

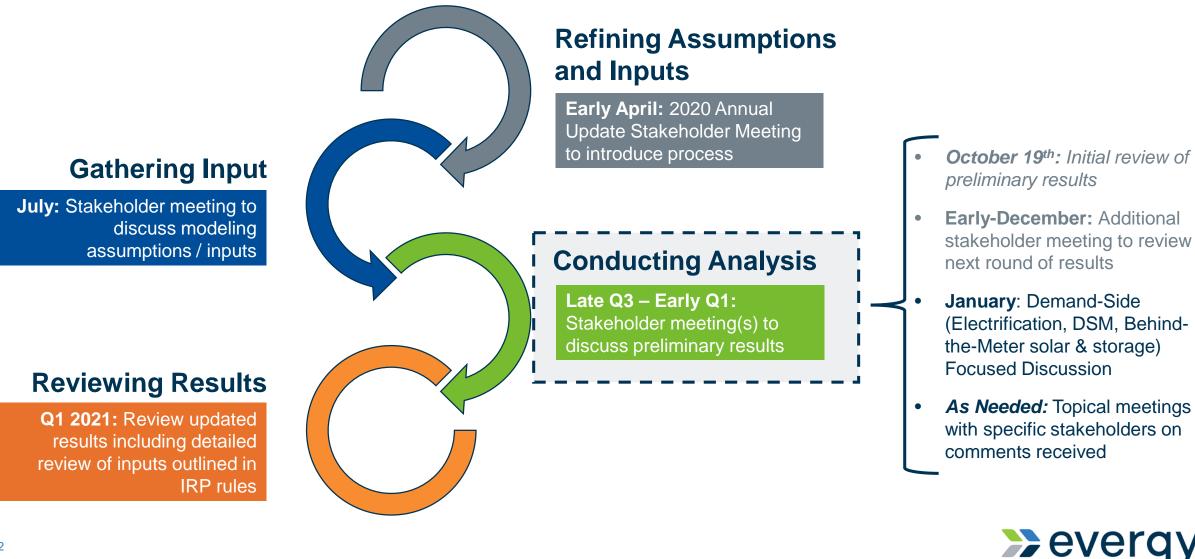
IRP Stakeholder Meeting

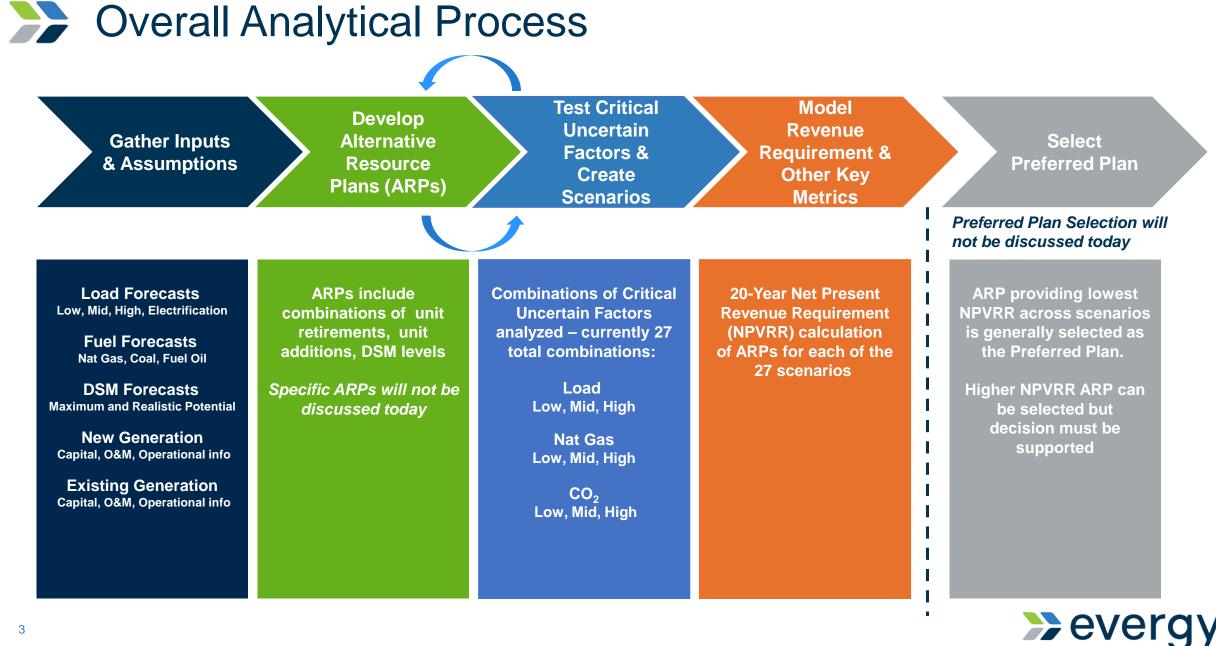


January 21, 2021



Triennial IRP Development Timeline





3

Public





Behind-the-Meter Solar & Storage Potential Study





Electrification Market Assessment



Behind-the-Meter (BTM) Solar and Storage Potential Study

Tim Nelson





Gain insights on adoption of Behind-the-Meter (BTM) solar and storage within Evergy's service territories.

Understand when adoptions might occur.

Define the potential for deployment of specific technologies, products and programs.

Learn motivating factors behind adoption and barriers to entry.





Behind-the-Meter

Solar

 Customers can install solar PV onsite to be collocated with their load.
 Generation is consumed on-site by the customer before exporting to the grid.

Storage

 Customers can store energy from the grid for later use on their site.

Solar + Storage

 Customers can store power produced by on-site solar PV in a battery for later use.

Community

Solar + Storage

Customers can
subscribe to a
portion of a large,
off-site solar array.
Subscribers
receive a monthly
credit based on
their portion of the
system or output.

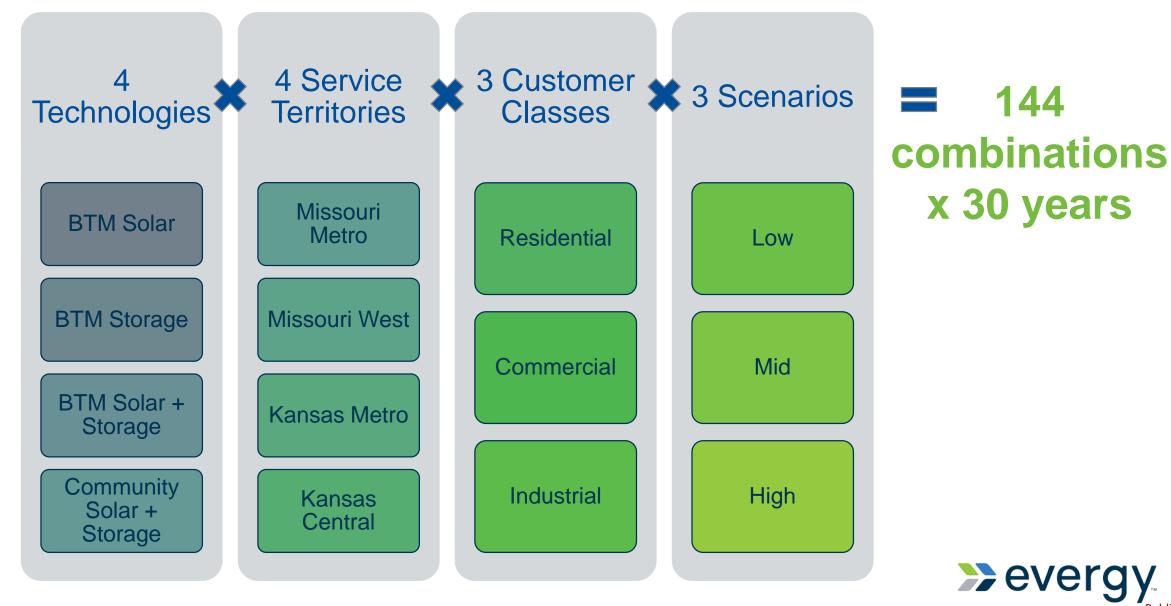




		Behind-the-Meter			Community
		Solar	Storage	Solar + Storage	Solar + Storage
Drivers	Electricity Cost Savings	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Additional Value Streams		✓	✓	✓
	Environmental Benefits	✓		✓	✓
	Backup Power		✓	✓	
	Ease of Adoption				✓
Barriers	Upfront Costs	~	✓	✓	
	Load Profile Suitability		✓	✓	
	Learning Curve				~
	Compensation Complexities				~
	Customer Site Challenges	~		~	
8					>> evergy

Public





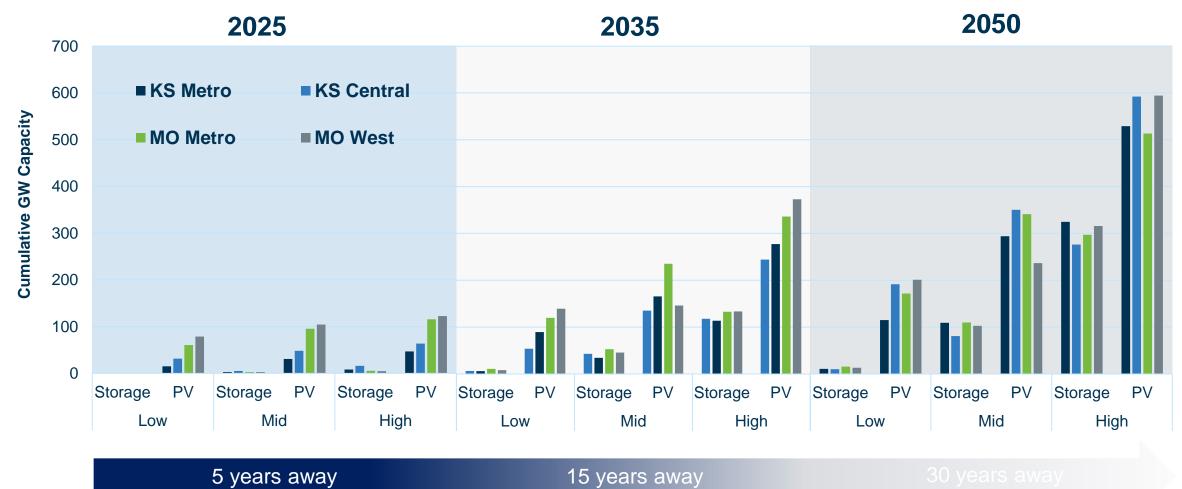
Public



	Low	Mid	High
Adoption Curve	Slow adoption curve	<i>Moderate</i> adoption curve based on similar trends nationwide	Aggressive adoption curve, but capped below leading markets
Technology Cost	NREL ATB 2020 <i>Conservative</i> forecast	NREL ATB 2020 <i>Moderate</i> forecast	NREL ATB 2020 Advanced forecast
Tariffs / Rates	EAAGS* Scenario 6 (High Load, Low Gas, No CO2 Restrictions)	EAAGS* "Expected Value"	EAAGS* Scenario 15 (Low Load, Mid Gas, with CO2 Restrictions)
Incentives	No new or extended incentives included	No new or extended incentives included	No new or extended incentives included



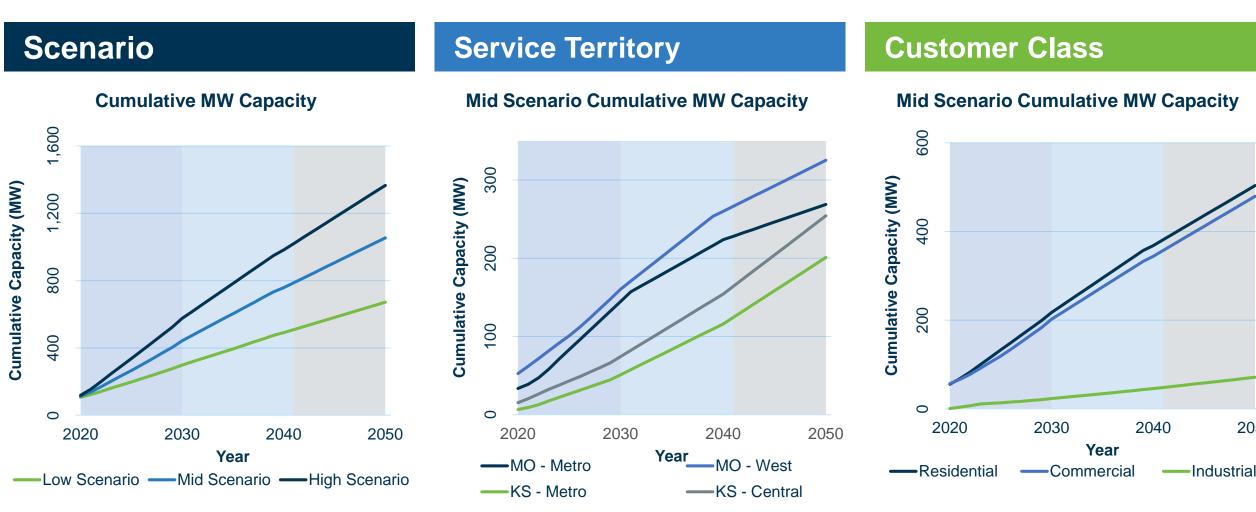




15 years away



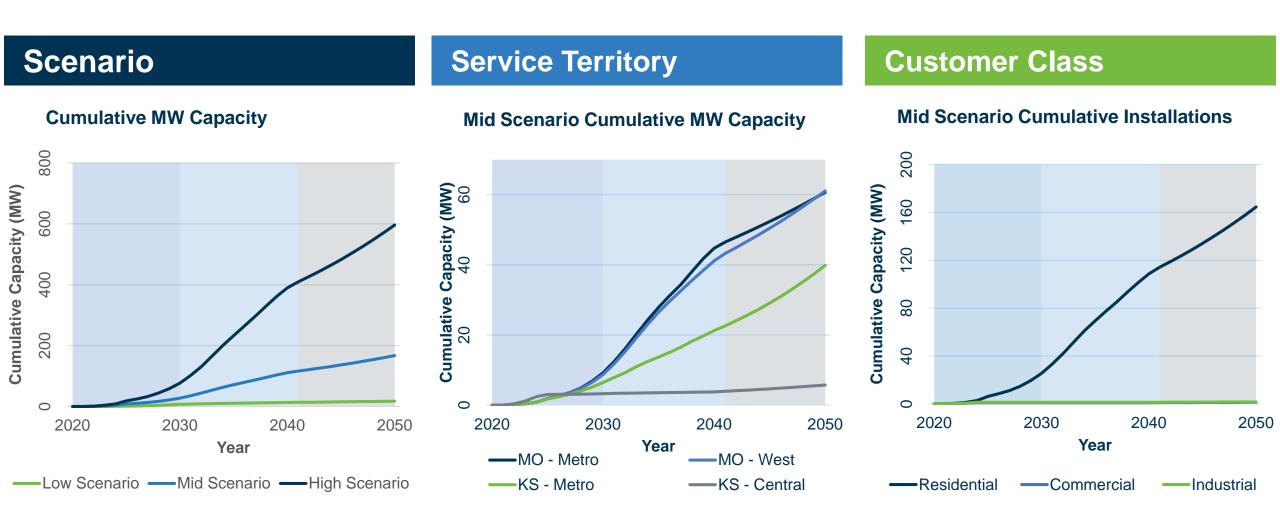




>> everg Public

2050





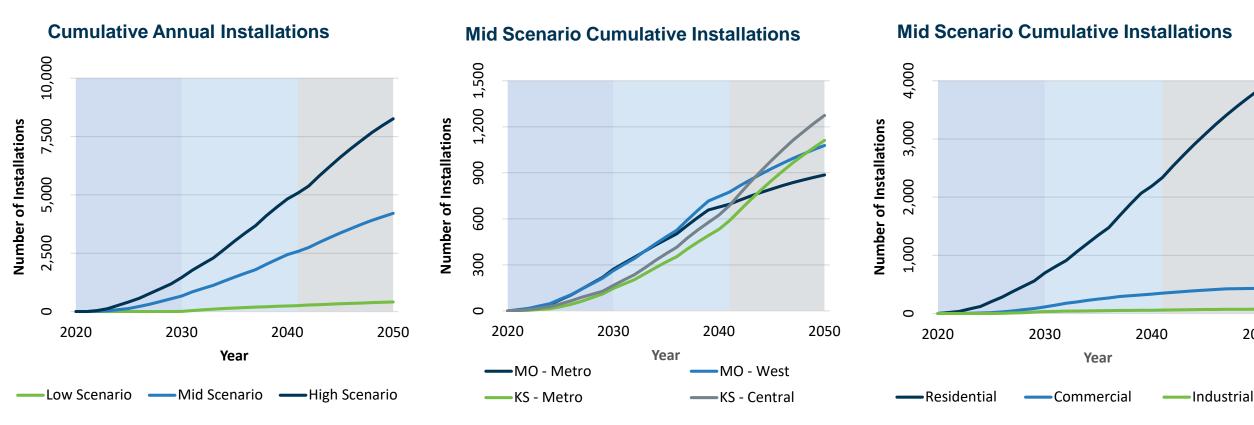
>> evergy.



Scenario

Service Territory

Customer Class





2050



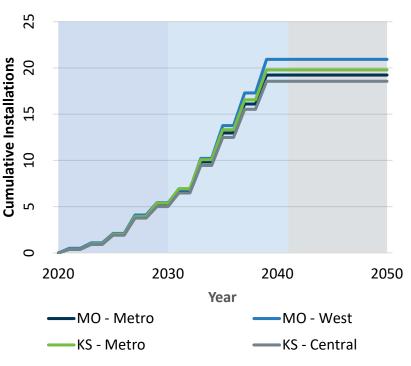
Scenario

Service Territory

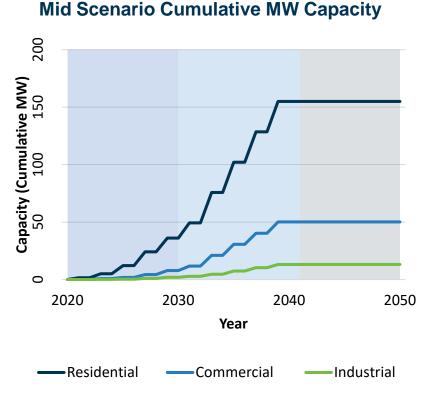
of the second state of the

Cumulative Annual Installations

–Low Scenario ––Mid Scenario ––High Scenario



Customer Class



>> evergy

Mid Scenario Cumulative Installations

Modeling BTM Solar & Storage in IRP

- Evaluate the impact of the BTM High Solar and High Energy Storage adoption scenario on the preferred resource plan selection
- Approach:

Re-run the Net Present Value of Revenue Requirements (NPVRR) analysis for each Alternative Resource Plan (ARP) with the combined load impact of BTM solar and storage

Done for each combination of CO_2 cost and natural gas price assumption (nine total scenarios)

Done for each stand-alone utility ARP and Evergy level ARP

Rank ARPs by NPVRR results for each scenario

Compare any changes in ARP ranking across each CO₂/natural gas price scenario



Demand-Side Resource Analysis

Tim Nelson



DSM Potential Study Overview

APPLIANCE SATURATION STUDY

18

POTENTIAL MODELING & PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

- Market Characterization and Historical Load Analysis
- Identification of a Set of Potential Resources
- EE, CHP, DR, DSR, and Emerging Technologies
- Estimation of Technical and Economic Potential
- Development of Programs and Estimation of Achievable Potential
- Optimization, Sensitivity and Uncertainty Analysis



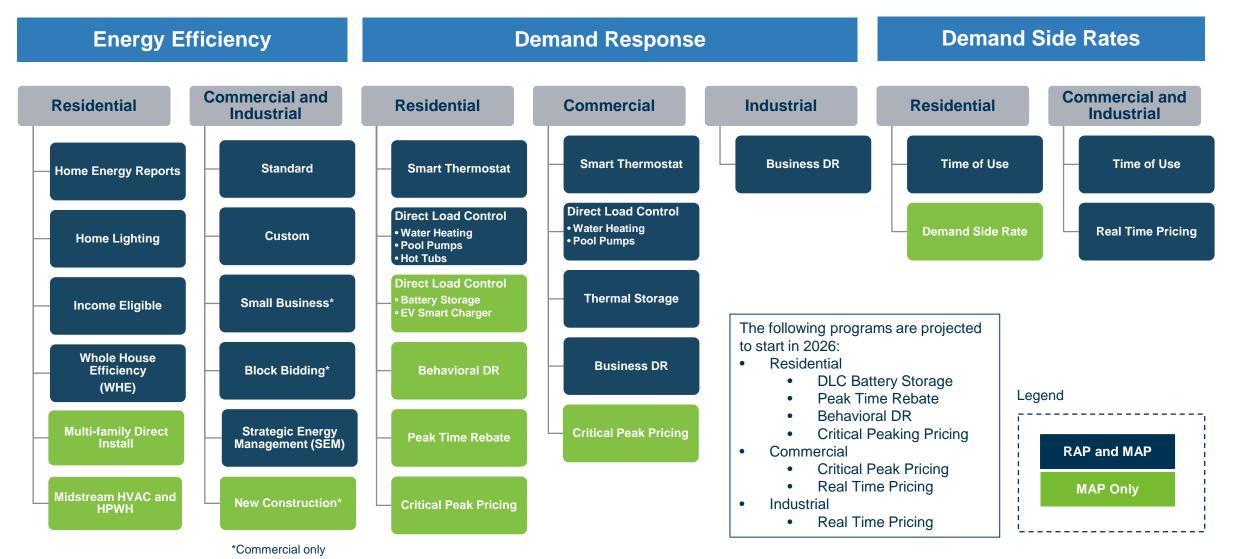
- Appliance Saturation Results
- Baseline Energy and Demand Forecast
- Potential Estimates: Technical, Economic, and Achievable
- Program Details: Savings, Cost, and Effectiveness



• Study Time Horizon - 20 years (2023 – 2042)

Potential Estimation includes MO Metro and MO West service territories

Potential Study Evaluated Programs





DSM Scenarios for Evaluation in IRP

МАР	RAP	RAP-	RAP+	MEEIA Goals	Stand Alone DR	Stand Alone DSR
 Maximum Achievable Potential without restrictions to program budget 	 Realistic Achievable Potential Base Case Study Optimization Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis COVID-19 Impact will be evaluated in Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis 	 Level of savings below RAP by benchmarking programs performance with other utilities EISA standard applied 	 Level of savings between RAP Scenario and MAP Scenario 	 Level of savings by meeting MEEIA goal outlined in 4 CSR 240- 20.094(2) 	 MAP at Demand Response Programs Only 	 MAP at Demand Side Rates Only

Optimization

- RAP Scenario
- ICF DSRPM model (Demand Side Resource Potential Model)
- Linear approach that allows single or multiple objectives and large number of constraints
- Optimizing for MEEIA goal of "achieving all cost-effective demand side savings" and IRP's criteria of "minimizing long-run utility costs"

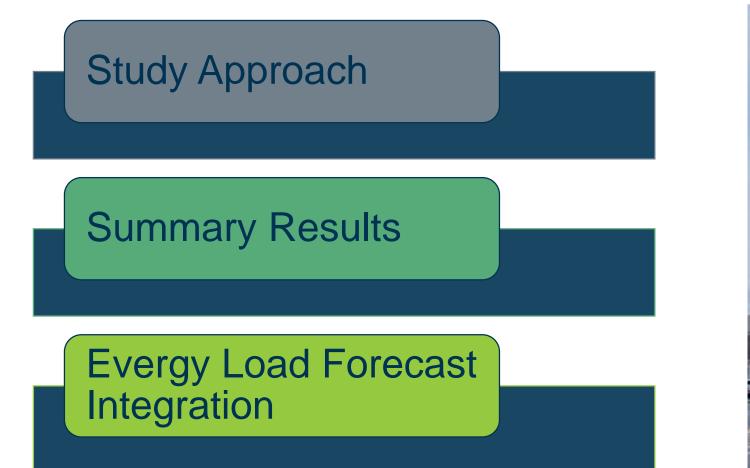


Electrification Market Assessment (EMA)

Tim Nelson



Electrification Market Assessment







Electrification Study Approach

Evergy's IRP load forecast was informed by the assessment's initial two phases

Understanding the technical potential for electrification in Evergy's territory. Forty (40) technologies were assessed.



Quantify the Market Develop a high-level assessment of the electrification potential of different technologies

Forecast Adoption Create potential adoption forecasts based on barriers

Producing 20-yr adoption forecasts by rating electrification potential against various barriers to conversion.

nalyze Six Selected Targets

Compare financial viability of electric and non-electric technologies

Realize Valu

Estimate potential revenue from electrification and how to

realize the value





Electrification Study Approach

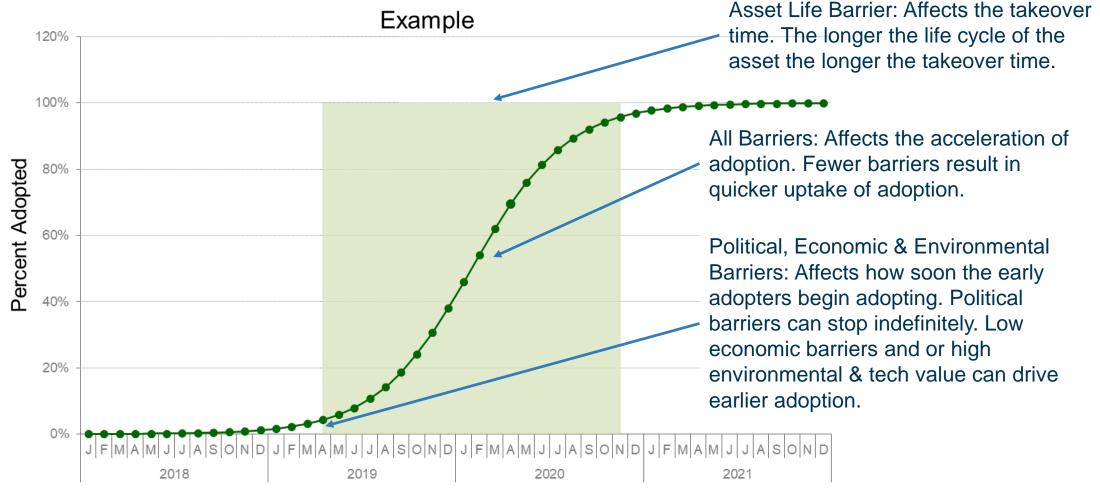
1898's algorithm produced 20-yr adoption curves based on four primary barriers

Asset Life	Policy & Incentives	Economic Barriers	Environmental Barriers
25 + Years	Illegal or Negative Policy	2x conversion cost or no lifetime savings	Worse environmental impacts
10-25 Years	No Incentive	Higher conversion cost with lifetime savings	Similar environmental impact
5-10 Years	Positive Policy	Similar conversion cost with lifetime savings	Fewer environmental impacts
0-5 Years or New Load	Mandated or no other option	Cheaper conversion cost or no other option	Mitigate direct environmental impacts



Electrification Study Approach

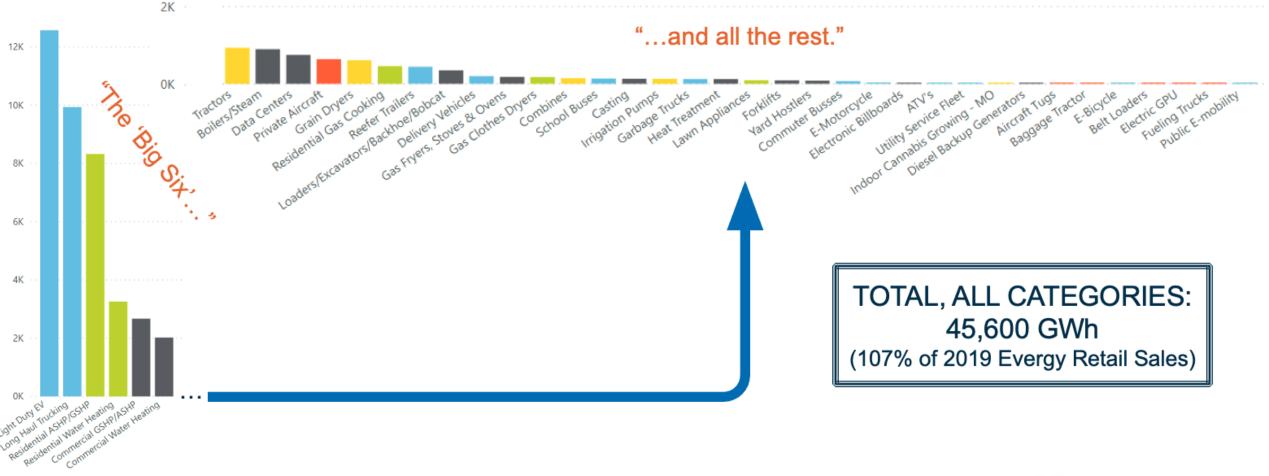
1898's adoption forecasts are represented by individual technology S-curves



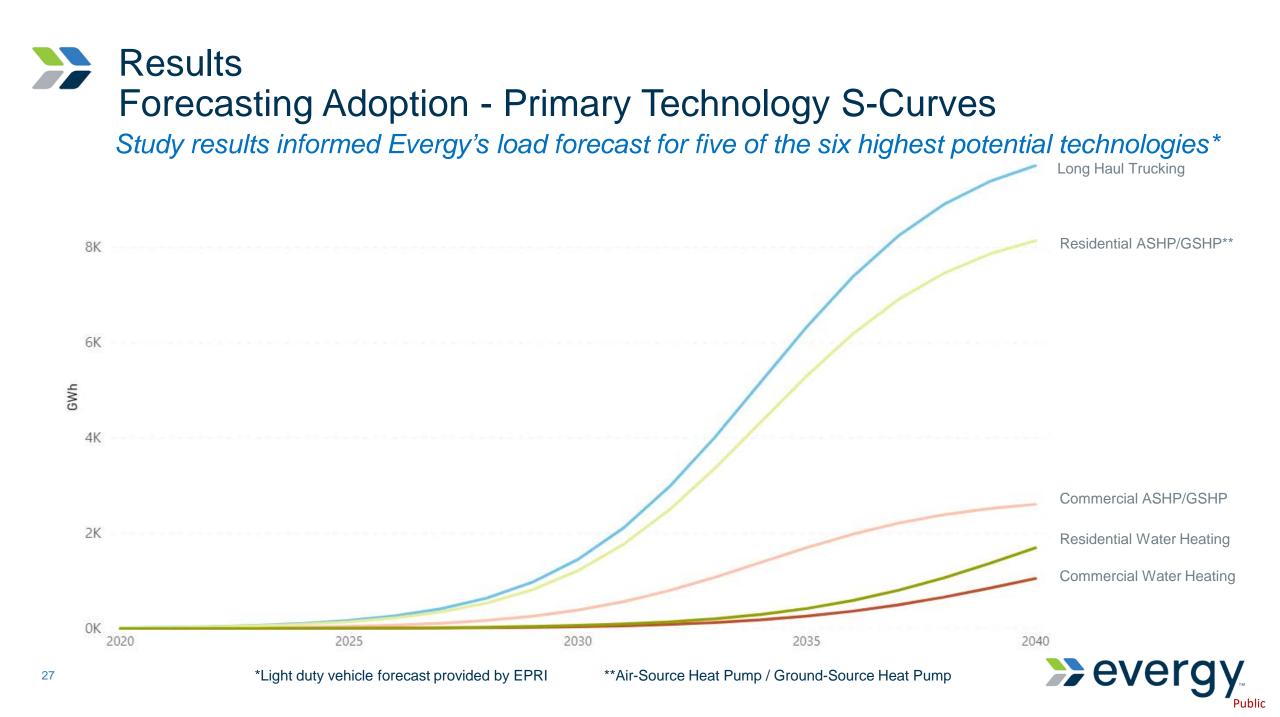
Note: Start value of 0% (i.e. studying the remaining market)



Results - Quantifying the Market - Technical Potential Approximate potential in Evergy's service territory is 45,600 GWh NEW LOAD @100% CONVERSION (GWh)

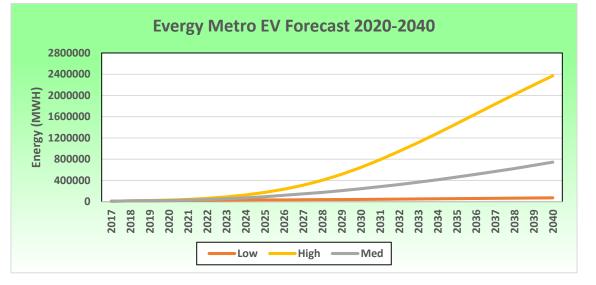


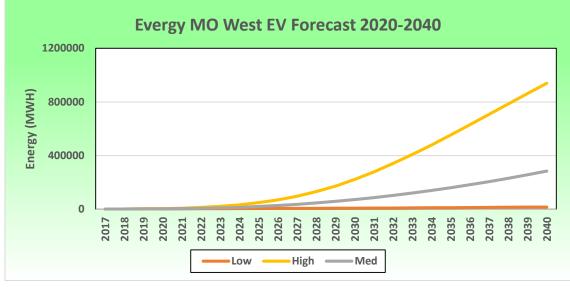






- Forecast of light-duty EV adoption provided by EPRI
- EPRI provided three scenarios
 - Low adoption
 - Med adoption
 - High adoption
- EPRI Med (base) forecast used in Evergy Low, Med, and High load forecast cases
- Additional load forecast scenarios of Low EV & High EV were also created using EPRI Low & High
- Electrification scenario also uses the EPRI High





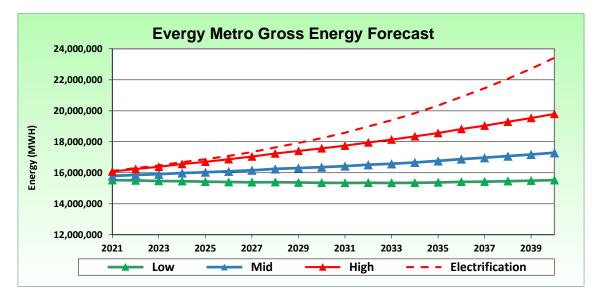
Incorporating Study Results into Evergy's Load Forecast

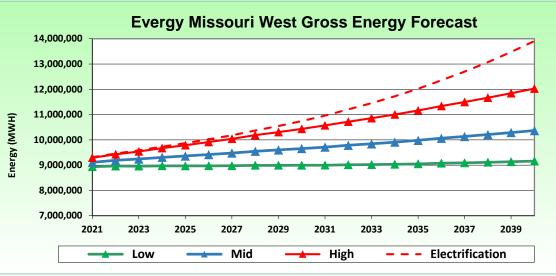
The electrification adoption scenarios for the 'Big Six' were added to the high case load forecast to create a High Electrification Load scenario

Electric Space Heat and Electric Water Heat adoption for Residential and Commercial from the 1898 Electrification study were added to existing end-use adoption forecasts based on EIA Annual Energy Outlook and Company saturation surveys

Electric vehicle adoption was added from two different studies

- Long-haul trucking adoption from the electrification market potential study
- Light-duty vehicles were included using the high case adoption scenario produced for Evergy by EPRI

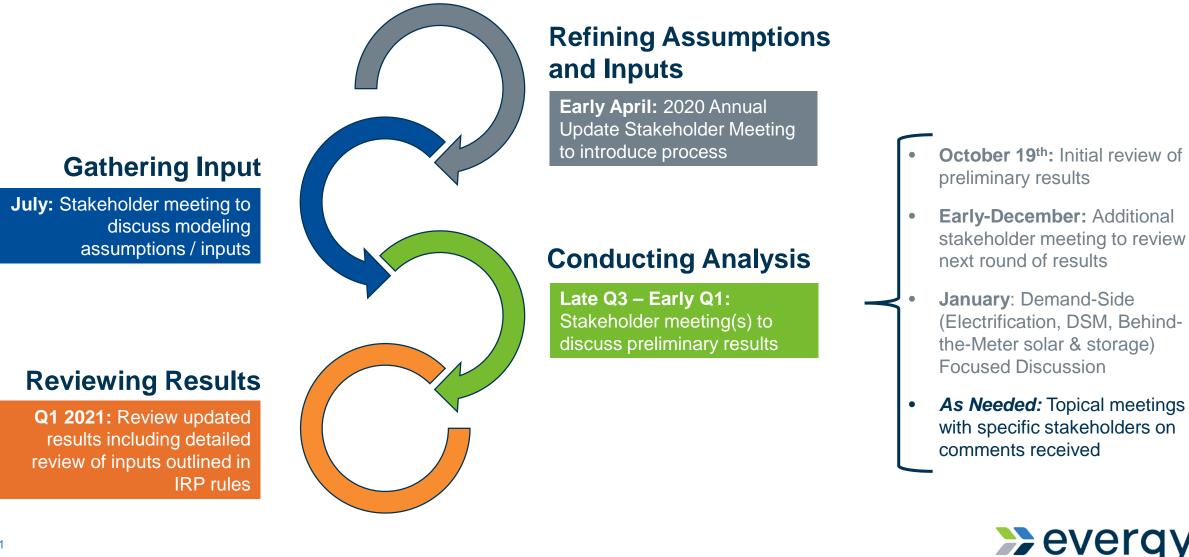




Next Steps



Triennial IRP Development Timeline





Follow up via email with any specific comments to



before February 5th

