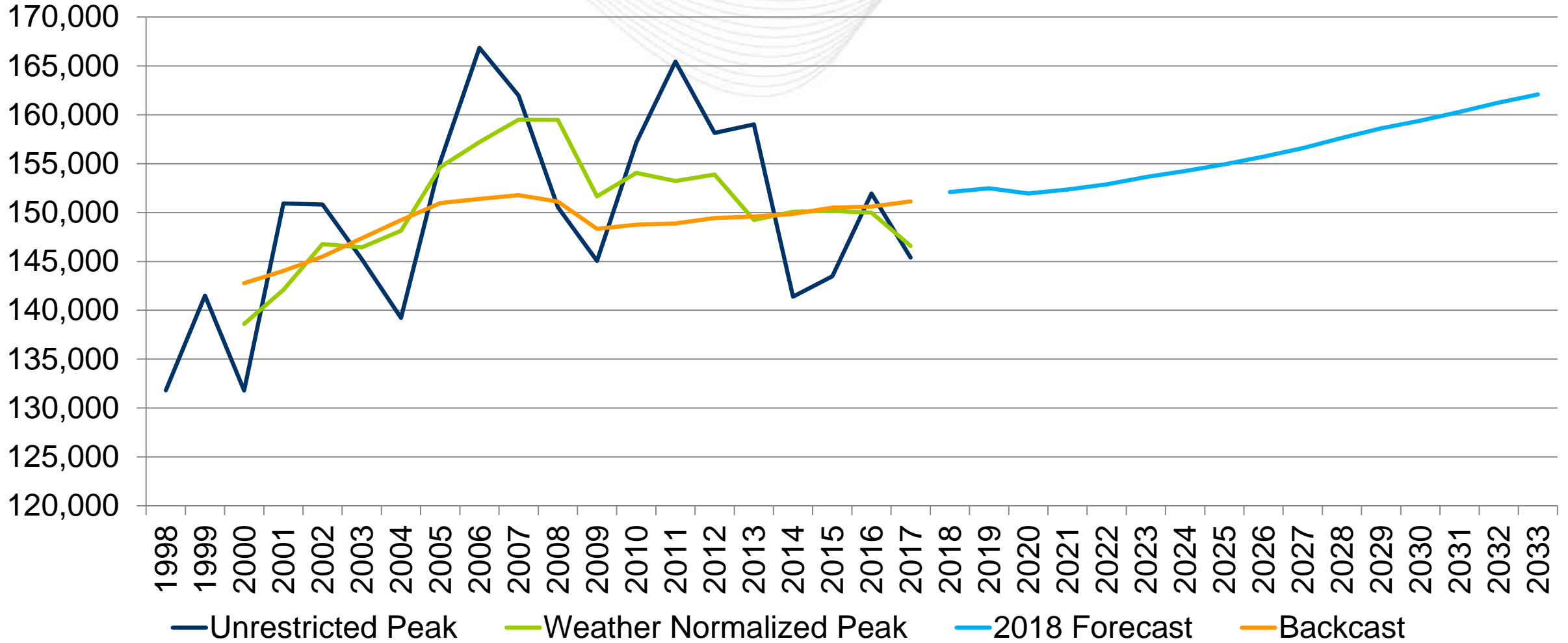


Follow-Up Items and Changes Since Last LAS Meeting

Load Analysis Subcommittee
May 22, 2018

- Stakeholder requested graph including back-casts of current model
 - Solar impact at peak in historical years is assumed to be installed capacity multiplied by capacity factor

PJM RTO Summer Peak Forecast (w/ Back-cast)



- PJM discussed using some analysis using the EIA's 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey microdata to weight economic inputs income per household and persons per household.
 - Concern was leveled as to the stable-ness of the weights
 - Could not be confirmed due to lack of data
 - PJM will switch to weights included in Itron's annual release update for constructing end-use variables.

- PJM discussed using employment per customer as a proxy for square footage per customer to convert intensity terms from use per square foot to use per customer.
 - Stakeholder voiced concern that the two may potentially not be strongly correlated with one another.
 - Using the 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey, PJM looked at the relationship of workers to square feet. The two concepts were found to be positively correlated with a 1% increase in producing a 0.75% increase in square feet. This assumption is now used.

- PJM discussed using an approach to calculating historical base loads by using regression to pull out weather and subsequently reshaping the results to look “typical”.
 - Stakeholder concerns included:
 - Whether weather was being fully eliminated
 - Each step of estimation and manipulation distorts the picture

- Models used to calculate base load were changed to produce only an annual number and only use load in the Shoulder months (March to May and September to November).
 - Less concern of weather sensitive load distorting the results
 - Less complicated structure
- Forecast grown off of history using base driver
 - Considers anticipated end-use trends and economic drivers (income, households, output)

Base Load: History with Forecast

