

EPRI Update
**Trends in the Electric
Power Industry**

Southeast Area Tripartite Conference
Boilermakers
Destin, Florida
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What is the Big Issue for the Electric Utility Industry

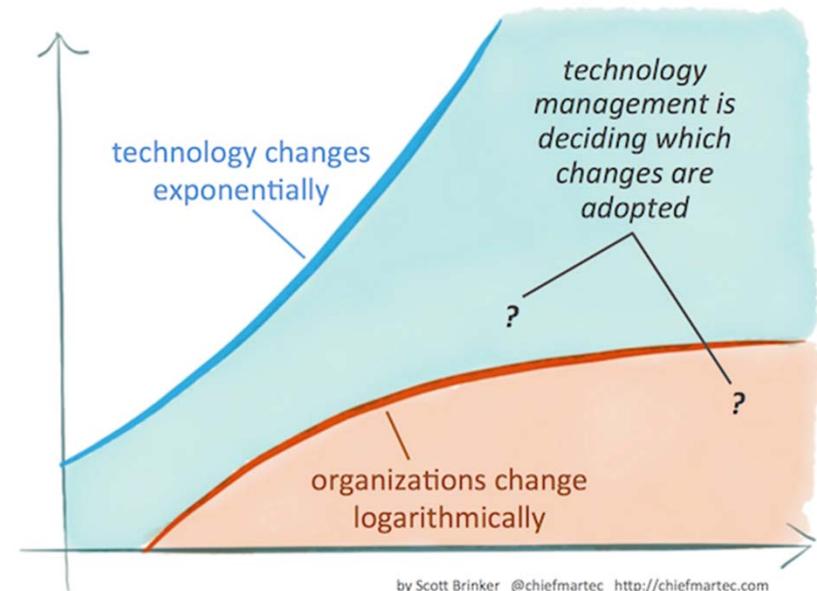
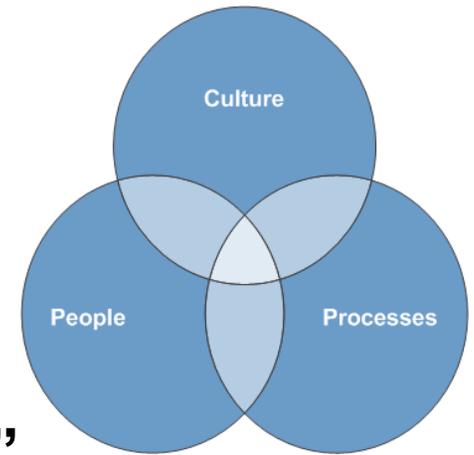
Where has all the Electric Consumption Growth Gone

- The Electric Industry has been built on a history of expanding electric demand growth
- The Electric Industry has relied on technology advancement that allowed for a steady decrease in the cost of producing and delivering power from central generating resources
- Electricity Efficiency has reached the “Tipping Point”
- Traditional electrical consumption is disappearing
- Solar is now appearing and will likely be enhanced with the addition of Energy Storage thereby reducing the amount of power requested from electric utilities and shifting supply away from central station power

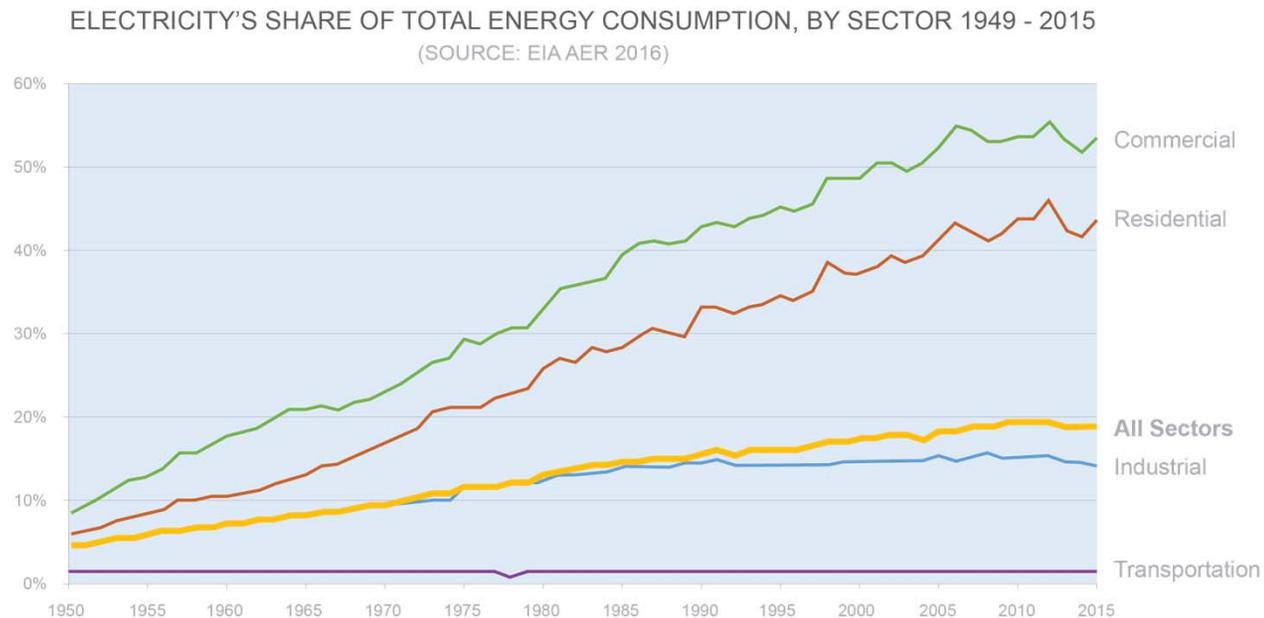


What is Driving the Change

- Technology Innovation
- Third party Competition
- Environmental Movement
- Consumer Independence – the “Prosumer”
- Electricity Efficiency Adoption
- Declining Solar Costs



