



Planning Process

Wood River
Community
Advisory
Committee

Planning Process Questions

- ⇒ What electrical infrastructure exists today?
- ⇒ What should the ultimate build-out infrastructure be?
- ⇒ What is the path forward?

What is the Ultimate Build-out Infrastructure

- A study of population growth will produce the ultimate build-out requirements
- The ultimate population will determine the power that the electrical system will need to be able to deliver

What Is The Path Forward?

- The optimal path forward is obtained by working back through time (and projects) from the ultimate build-out to the present infrastructure

Idaho Power Planning Process

- This conceptual ultimate buildout is not an end-point to our planning process
 - It's just one of the components of an overall area plan.

Approach

- Determine load at ultimate buildout and lay out a strategy to serve that load
- Locate and design each new substation and transmission line to fit buildout strategy

Locations of Facilities are Dynamic

- Changes in location can be due to
 - Societal
 - Economic
 - Technical

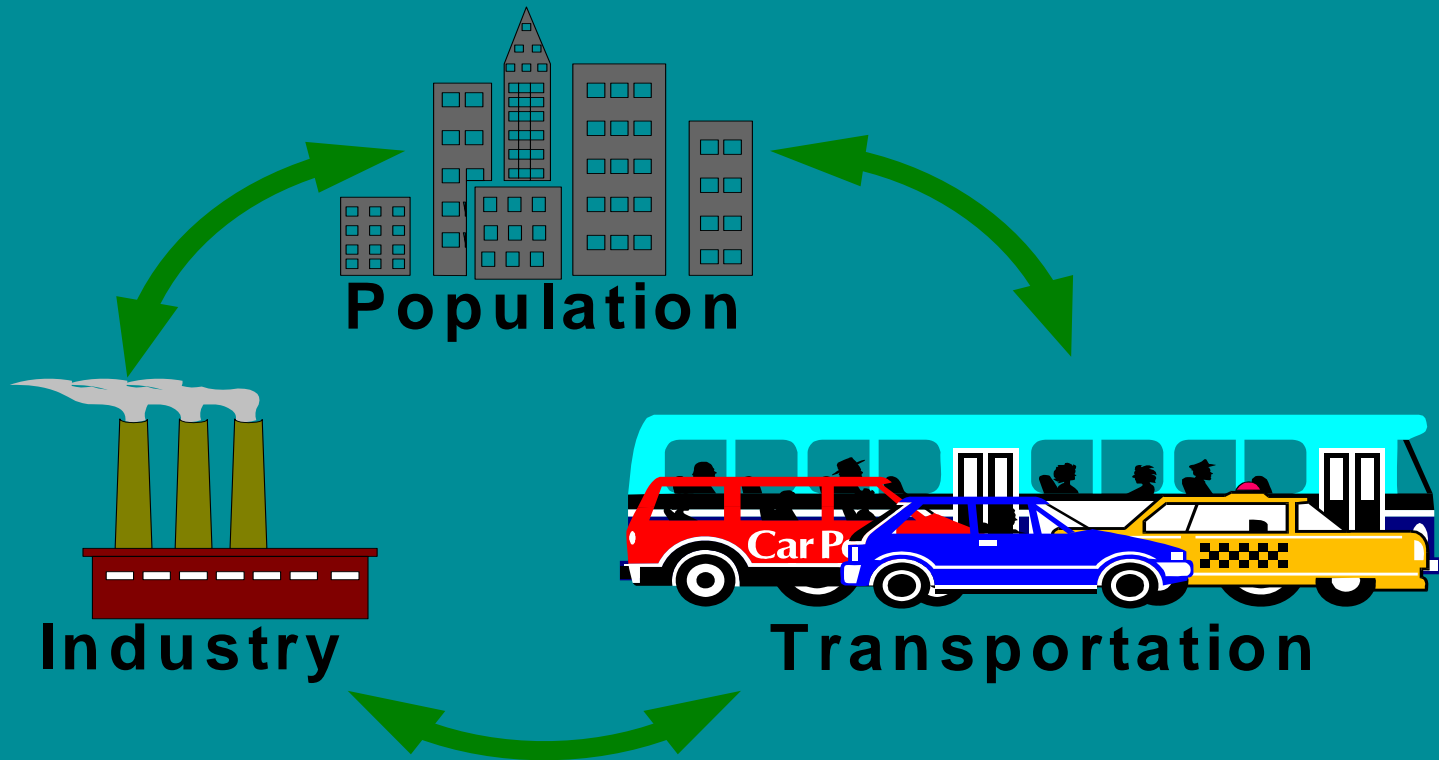
Assumptions

- No technology change in the power industry during study period
- Uniform growth rate over entire study period
- No exceptionally large, power intensive industries will move into the Wood River Valley

