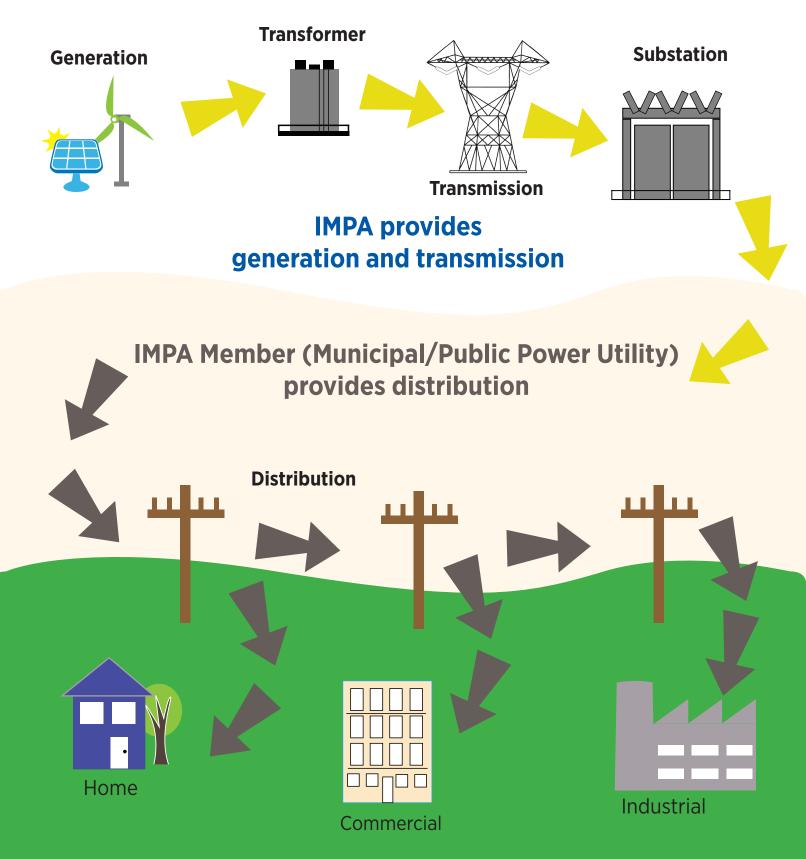
IMPA'S ENERGY FUTURE

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN 2021-2040

NOVEMBER 2020

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY FLOW FROM IMPA TO ITS MEMBER UTILITIES?



There are over **2,000** public power utilities in the United States, owned by the customers they

serve.

47 Million

customers served throughout the U.S.