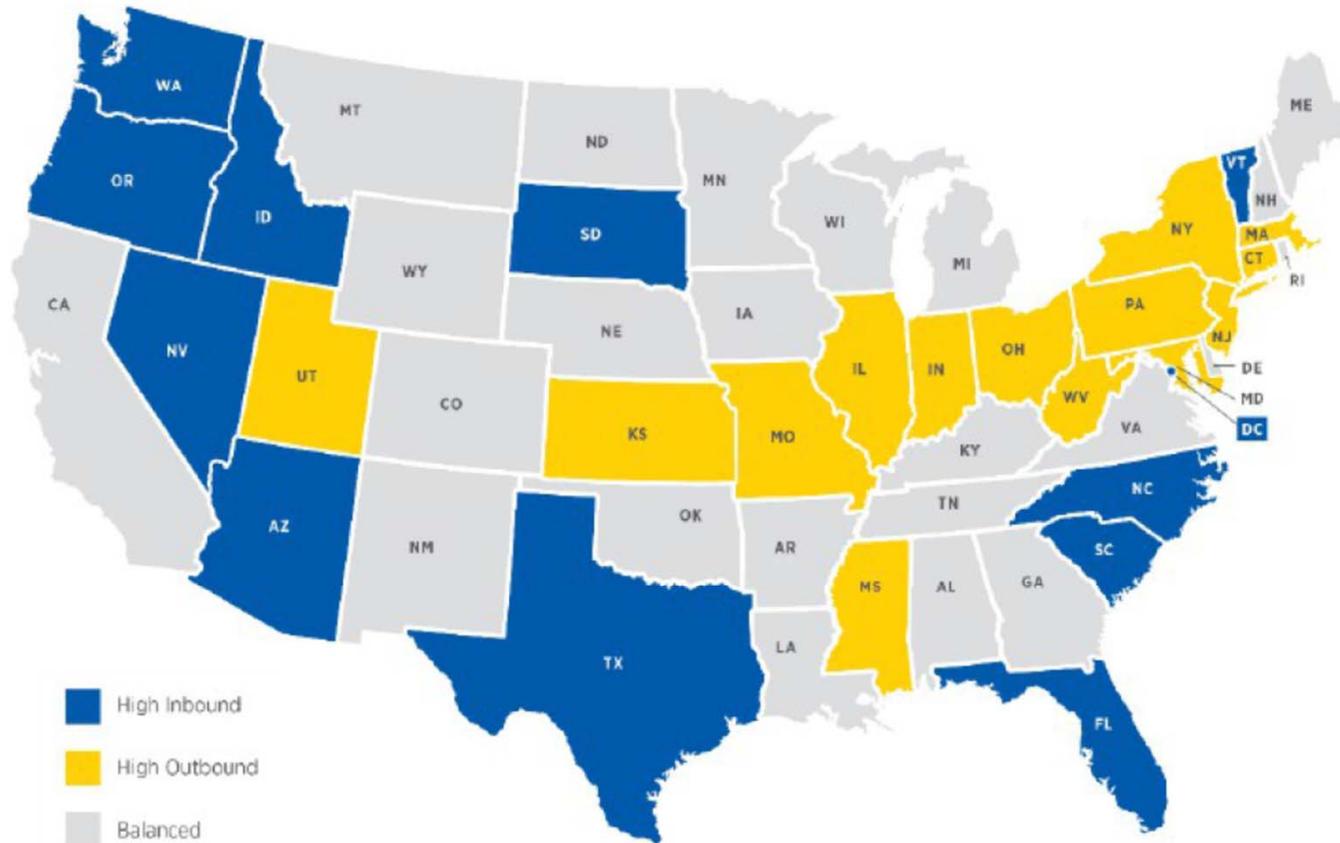
Electricity Use Has Grown Faster than Total Energy for More than A Century...What Will or Could Happen Next?



GROWTH DRIVEN BY EFFICIENCY, CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND LOW COST

