

2022 IRP Question and Answer Archive
IRP Q/A Archive for Stakeholder Questions
Updated Feb. 22, 2022

Meeting Administration Questions

Can individuals who do not currently have an NDA in place participate in the technical meetings?

Since AES Indiana plans to share confidential information at its technical meetings, an NDA will be required to attend those meetings. AES Indiana encouraged stakeholders to contact Teresa Morton-Nyhart at Barnes & Thornburg LLP to get a copy of its standard NDA. Teresa can be reached at teresa.nyhart@btlaw.com.

Modeling Technique Questions

Why is the revenue requirement calculated outside of the EnCompass model rather than using EnCompass?

AES Indiana is still deciding whether to use EnCompass or a method similar to the method used in AES Indiana's 2019 IRP where it used PowerSimm and a spreadsheet PVRR. Both methods should produce similar results, but AES Indiana has not yet decided which to use.

Scenario Questions

Do the demand response ("DR") measures considered for replacement resources cover both opt-in and opt-out customers? Can you please clarify whether participation under AES Indiana's interruptible tariff has any relation to opt-in and opt-out customers.

Participation under its interruptible tariff is not related to a customer's opt-in/out status. AES Indiana acknowledges that analysis is different for EE and DR programs. AES Indiana and its consultants are looking at its interruptible tariff as part of the MPS. It is of note that AES Indiana is considering a DR bundle under its interruptible tariff for the 2022 IRP.

Will AES Indiana consider residential battery and solar resources as replacement resources? Is AES Indiana exclusive modeling of utility-scale solar precluding it from considering residential and community solar?

AES Indiana is modeling utility-scale solar, but AES Indiana is still deciding whether to consider residential battery and solar resources as replacement resources. The current models consider forecasted behind the meter generation, which is organic and not driven by AES Indiana.

Will increased demand due to pumping stormwater from rainfall events be captured in the peak model?

Increased demand due to pumping stormwater would only be captured to the extent that data was embedded in historical peak trends, which is not likely since the peak modeling is structured around the summer when hot weather usually drives the peak rather than pumping stormwater. Pumping stormwater could potentially influence peaks in shoulder months. AES Indiana agreed to look into whether stormwater pumping loads could impact spring peaks.

Why does AES Indiana believe that residential solar will grow after full net metering goes away in July 2022?

AES Indiana thinks customers will still engage in solar projects because customers will still be able to produce energy from solar to fully offset their usage. In addition, customers will still have the ability to sell energy back to the utility at a premium to the wholesale price.

Load Forecast Questions

Is Moody's the vendor supplying the economic forecast data? If so, which case Itron is using?

Yes, Moody's is the vendor supplying the economic forecast data, and the baseline projection case is being used.

Are the EV sales projections identified on Slide 79 (meeting 1 presentation) only for individual ownership or if the model is also considering EV public transit and business fleet transitions?

GDS's model currently only considers residential EV sales. AES Indiana is currently evaluating incorporating fleet electrification. If fleet electrification were added, it would be a separate piece of analysis layered onto the overall load forecast. AES Indiana will provide additional information on fleet electrification in Public Advisory Meeting #2. Fleet adoption is an item to consider, but fleet adoption is currently even lower than residential adoption, and the fleet EV market is newer than the residential EV market.

How do longer commutes impact EV-related load in Marion County?

80% of charging occurs at home even when individuals drive EVs more and for longer distances. While individuals may take longer trips and commute longer distances, they will still likely charge their vehicles at home; therefore, longer commutes for individuals who live in Marion County will impact Marion County EV-related load.

Regarding the EV load shapes, what percentage of total charging will be managed charging?

Based on current 2021 levels, 16% are managed and 84% are non-managed. The breakdown will move to 70% managed and 30% non-managed in 2042 using a linear

trend. To achieve this increase in managed participation, AES Indiana is modeling the additions of peak time and EV demand response incentives in addition to the current Rate EVX offering.

If the IRP forecast on Slide 69 includes the base EV energy from Slide 81 and the base residential generation from PVs from Slide 87 as well as the base non-residential PV generation from Slide 89, is the net impact the difference between the solid and dashed blue lines on Slide 69 (all references to meeting 1 presentation)?

Yes. As the EV forecast adds to load and the PV forecast subtracts from load to produce the net impact that is not very large due to the similar magnitudes of the additions and subtractions to load.

Do you consider demand increase coming from natural gas furnace conversions to heat pumps?

Yes. This is indirectly captured in the customer trends as an increase in the electrically heated rate customers over the planning period. While both electric heat and non-electric heat customers are growing, electric heat customers are increasing at more than twice the rate as non-heat customers.

Other Questions

Will AES Indiana provide actual tons of CO2 reduction in addition to CO2 intensity reduction?

AES Indiana will provide this information in future meetings, especially as it discusses scenario results and the IRP Scorecard in Meeting #4. If this information is needed sooner, AES Indiana will arrange a method of sharing it.

On slide 28 (meeting 1 presentation), can you provide actual tons of CO2 reduction in addition to CO2 intensity reduction?

Here is a table of historical CO2 emissions for AES Indiana’s portfolio. Adding the retirement of Pete 2 in 2023 will result in 2-3 million fewer tons per year going forward.

Year	CO2 (Million tons)
2009	16.7
2010	17.2
2011	15.8
2012	14.7
2013	16.2
2014	17.0
2015	13.9
2016	12.2
2017	11.5
2018	12.1

2019	12.8
2020	10.4
2021	11.0

Will AES Indiana provide more information regarding AES Indiana’s largest customers?

Yes. The list of AES Indiana’s top 20 customers by use is available on FERC Form 566. This form is currently posted on the AES Indiana IRP website.

What percentage of load comes from religious commercial buildings?

Based on the load disaggregation performed by GDS as part of the DSM Market Potential Study Analysis, 6.4% of load is categorized as assembly which includes but is not limited to religious commercial buildings.

Are or will you include a significant push or incentive to get residential and commercial buildings to convert from gas to electric heat pump heating and water heating in a model?

AES Indiana offers a variety of rebates for the installation of efficient HVAC and water heating equipment today through its portfolio of energy efficiency programs.

For your home: <https://www.aesindiana.com/home-improvement-rebates>

For your business: https://www.aesindiana.com/sites/default/files/2021-08/0121-AESIN-CPRE-2153654-HVAC%20Application_FILLABLE.pdf

We are assessing the potential for enhanced electrification programs through the Market Potential Study that we are conducting with GDS. More details on this analysis will be provided in future meetings.