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## RETIREMENT OF COAL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS<sup>1</sup>

*As of July 10, 2018*

### All Retirements

Since 2010, power plant owners have announced either the retirement or conversion to other fuels of a large number of coal-fired electric generating units.<sup>2</sup> The table on the following pages summarizes all publicly announced retirements through 2030. The table shows that 628 coal-fired generating units in 43 states — totaling almost 115,000 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity — have retired or announced plans to retire. These retirements are approaching 40% of the U.S. coal fleet that was operating in 2010. Through 2017, approximately 68,000 MW of coal-fired generating capacity have retired. For 2018-2020, an additional 25,000 MW are expected to retire, bringing total retirements to 93,000 MW by the end of 2020.

### EPA-Attributed Retirements

The table also includes retirements that have been explicitly attributed to EPA regulations and policies. These EPA-caused retirements total 463 units and represent almost 77,000 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. Of the total, 58,000 MW have already retired.

### ISO/RTO Retirements

Over 45,000 MW of coal-fired generating capacity in ISO/RTO regions have retired. An additional 17,000 MW in these regions are slated to retire over the period 2018-2020, of which 11,600 MW have been attributed to wholesale electricity market conditions. The regions with the most retirements through 2020 are PJM (32,000 MW), MISO (14,400 MW), ERCOT (5,700 MW) and SPP (4,400 MW).

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<sup>1</sup> Retirements and conversions are based primarily on public announcements by the owners of the coal units. We also use other information sources that are reliable. These retirements and conversions are *not* based on modeling projections. We do not include small (less than 25 MW) cogeneration units. Since most of these units are retiring, not converting to another fuel, we use the term “retirements” in this paper to characterize units that may be *either* retiring or converting.

<sup>2</sup> In 2010, according to EIA, the U.S. coal fleet was comprised of 1,396 electric generating units located at 580 power plants for a total electric generating capacity of approximately 317,000 MW.

	MW RETIRING	UNITS RETIRING
1. Ohio	12,131 <sup>3</sup> / 6,421 <sup>4</sup>	59 / 40
2. Indiana	6,569 / 6,129	39 / 34
3. Pennsylvania	5,847 / 5,548	34 / 30
4. Texas	5,672 / 1,399	10 / 3
5. Illinois	5,663 / 3,076	21 / 14
6. Alabama	5,166 / 5,166	26 / 26
7. Michigan	4,911 / 4,075	44 / 31
8. Florida	4,752 / 1,568	14 / 7
9. North Carolina	4,615 / 2,783	37 / 20
10. Kentucky	4,168 / 3,743	20 / 18
11. West Virginia	4,040 / 2,740	20 / 18
12. Georgia	3,752 / 3,249	17 / 15
13. Arizona	3,482 / 3,482	8 / 8
14. Virginia	3,258 / 2,354	29 / 16
15. Wisconsin	2,928 / 1,287	27 / 16
16. Nevada	2,689 / 0	8 / 0
17. Tennessee	2,659 / 2,659	17 / 17
18. Oklahoma	2,414 / 2,414	5 / 5
19. Colorado	2,405 / 1,776	19 / 16
20. Missouri	2,372 / 2,355	24 / 23
21. Minnesota	2,288 / 2,150	17 / 15
22. Montana	2,248 / 154	5 / 1
23. New Mexico	2,222 / 2,222	7 / 7
24. Utah	2,072 / 272	7 / 5
25. Iowa	1,847 / 1,579	33 / 29
26. South Carolina	1,768 / 1,768	14 / 14
27. New York	1,708 / 475	14 / 3
28. Massachusetts	1,663 / 1,408	8 / 6

<sup>3</sup> Total coal retirements.

<sup>4</sup> Coal retirements attributed to EPA regulations and policies.

29. Arkansas	1,659 / 1,659	2 / 2
30. New Jersey	1,543 / 268	6 / 2
31. Washington	1,376 / 0	2 / 0
32. Nebraska	757 / 637	6 / 5
33. Mississippi	706 / 706	2 / 2
34. Oregon	585 / 585	1 / 1
35. Louisiana	575 / 575	1 / 1
36. Connecticut	566 / 0	2 / 0
37. Kansas	550 / 478	7 / 6
38. Delaware	360 / 0	4 / 0
39. Maryland	250 / 115	3 / 2
40. North Dakota	189 / 0	1 / 0
41. California	129 / 0	3 / 0
42. Wyoming	49 / 49	4 / 4
43. South Dakota	22 / 22	1 / 1
<b>43 / 37 States</b>	<b>114,625 / 77,346 MW</b>	<b>628 / 463 Units</b>