How might Electricity Growth Change by States

United Van Lines 2015 Migration Study

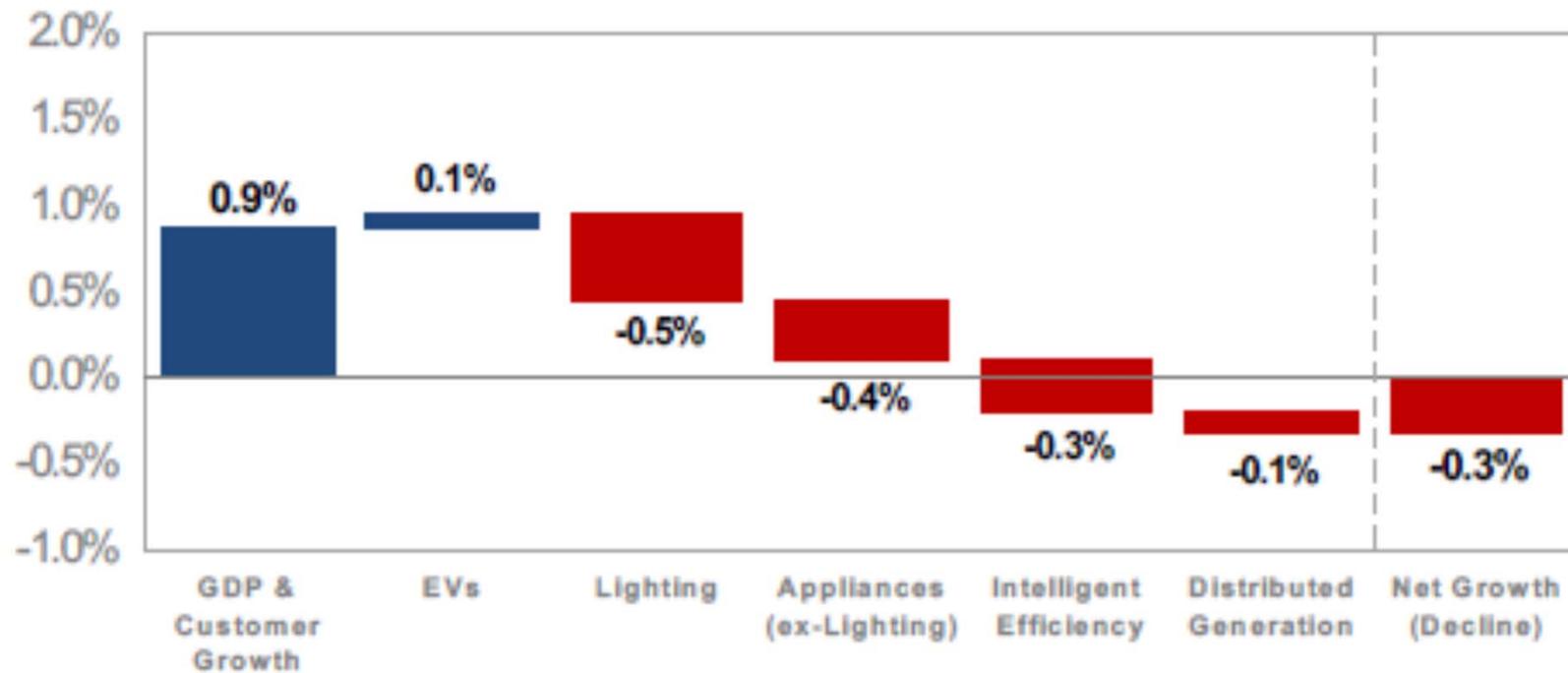


Source: United Van Lines, Scana

Outlook for Energy Consumption

Supplied by Electric Utilities

Estimated Avg. Annual Demand Impact (2015-2025)

