DOCKETED	
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Document Title:	Summary of Statewide Results
Description:	*** THIS DOCUMENT SUPERSEDES TN 229402 *** - Summary of
	Statewide Results Presentation by Cary Garcia of CEC
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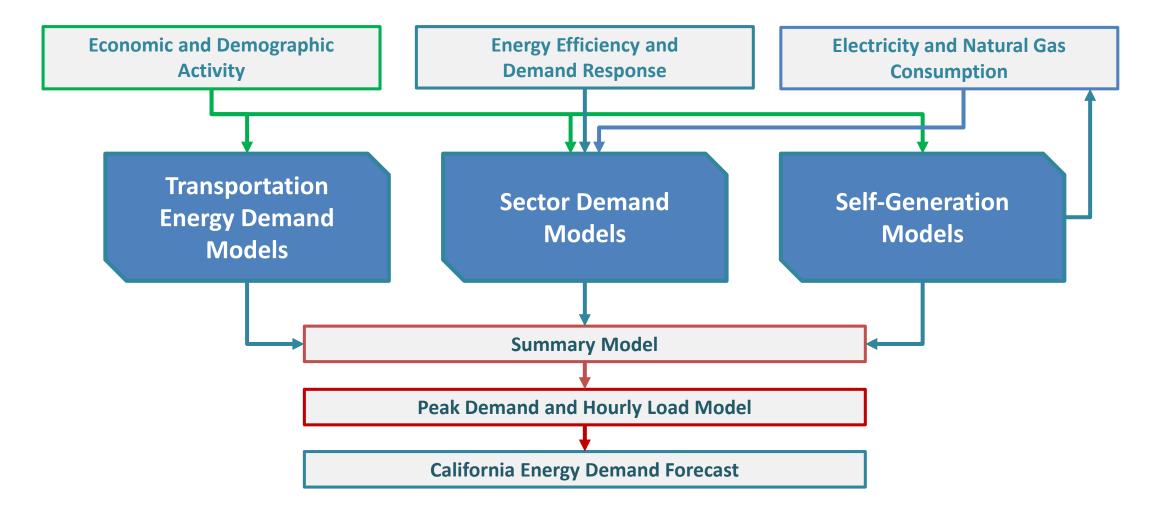
CED 2019 Preliminary Forecast

Summary of Statewide Results



Cary.Garcia@energy.ca.gov August 15, 2019 California Energy Commission







High Demand

- Higher econ/demo, climate change, and EVs
- Lower rates and self-generation

Low Demand

- Lower econ/demo and EVs
- Higher rates and self-generation
- No climate change

Mid Demand

- Assumptions between our high and low demand cases



- Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)
- Southern California Edison (SCE)
- San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)
- Northern California Non-California ISO (NCNC)
 - Sacramento Metropolitan Utility District (SMUD)
- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)
- Burbank/Glendale (BUGL)
- Imperial Irrigation District (IID)
- Valley Electric Association (VEA)



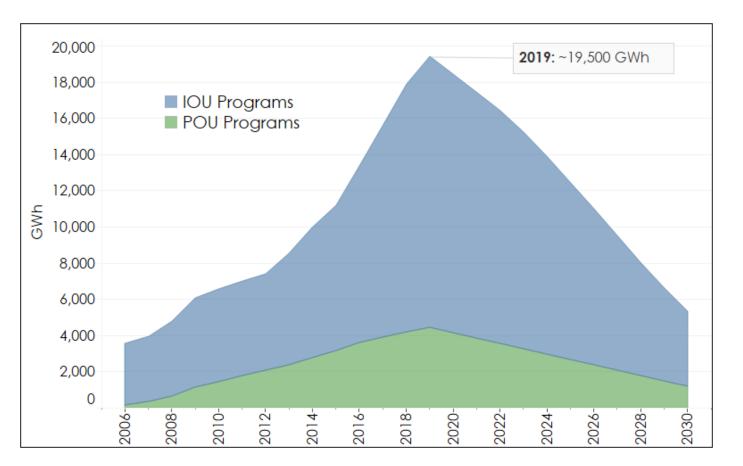
Statewide Economic Drivers

- Projections provided by Moody's Analytics
- Population and Household projections are the same as in CEDU 2018
- Overall, manufacturing output and personal income decline relative to previous forecast

Average Annual Growth 2019 - 2030

<u>Driver</u>	Mid	Mid CEDU 2018	High	Low
Population	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%
Households	0.90%	0.88%	1.20%	0.90%
Personal Income	2.47%	2.54%	2.57%	2.28%
Manufacturing Output	2.11%	2.42%	2.20%	1.76%
Commercial Employment	0.44%	0.44%	0.49%	0.37%





