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Proposed Changes to California Energy Demand 2018-2030 Revised Forecast

For Consideration at the February 21, 2018 California Energy Commission Business Meeting

Page numbers refer to the report posted on January 22, 2018, that does not show changes in underline-strikeout (docket number 17-IEPR-03, TN# 222287). Added text is shown in underline; ~~deleted text shown in strikeout~~.

Chapter 1, Statewide Baseline Forecast Results and Forecast Method, p, 46:

The subregional forecasts also include projections for California's community choice aggregators (CCAs), defined as local governments that aggregate electricity demand within their jurisdictions to procure alternative energy supplies using the existing utility transmission and distribution system. CCAs are expected to play an increasingly prominent role in California's energy future and to contribute to the state's efficiency and renewable goals. There are ~~currently~~ 12 ~~15~~ CCAs currently operating or expected to be operating within the next year in operation, up from 3 when *CED 2015* was developed. Staff developed best estimates of projected load in 2018 and 2019, with growth thereafter set to the average for the overall planning area. Some CCAs may see significant expansion after 2019, so this is likely a conservative forecast. ~~More are expected and could be included, but rather than attempt to forecast additional new arrivals and associated loads,~~ Staff will revise update CCA projections to account for any evidence of coming expansion as well as likely new entries in the IEPR forecast update to be developed later this year.

Chapter 4, Electricity and Natural Gas Planning Area Results, page 97:

- Traditional AAEE, additional SB 350 savings, and AAPV reduce mid demand sales by ~~11,900~~ 12,300 GWh and ~~13,600~~ 14,800 GWh under the mid-low and mid-mid scenarios, respectively, by 2030.

Chapter 4, Electricity and Natural Gas Planning Area Results, page 99:

Table 30 shows the traditional AAEE, additional SB 350, and AAPV consumption savings estimated for SCE for the mid-low and mid-mid scenarios, the two scenarios to be used for the planning forecasts, while Table 31 provides the estimates for the high-low and low-high scenarios. These estimates include savings for the SCE service territory and for POU's within the SCE planning area. By 2030, savings from these three sources combined reach about ~~11,900~~ 12,300 GWh and ~~13,600~~ 14,800 GWh in the mid-low and mid-mid scenarios, respectively.

Chapter 4, Electricity and Natural Gas Planning Area Results, page 100:

Table 30: Traditional AAEE, SB 350, and AAPV Consumption Savings (GWh), SCE Mid-Low and Mid-Mid Scenarios

| | Mid-Low | | | Mid-Mid | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Trad. AAEE | SB 350 Savings | AAPV | Trad. AAEE | SB 350 Savings | AAPV |
| 2017 | <u>4549</u> | 53 | | <u>5662</u> | 53 | |
| 2018 | <u>680764</u> | 104 | | <u>786878</u> | 104 | |
| 2019 | <u>1,3541,525</u> | 115 | | <u>1,5781,763</u> | 115 | |
| 2020 | <u>2,0372,295</u> | 118 | 63 | <u>2,3762,654</u> | 162 | 72 |
| 2021 | <u>2,7543,102</u> | 115 | 184 | <u>3,2323,609</u> | 202 | 210 |
| 2022 | <u>3,4733,910</u> | 113 | 307 | <u>4,0834,557</u> | 244 | 351 |
| 2023 | <u>4,3314,866</u> | 110 | 430 | <u>5,1105,695</u> | 284 | 491 |
| 2024 | <u>5,1155,739</u> | 106 | 551 | <u>6,0876,771</u> | 323 | 630 |
| 2025 | <u>5,9116,618</u> | 101 | 674 | <u>7,0547,834</u> | 361 | 770 |
| 2026 | <u>6,7277,513</u> | 96 | 796 | <u>7,9898,857</u> | 400 | 910 |
| 2027 | <u>7,5548,413</u> | 92 | 916 | <u>8,9339,882</u> | 440 | 1,047 |
| 2028 | <u>8,3569,280</u> | 90 | 1,034 | <u>9,85410,876</u> | 481 | 1,182 |
| 2029 | <u>9,13510,120</u> | 89 | 1,151 | <u>10,74611,835</u> | 523 | 1,315 |
| 2030 | <u>9,91310,959</u> | 87 | 1,265 | <u>11,62712,783</u> | 565 | 1,446 |

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, 2017.

Table 31: Traditional AAEE, SB 350, and AAPV Consumption Savings (GWh), SCE High-Low and Low-High Scenarios

| | High-Low | | | Low-High | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Trad. AAEE | SB 350 Savings | AAPV | Trad. AAEE | SB 350 Savings | AAPV |
| 2017 | <u>4549</u> | 53 | | <u>5864</u> | 53 | |
| 2018 | <u>679764</u> | 104 | | <u>856948</u> | 104 | |
| 2019 | <u>1,3541,525</u> | 115 | | <u>1,7221,910</u> | 115 | |
| 2020 | <u>2,0082,263</u> | 118 | 87 | <u>2,6352,920</u> | 162 | 57 |
| 2021 | <u>2,6472,985</u> | 115 | 254 | <u>3,6154,003</u> | 212 | 166 |
| 2022 | <u>3,2923,710</u> | 113 | 427 | <u>4,5665,005</u> | 264 | 275 |
| 2023 | <u>4,0754,585</u> | 110 | 601 | <u>5,6876,294</u> | 314 | 382 |
| 2024 | <u>4,7865,378</u> | 106 | 773 | <u>6,7247,435</u> | 477 | 488 |
| 2025 | <u>5,5116,179</u> | 101 | 947 | <u>7,7728,584</u> | 643 | 593 |
| 2026 | <u>6,2596,998</u> | 96 | 1,121 | <u>8,8169,723</u> | 822 | 698 |
| 2027 | <u>7,0177,822</u> | 92 | 1,293 | <u>9,87710,872</u> | 1,003 | 801 |
| 2028 | <u>7,7508,614</u> | 90 | 1,461 | <u>10,88711,961</u> | 1,185 | 902 |
| 2029 | <u>8,4619,379</u> | 89 | 1,629 | <u>11,83712,983</u> | 1,392 | 1,001 |
| 2030 | <u>9,17110,144</u> | 87 | 1,794 | <u>12,77313,991</u> | 1,587 | 1,098 |

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, 2017.