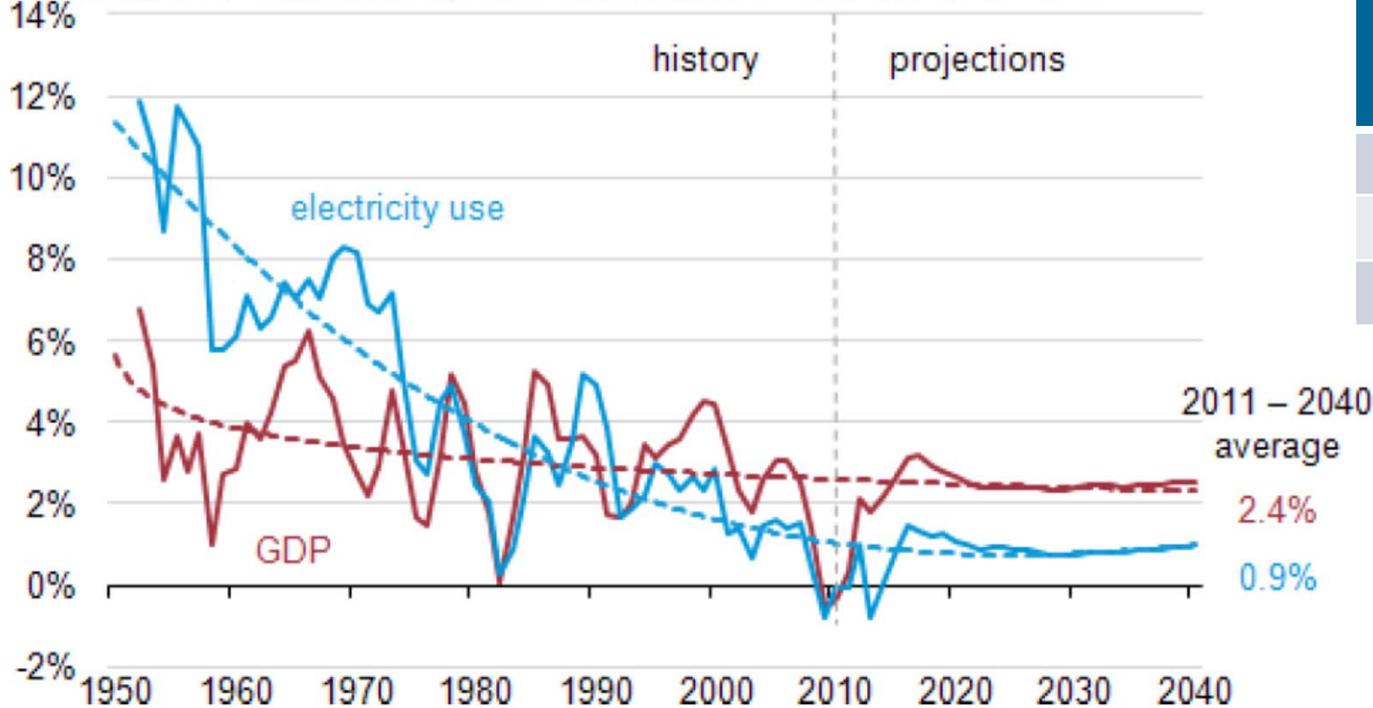


Source: Morgan Stanley Research

Demand grew at an average rate of 1.6% CAGR from 1990-2010

The Effect of GDP on Consumption

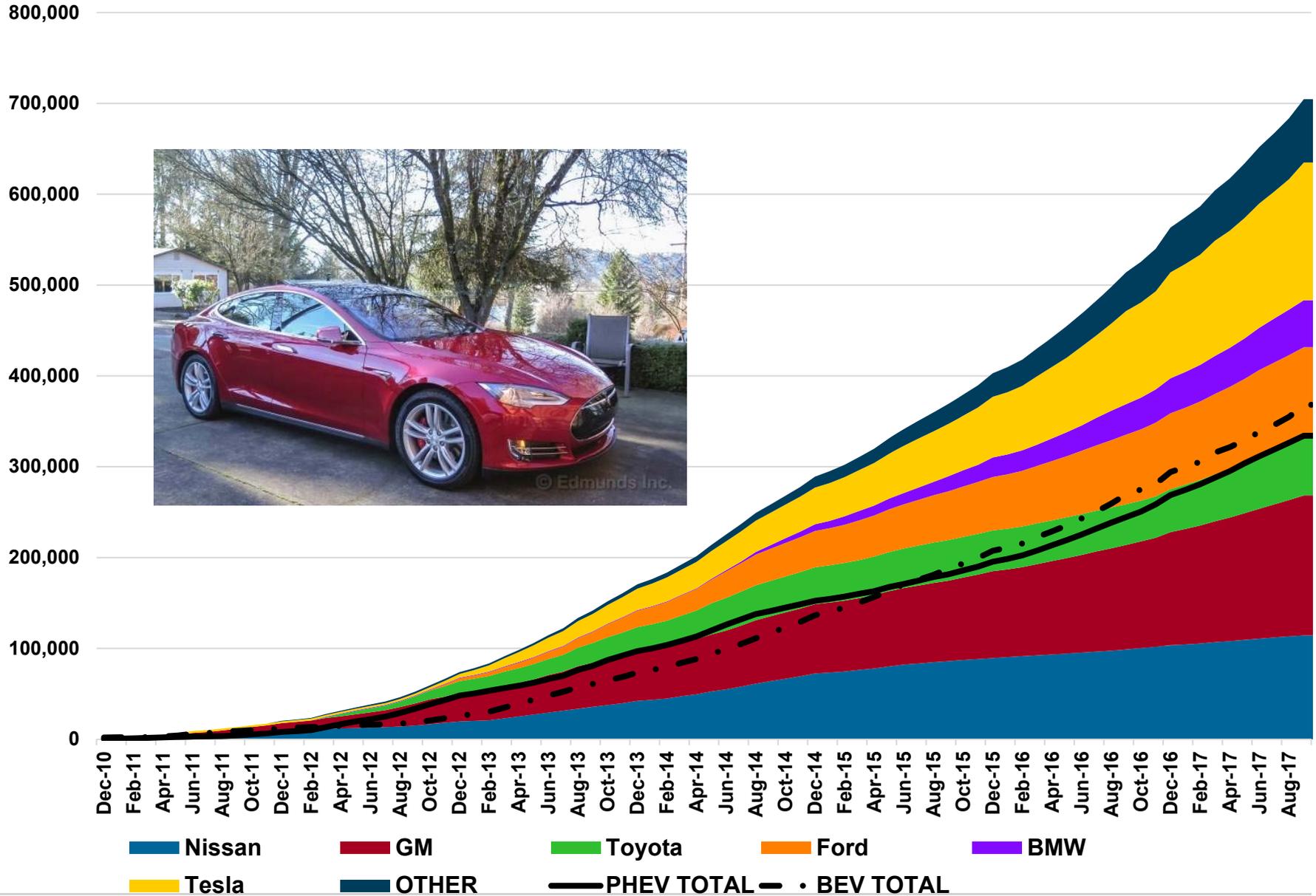
U.S. electricity use and economic growth, 1950 - 2040
percent growth (3-year compound annual growth rate) and trend lines



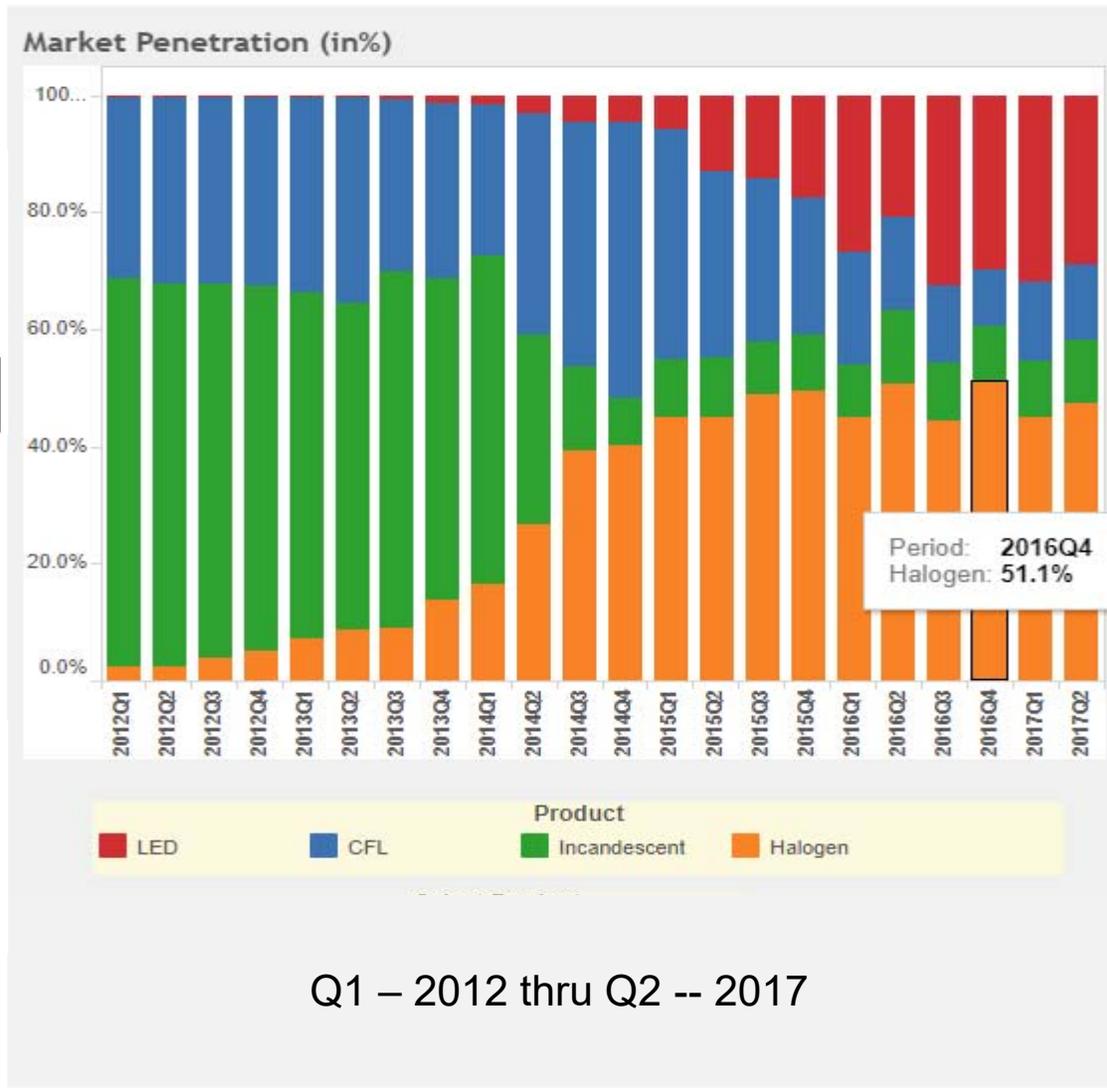
Date	Electric/GDP
1950-1970	2.5
1990	1.0
Future	0.375

