

Integrated Resource Planning: an Introduction

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China European Union United States

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IRP – Complex, yes



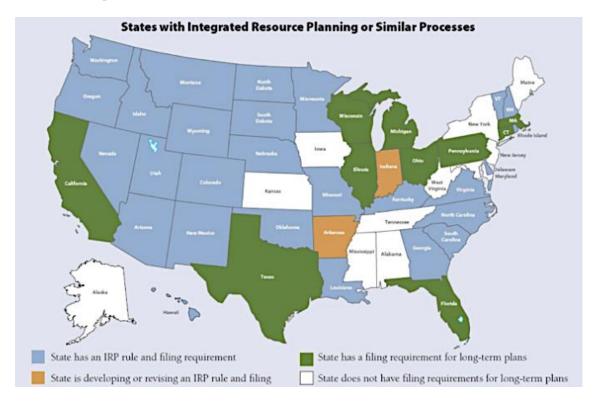
Still, no need to drink from a fire hydrant



Where Does IRP Come From?

- Late 1970's
 - Huge cost overruns on coal and nuclear units
 - Delays in in-service dates created shortages
 - Price increases made energy efficiency an attractive option
- 1979 Three Mile Island accident
 - 60 nuclear units canceled

About 30 States Have Some Form of IRP



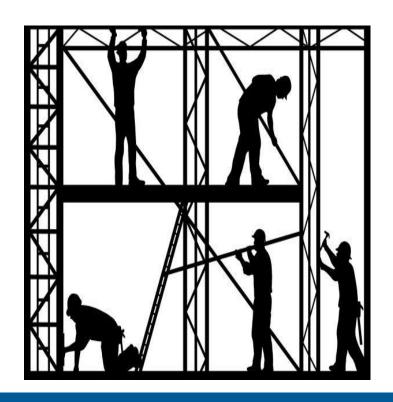
Today's Utility/Regulatory Challenge

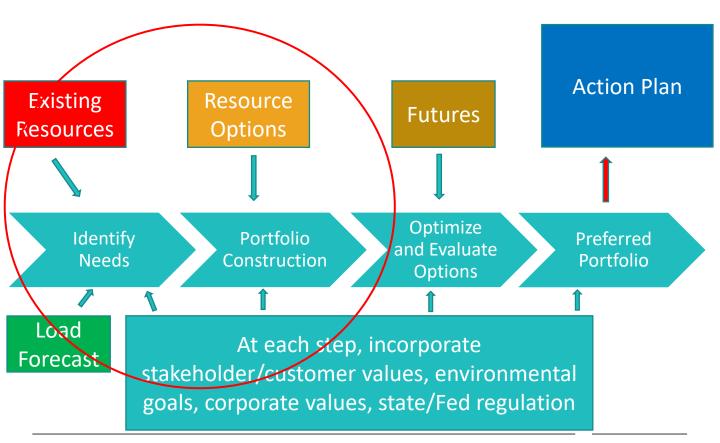


What is IRP

A plan for meeting the public's need for energy services that incorporates supply- and demand-side resources in a technology-neutral manner to identify least-cost futures under a given set of constraints.

IRP-Structure



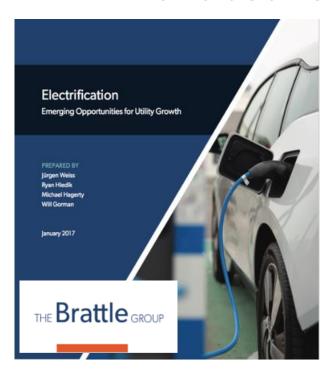


Options for Consideration in Meeting Forecasted Energy Needs

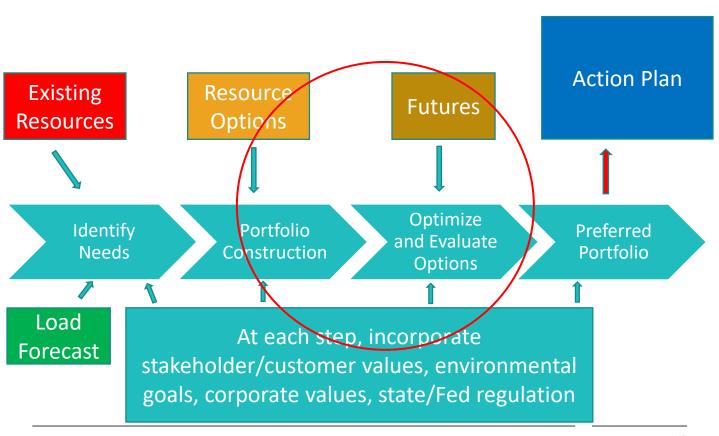
- Energy Efficiency
- Demand Response
- Combined Heat and Power Opportunities
- Renewable Energy
- Power plant upgrades that increase the capacity or extend the life of an existing unit
- Construction of new capacity

Each option should be examined in terms of meeting reliability needs throughout the planning horizon and doing so in a leastcost manner.