Local & Reliable

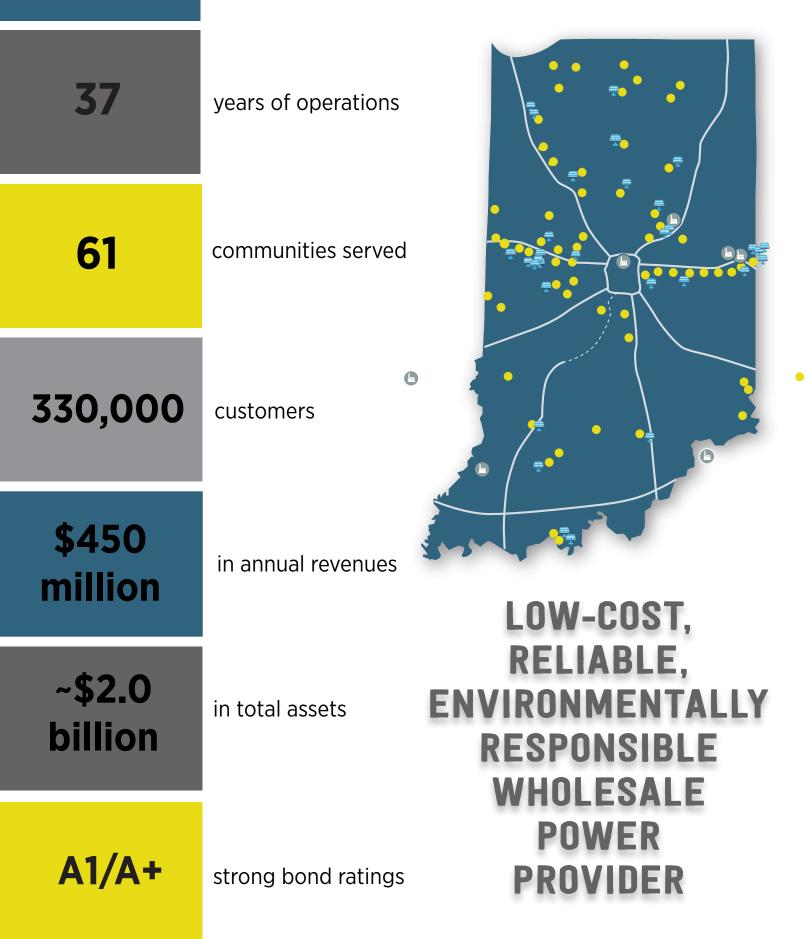
service provided by friends & neighbors

Not for Profit

entities that exist to serve customers

PUBLIC POWER

IMPA BY THE NUMBERS



WHAT IS RESOURCE PLANNING?

IMPA develops its long-term portfolio by striving to make plans that will respond well to future economic, legislative and environmental conditions. In order to do this, IMPA create scenarios containing different assumptions regarding these three factors. These scenarios are then analyzed to determine a plan that best responds to these conditions. Carbon Dioxide legislation has been the biggest issue for utility planners for the last decade. Though legislation has been introduced multiple times, at this time, none has been enacted. For this plan, IMPA created scenarios consisting of a deregulation/no CO2 case, a base case which assumes that modest CO2 legislation will be in place by 2029 and a green case consisting of a punitive CO2 legislation and Renewable Portfolio Standards starting in 2025. Other factors included in the scenarios are utility load levels, commodity prices, technology changes and new resource types.

Deregulation/High Growth Base Green **Resource types Energy Needs** Regulatory **IURC EPA** FERC NERC **Requirements Costs and Rates**

Integrated Resource Plan

RESOURCE OPTIONS



Baseload - Coal (CCS) or Nuclear

Long lead time to develop Capital cost: \$5,000-\$6,000/kW, or more Operating Costs (production and fuel) are relatively low and stable Stably priced fuel and proven operating reliability



Intermediate - Natural Gas Combined Cycle

Mid-range development time Capital cost: \$1,000-\$1,100/kW Cost dependent on natural gas, currently low-cost



Peaking - Natural Gas Combustion Turbine

Development times are short Capital cost: \$650-\$750/kW Operating costs are high Used during peak energy use times



Intermittent - Wind

Development times are short Capital cost: \$1,300-\$1,400/kW without subsidy Operating costs are low Dependent on wind conditions for energy output



Intermittent - Solar

Development time is short Capital cost: \$1,100-\$1,200/kW without subsidy Operating costs are low and stable On-peak energy



Energy Efficiency - Reduced Consumption

Investment is initial rebate/incentive to participants Achieves energy savings and reduces peak load Effectiveness depends on customer participation

IMPA'S INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

Key Findings

Due to retirements and expiring contracts, IMPA will need approximately 200 MW of resources by 2026

Will need additional capacity resources with or without renewables and energy efficiency

Current market is attractive due to market conditions

IMPA's Action Plan

Procure near term capacity and energy needs from market participants and investigate installation of a combustion turbine in 2026

Continue monitoring federal legislative process to gain more clarity on the future of CO₂ regulations

Add 80-100 MW of community solar projects in next five years

Investigate additional renewable purchased power opportunities

Continue energy reduction through the IMPA Energy Efficiency Program and education

Continue to investigate other resource opportunities as they present themselves



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