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release.

US PEV Sales to Date by Make – 703,230



How the Market Distribution of Lighting Technology has Changed



Summary of Lighting Impacts

Residential Annual Electricity Sales



Lighting Energy Consumption 2005 >> 214 BKWH (16%)

Lighting Energy Consumption 2014 >> 150 BKWH (11%)

Change in Energy Consumption >> 64 BKWH (30% Decrease)

2005 to 2014 Annual Residential Energy Growth	%
All Residential Energy Growth	0.575
Residential Energy Growth Less Lighting Energy	1.250

What is the Story for Lighting in the commercial Sector

Similar Story to Residential – Except Larger!!

Lighting Energy Consumption 2005 >> 348 BKWH (27%)

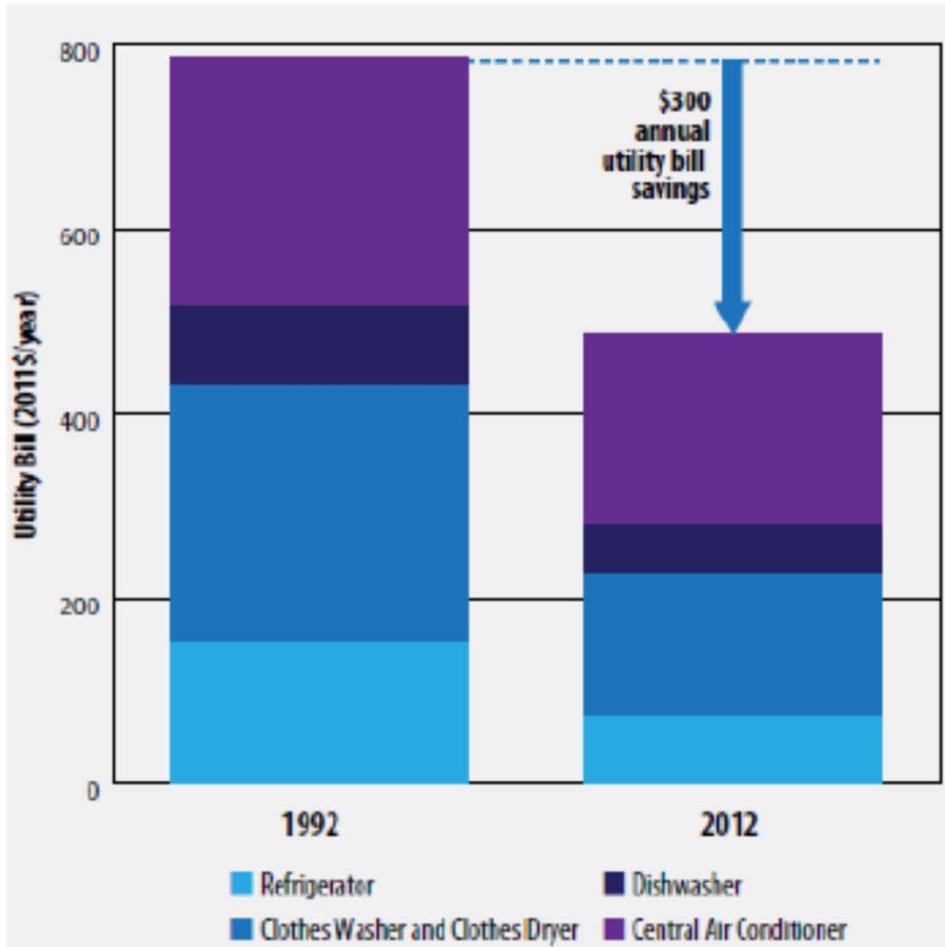
Lighting Energy Consumption 2014 >> 268 BKWH (20%)

Change in Energy Consumption >> 80 BKWH (23%) Decrease

2005 to 2014 Annual Commercial Energy Growth	%
All Commercial Energy Growth	0.509
Commercial Energy Growth Less Lighting Energy	1.564

