

May 29, 2025

Florida Public Service Commission
Office of Commission Clerk
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 20250000-OT
GRU's Response to TYSP Staff Data Request #2

Dear Sir/Madam,

Gainesville Regional Utilities hereby submits its electronic version of the Public Service Commission's Ten-Year Site Plan Staff Data Request #2. This information will also be emailed to Greg Davis and Phillip Ellis.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this document.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jamie Verschage
Jamie Verschage, P.E.
Power Planning and Contracts Manager

Gainesville Regional Utilities

1. Please explain any historic trends or other information as requested below in each of the following:

Responses to Questions 1 and 2 below are based on data reported on Schedules 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 3.3. GRU reports and forecasts customer and sales data by major billing rate category rather than commercial versus industrial. Data for non-residential customers is not available by industry. Further, rate migration by non-residential customers is common and the discussion is more accurately framed by collectively grouping small, medium and large non-residential customers.

- a. Growth of customers, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers, and identify the major factors that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

Number of residential customers increased at an average annual rate of 1.14% per year from 2015-2024. Non-residential customer counts increased at an average annual rate of 0.87% per year from 2015-2024. Total customers increased by 1.11% over the past 10 years. Increasing population is the major determinant of historical customer growth in GRU's service territory.

- b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial), and identify the major factors that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

Residential usage per customer declined by an average of 0.19% per year from 2015-2024. Non-residential usage per customer declined by an average of 0.76% per year from 2015-2024. Improvements to building envelopes, appliance efficiencies, increasing real prices in electricity, participation in behind-the-meter solar energy, and the rise in online shopping are examples of factors that influence declining usage per customer. Weather conditions in any given year also play a role in usage per customer moving up or down.

- c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers, and identify the major factors that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

Total sales to end-use customers increased an average of 0.44% per year from 2015-2024. Larger customer increases, combined with smaller usage per customer decreases yield overall modest sales growth.

- d. Provide a detailed discussion of how Gainesville Regional Utilities' (GRU) demand-side management program(s) for each customer type impacts the observed trends in gigawatt hour sales (Schedule 3.3).

Over the past 10 years, GRU's active involvement in energy efficiency measures has been limited to its Low-Income Energy Efficiency (LEEP) rebate program, and rebates for natural gas appliances. Both of these programs are focused on the residential sector. As such, conservation impacts shown on Schedule 3.3 have been modest for the residential sector and minimal for the non-residential sector.

2. Please explain the forecasted trends or other information as requested below in each of the following:

- a. Growth of customers, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers, and identify the major factors (currently and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

Residential customer growth is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.63% from 2025-2034. Non-residential customer counts are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.65% per year from 2025-2034. The primary determinant of projected customer growth is Alachua county population, projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.90% per year from 2025-2034. GRU serves Gainesville and the surrounding urban area within Alachua county. The service area is constrained geographically, limiting the expected rate of new customer growth.

- b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial), and identify the major factors (currently and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

Residential usage per customer is projected to remain flat in the forecast period. Improving appliance standards and more efficient building envelopes, increasing real price of electricity, and growing participation in behind-the-meter solar energy all contribute to reductions in average usage. All of these downward influences are more than offset by anticipated load growth resulting from at-home electric vehicle charging. In the non-residential sectors, increasing real price of electricity is projected to play a larger role such that usage per customer is projected to decline at an average annual rate of 0.21% per year from 2025-2034.

- c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers, and identify the major factors (currently and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.

With the exception of electric vehicle charging loads, the factors described in parts A and B above contribute to muted growth in total energy sales. The primary underlying determinant of projected sales growth is the forecast of total customer growth at an average annual rate of 0.63% per year.

3. Please refer to GRU's 2025 Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP), Schedule 2.2, Column (8) "Total Sales to Ultimate Customers" and explain why GRU's 2024 actual Total Sales were higher than its actual 2023 Total Sales (1,836 GWh vs. 1,811 GWh, or 1.38 percent annual increase).

