



**Errata for California Energy Demand 2010-2020**  
**as discussed during the December 2, 2009 Energy Commission Business Meeting**

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For inclusion in Chapter 8, p. 236, before the subheading "Statewide Results" of the Staff Final Report, *California Energy Demand 2010-2020, Staff Revised Forecast, Second Edition*, November 2009, CEC-200-2009-012-SF-REV.

While progress has been made to delineate energy efficiency impacts as presented below, it is also important to note that uncertainties remain. Further analysis is needed to more clearly and completely understand the interactions among codes and standards, naturally occurring savings, and utility programs.

The energy efficiency attributions noted below are preliminary even though they are based on the best available information and analysis to date. Further, the analyses take the perspective of a most likely demand forecast. This resource planning perspective emphasizes determining total impacts of energy efficiency measures rather than details of attribution to one motivating factor versus another.

The following caveats should be considered when reviewing the energy efficiency attribution information:

- Energy savings achieved through market transformation, which leads to a change in product availability, are difficult to attribute. Staff made no assumptions concerning interactive impacts between utility programs and market changes, potentially under-attributing savings effects of utility programs.
- Staff applied an average realization rate of 70 percent, based in part on measurement and verification studies completed in support of the 2006-2007 CPUC Energy Division Verification Report. As additional detailed measurement and verification data becomes available, staff may determine that a set of end-use specific realization rates would lead to a more accurate characterization of realized savings.
- Industrial sector program savings are dominated by customized measures, which cannot be translated into uniform categories by end-use or measure as is the case in other sectors. Much more specific data on actual customized measure installations and customer-specific energy consumption data would be needed to untangle programmatic impacts from naturally occurring savings, especially since the nature of California's industrial sector and the electric intensity per unit of production have changed so much over the last twenty years.
- Staff assumed a 100 percent overlap of utility commercial lighting programs with 2005 Commercial Lighting Standards, effectively attributing no commercial lighting savings to utility programs. Further analysis is needed to determine what effect utility commercial lighting programs actually had on capturing savings above code in the commercial sector.
- The contribution of utility programs that improve California codes and standards and compliance rates is not included in this analysis. Questions about savings from these efforts have been raised in various stakeholder workshops and warrant further investigation.
- Estimates of naturally occurring savings include impacts from historical and projected rate increases. Because higher rates may spur both voluntary actions and participation in utility programs, some naturally occurring savings may be attributable to utility programs.

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In addition, it should be noted that *CED 2009 Revised* does not incorporate future codes and standards. More specifically:

- The 2009 Television Efficiency Standards were not included in *CED 2009 Revised*, since they were not adopted by the Energy Commission until November, 2009. These standards will be included in future CED forecasts, starting in 2011.
- The 2008 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, scheduled to become effective on January 1, 2010, were not included in *CED 2009 Revised*, but will be incorporated in the uncommitted energy efficiency forecast scheduled to be completed in January, 2010. These standards will be included in future CED forecasts, starting in 2011.