July 21, 2023

California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street,
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

RE: Central Coast Community Energy (f/k/a Monterey Bay Community Power Authority), a California joint powers authority ("**CCCE**") response to Form 4 of the 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report Docket Number 21-IEPR-02

To Whom It May Concern:

The following narrative is provided to staff per the requirements of Form 4 of the IEPR. It explains CCCE's load forecast methodology used for the data provided in Form 1.1 (a) and Form 1.3 of CCCE's 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Demand Forecast.

Peak Demand Forecast

CCCE determines the forecasted peak hour for each month by forecasting its hourly load for every hour in the year and then identifying the peak hour of usage within each month. This value represents CCCE's peak across its various rate schedules. Note that CCCE's peak is not coincident with the CAISO systemwide peak.

To allocate the monthly peak values across the aggregated rate schedule groups, CCCE calculates the historical percentage of net demand usage at peak by the group. CCCE then multiplies those percentages by the forecasted peak of CCCE's aggregate load.

CCCE forecasts its peak demand hour to be HE 21, 20 and 18 depending on the month.

Load Growth

CCCE identifies the trend in load growth through machine learning models as a part of the load forecast. Utilizing normalized weather and trained machine learning models, CCCE calculates hourly load forecasts.

The hourly forecasted load is adjusted using the load growth rate to arrive at the final forecast. The effect of customers' onboarding and departure is applied using an AI-trained model after the load growth is applied to the forecast.

Opt-Out

CCCE assumes cumulative incremental opt out rates ranging from 0.10% to 2.35% depending on geography and rate class. Communities that have been under CCCE service territories for greater periods of time have smaller opt out rates than those communities who have joined recently.

CCCE opt outs are based on accounts and are segregated by aggregated rate schedules.

CCCE is forecasting an addition of 119 GWh of annual consumption in 2025 as the result of adding customers from the city of Atascadero beyond 2025, and 634 GWh of annual consumption because of adding SLO County starting in 2025.

Other

CCCE utilizes weather normalization in carrying out its load forecast by fitting the load model against historical weather data. The model then forecast loads by applying these identified relationships between load and weather and then forecasted future load assuming "expected weather." Expected weather is defined by the normalized weather over a multi-year historical period.

CCCE's load forecast model accounts for the distinction between weekday daily load profiles and weekend load profiles. Moreover, CCCE further distinguishes the weekend day load profiles by differentiating between Saturday and Sunday demand.

CCCE's forecast accounts for NERC holidays.

At a minimum, CCCE updates its long-term forecast once every year. If material changes in load consumption behavior are detected in the actual usage, CCCE conducts intra-year forecast updates.

If are any follow-up questions, please contact Anamika Singh at asingh@3CE.org.

Very truly yours,

CENTRAL COAST COMMUNITY ENERGY, a California joint powers authority