



Welcome/Meeting Objectives
Jeff Burke
Resource Planning



Review RPAC Load Forecast Jess Hankins Resource Planning



Load Forecast Sensitivities
Ross Mohr
Manager Energy & Revenue
Forecasting

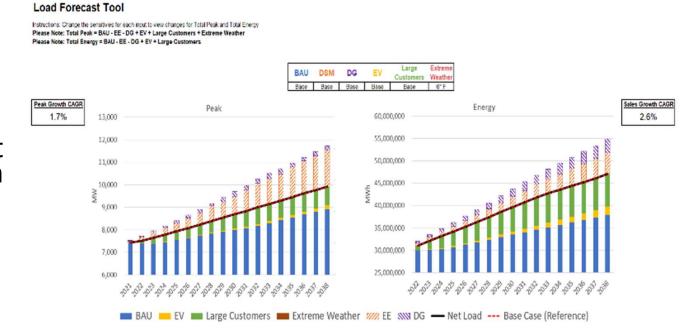


Discussion/Housekeeping/Next Steps All



Meeting Objective

- Provide APS load scenarios: Base, No Peak growth, Low Growth, High Growth
- Review RPAC forecast driver selections from September 15th meeting
- Discussion on RPAC load forecast

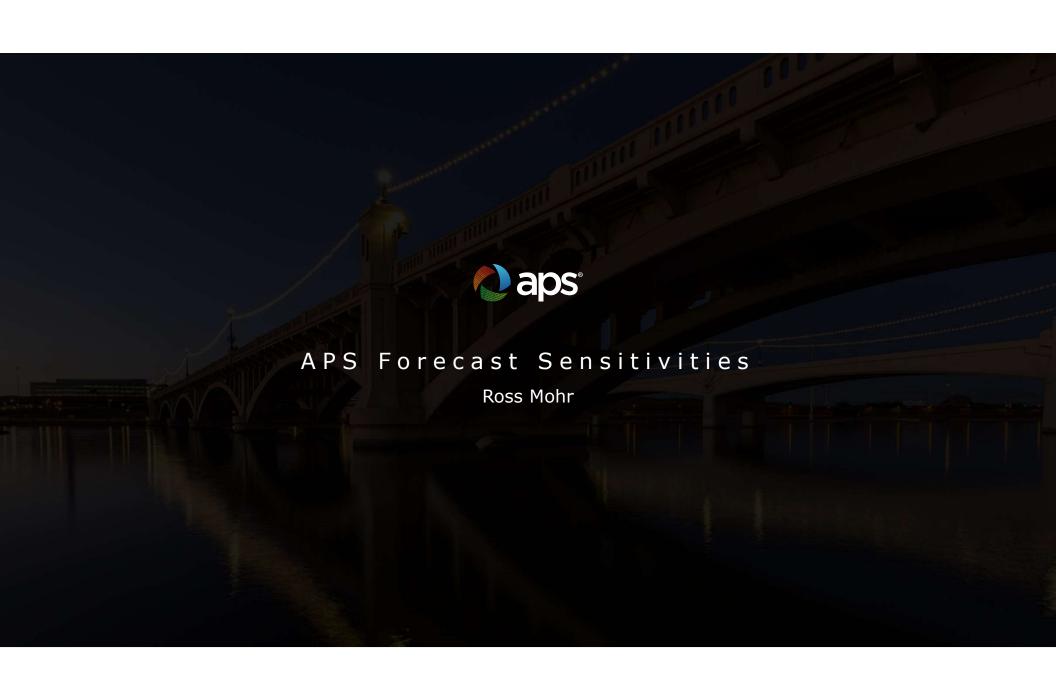




Proposed Energy Rules

- Prepare alternative (15-year) load forecasts and needs assessments showing:
 - Load growth expected by the Loadserving Entity
 - No load growth
 - Lower than expected load growth
 - Higher than expected load growth
 - Load growth expected by the RPAC