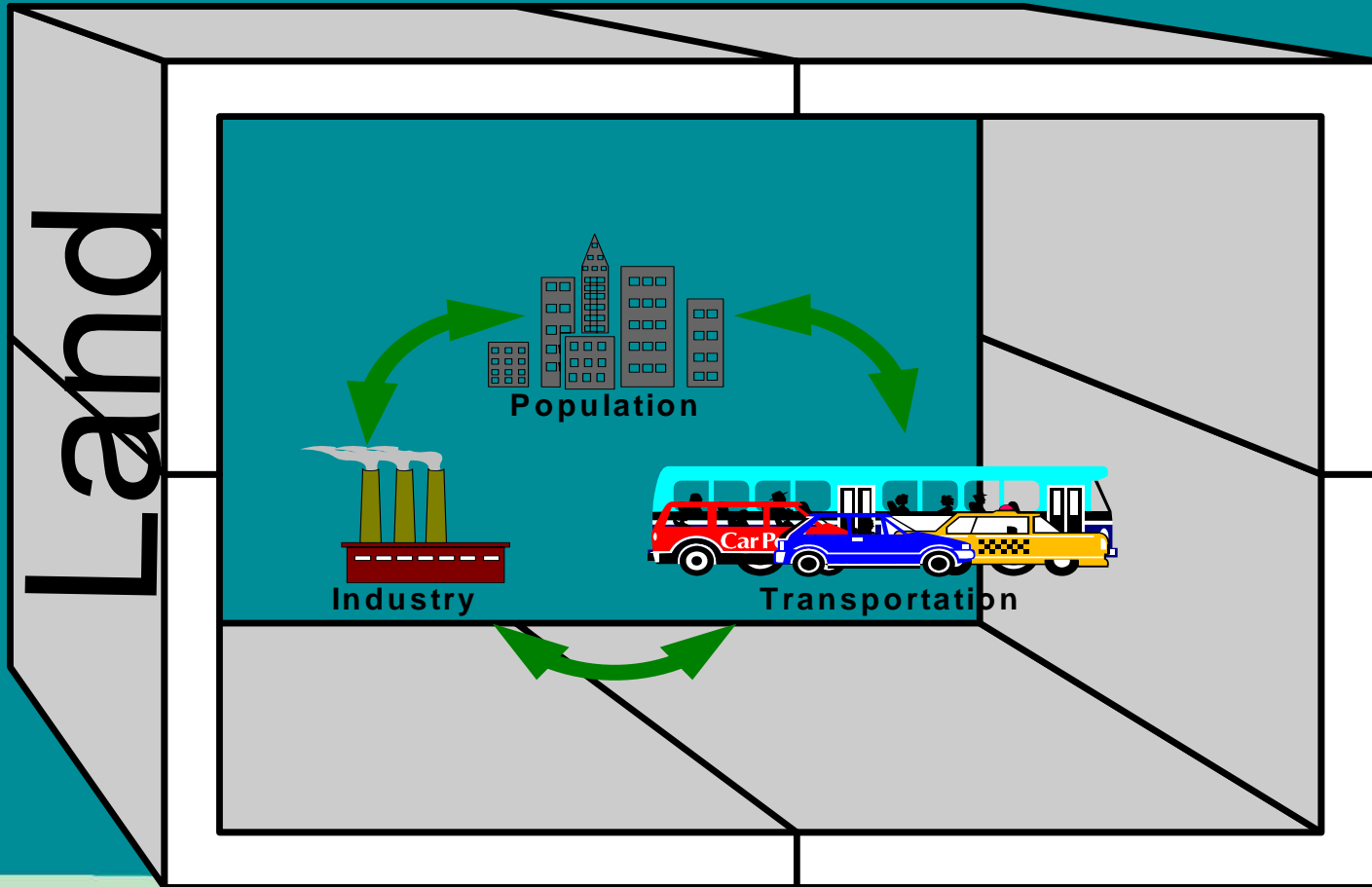
Growth Drivers

- Customers/Population
- Industry
- Transportation
- Natural Resources

First Three Drivers Are Interdependent



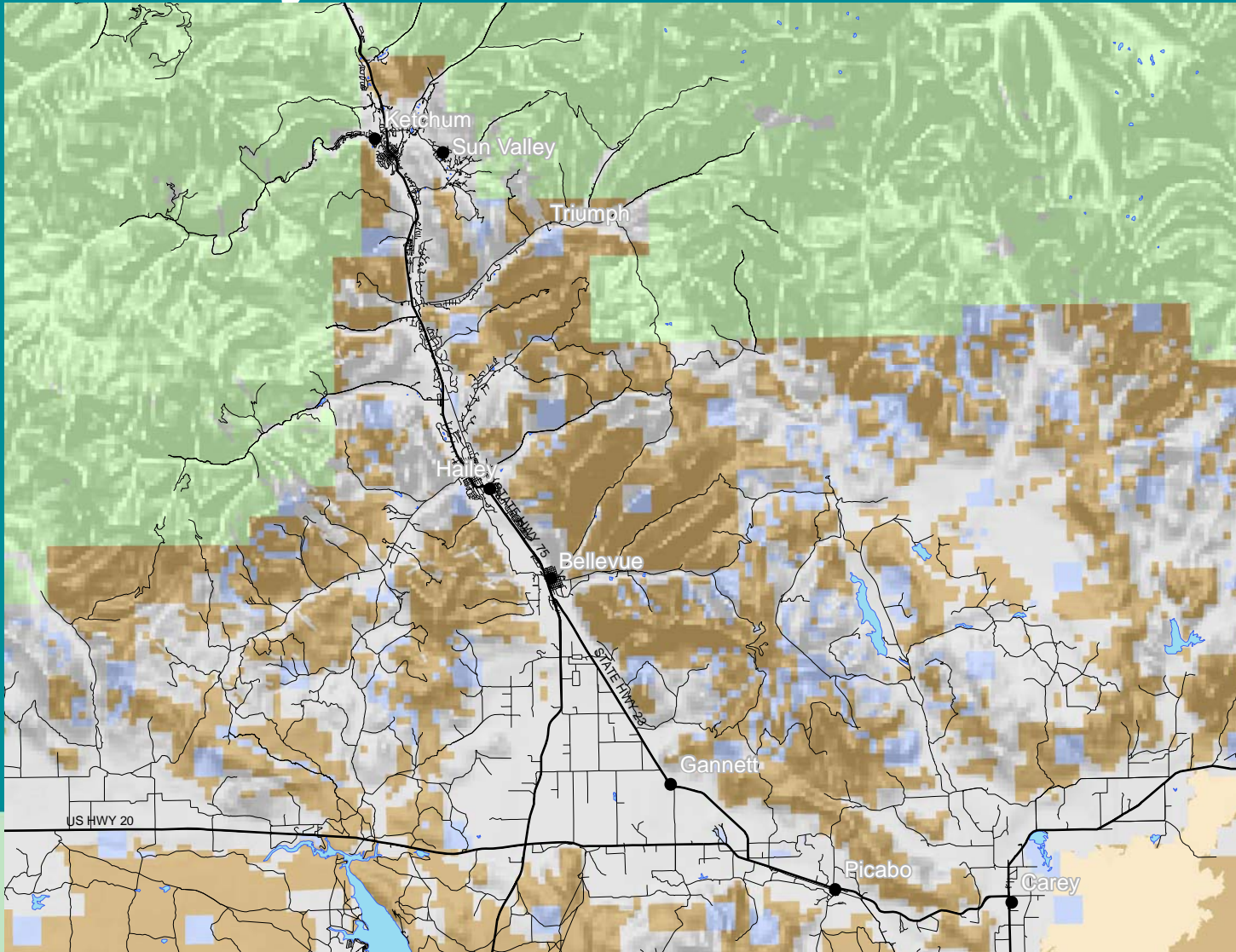
Land Is The Limiting Resource



What Industry?

- Tourism
- Skiing
- Second (third, four, etc.) Home
- Home Office

Area of Study



Base Population and Load

- Historical peak summer load was 95.5 MW
- Base 2006 population is 21,600
- This equates to 4.42 kW/person
 - Represents a mixture of all loads at peak
 - Assigned to an individual persons

Growth Rate

- Average historic Wood River Valley growth rate for the years 1995 through 2006 is 2%
- We can assume a 2% average growth rate over the area build out period

Population and Load Growth

- Projected Wood River Valley population at year 2030 is 35,000
- Population is limited by available land
- At build out the population will double to from the 2030 value to 70,000
- Peak load is expected to be 320 MW.



Ultimate Buildout

Traditional Prime Habitat

- Proximity of water
- Transportation resources
- Availability of land
- Drove the development of the towns of Ketchum, Hailey, Bellevue and Carey

Traditional Secondary Habitat

- Distant from transportation
- Hilly terrain
- Now desired location for the isolation and view

Agriculture











- Farmland diminishes as population increases
- Agriculture is pushed out of the Valley