What about electrification?

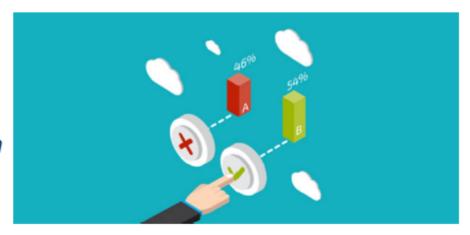


Brattle: "Utility sales could nearly double by 2050"!



NOW--With all that Information? You Integrate Supply and Demand

Large utility IRPs include significant computer modeling for portfolio optimization



What About Risk?

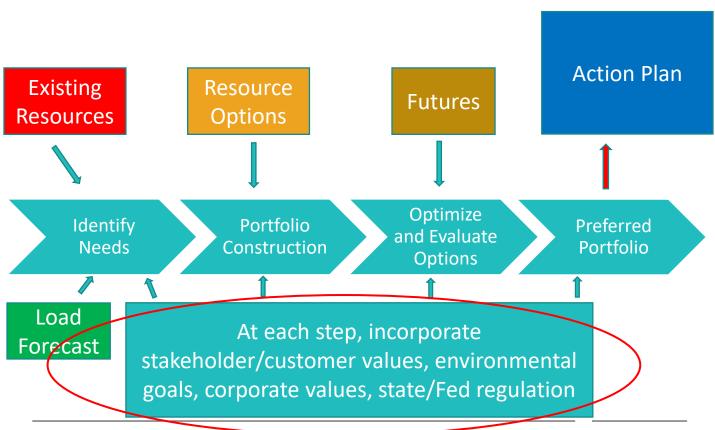
Risk cannot be eliminated, but it can be managed

• Risk is defined in terms of *probabilities*, so sooner or later some risks will be realized, and will translate into \$.

Non-Strategies

- Ignoring risk
- "It's always been done this way"

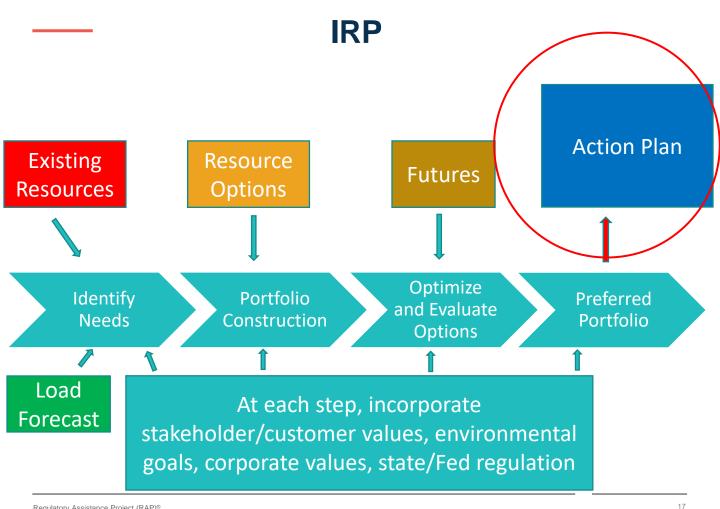
Make a fresh assessment of risk and attempt to limit it.



Public Participation – opportunity to educate and build support and constituencies







An Action Plan

Even though IRPs look out over 20-30-year horizons, they also should have an *action* plan that describes what should happen in the near term – the next several years.

- A useful tool for understanding electricity systems and preparing them for the demands of state economies including electrified transportation and an increased shares of renewables.
- Relevant in centrally managed power systems or where power generation and transmission require co-ordination across multiple jurisdictions.

- Helps manage risk and encourages timely and efficient investment,
- IRP can help to optimize decision-making, especially amid rapid technological innovation that involves trade-offs over resource and risk allocation.

- Effective planning depends on:
 - Sound regulatory oversight;
 - Comprehensive institutional processes;
 - Alignment with other public policy goals;
 - Timely data, and
 - Stakeholder consultation.

Plans are worthless, but planning is everything

President Dwight D Eisenhower, 1957



About RAP

The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)® is an independent, non-partisan, non-governmental organization dedicated to accelerating the transition to a clean, reliable, and efficient energy future.

Learn more about our work at raponline.org



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