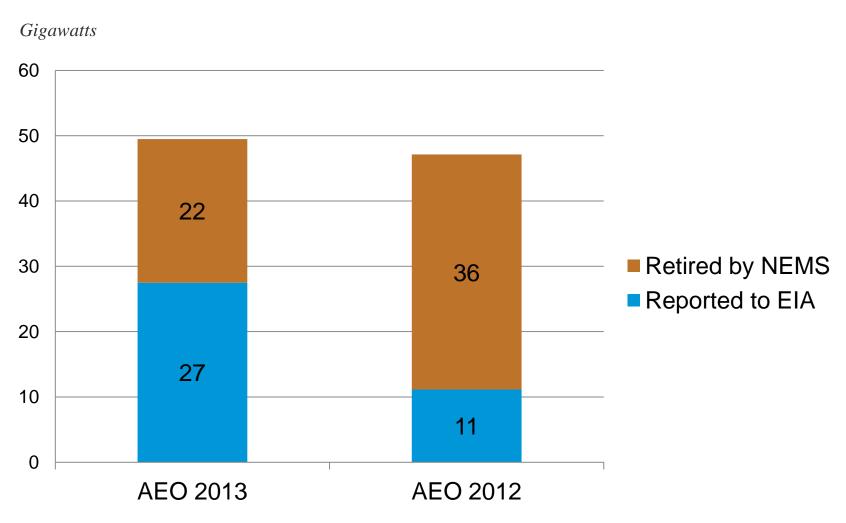




Coal Plant Retirements

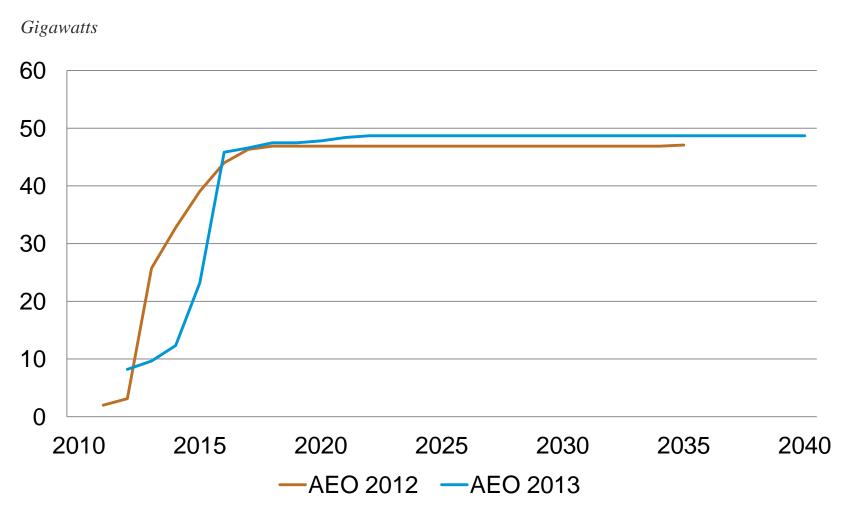
- 27.5 GW's of retirements reported to EIA through 2021
- Additional 22 GW's of retirements through the NEMS model
- Coal retirements and natural gas use are sensitive to several key factors, particularly electricity demand, natural gas prices and coal prices, and environmental regulations
- Slightly higher amount of capacity retired by 2035 than in AEO 2012

