

LONG RANGE LOAD FORECASTING

SCAMPS 2016

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Why Perform Load Forecasts?



- Obvious Answer - To have an accurate projection of future loads for your work purposes.

Two Types of Load Forecasts

- Short Range
 - ▣ Typically 24 hours
 - ▣ Used for load management decisions
- Long Range
 - ▣ Typically 10 to 15 years
 - ▣ Used to plan system expansions, project revenues, perform cost of service and rate studies



Today's Presentation will Focus on Long Range Load Forecasting Techniques

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Two Key Elements

- Prepare the forecast based on small “key” load growth components
- Prepare analysis packets so down the road the Forecast can be easily updated

Smaller “Key” Components

- Perform Work for each class of customer separately – Residential, Commercial, Industrial, City, Utility, Schools, Churches, Special Customers (i.e. Hospitals), Area Lights, etc.
- **Separate historical data for these customer classes into two components:**
 - **Number of customers**
 - **Average energy usage per customer**
- Analyze number of customers with consideration to:
 - Area saturation
 - Changing demographics
 - Possible annexations
 - Re-zoning
 - Consider an overlaying area grid
- Analyze Avg. kWh/Cust with consideration to:
 - Weather – HDD/CDD
 - Economic Conditions – GDP
 - Relative Cost of Energy

Forecasts Aren't Perfect

- As you head into the forecast work, know that it is very unlikely that future loads will develop exactly as you have forecasted them – but don't be discouraged.
 - Unexpected changes in growth driving parameters will occur
 - However, by using small key components, you can update, reassemble, and you are back in business

Classical Forecasting Technique

- Regression Analysis
 - ▣ Simplest and perhaps the oldest model
 - ▣ Least-Squared-Error regression curve fit of historical data versus year extrapolated into the future
 - ▣ Mathematical equation that fits among the data points with the least squared error
- ▣ Two common equations
 - Constant Growth $Y_G = A * B^{x}$
 - Straight Line Growth $Y_{SL} = m * x + b$
- ▣ You get the data, Excel will do the work for you

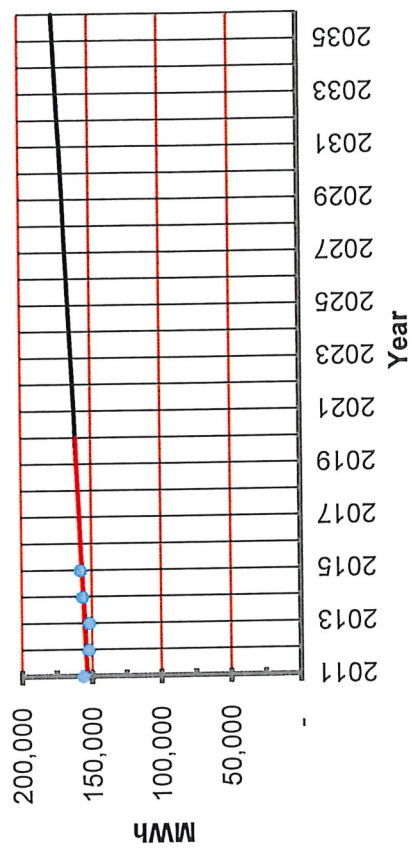
Example Regression Forecast


Yr.	Yr. Count	Act.MWh	Gr. Trend MWh	Lin. Trend MWh
2011	1	155,640	153,166	153,166
2012	2	152,418	153,993	154,004
2013	3	151,857	154,824	154,842
2014	4	156,507	155,661	155,680
2015	5	157,786	156,501	156,518
2016	6		157,346	157,356
2017	7		158,196	158,194
2018	8		159,050	159,032
2019	9		159,909	159,870
2020	10		160,773	160,708
2021	11		161,641	161,546
2022	12		162,514	162,384
2023	13		163,392	163,222
2024	14		164,274	164,060
2025	15		165,161	164,898
2026	16		166,053	165,736
2027	17		166,950	166,575
2028	18		167,852	167,413
2029	19		168,758	168,251
2030	20		169,669	169,089
2031	21		170,586	169,927
2032	22		171,507	170,765
2033	23		172,433	171,603
2034	24		173,364	172,441
2035	25		174,301	173,279
2036	26		175,242	174,117

$$Y_G = a * b^{x^x} \quad Y_{SL} = m * x + b$$

838
152,328

ANN MWH





The 64 Thousand Dollar Question is, “What are the reasons to expect the trend growth will continue into the future, and for how long?”