2019 EE Program Savings

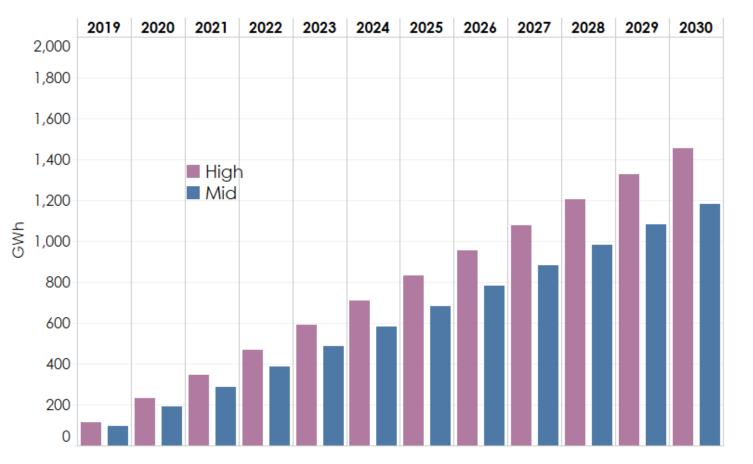
- IOUs: 15,000 GWh
- POUs: 4,500 GWH

C&S Savings

 Additional residential, commercial, agriculture, and industrial standards also included in CED 2019



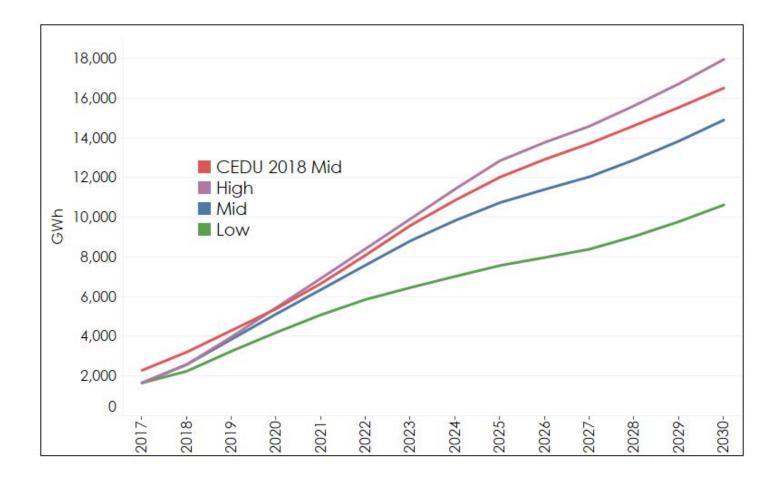
Statewide Climate Change Impacts



- Weather impacts on residential and commercial heating/cooling
- High case is warmer relative to mid case
- Scenarios developed by Scripps Institution of Oceanography



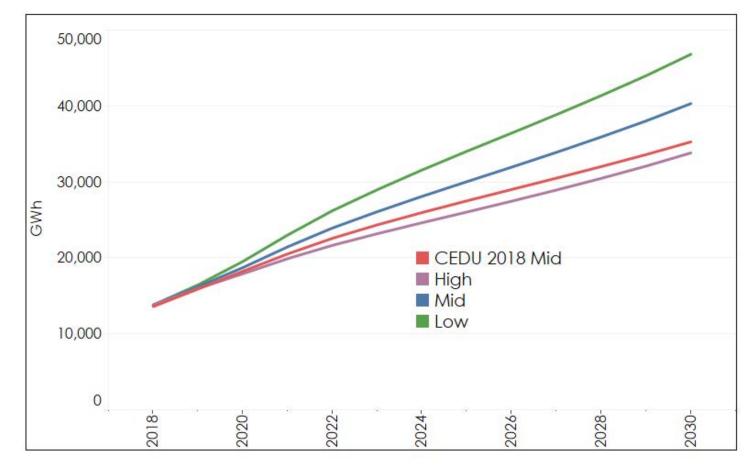
Statewide Light-duty EV Consumption



- ~15,000 GWh by 2030
- Equates to over 3.5 million LDEVs
- More vehicles allocated to residential sector
- Residential VMT lower relative to commercial/gov't leads to lower energy impact



