

SDG&E Peak Demand Planning for the Future

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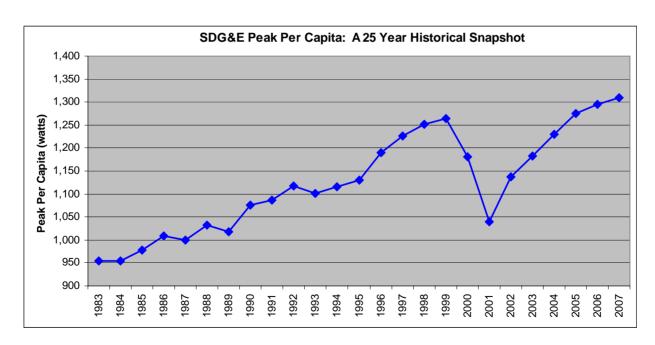
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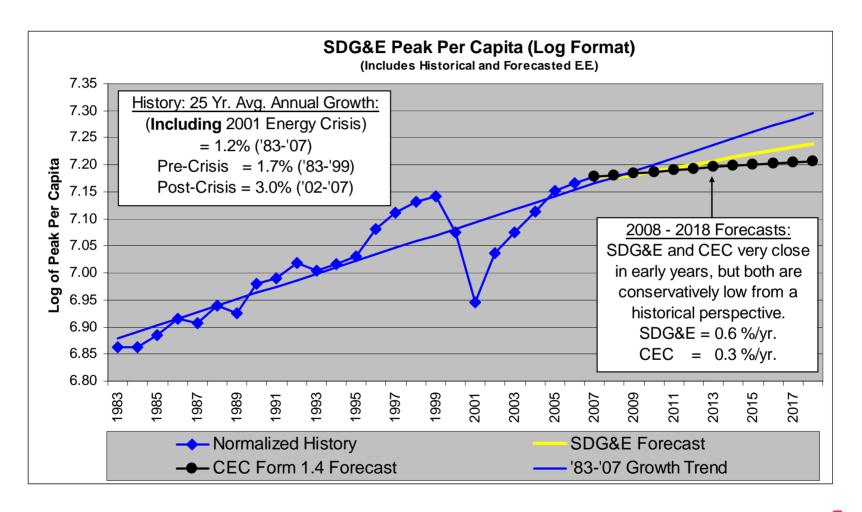
The Basic Needs

- Reasonable Forecasting Models
 - End-Use, Econometric, Blended/Both
- Reasonable & Consistent Forecast Assumptions
 - Econ/Demo, Prices, Efficiency, Saturations, Technology, Weather, etc.
- Reasonable Forecast Results
 - Common sense must prevail
- Example: Analyze/Forecast Peak-per-Capita



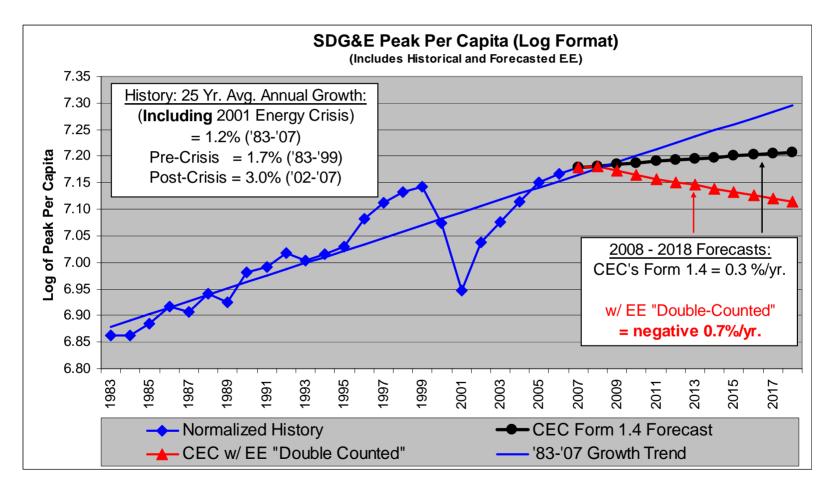


A Quick Look at the Forecast Results





"Double-Counting" Energy Efficiency: ... A Concern for Resource Planning





Future EE Is Already Embedded in the Forecast

Common Sense

- The forecast is not shaped like a "hockey stick" (i.e. with a change in growth rates)
- If future EE were not embedded, we should witness 1+ % additional growth, and we do not

	SDG&E (MW)					SCE + PG&E + SDG&E (MW)				
	<u>Staff</u>	<u>%</u>	Embedded	Forecast	<u>%</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>%</u>	Embedded	Forecast	<u>%</u>
	Forecast	Growth	<u>EE</u>	w/o EE	<u>Growth</u>	Forecast	Growth	<u>EE</u>	w/o EE	<u>Growth</u>
2007	4,506					50,496				
2008	4,568	1.4%	62	4,630	2.8%	51,253	1.5%	544	51,797	2.6%
2009	4,641	1.6%	?			52,046	1.5%	?		
2010	4,712	1.5%	?			52,844	1.5%	?		

SDG&E's LTPP: CPUC Assumed All EE Was 100% Embedded

- Note: SDG&E's Target EE goals are already 118% of maximum achievable
- EE Should Be Treated the Same as Implied Historically
 - More than "double-counting" is possible/probable in the resource planning phase
 - Cumulative EE impacts need to be discounted
 - EE programs decay over time, are replaced by standards, etc.
 - CEC Staff recognizes this in their analysis, for example:
 - SDG&E's cumulative EE impacts for 2005-2008, which are "explicitly" accounted for in Staff's models, equals 185 MW
 - Over the 2005-2008 period, Staff's total "conservation savings estimate" equals 107 MW