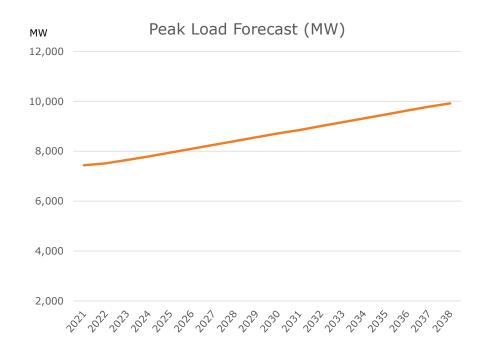


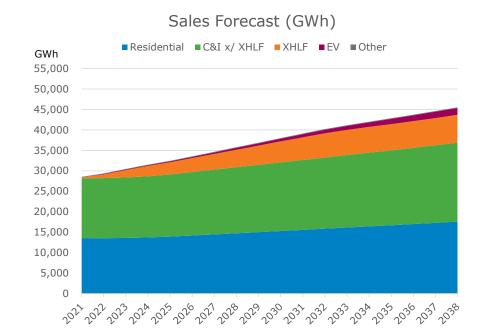




APS Base Load Forecast (1.7%)

Includes DSM & Distributed Generation



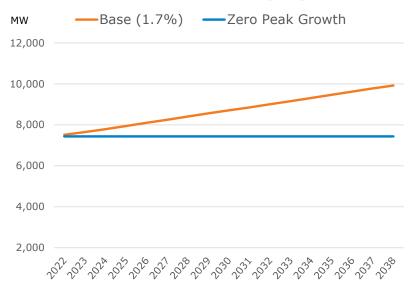




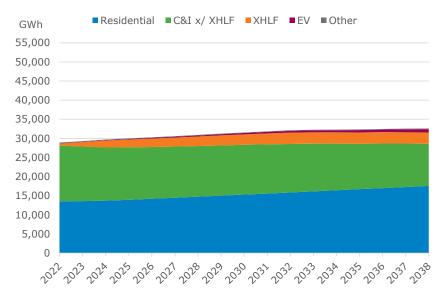
Forecast with Zero Peak Growth

Includes DSM & Distributed Generation





Sales Forecast GWh

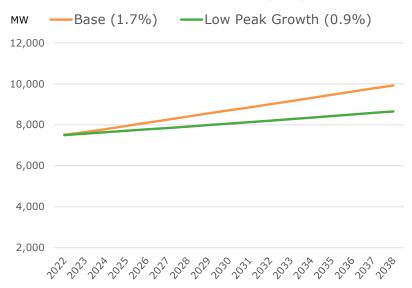




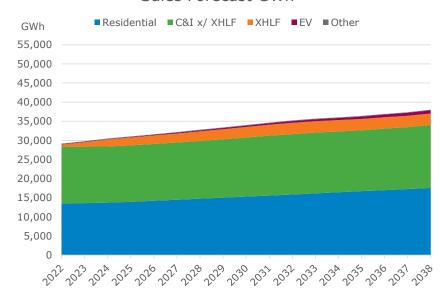
Forecast with Low Peak Growth (0.9%)

Includes DSM & Distributed Generation





Sales Forecast GWh

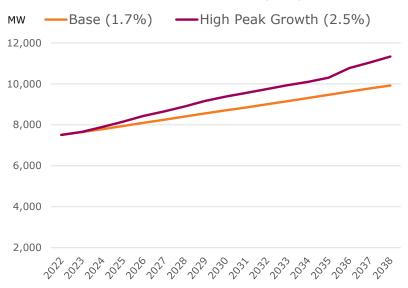




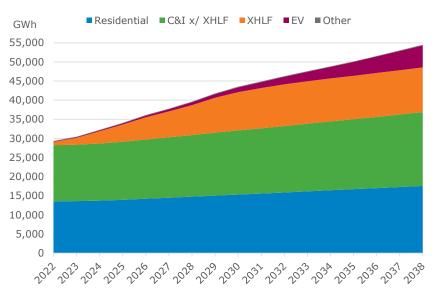
Forecast with High Peak Growth (2.5%)