Appliance Energy Usage Patterns

Bill Impacts Down over 35%



20-year Period

Energy Consumption is down about 2,500 kwh per year @12 cents/kwh

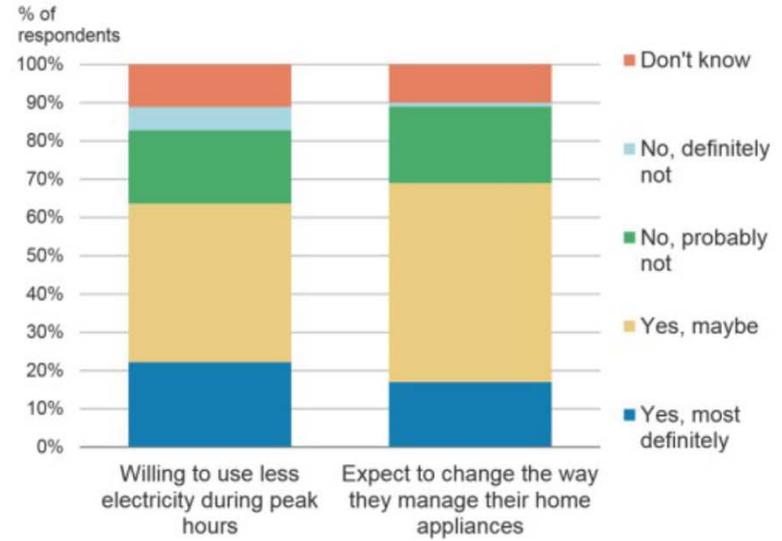
Source: ASAP, NRDC

Role of Smart Devices



Source: Nest

A potential reduction in energy use of up to 15% via thermostat



Source: Morgan Stanley Research, AlphaWise (as of March 2015)



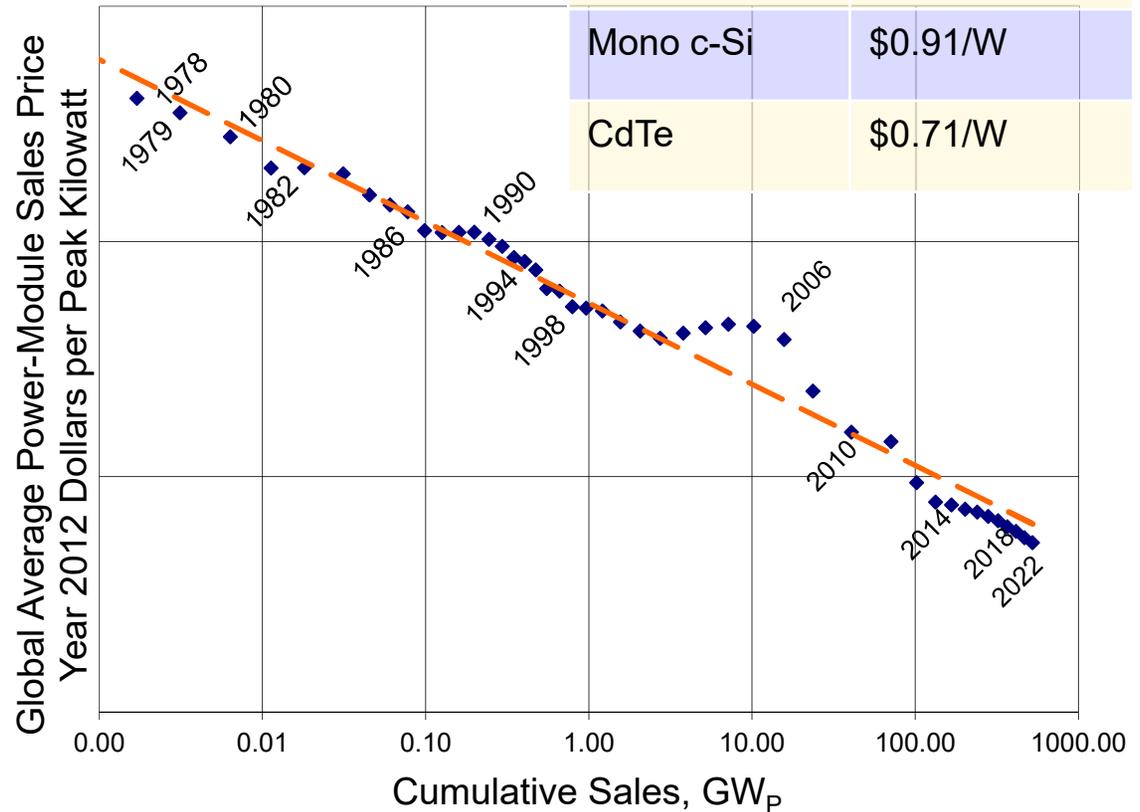
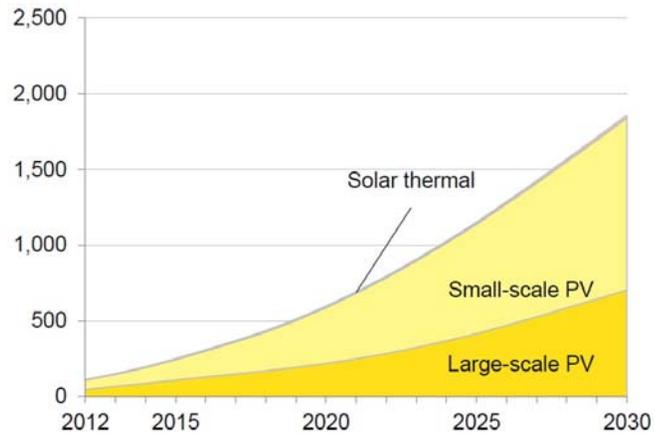
Source: ABB

Average PV Module Price Trajectory

Global Solar Market Overview

Module Tech.	Avg. Price (Mar 2014)
Multi c-Si	\$0.84/W
Mono c-Si	\$0.91/W
CdTe	\$0.71/W

Installed Solar Capacity by Technology (GW)



The historical average module selling price (ASP) has declined by ~20% with each doubling of sales over several decades. The recent slowdown in module price reductions is not expected to alter the long-term pricing decline.