- The fact is, time (years) is not the reason
- We need to examine what the parameters are that impact load growth

Load Growth Parameters

- Number of customers
 - ▣ Area Saturation
 - ▣ Re-Zoning
 - ▣ Annexation
- Average Load per Customer
 - ▣ Weather (HDD and CDD)
 - ▣ Economic Conditions – Gross Domestic Product
 - Productivity
 - New products using electric energy
 - ▣ Relative Cost of Power

Regression Analysis Considering Multiple Independent Variables

- The two example regression analyses were for one dependent variable, Y, and one independent variable, x, which was Time
- Regression analyses can be performed considering multiple independent variables such as:
 - ▣ Heating Degree Days
 - ▣ Cooling Degree Days
 - ▣ Gross Domestic Product
 - ▣ Relative Cost of Energy, \$/kWh
 - ▣ Unemployment
- Excel will do this work for you also

Example of Residential Forecast

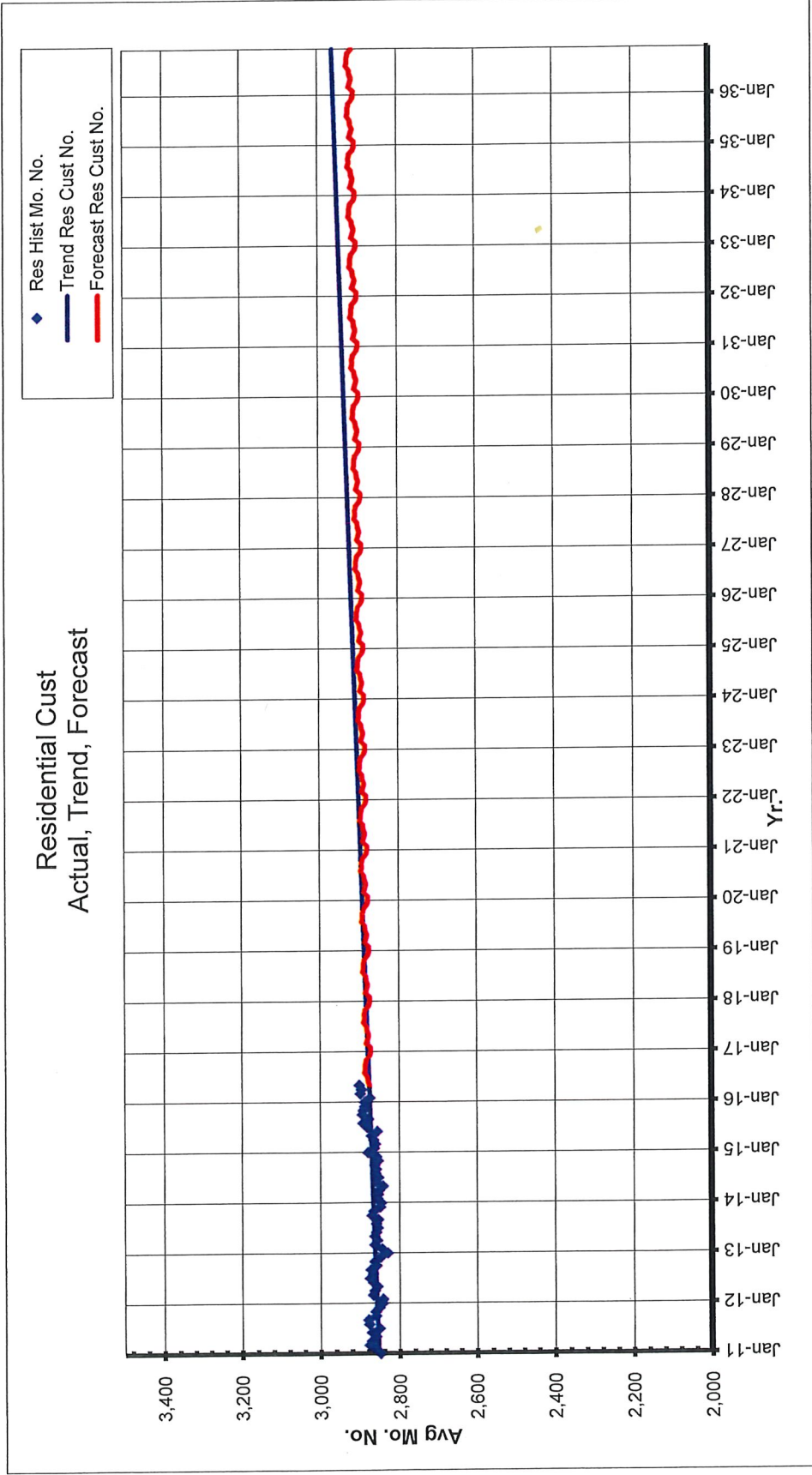
Number of Residential Customers

Reg Res	1,00012	1,00085	0,99951
R	2,854	2,858	2,858
MoYr	Mo. Count	No. Cust.	Per Unit of Avg. No. Cust.
Jan-11	1	2,850	0,99474
Feb-11	2	2,862	0,99862
Mar-11	3	2,877	1,00416
Apr-11	4	2,872	1,00241
May-11	5	2,861	0,99857
Jun-11	6	2,872	1,00241
Jul-11	7	2,853	0,99678
Aug-11	8	2,878	1,00451
Sep-11	9	2,880	1,00521
Oct-11	10	2,861	0,99857
Nov-11	11	2,862	0,99862
Dec-11	12	2,853	0,99578
Jan-12	13	2,845	0,99423
