





# PACIFICORP CPA DEMAND-SIDE RATES POTENTIAL

Draft Results – January 12, 2021

### **AGENDA**



Methodology

Results

Key Findings

Comparison

Questions

# DSR PROGRAMS & IMPACTS



#### Summer and Winter Potential in 2040

Rate Option	Summer Potential (MW)	Winter Potential (MW)		
Residential TOU	77.4	40.7		
Residential TOU with EV	17.1	7		
Residential CPP	105.7	68.2		
Residential Behavioral DR	18.5	9.3		
C&I TOU	0.3	0.2		
C&I CPP	91	39.5		
C&I RTP	16.2	6.9		
Irrigation TOU	4.3	_		
Irrigation CPP	17.4	-		

#### METHODOLOGY

#### Calculating Impacts and key assumptions



Program Impact<sub>year,program</sub>

- = Per Customer Peak Impact
- \* Eligible Participants \* Participation Rate

where:

Year= forecasted year between 2022 and 2040

Program = each program option & class

Per-customer peak impacts are calculated as a percent of peak load reduction and are based on estimates from The Brattle Group developed in a previous study.

**Eligible participants** are determined by rate class and saturation of AMI.

**Participation rates** are determined based on actual participation that we see within the industry for similar programs.

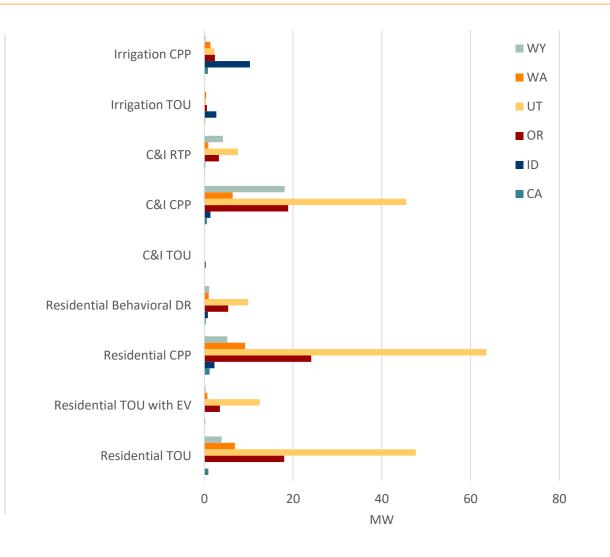
- These are standalone estimates not integrated with Demand Response (class 1)
- Intended to represent independent roll outs of the various rates

#### SUMMER DSR IMPACTS

#### Incremental Impacts (MW) 2040



Rate Option	CA	ID	OR	UT	WA	WY	Total
Residential TOU	0.9	-	18	47.7	6.9	3.9	77.4
Residential TOU with EV	0.2	-	3.5	12.5	0.7	0.3	17.1
Residential CPP	1.2	2.3	24.1	63.6	9.2	5.2	105.7
Residential Behavioral DR	0.3	0.8	5.4	9.9	1	1.1	18.5
C&I TOU	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
C&I CPP	0.6	1.4	18.9	45.5	6.4	18.1	91
C&I RTP	0.1	0.2	3.3	7.6	0.9	4.2	16.2
Irrigation TOU	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.3
Irrigation CPP	0.8	10.3	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	17.4

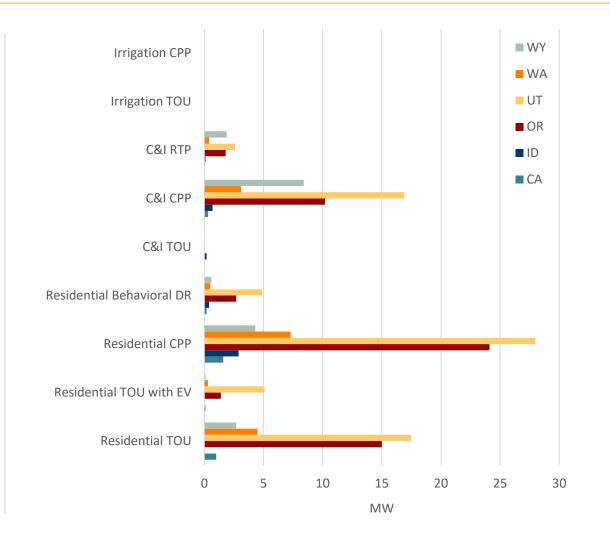


#### WINTER DSR IMPACTS

#### Incremental Impacts (MW) 2040



Rate Option	CA	ID	OR	UT	WA	WY	Total
Residential TOU	1	-	15	17.5	4.5	2.7	40.7
Residential TOU with EV	0.1	-	1.4	5.1	0.3	0.1	7
Residential CPP	1.6	2.9	24.1	28	7.3	4.3	68.2
Residential Behavioral DR	0.2	0.4	2.7	4.9	0.5	0.6	9.3
C&I TOU	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
C&I CPP	0.3	0.7	10.2	16.9	3.1	8.4	39.5
C&I RTP	0	0.1	1.8	2.6	0.4	1.9	6.9
Irrigation TOU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation CPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



#### KEY TAKEAWAYS - BY STATE



California - residential sector constitutes nearly half the total savings potential

Idaho - roughly half of the savings opportunities are in the irrigation sector

Oregon – 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in terms of potential with residential pricing (TOU, TOU Demand Rate w/EV, and CPP) contributing more than half

Utah – 1st in terms of potential with residential CPP contributing the most, the three C&I pricing options combined roughly equal residential CPP

Washington - residential sector constitutes nearly half the total savings potential

Wyoming – 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of potential, most of which is derived from C&I customers, particularly large industrial customers

#### KEY TAKEAWAYS – BY CLASS



Residential - customers in Utah and Oregon represent substantial savings opportunities. For most states, approximately half of the potential is derived from residential customers, except for Idaho.

Extra Large C&I - customers provide the highest savings opportunities in Wyoming, where there is a larger base of high-demand customers.

Medium and large C&I customers have moderate levels of potential across all states

Small C&I - customers have minimal contribution to potential.

Irrigation – customers have small contributions in most states except Idaho where more than half of the potential is likely to be realized from irrigation customers.

#### COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS STUDY



DSM Options	Summer Potential in Year-20				
Daw Options	Previou	s Assessment	Current Assessment		
Res TOU Demand Rate		37.3	N/A		
Res TOU Demand Rate with EV		7.9	N/A		
Res TOU		65.9	77.4		
Res TOU with EV		15.4	17.1		
Res CPP		89.8	105.7		
Res Behavioral DR		17.1	18.5		
C&I TOU		0.3	0.3		
C&I CPP		76.8	91		
C&I RTP		13.7	16.2		
Irrigation TOU		3.5	4.3		
Irrigation CPP		14.3	17.4		

Meaningful increase in CPP is mostly attributable to large increase in the load forecast in UT

• Other states also have more modest increases

Moderate increases across other programs due to overall load and customer growth across states



# THANK YOU!

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