Source: SPV Market Strategies (adapted by EPRI)

Is There Hope for Electric Utilities?

OR



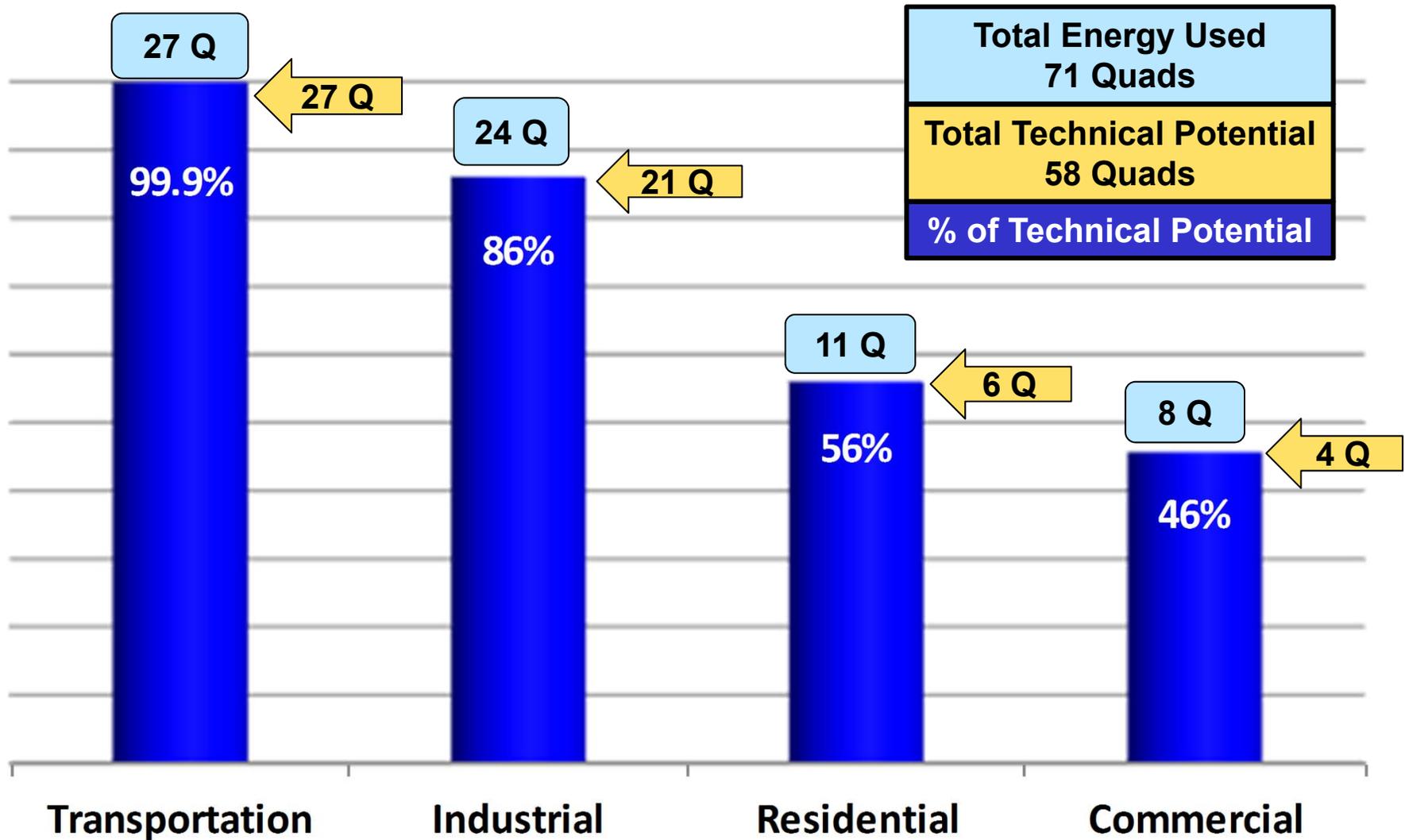
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What is Electrification?

Applying efficient electric technologies as an alternative to existing choices, while increasing customer benefit.



National Technical Potential for Electrification



Source: DOE/EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2013, 13 Q Electricity rounds to Total Energy of 71 Q.

Defining the Technology Pipeline



HEATING AND COOLING

Advanced Heat Pumps
Heating/Drying Technologies
Thermal Storage
Waste Heat Recovery



TRANSPORTATION

Advanced Energy Storage
High Power DC Charging
Heavy Duty, C&I Applications
Low Cost Hydrogen Fueling
Autonomous and Other
Advanced Mobility Technologies



ALTERNATIVE PROCESSES

Agriculture
Additive and Advanced
Manufacturing Techniques
Chemical Refining
Material Production

Join EPRI for a Global Forum on Electrification

EPRI | ELECTRIC POWER
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ELECTRIFICATION 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION

SAVE THE DATE

AUGUST 20-23, 2018 LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

- To gain an understanding of the quantifiable customer and environmental benefits of efficient electrification
- To learn about best practices for implementing efficient electrification programs to maximize customer benefit
- To experience the latest electrification-related technologies in action
- To collaborate with industry, government, and academic leaders

For more information, contact Info@Electrification2018.com

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What Else is Changing

The Role Combined Cycle Power (CCP) plants

- **Natural Gas-fired powered generation is expected to grow at 3.1% per year through 2038 adding 348GW of capacity with most coming from CCP**
- **By 2038, CCP will rise to over 50% of electric energy supply while compared with 25% in 2014**
- **By 2038, coal will only occupy 21% of the electric energy supply falling from 39% in 2014.**
- **Efficiency of CCP plants is typically 60% or greater**

How does it work?