Feb-12	14	2,844	0,99398
Mar-12	15	2,868	1,00227
Apr-12	16	2,864	1,00087
May-12	17	2,858	0,99878
Jun-12	18	2,868	1,00227
Jul-12	19	2,876	1,00507
Aug-12	20	2,869	1,00227
Sep-12	21	2,874	1,00437
Oct-12	22	2,860	0,99948
Nov-12	23	2,864	1,00087
Dec-12	24	2,849	0,99563
Jan-13	25	2,832	0,99131
Feb-13	26	2,846	0,99521
Chart Mo.	Forecast Mo. No. Cust.	Trend Mo. No. Cust.	Typ Mo. p.u. of Ann Avg Yr. Count.
Jan	2,854	2,854	0,99703
Feb	2,855	2,855	0,99698
Mar	2,855	2,855	1,00098
Apr	2,856	2,856	0,99870
May	2,856	2,856	0,99872
Jun	2,856	2,856	0,99998
Jul	2,857	2,857	1,00033
Aug	2,857	2,857	1,00005
Sep	2,857	2,857	1,00221
Oct	2,858	2,858	1,00228
Nov	2,858	2,858	1,00158
Dec	2,858	2,858	0,99879
			12,00132
Chart Yr.	Ann. Avg. No. Cust.	Trend Ann Avg No. Cust.	Forecast Avg No. Cust.
2011	2,855	2,860	2,853
2012	2,862	2,861	2,854
2013	2,857	2,863	2,856
2014	2,855	2,865	2,855
2015	2,878	2,857	2,878
2016	2,878	2,869	2,878
2017	2,871	2,871	2,881
2018	2,873	2,873	2,883
2019	2,874	2,874	2,885
2020	2,876	2,876	2,887
2021	2,878	2,878	2,889
2022	2,880	2,880	2,891
2023	2,882	2,882	2,893
2024	2,884	2,884	2,894
2025	2,886	2,886	2,896
2026	2,888	2,888	2,898
2027	2,890	2,890	2,900
2028	2,891	2,891	2,902
2029	2,893	2,893	2,904
2030	2,895	2,895	2,906
2031	2,897	2,897	2,908
2032	2,899	2,899	2,910
2033	2,901	2,901	2,911
2034	2,903	2,903	2,913
2035	2,905	2,905	2,915
2036	2,907	2,907	2,917