Includes DSM & Distributed Generation





Sales Forecast GWh

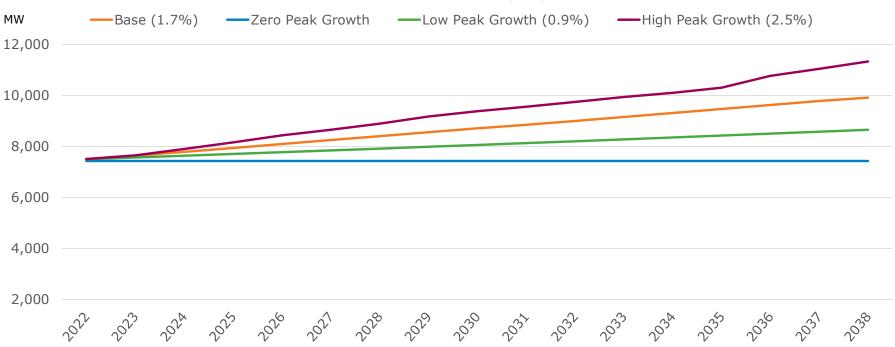




APS Peak Comparison

Includes DSM & Distributed Energy

Peak Load Forecast (MW)





RPAC Load Forecasting Tool

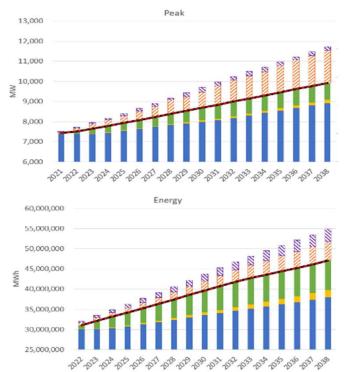
- The load forecasting tool was designed with sub forecast sensitivities (base, low, medium, high)
- Intended to narrow the key areas of the forecast that interest the RPAC
- Tool is envisioned to promote discussion amongst stakeholders
- Prior to the meeting we ask that you consider elements of the forecast that are most relevant to the development of the IRP
 - Base forecast

Weather

- Distributed Energy
 - -

- DSM
- Electric Vehicles
- We plan to start off with a poll to show how the tool works and will move into discussion with the group
- Designed to compile subcomponents of the forecast and report on impacts to MW, GWhs, and associated growth rates

BAU	DSM	DG	EV	Large Customers	Extreme Weather
Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	0° F



aps

Load Forecasting Assumptions

	Low		Medium		High	
DSM: % of previous year total customer energy usage	+0.8%		+1.3%		+1.8%	
DG: rooftop solar additions per year	8,000 - 10,000 systems per year		13,000 - 17,000 systems per year		18,000 - 25,000 systems per year	
EV: total electric vehicle additions by 2038	~225,000		~650,000		~1.7Million	
Large Customers: specifically high load factor customers like data centers	Nominal economic development		Moderate economic development		Expansive economic development	
Extreme Weather: degrees above normal assumptions	0°F	1°F	2°F	3°F	4°F	5°F



RPAC Selection Results

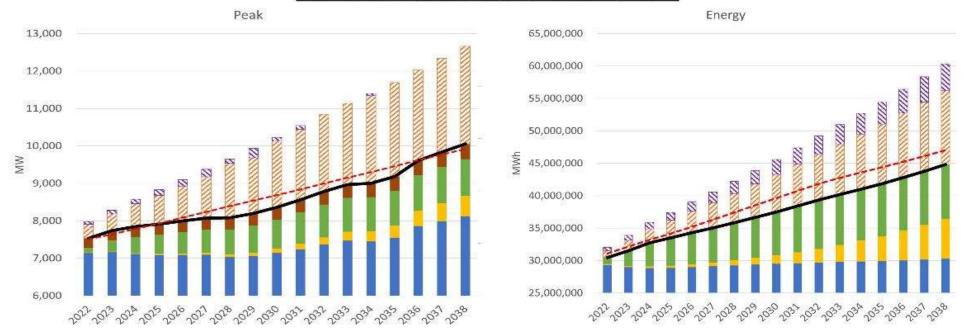
- Based on available options from September 15th Meeting:
 - DSM %: High (1.8%)
 - Electric Vehicle additions: High (~1.7M vehicles by 2038)
 - Rooftop Solar additions per year: Tie between
 - Medium (13,000-17,000 systems per year)
 - High(18,000-25,000 systems per year)
 - Large Customer Growth: Moderate large economic development
 - Extreme weather (degrees above normal weather assumption): Tie between:
 - 2° Fahrenheit
 - 3° Fahrenheit