Year to year variation in energy sales is not uncommon. Over the past 10 years, the lowest year-over-year change was -2.19% in 2020, and the highest year-over-year change was +3.16% in 2018. Objective factors that may have contributed to strong sales growth in 2024 include total degree days increasing 5.03%, and total number of customers increasing 0.62%. GRU upgraded its billing software in April 2023 and this may have contributed to reported sales being low during 2023 and/or reported sales being high during 2024. This is a subjective hypothesis that is difficult to quantify, but likely makes comparisons of 2023 data to 2024 data noisier than in other years where there were no software changes.

4. Please refer to GRU’s responses to Staff’s Data Request #1 – 2025 TYSP, and explain the cause(s) for the increases in PEV count and reduction in PEV charging stations over the forecast horizon in GRU’s 2025 TYSP compared to GRU’s 2024 TYSP.

The increase in PEV count for 2025 is due to GRU receiving recent PEV registration numbers for Alachua County from DMV data. PEV year-over-year growth was then tied to the Energy Information Office’s 2023 Annual Energy Outlook growth projections for PEV.

The decrease in the number of public charging stations is due to a more thorough count of these stations for this year’s Ten-Year Site Plan. Last year these figures were reported from roll-up figures from Plugshare.com, but a more refined count this year found that many of these stations listed on Plugshare.com were outside GRU’s service territory or were stations not available to the public. The current ratios for charging stations per PEV were held constant over the forecast, yielding fewer projected public charging stations in the forecast.

GRU 2025 TYSP EV Forecast

Year	Number of PEVs	Number of Public PEV Charging Stations	Number of Public DCFC PEV Charging Stations	Cumulative Impact of PEVs		
				Summer Demand	Winter Demand	Annual Energy
				(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2025	3,536	72	37	9	13	13
2026	4,274	85	43	11	16	15
2027	5,102	102	51	13	19	18
2028	6,027	121	60	15	23	22
2029	7,057	141	71	18	26	25
2030	8,197	164	82	20	31	30
2031	9,456	189	95	24	35	34
2032	10,841	217	108	27	41	39
2033	12,360	247	124	31	46	44
2034	14,018	280	140	35	53	50
Notes						
Number of Public, L2 charging stalls assumed to maintain a ratio of 1 stall every 50 vehicles						
Number of Public, DCFC charging stalls assumed to maintain a ratio of 1 stall every 100 vehicles						
Number of 2025 stations sourced from ChargeHub.com and Plugshare.com						

GRU 2024 TYSP EV Forecast

Year	Number of PEVs	Number of Public PEV Charging Stations	Number of Public DCFC PEV Charging Stations.	Cumulative Impact of PEVs		
				Summer Demand	Winter Demand	Annual Energy
				(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2024	1,812	94	49	7.7	7.7	8.698
2025	2,226	148	49	9.2	9.2	10.685
2026	2,690	179	49	11.0	11.0	12.913
2027	3,211	214	58	13.1	13.1	15.412
2028	3,793	253	69	15.5	15.5	18.205
2029	4,440	296	81	18.1	18.1	21.312
2030	5,159	344	94	21.1	21.1	24.761
2031	5,951	397	108	24.3	24.3	28.566
2032	6,824	455	124	27.9	27.9	32.753
2033	7,781	519	141	31.8	31.8	37.346
Notes						
Number of Public, L2 charging stalls assumed to maintain a ratio of 1 stall every 15 vehicles						
Number of Public, DCFC charging stalls assumed to maintain a ratio of 1 stall every 55 vehicles						
Temperature affects on demand are assumed to be negligible in Gainesville, FL						
Average of 7.2 kW draw from an L2 charger						
Assume 50% of PEV owners charge via L2 at the same time						
Assume 0.0183 MW/stall for DCFC station. Based on meter data from 25 existing stalls.						