Coal Plant Retirements through 2035





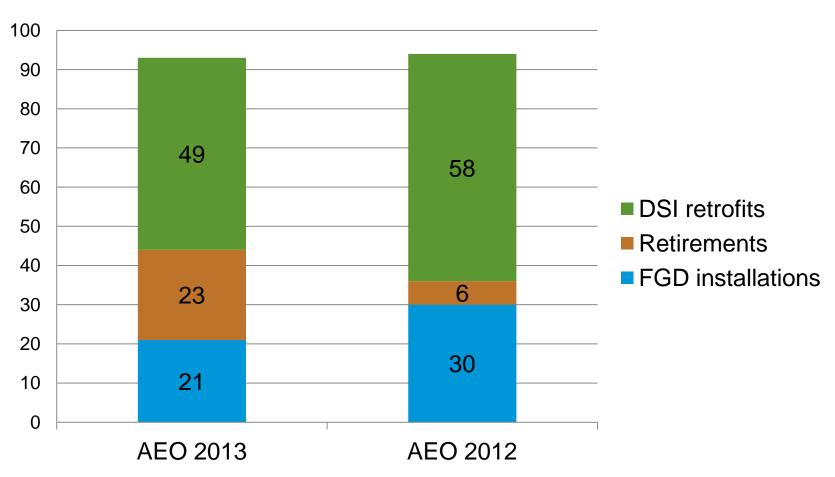
Coal Plant Retirements





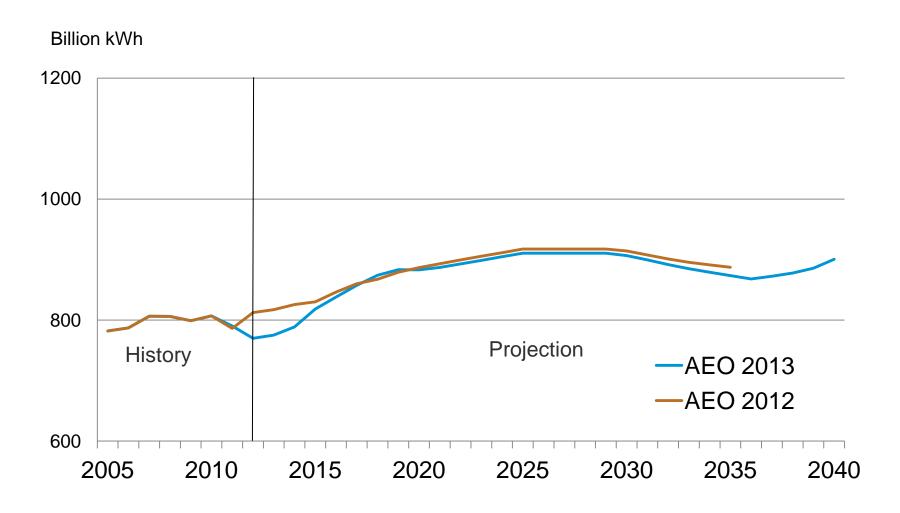
Compliance Actions in the First Year of MATS Implementation







