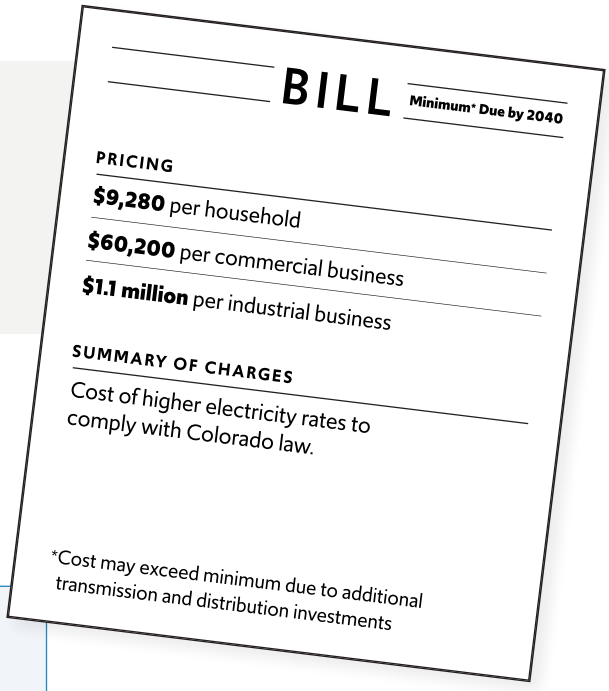
THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY COSTS IN COLORADO

Authors: Trisha Curtis, Chris Brown & Erik Gamm

Complying with state law will require an investment of $108 billion through 2050.

It raises the critical question for ratepayers and policymakers — How will these changes impact electricity prices?



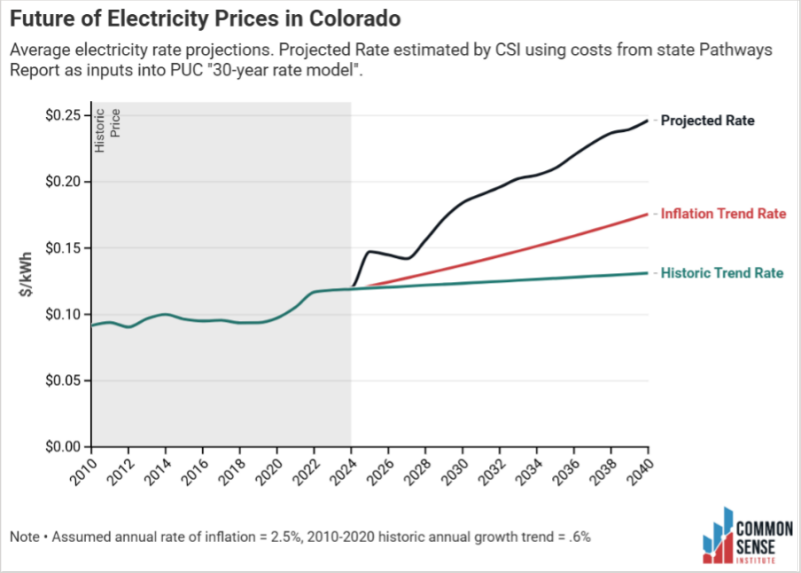
Rapidly increasing electricity prices.

- Due to state mandates, electricity prices are projected to grow at more than **3X** the rate of inflation and nearly **13X** the historical growth rate seen between 2010-2020.
- **Elevated electricity prices will cost consumers more between 2023 and 2040.**
  - **$6,400 - $9,280 more per household**
    - **Cost to the average Coloradan is 3 to 4 paychecks**
    - **Cost is $10K to $14K in wealth creation if otherwise invested**
    - **Cost is 4 to 6 months of rent**
  - $41,700 and $60,200 per commercial business
  - $771,000 to $1.1 million per industrial business

Higher electricity prices cause economic ripple effects.

