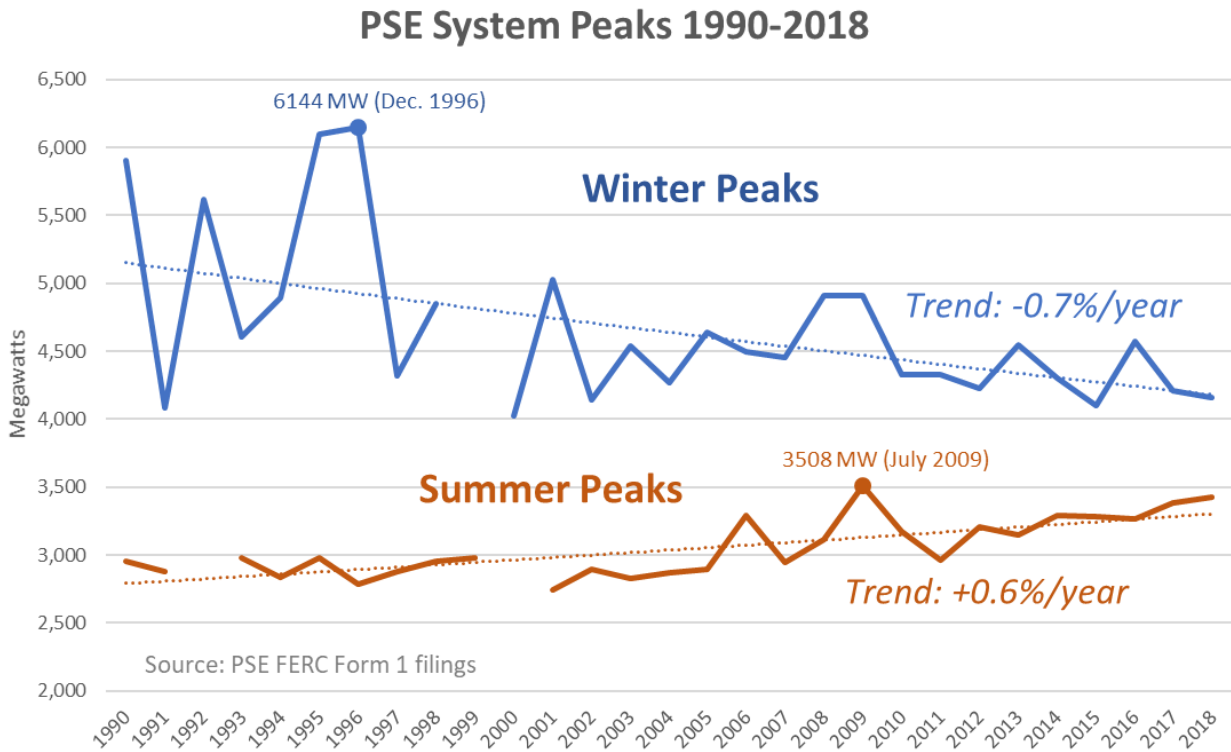


System Peak Graphs

IRP TAG meeting #8, Sept. 19, 2019

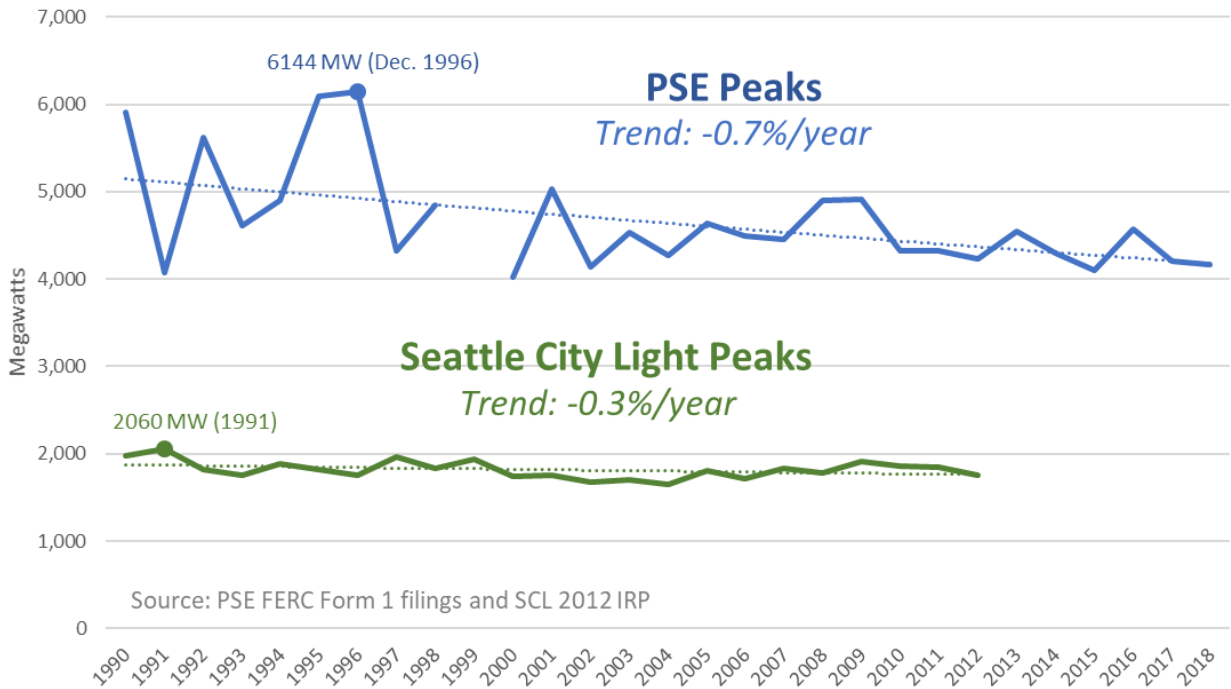


“... some of Mr. Marsh’s, CENSE’s, and CSEE’s load forecast materials submitted in various forums – including the Bellevue public hearing – mixes and matches actual load data with weather normalized load forecasts and incorrect data from FERC Form 1, which manipulates and mischaracterizes the truth and has the potential to mislead those to whom it is presented. ... topics could be misconstrued in an IRP meeting and misrepresented in a local permitting setting, which would not benefit customers in the long term.” (PSE letter to UTC, Aug. 22, 2019)

Historical demand and trends can clarify the challenges and opportunities considered by the TAG during development of the 2019 IRP.

We welcome any corrections or clarifications PSE would like to make in its FERC Form 1 submissions, or any proposal regarding a more authoritative source for this data.

PSE vs. Seattle City Light Peaks 1990-2018



Comparison with other area utilities can help identify opportunities and best practices to inform the 2019 IRP.

It appears that PSE’s system peaks have been declining at twice the rate of Seattle City Light’s.¹ If this is due to the company’s aggressive conservation efforts, this result should be applauded. We don’t know how the departure of Jefferson County and several large commercial clients might affect PSE’s graph.

The large variations in PSE’s graph, probably due to annual temperature variations, are more pronounced for PSE than SCL. Does this suggest an opportunity for more aggressive weatherization efforts in PSE’s service area, or do more of PSE’s customers rely on electricity for space heating? (16% of homes in Seattle are heated by electricity, what is the percentage in PSE’s service area?)

Don Marsh
 2019 IRP TAG member
don.m.marsh@hotmail.com

¹ http://www.seattle.gov/light/news/issues/irp/docs/SCL_2012_IRP.pdf, p. 13