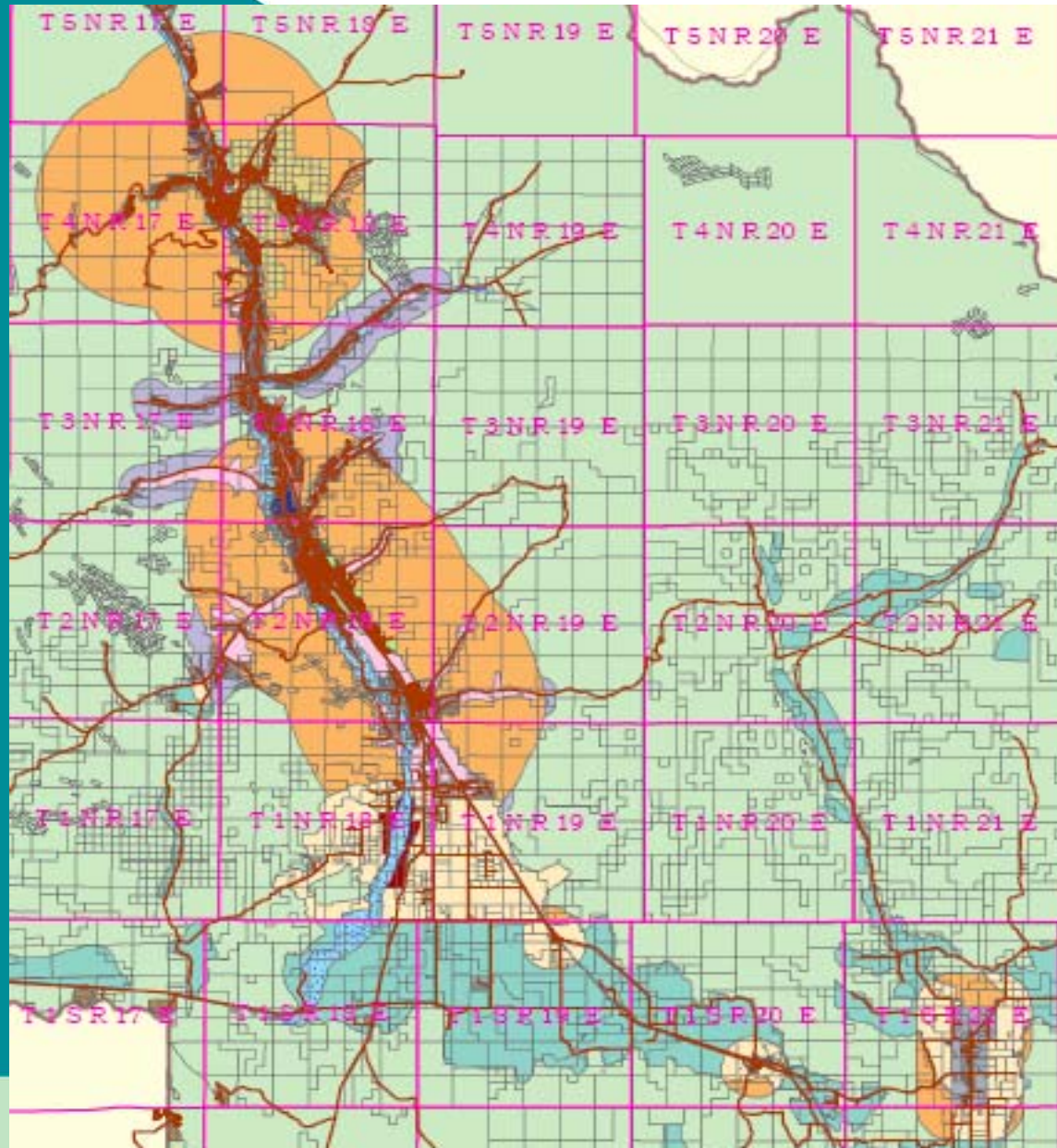
Load Densities

- Load will generally follow transportation corridors
- Largest increases near smaller communities