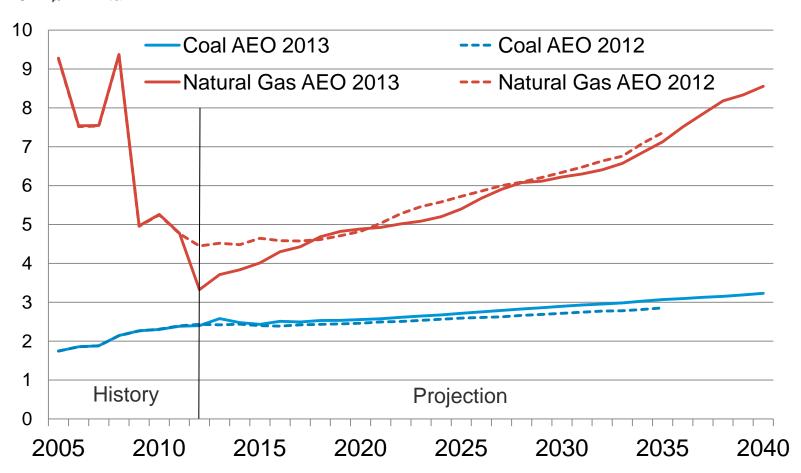
Nuclear Generation





Power Sector Fuel Prices

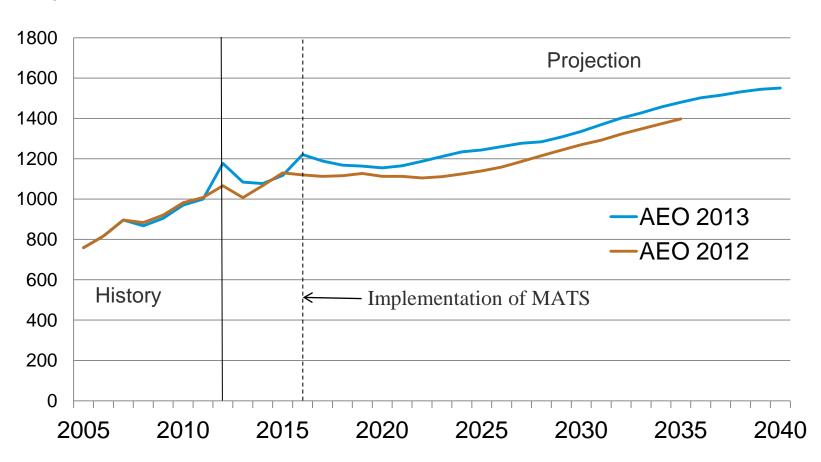
2011\$/MMBtu





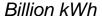
Natural Gas Generation

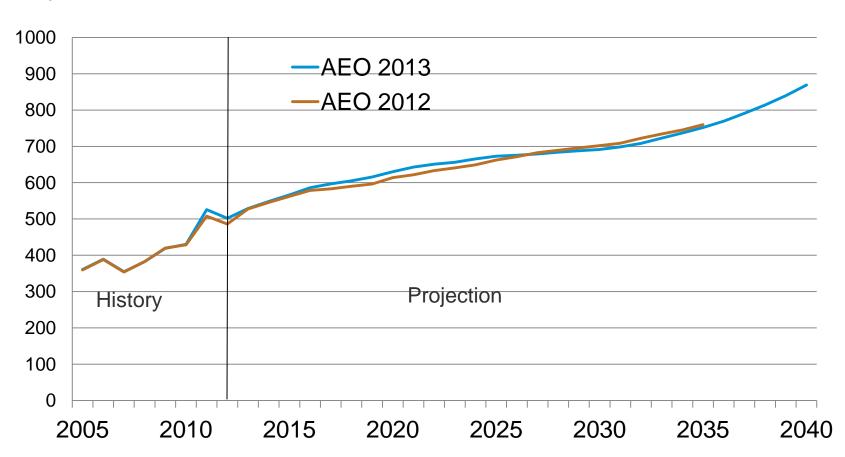






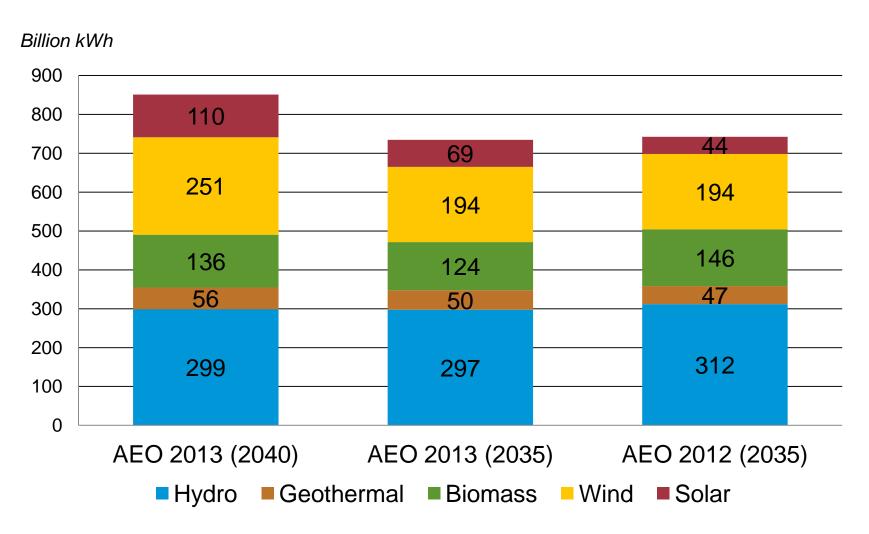
Renewable Generation







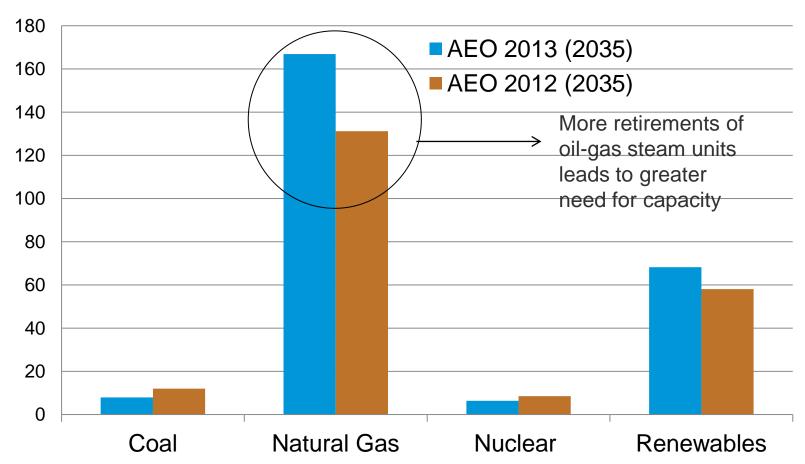
Renewable Generation Breakdown





Comparison of Capacity Additions through 2035 for AEO 2012 and AEO 2013

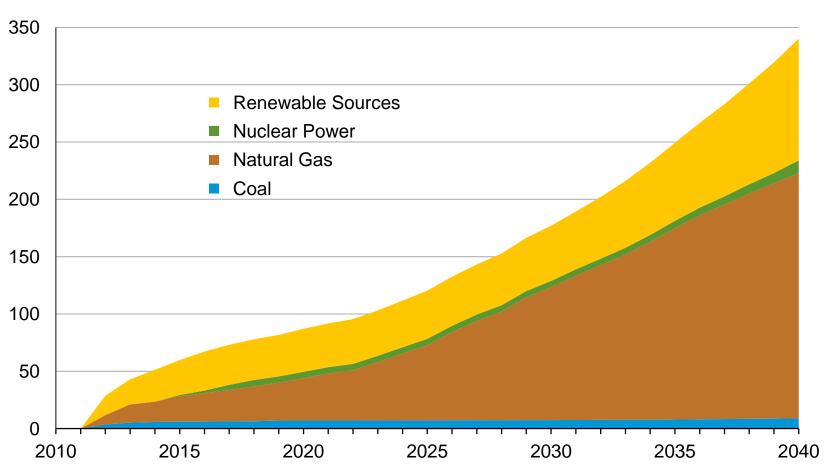
Gigawatts





Cumulative Capacity Additions by Fuel Type, AEO2013 Reference Case



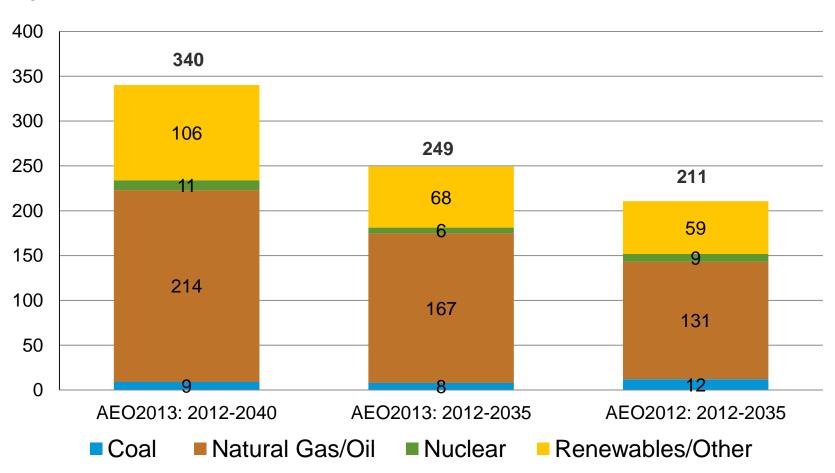


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (preliminary)



Cumulative electricity generating capacity additions, 2012-2035 and 2012-2040

Gigawatts

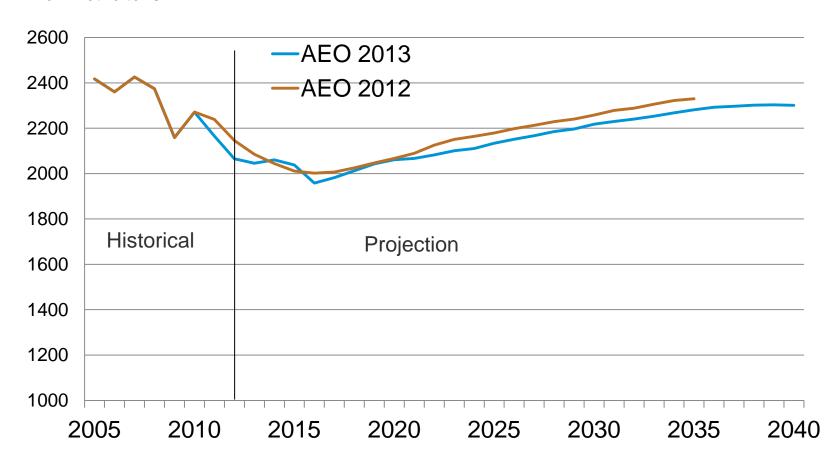


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (preliminary) and Annual Energy Outlook 2012



CO₂ Emissions

Million metric tons



Contacts

- J. Alan Beamon, Director, Office of Electricity, Coal, Nuclear, and Renewables Analysis; (202) 586-2025;
 joseph.beamon@eia.gov
- Jim Diefenderfer, Team Leader, Electricity Analysis Team,
 Office of Electricity, Coal, Nuclear, and Renewables Analysis;
 (202) 586-2432; jim.diefenderfer@eia.gov
- Electricity Analysis Team Members:
 - Jeff Jones (202) 586-2038 Mike Leff (202) 586-1297
 - Laura Martin (202) 586-1494 Marie Rinkoski Spangler (202) 586-2446
 - Lori Aniti (202) 586-2867Carrie Milton (202) 586-1130

For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page / www.eia.gov

Short-Term Energy Outlook / <u>www.eia.gov/steo</u>

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

International Energy Outlook / www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review / <u>www.eia.gov/mer</u>

EIA Information Center

email: InfoCtr@eia.gov