

**DOCKETED**

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# Demand Form 6

Southern California Edison Company  
2019 Electricity Demand  
Docket: 19-IEPR-03

## Energy Efficiency

### Estimated Incremental Load Impacts Reported in Form 3.2

Consistent with Form 3.2 requirements, SCE has provided forecasted estimated cumulative impacts resulting from programs or policies that are incremental to those considered in the unmanaged demand forecast, but that may still be considered reasonably likely to occur, particularly in pursuit of goals established by regulatory agencies<sup>1</sup>.

EE Program savings are categorized into the following market sectors:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Agricultural

### Studies and Sources

Source documentation of EE program savings are:

1. 2017 Reported Program Results
2. 2018-2030 = 2017/18 EE Potential and Goals Annual Incremental model output converted to Cumulative starting in 2018
3. Residential includes Low Income (ESA -formerly LIEE)

EE program Energy savings (GWh) represent annual estimates of installed measure savings. Demand (MW) savings are consistent with the California Public Utilities Commission definition of demand savings promulgated in Decision 06-06-063<sup>2</sup>. Said decision defines peak impacts as the average grid level impact for a measure between the hours of 2p.m. and 5p.m. during the three consecutive hottest weekdays of the year. As such, the EE program definition of Demand impacts are not necessarily consistent with the CEC definition of peak savings.

### Potential Load Impact Reconciliation with Form 1

After discussing this question with CEC's staff, SCE understands this question is asking how SCE's load forecast transitions from an Unmanaged Load Forecast to a Managed Load Forecast.

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<sup>1</sup> SCE understands this to mean CPUC EE Program goals

<sup>2</sup> Ordering Paragraph 1, Page 94

SCE's load forecasting methodology no longer outputs an Unmanaged load forecast. As a result SCE only forecasts a Managed load forecast. SCE uses SCE specific forecasts for Photovoltaics (PV), Combined Heat and Power (CHP), Wind, Energy Storage Generation, and Demand Response (DR) Load Modifier values. All Generation and Load Modifiers are added back in to SCE's load prior to running the Econometric forecasting model which then accounts for said Generation and Load Modifiers and outputs SCE's retail load forecast.

For EE, SCE sought consistency with the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP)<sup>3</sup> process's Reference System plan, and Senate Bill (SB) 350 GHG reduction goals. SCE reconciled its Quarter 4 2018 EE load forecast (denoted in 2019 IEPR Form 1's) using the CEC's 2018 AAEE (EE, ET, T20 and T24) load modifier forecasts of Mid-High Plus – Scenario 6.

### **Building Electrification**

SCE derived its building electrification load assumption from its economy-wide PATHWAYS GHG scenario analysis results regarding the optimal level of electrification of 30% residential space and water heating pumps and 30% commercial space heating in California by 2030.

SCE's internal total cost of ownership model residential space and water heating projections were used as these reflect internal view on consumer choices in new home purchases and retrofit replacements, and how these choices change over time with projected increased policy support.

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<sup>3</sup> CPUC Decision Setting Requirements for Load Service Entities, D. 18-02-018, February 2018