The Valley Zoning

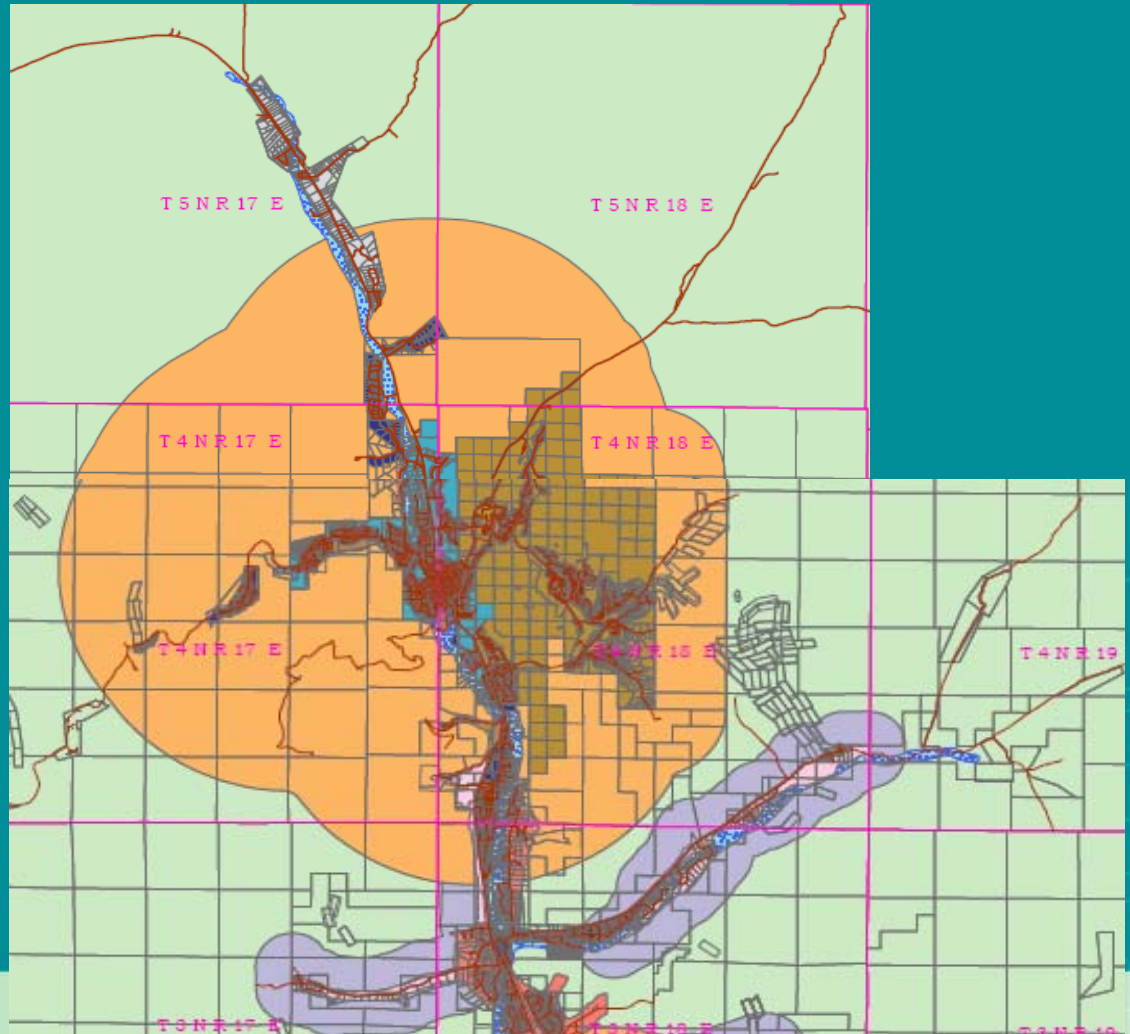
ZONING

-  Agricultural A-40
-  Residential 10(UIB)
-  Rural Remote RR-40
-  Residential R-10
-  Agricultural A-20
-  Residential/Agricultural R-5
-  Rural/Residential R-2.50
-  Planned Residential Development R-2
-  Low-Density Residential R-1
-  Mid-Density Residential R-.40