Combines gas turbine with a steam turbine to produce electricity.

Gas is fed to the gas turbine that generates electricity.

Waste heat is gathered from the gas turbine and is used to form steam for the steam turbine.

What are the Drivers on the adoption of CCP Technology

- **Low natural gas prices and an abundant gas supply**
- **Stricter rules for coal in terms of meeting environmental regulations**
- **Increasing deployments of renewable energy as solar and wind requires power plants that can cycle including quick start and shutdown**

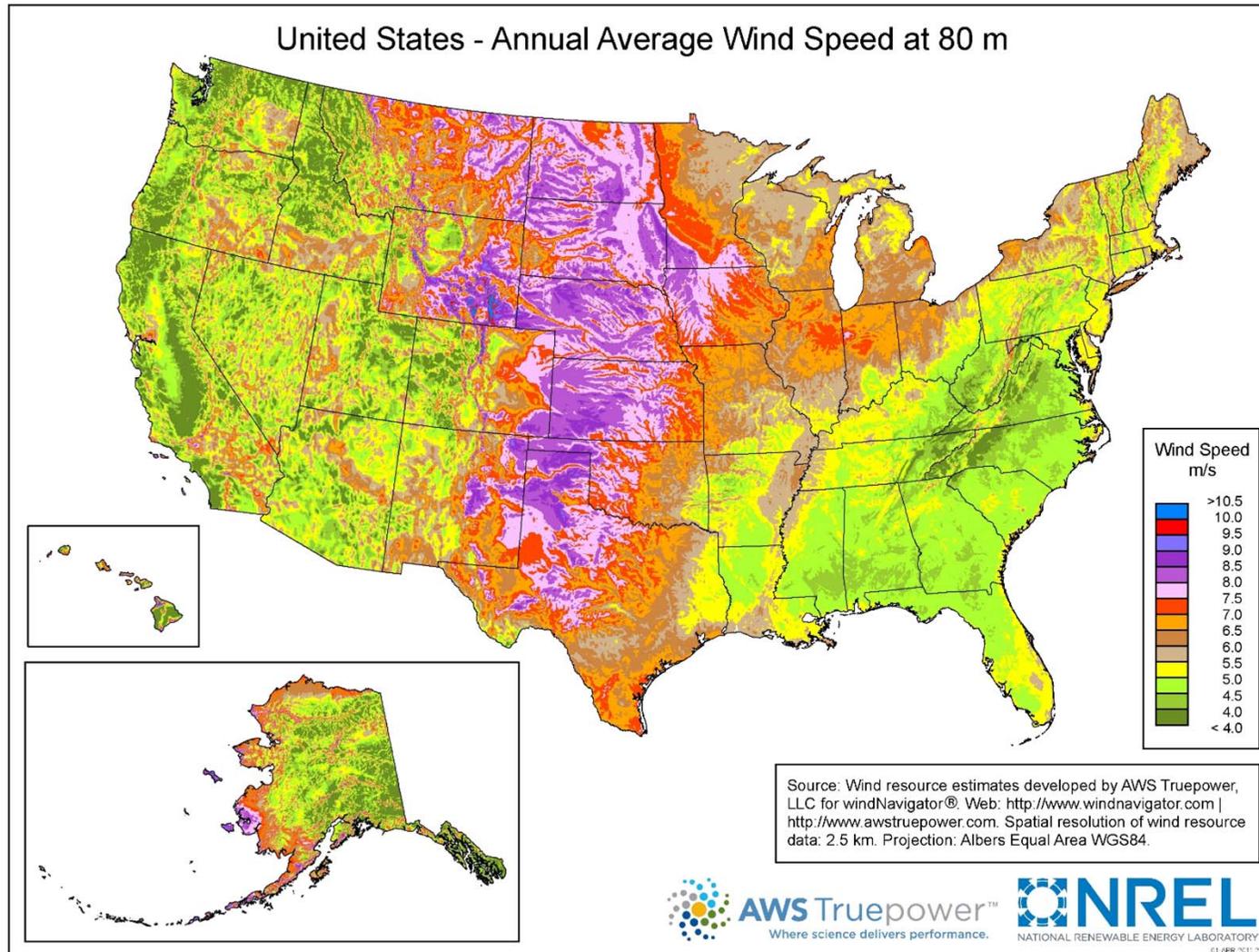


Cape Canaveral 1200 MW FPL



H.F. Lee Energy Complex 920 MW Duke

Wind Energy is a Large Resource as Well



The Role Transmission in Future Electric Systems

- Transporting renewable energy – wind and solar from remote sites to load centers
- Providing stabilization to electric systems as inertialess devices substitute for the inertia of large rotating equipment. Traditionally, inertia provided for small system frequency changes and reduced power surge issues
- Increasing roles for Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) devices

Major Barrier: Securing right-of-ways for construction of new lines



Problems for PV Systems

New Field of Opportunity

Module Soiling



Module Shading



Healthy Vegetation

Maintaining Electric Vehicle Systems

New Field of Opportunity



STATE OF THE TECHNOLOGY | 2017



<https://www.epri.com/#/pages/product/3002011125/>

Workforce Training & Education Requirements

Replacing an “Old Technology” Workforce

- Replacing Retirements
- Filling Training Gaps
 - Cross Training
- Recruiting new people

Developing a “New Technology” Workforce

- CCP Technology
- Wind Turbine Technology
- Solar & Storage Systems
 - Digital Technology



Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity