

2022 Long Term Forecast – Electric Vehicle Forecast Update

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Electric System Planning Working Group/Load Forecasting Task Force Meeting

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Primary Topics

- Updated electric vehicle (EV) stock forecast assumptions
- EV Stock Forecast
- Energy and Peak Impact Forecast



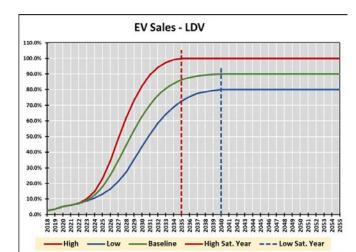
EV Stock Forecast Base Assumptions

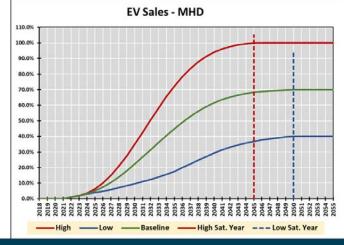
- The key assumption is the recent legislation signed by the New York Governor
 - Goal of all new light duty vehicles (LDV) sales by 2035 to be zero emission vehicles (ZEV)
 - Goal of all new medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) vehicles sales by 2045 to be ZEV
- The stock forecast was made in three categories LDV, MHD vehicles and Buses
- MHD vehicles ZEV target was used for the Bus stock forecast



Scenarios

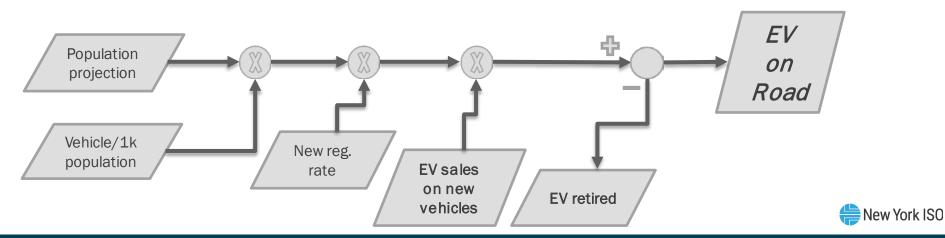
- Two scenarios created for EV sales target
- The high scenarios assume 100% EV penetration by the target year, with assumption of no alternate fuel ZEVs
- The low and baseline scenarios were informed by different scenario assumptions from the New York State Climate Action Council (CAC) Draft Scoping Plan
 - The baseline scenario is the average of the high and the low scenario
 - The LDV baseline final penetration is similar to the Strategic Use of Low-Carbon Fuels scenario assumptions
 - The MHD baseline final penetration is similar to the Accelerated Transition Away from Combustion scenario assumptions
 - The MHD low final penetration is similar to the Strategic Use of Low-Carbon Fuels scenario assumptions
- Differential rates applied for different parts of the state, but they all reach maximum in the same year. The graphs show the bin 1 regions with the fastest growth



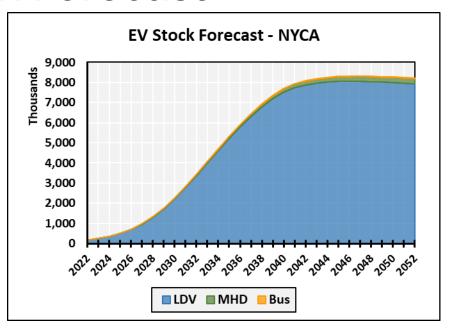


EV Stock Forecast Process

- A general forecast procedure was applied across three categories for the stock forecast
- From population projection and vehicle per capita, total vehicles on road was projected
- EV sales scenarios were applied to the new registrations
- Data used from variety of sources including Moody's, EValuateNY, and New York DMV



EV Stock Forecast

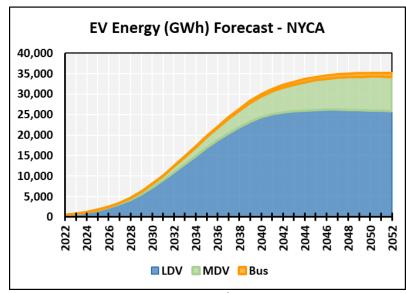


- LDV has the largest share of the EV stock
- LDV share is 99% until early 30s, gradually declining to 96% by 2052



EV Energy Forecast

- Annual stock forecast was converted into energy requirement by applying unit energy consumption per vehicle by class
- Charging energy requirement depends on a number of factors:
 - Annual vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
 - Improved efficiency of batteries of new vehicles
 - Percentage of Plug-In-Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)
 - For LDV, 8,760 hourly charging profiles were built for the years 2022 - 2052, with an average requirement of 3.2 MWh/year/vehicle
 - For MHD and Buses, the average energy requirements are about 10 times larger relative to LDV



- LDV has the largest share of the EV energy
- LDV share declines over time
 - Influx of MHD and Buses in the outer years
 - Greater energy requirement for MHD and Buses

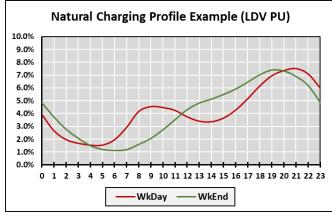


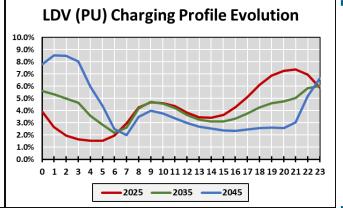
EV MW Impact Forecast

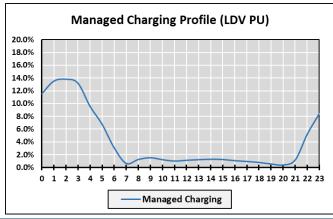
- Annual energy requirement forecast was converted into summer and winter coincident peak
 MW impact by applying charging profiles
- MW impact depends on number of factors:
 - Weekday vs. weekend profile
 - Higher energy requirement during winter due to heating needs
 - Relative shares of different charging technologies (L1, L2, direct current fast charger)
 - Percentage of population having access to residential and workplace chargers
 - Shares of natural and managed charging

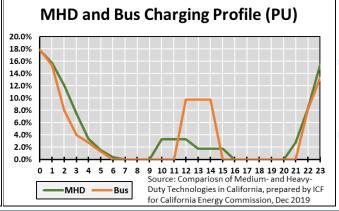


EV MW Impact Forecast (cont'd)



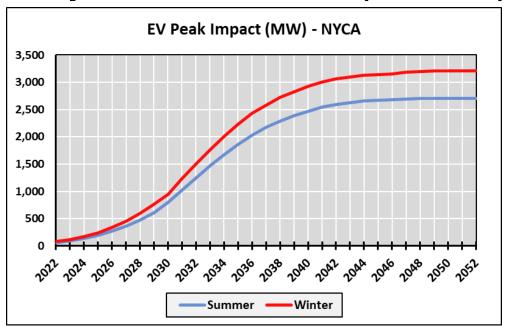






- For LDV, 8,760 hourly natural charging profiles were built for the years 2022 2052, using projection of different shares of PHEV, shares of charging technologies, workplace/residential/public charging, annual temperature variability
- Natural charging profiles reflect those developed for the 2021 Goldbook EV forecast
- Starting from 2026, managed charging profile was introduced for LDV, reaching 60% by 2045
- Charging impact for MHD and
 Buses is very low during the
 evening peak hours
 New York ISO

EV MW Impact Forecast (cont'd)



- LDV is the dominant vehicle class of peak impact
- Winter peak impact is higher than summer primarily due to heating needs and greater coincidence with the peak load hour



Questions?



Our Mission & Vision



Mission

Ensure power system reliability and competitive markets for New York in a clean energy future

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Vision

Working together with stakeholders to build the cleanest, most reliable electric system in the nation

