



The following questions have been posed by Commissioners prior to the scheduled Work Session on November 15, 2022. Staff responses are included below and are sorted by Agenda topic.

Integrated Resource Planning - Reference Modeling Results in the 2022 IRP (CAPPER)

EWEB currently manages a winter peaking load profile. Do we have a sense for when we are expected to switch from winter peaking to a more dual - winter and summer peaking - profile? I know this is a hard question to answer, but any sense of timing would be helpful. I suspect it is beyond the 2042 timeframe of this IRP, is that a fair working assumption for this Board discussion?

RESPONSE: *Our current load forecasting looks at historical trends in heating and cooling degree days. Recently, EWEB switched to using more current historical data to better incorporate the summer warming trend seen in the historical data. Although it is not anticipated that EWEB will move to dual- or summer-peaking within the planning window, future sensitivity analysis can adjust several key climate-related variables. For example, peak capacity credit values for resources may be adjusted (a solar resource is much more valuable for summer needs), and/or the profile of EWEB's loads (either to adjust loads slightly, or to make larger adjustments such that the EWEB becomes dual peaking).*

According to the memo, the Calculated Reference Case estimates residential Demand Response. Are we also considering Commercial and Industrial Demand Response? If so, what is the potential for cost-effective Demand Response in those sectors and/or when and how will we incorporate those sectors? If we're not considering Commercial and Industrial Demand Response, why not?

RESPONSE: *The modeling results selected resource (programs) which have lower implementation costs, and these programs primarily include residential programs. However, the model did select some (less than 1 MW) Commercial and Industrial Curtailment Demand Response which is assumed to have implementation costs similar to other lower-cost residential Demand Response programs. Small Commercial Space Heating Direct Load Control and Commercial and Industrial Critical Peak Pricing were options in the Aurora model, but not selected in the calculated reference case results due to their assumed higher implementation costs relative to other resource choices.*

The IRP assumptions for Demand Response were based on staff analysis and publicly available regional data. Further study through a Demand Response Potential Assessment could be a good way to further refine our IRP assumptions about the costs and energy profiles of these potential future demand response programs based on customer specific data.