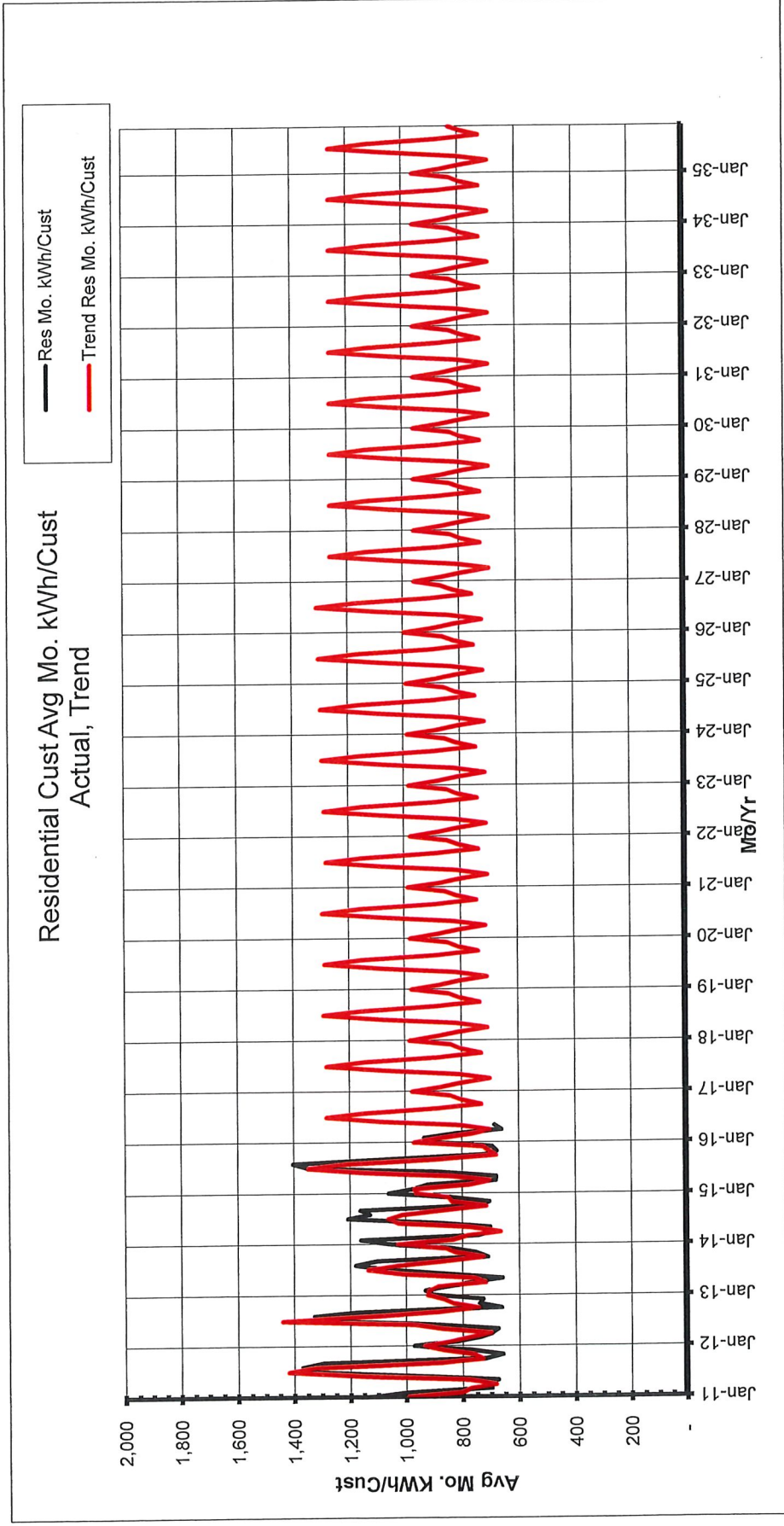
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Chart of No. Res Cust. Forecast