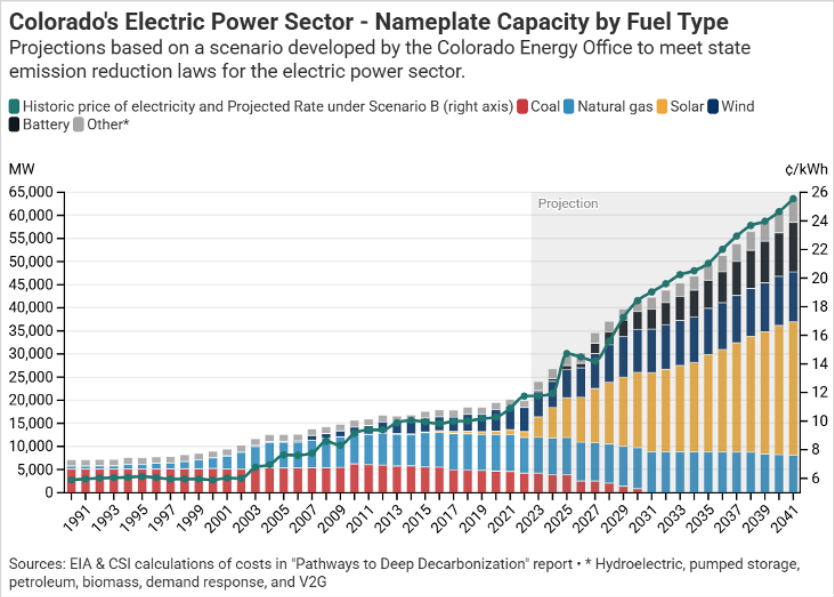
Elevated electricity prices will have broad inflationary impacts on Colorado's economy as demonstrated by dynamic economic impact modeling.

- By 2030 –
  - GDP slowdown of $2.6 billion
  - 25,000 fewer jobs
  - $1,380 decrease in real disposable income for a family of 4



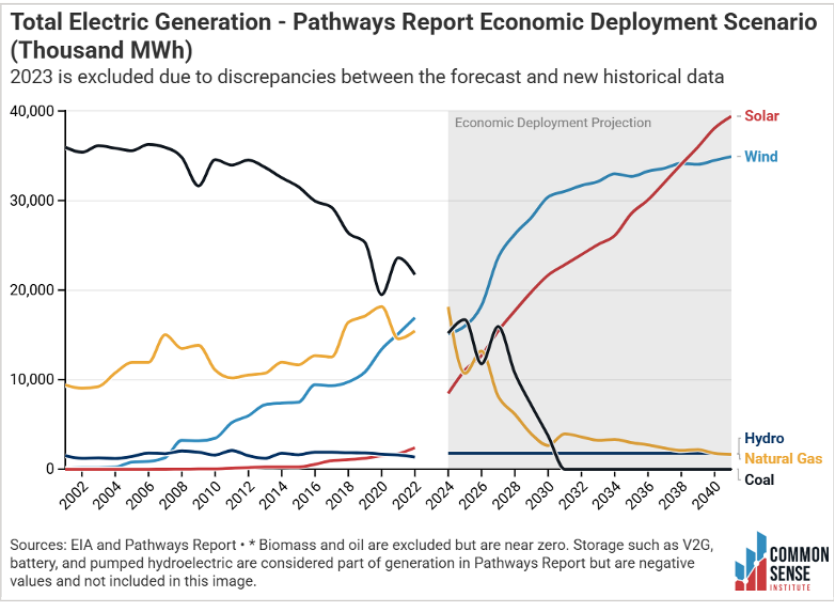
Electricity prices surge because of large investments in wind and solar, not because of natural gas.

The state's report indicates that electric power generation capacity will grow from 3.4 kilowatts per Coloradan to 6.9 kilowatts by 2040.



Important questions remain on the full cost and feasibility of the power sources needed to comply with state policy.

The state's report estimates that wind and solar will provide over **70%** of Colorado's electricity. However, that level of renewables relies on the assumption that remaining gas power plants will only need to run "a few hours each year."



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