Question No.: Advisors 3-4  Part No.:  Addendum:

Question:

For the Sales Forecast:

a. Please provide details on how you distinguish changes in energy use in existing buildings vs. increases for new construction. The first data request mentions that the compound average growth rate is 0.4% for residential and commercial. However, based on the sales forecast, this seems to be actually 0.1%, with a 0.7% assumed for industrial and a 0.2% for governmental. Further, there seems to be a forecast reduction in total load from 2020 to 2026. Please provide any information related to how this growth breaks out between changes in usage from existing buildings vs. increases in usage from new construction. For example, in 2021, is it assumed that energy use in existing buildings will drop by over 1%, but some of that would be made up from new construction? Or is it assumed that there will be negligible new construction going on?

b. Please describe and provide workpapers showing how existing efficiency and demand response programs are included in each year of the forecast. Is it assumed that existing programs will continue to achieve the same MWh of savings that they did in 2017 indefinitely? Or is it assumed that the existing programs end and savings come back as measures expire? Or something else? Is naturally occurring efficiency explicitly looked at?

c. Are there any explicit adjustments made for known upcoming codes and standards? Or is it just implicitly assumed in the regression that codes and standards will likely improve in the future in the same rate as they have in the past?

d. To what extent are assumptions relating future adoption of energy storage – both in the form of batteries and other technology such as ice storage – included in the forecast? Were explicit adjustments made in the forecast?

Response:
a. Referencing the 0.4% compounded annual growth rate for residential and commercial reported in response to ADV 1-4 C, the numbers quoted in the question (0.1%, 0.7%, and 0.2%) as noted are related to the sales growth part of the forecast. The 0.4% given in the previous answer relates to the residential and commercial customer count growth portion of the sales forecast. ENO does not currently break out growth between existing buildings and new construction.

b. See the highly sensitive workpapers provided in ENO’s response to ADV 1-4, subpart h.ii. The Company assumes that programs will continue to achieve the savings goals established for 2019 in each future year of the planning horizon.

c. Upcoming codes and standards are included in ENO’s response to ADV 1-4, subpart h.i, addendum 1. The residential and commercial forecasts use indices that reflect expected future improvements in energy efficiency for HVAC systems, appliances, and other items. Based on the historical and projected future levels of ENO’s energy efficiency programs, the year-over-year changes in the forecast indices mentioned above were reduced to avoid overestimation of potential energy efficiency savings.

d. ENO does not currently include any assumptions regarding future adoption of energy storage in the forecast.