Statewide PV Energy Impacts



• AAPV now included in baseline forecast

 +5,000 GWh compared to CEDU 2018



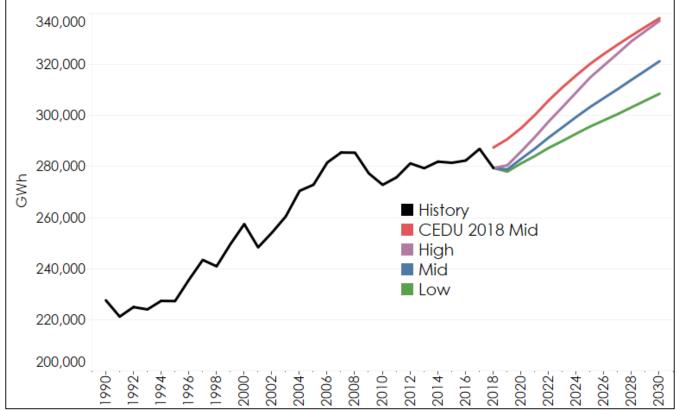
Statewide Baseline Consumption

Average Annual Growth, 2019-2030

Mid Case Forecast	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Mining	Agriculture	TCU
CED 2019 Prelim	2.14%	1.38%	0.06%	-0.80%	0.72%	0.41%
CEDU 2018	2.37%	1.26%	0.20%	-0.14%	0.70%	0.51%



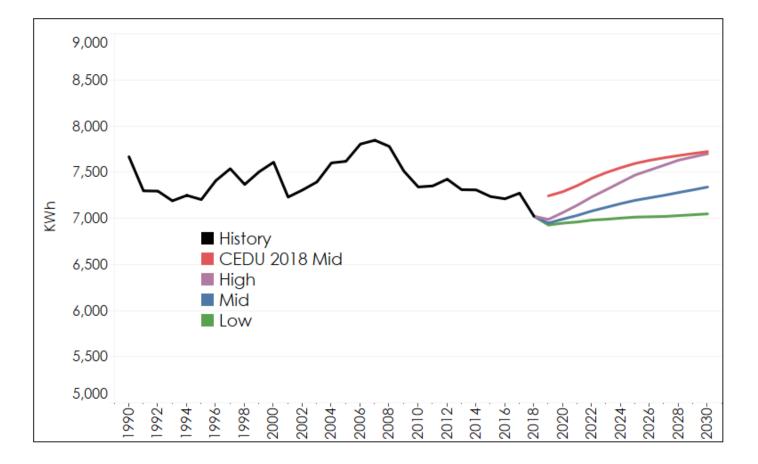
Statewide Baseline Consumption



- 5% lower than CEDU 2018
- Lower 2018 actual
- Additional committed savings
- Slower growth in residential and industrial/mining sectors



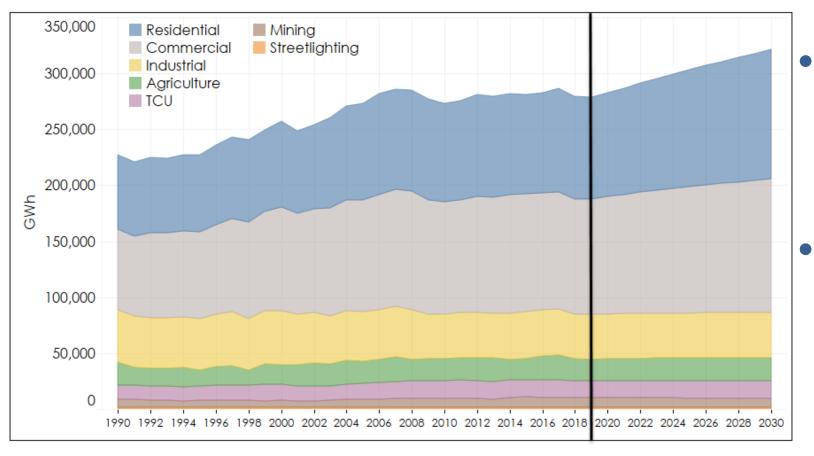
Baseline Consumption Per Capita



- Mid case population same as CEDU 2018
- Lower baseline consumption reduces per capita estimates