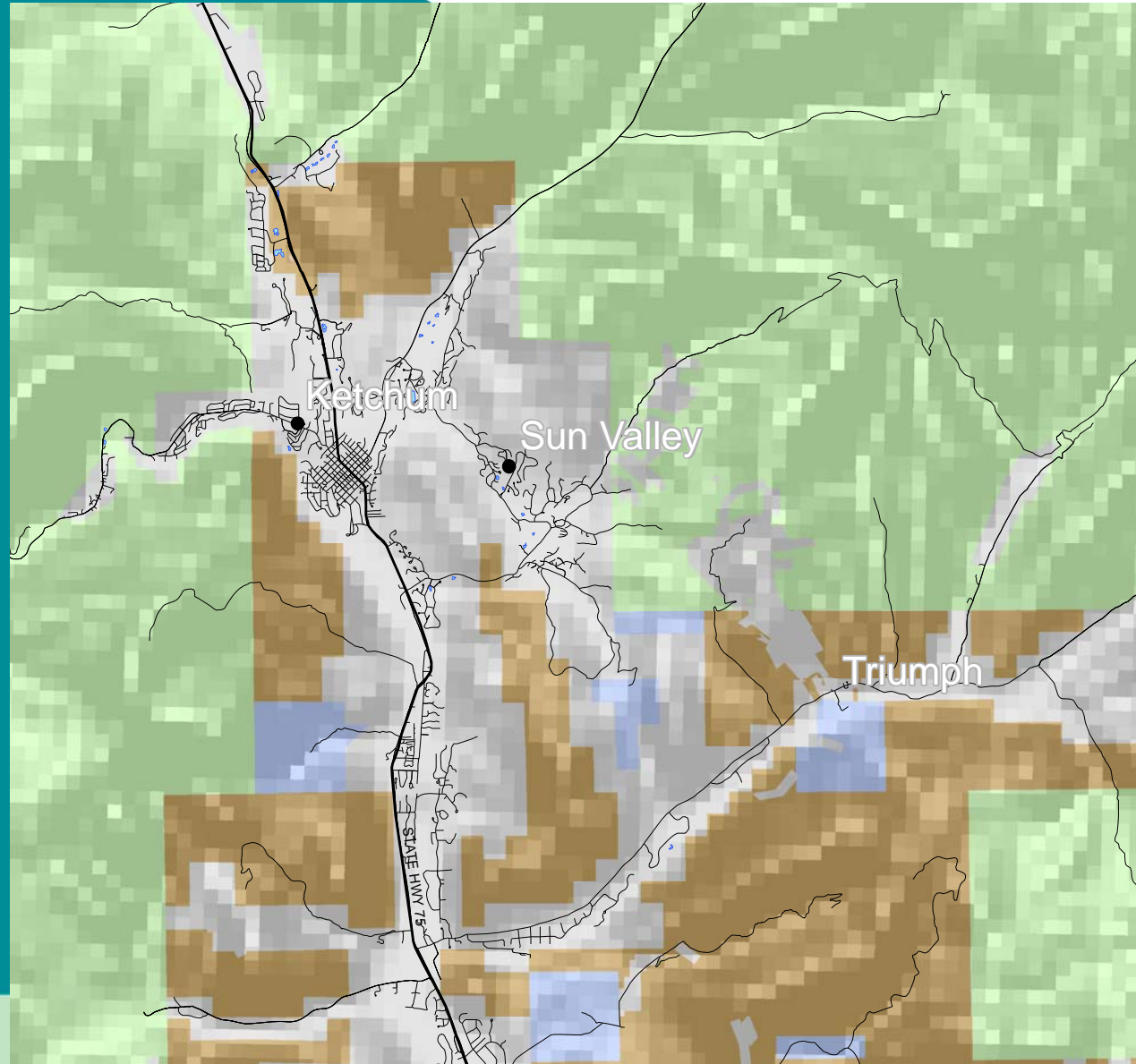
North of Hailey

Zoned for
Residential
R-10



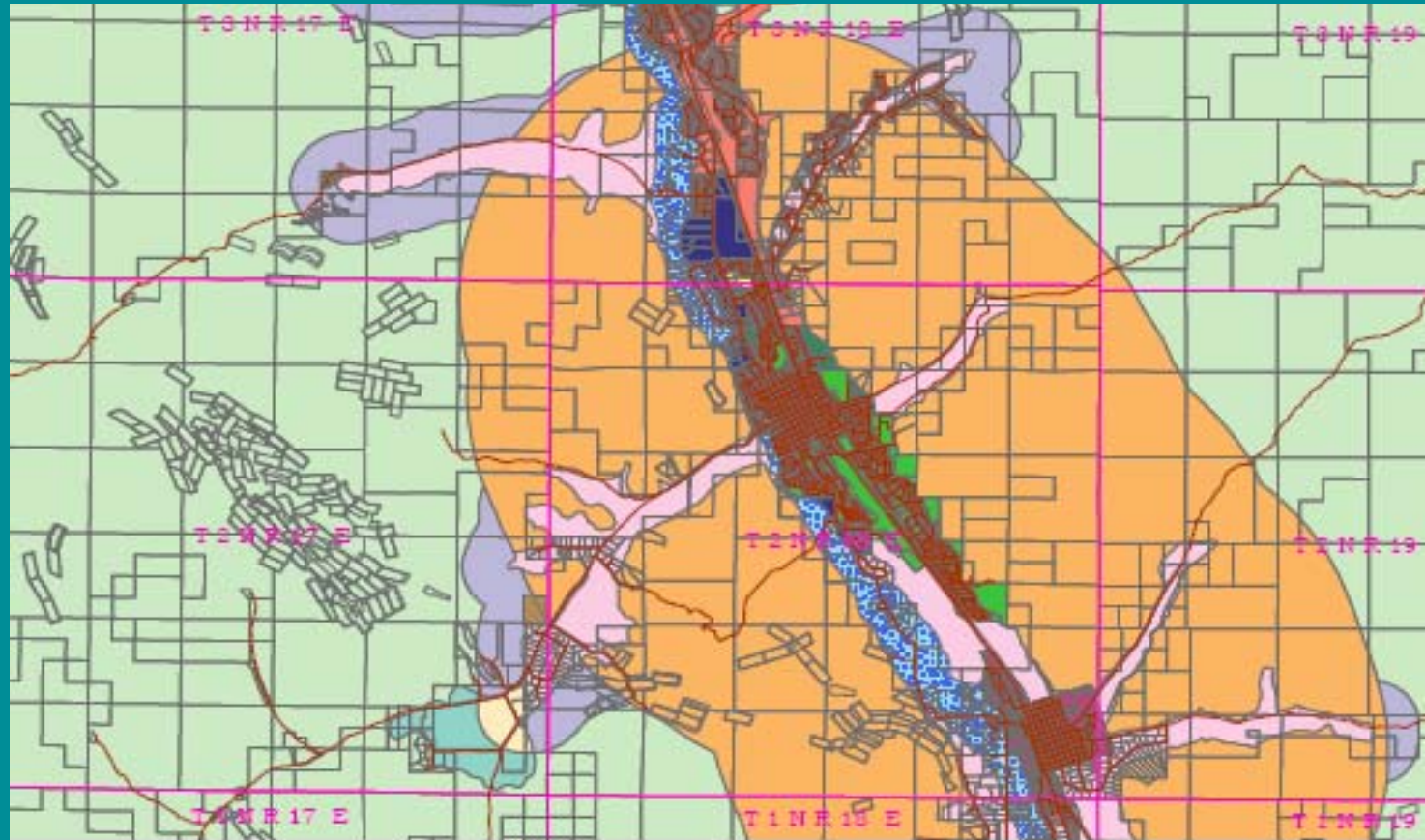
North of Hailey

Development
limited by
Federal land
ownership
and hills



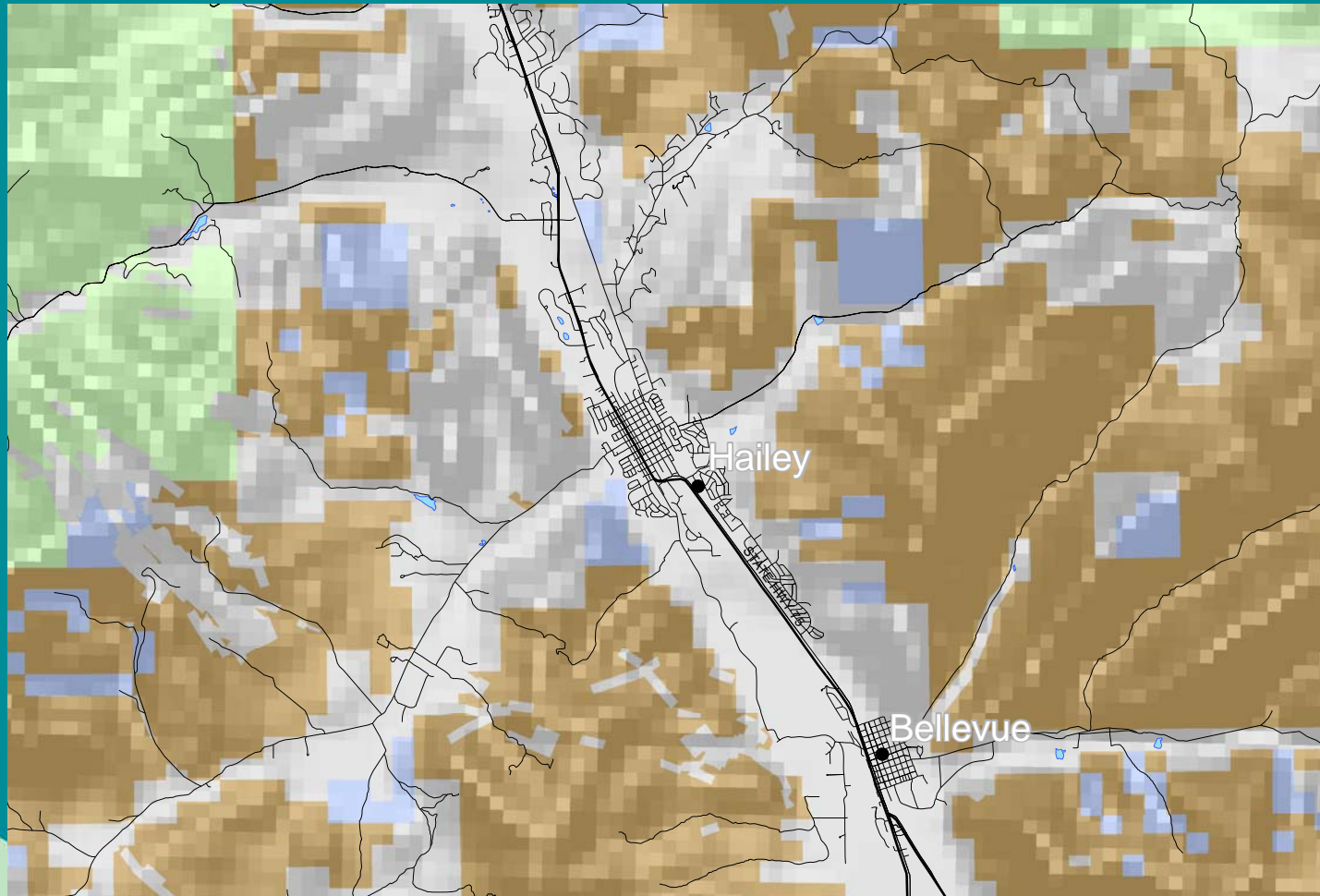
