



THIS WEEK'S SPEAKER

April 20, 2021

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Glen Snider Head of Long-Term Planning Duke Energy

By Jim Kelley

Elly Clary introduced [Glen Snider - Head of Long-Term Planning, Duke Energy.](#) Glen came to North Carolina from Florida in 2001 and currently lives in Waxhaw, NC with his wife and two children. His educational background includes a Bachelor of Science in mathematics and a Bachelor of Science in economics from Illinois State University. With respect to professional experience, he has been in the utility industry for over thirty years. Glen started as an associate analyst with the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, responsible for assisting in the review of Illinois utilities' integrated resource plans. In 1992, he accepted a planning analyst job with Florida Power Corporation and for the past twenty years he has held various management positions within the utility industry. These positions have included managing the Risk Analytics team for Progress Ventures and the Wholesale Transaction Structuring group for ArcLight Energy Marketing. Immediately prior to the merger of the Carolinas' utilities, Glen managed the Resource Planning function for Progress Energy. From 2012 to present, he has held the position of Director of Resource Planning and Analytics for Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress. He works with a wide range of stakeholders across the state on planning-related issues and often appears before the utility commissions in both NC and SC on IRP (Integrated Resource Plan) related matters.

Glen said Duke prepares a comprehensive IRP every two years and an update on the alternative years. They present the plan to various commissions, federal groups and state legislatures. An IRP explains how an electric utility will meet the projected peak demand and energy requirements of its customers in a cost effective, reliable manner. IRPs balance multiple objectives including system

reliability, environmental responsibility and cost impacts. So, the plan focuses on those three areas – (1) energy reliability so they can meet any peak demands; (2) energy affordability for both residential and business units. North Carolina uses more energy than some states because they have both high heat and low cold temperatures with electricity; (3) environmental responsibility so they can reduce the carbon footprint from 50% in 2005 to net zero in 2050. 39 states including North Carolina have requirements for filing IRPs.

Glen spoke about what makes an IRP change from year to year. Typically, what drives the change is growth in peak demand and growth in energy consumption. That presents a challenge in North Carolina with peak demand because we have really hot weather and really cold weather. With energy consumption, there are always new customers. When resource retirements like coal are added to the growth in peak demand and energy consumption, the result is new resource needs or the need for new generation.

Duke looks to balance supply and demand on a minute to minute basis, on an hour to hour basis, two to three years out and 10 to 15 years out. Technology changes and policy changes affect all those balancing decisions. They focus on the number 8,760, the number of hours in a year. They care about customers an hour at a time. Duke looks at multiple production cost models and uses various simulation tools throughout the year.

The capacity mix of energy for Duke Energy Company will change from 2021 to 2035. Coal will reduce from 18% to 4%; Nuclear will go down some from 25% to 20%; renewables (wind, solar) will increase from 5% to 20%. Significant solar growth is expected to continue along with favorable economics for even more growth on renewable options, including wind. In North Carolina, solar and storage are insufficient to meet winter peak so natural gas generation is also needed to supply power on cold and dark mornings.

*A recording of the program is available here: <https://vimeo.com/539321327>

Glen's introduction begins at the 12:15 minute mark.