Statewide Baseline Consumption

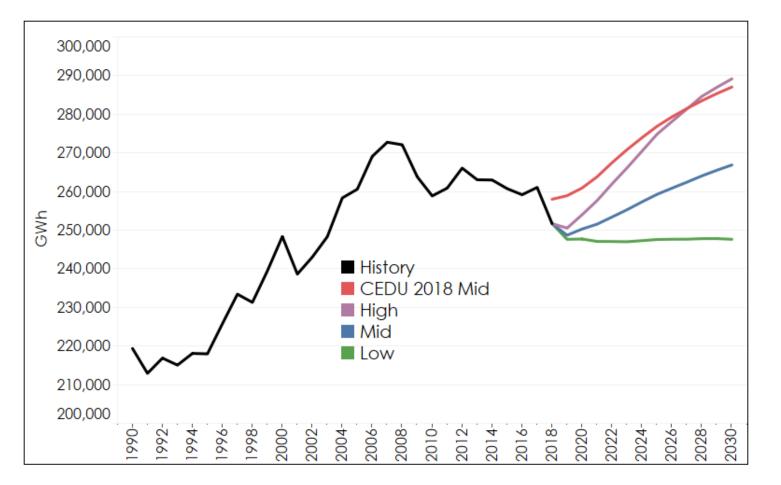


Residential and commercial sector account for 70% of consumption

 LDEVs consumption grows faster than respective sectors



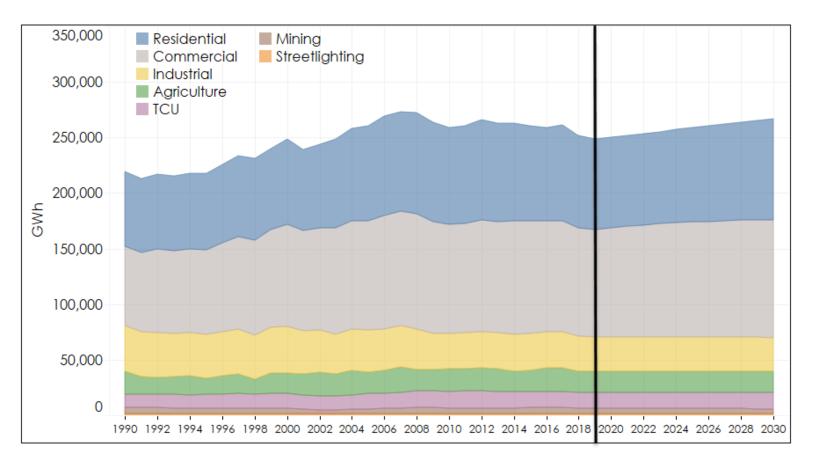
Statewide Baseline Sales



- Lower 2018 actual
- Increase in BTM PV capacity
- Declining sales in industrial/mining sector
- Slower growth in residential sector



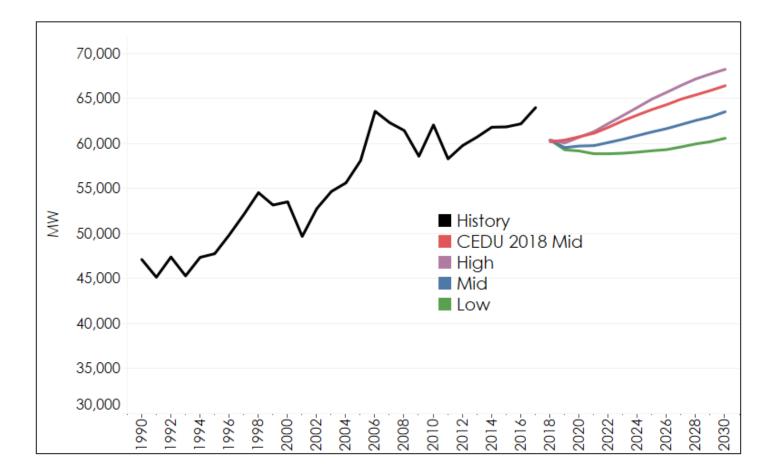
Statewide Baseline Sales



- PV generation reduces residential and commercial sales
- Faster growth in commercial sector PV slows commercial sales



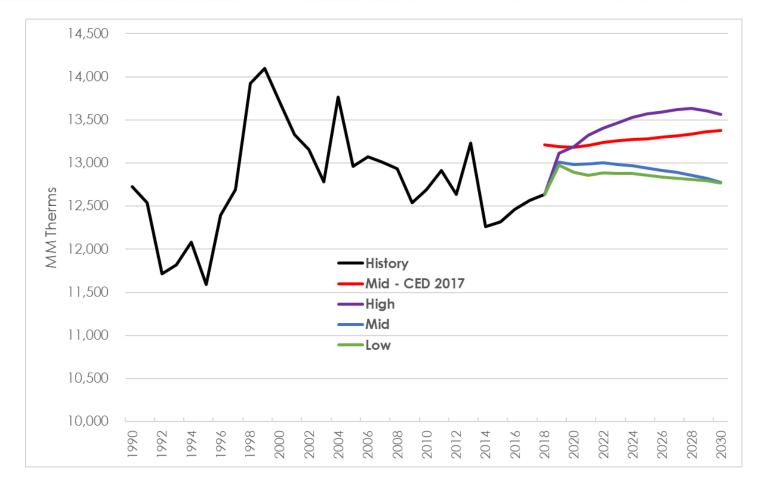
Statewide Baseline Noncoincident Peak



- Slower growth peak demand driven by lower sales demand
- IOU peak shift impacts add 4,200 MW of demand over traditional peak hours



Statewide Natural Gas Consumption



- Same models and drivers as with electricity
- QFER 2016 historical adjustment
- 2019 T24 standards lower consumption compared to CED 2017
- Includes climate change in Mid/High

Questions/Comments?



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