RPAC Model Results – Medium (1.8% Peak Growth)

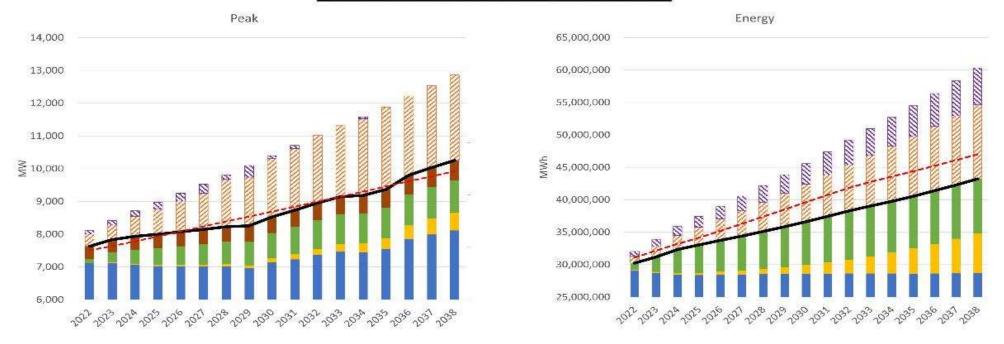
BAU	DSM	DG	EV	Large Customers	Extreme Weather	
Base	High	Medium	High	Medium	2° F	





RPAC Model Results – High (1.9% Peak Growth)

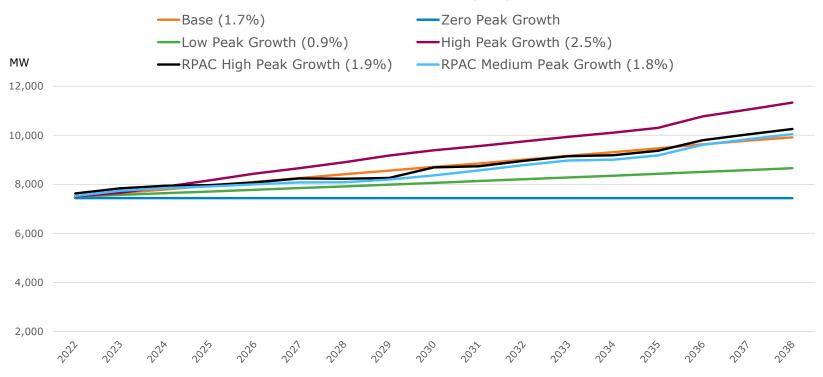
BAU	BAU DSM DG		EV	Large Customers	Extreme Weather	
Base	High	High	High	Medium	3° F	





Peak Growth Comparison

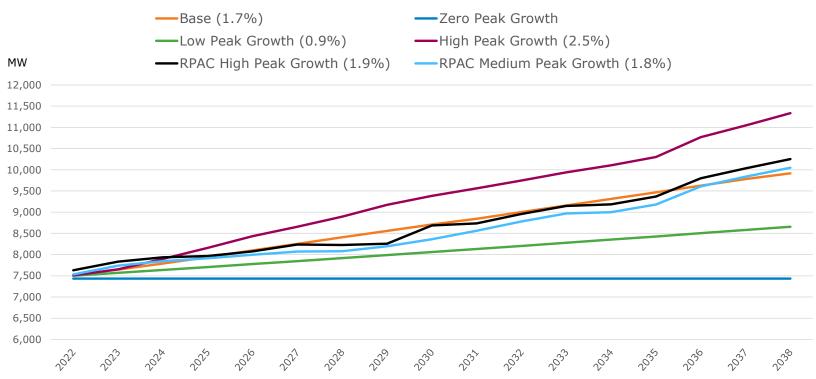
Peak Load Forecast (MW)





Peak Growth Comparison

Peak Load Forecast (MW)





Sales Growth Comparison

Sales Load Forecast (GWh)