Hailey and Bellevue

Zoned for
Residential
R-10 with
some R-5



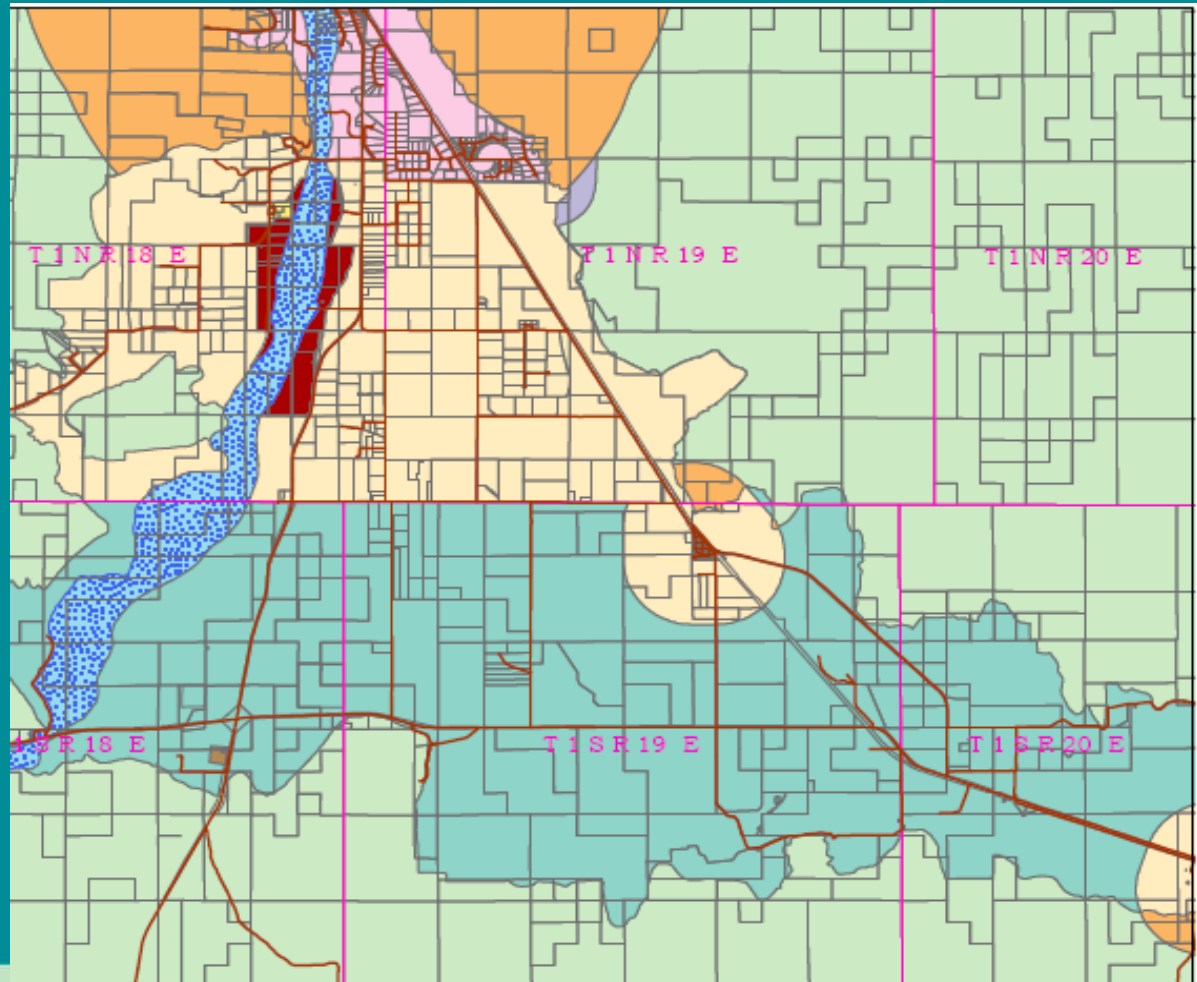
Hailey and Bellevue

Hills limit
development
to central
valley plus a
few canyons



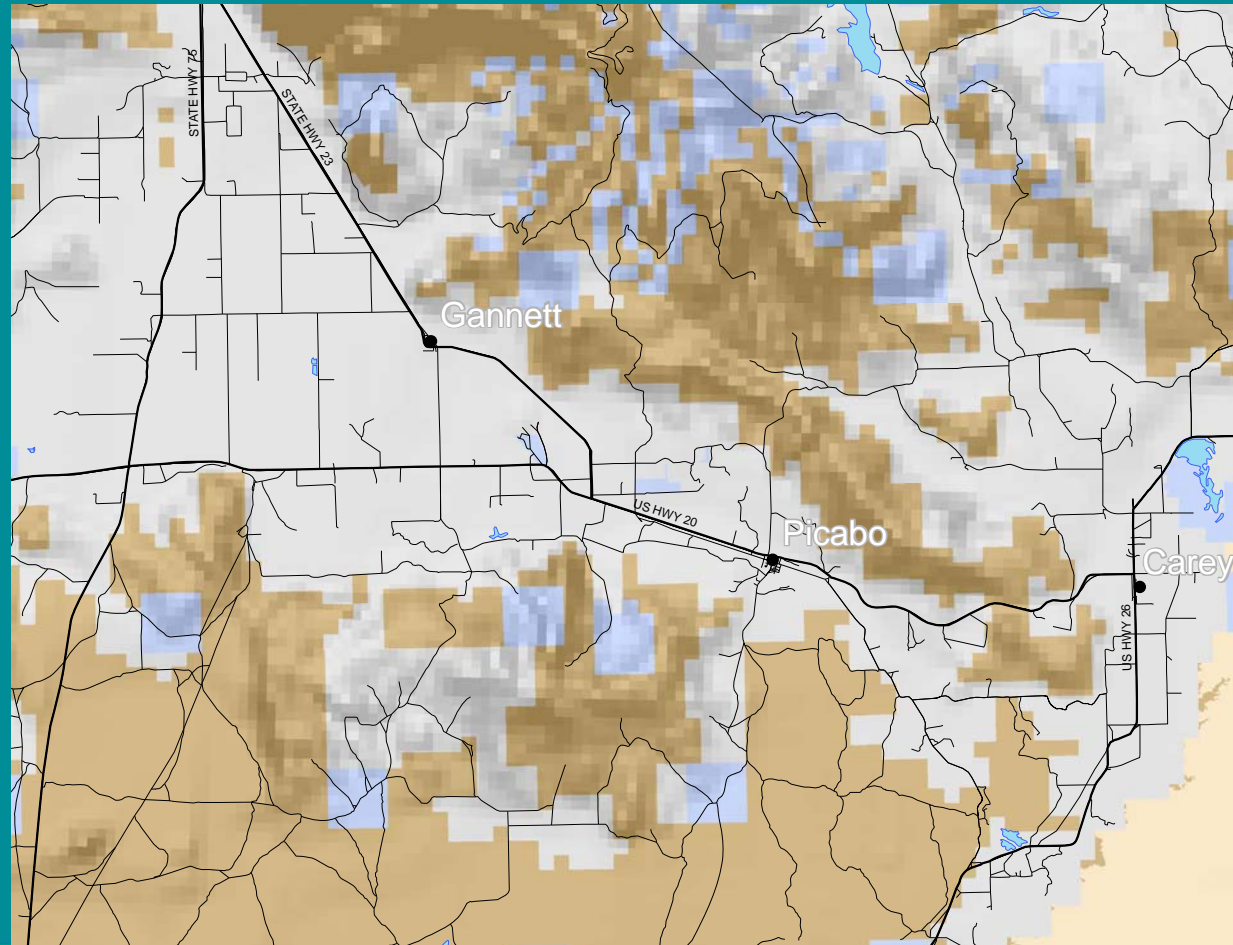
South of Bellevue

Zoned for
Residential
A-20 and A-
40



South of Bellevue

Development
limited by
zoning and
Federal land



Population and Load Growth

- Projected Wood River Valley population at year 2030 is 35,000
- Population is limited by available land
- At build out the population will double to from the 2030 value to 70,000
- Peak load is expected to be 320 MW.

Result of Analysis

- 320 MW of load will require
 - Six Substations
 - Two 80 MW and four 40 MW
 - Additional transmission capability