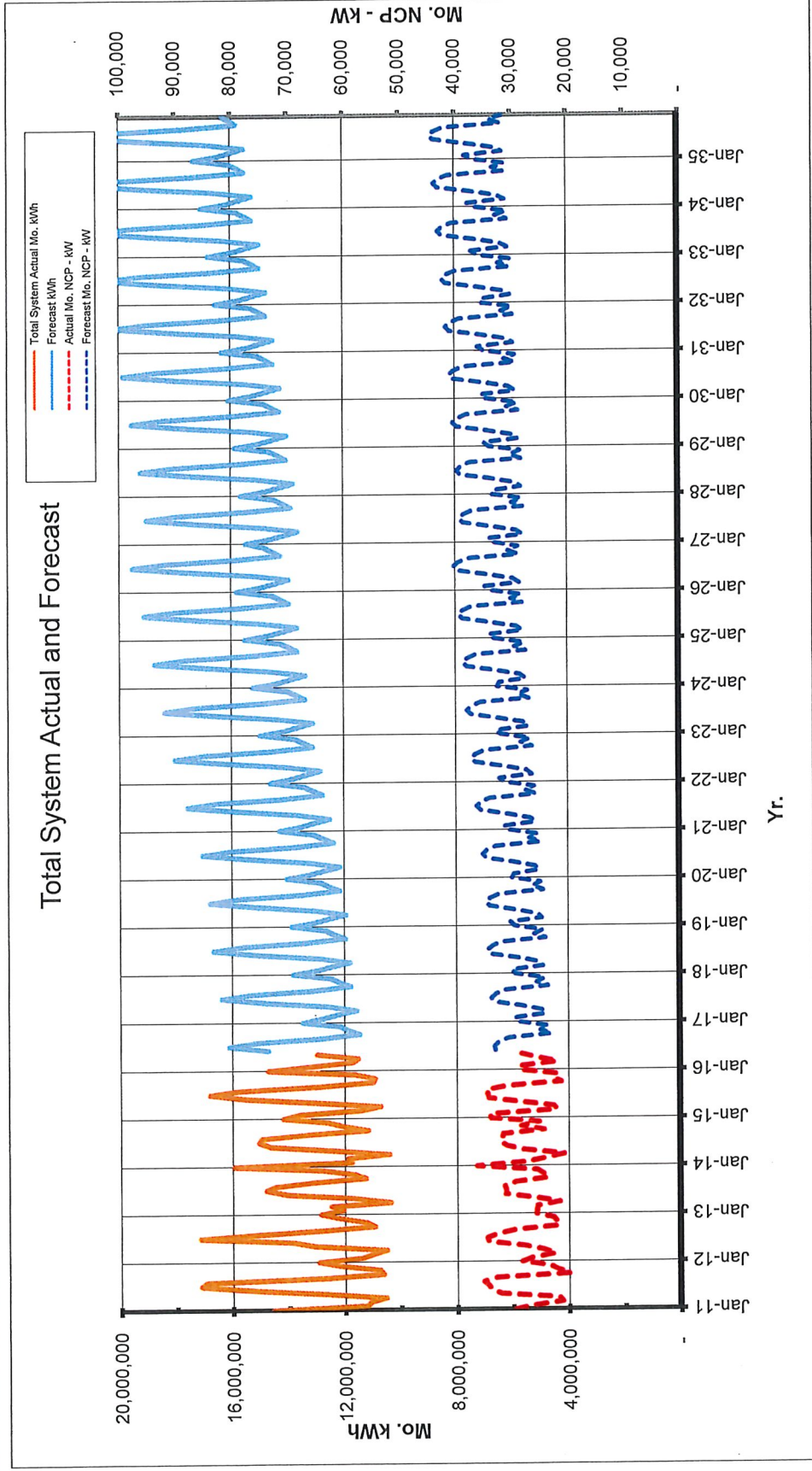
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Chart of Res. kWh/Cust. Forecastt



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Chart Total System Forecast



QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION



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Thank you for the opportunity to
discuss Load Forecasting
Techniques

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