BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Develop an Electricity Integrated Resource Planning Framework and to Coordinate and Refine Long-Term Procurement Planning Requirements.	Rulemaking 16-02-007

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING FINALIZING LOAD FORECASTS AND GREENHOUSE GAS BENCHMARKS FOR INDIVIDUAL INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN FILINGS

Summary

This ruling finalizes individual load-serving entity (LSE) load forecasts for 2030 and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) benchmarks for use in the integrated resource plan (IRP) filings due August 1, 2018, as required by Decision (D.) 18-02-018. No further changes to these load forecasts or benchmarks will be made prior to August 1, 2018. Any motions for updated load forecasts and GHG benchmarks that are received after the date of this ruling will be used only for purposes of later IRP cycle planning.

Background

D.18-02-018 adopted 2030 load forecasts and associated individual GHG benchmarks for individual LSEs to use for planning purposes, and delegated updating of those load forecasts and benchmarks to the assigned administrative law judge (ALJ). In general, LSEs were expected to utilize the forecasts adopted by the California Energy Commission in the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) unless further revised by the ALJ in this proceeding. Revisions

were anticipated related to the formation of new community choice aggregators (CCAs) whose accurate forecasts were not already reflected in the 2017 IEPR.

An ALJ ruling issued May 25, 2018 finalized the 2030 load forecasts and GHG benchmarks to be used by the majority of LSEs for purposes of their August 1, 2018 IRP filings. The May 25, 2018 ALJ ruling also instructed the IOUs how to update their load forecasts and GHG benchmarks by accounting for the new CCA load.

The May 25, 2018 ruling allowed a final chance for entities expecting different load forecasts between now and 2030 to update their forecasts in a motion by June 4, 2018, with responses allowed by June 11, 2018. Motions were received by two entities: Clean Power San Francisco (CleanPowerSF) and Los Angeles Community Choice Energy (LACCE).

New Load Forecasts and GHG Benchmarks

The May 30, 2018 motion of CleanPowerSF included annual load forecasts, culminating in an expected 3,727 gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2030, with an expected GHG benchmark of 0.662 million metric tons (MMT). The load forecasts are greater than those included in the 2017 IEPR.

LACCE's June 4, 2018 motion included annual forecasts, culminating in 11,378 GWh in 2030, with an expected GHG benchmark of 1.994 MMT. LACCE's load forecasts are also greater than those included in the 2017 IEPR.

Southern California Edison (SCE) was the only party to file a response, to the motion of LACCE. SCE did not object to the new load forecasts, but reiterated concerns from prior comments that the Commission establish a better process for load forecast modifications in the future and rule on the new forecast as quickly as possible, to allow SCE to prepare for its August 1, 2018 IRP filing.

The load forecast and GHG benchmark for Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E's) bundled service are affected by CleanPowerSF's new projections. Likewise, SCE's bundled load and GHG benchmark are affected by the updates from LACCE. LACCE's GHG benchmark also requires slight adjustment due to the effects of rounding.

PG&E will need to adjust its bundled load forecast by subtracting from its prior estimate the difference between CleanPowerSF's annual estimates in its June 4, 2018 motion and CleanPowerSF's adopted 2017 IEPR load forecast. Likewise, SCE will need to subtract the difference between LACCE's June 4, 2018 estimates in its motion in this proceeding and LACCE's adopted 2017 IEPR load forecast.

The load forecasts and GHG benchmarks for all other LSEs (other than PG&E, SCE, CleanPowerSF, and LACCE) remain as they were finalized in the May 25, 2018 ALJ ruling. However, they are repeated here in Table 1 below for completeness, easy reference, and to minimize confusion among various ALJ rulings.

Table 1 below includes the final assumptions that should be used by LSEs in their August 1, 2018 required individual IRP filings.

Consistent with D.18-02-018, an individual LSE may always file a motion to modify these load forecasts and the associated GHG benchmarks, with justification, if it believes that these benchmarks need to be further updated. However, to avoid further uncertainty and to allow time for the IOUs, in particular, to lock down their residual load forecasts in response to CCA load forecasts in advance of August 1, 2018, any new motions filed in this proceeding for consideration of new load forecasts that are filed after this ruling will only be applied to future IRP filings after August 1, 2018.

Table 1. Load Projections and GHG Emissions Benchmarks by LSE, Updated Based on 2017 IEPR, Form 1.1c, Mid Demand Baseline, Mid AAEE and Mid AAPV Savings, and modified to incorporate new CCA load forecasts

Utility	LSE within Utility Territory	Proportion of 2030 Emissions Under Cap and Trade	2030 Load (GWh)	Proportion of 2030 Load within Utility Territory	2030 GHG Emissions Benchmark (MMT)
Bear Valley Electric Service	NA	0.1%	141	NA	0.025
Liberty Utilities	NA	0.3%	610	NA	0.107
PG&E	Bundled	33.8%	34,187	42.7%	6.072
	Direct Access		9,520	11.9%	1.691
	Marin Clean Energy		6,793	8.5%	1.207
	Sonoma Clean Power		2,507	3.1%	0.445
	Clean Power San Francisco		3,727	4.7%	0.662
	Peninsula Clean Energy		3,579	4.5%	0.636
	Silicon Valley Clean Energy		3,492	4.4%	0.620
	Redwood Coast Energy		623	0.8%	0.111
	Pioneer Community Energy		1,075	1.3%	0.191
	Monterey Bay Community Power		3,331	4.2%	0.592
	East Bay Community Energy		6,136	7.7%	1.090
	Valley Clean Energy Alliance		726	0.9%	0.129
	San Jose City		4,280	5.3%	0.760
	King City Power		40	0.1%	0.007
PacifiCorp	NA	0.7%	809	NA	0.313
SCE	Bundled	33.2%	53,661	67.5%	9.397
	Direct Access		11,618	14.6%	2.035

Utility	LSE within Utility Territory	Proportion of 2030 Emissions Under Cap and Trade	2030 Load (GWh)	Proportion of 2030 Load within Utility Territory	2030 GHG Emissions Benchmark (MMT)
	Lancaster Choice Energy		581	0.7%	0.102
	Apple Valley Choice Energy		200	0.3%	0.035
	Pico Rivera Innovative Municipal Energy		70	0.1%	0.012
	Los Angeles Community Choice		11,378	14.3%	1.992
	Desert Community Energy		1,531	1.9%	0.268
	Rancho Mirage Energy Authority		326	0.4%	0.057
	San Jacinto Power		191	0.2%	0.033
SDG&E	Bundled	8.8%	14,244	79.7%	2.959
	Direct Access		3,562	19.9%	0.740
	Solana Beach CCA		75	0.4%	0.016

Note: cells shaded in grey indicate revisions from the May 24, 2018 ALJ ruling in this proceeding.

IT IS RULED that:

1. Load serving entities required by Decision 18-02-018 to file individual integrated resource plans shall use the individual greenhouse gas benchmarks contained in Table 1 of this ruling for developing their Conforming Portfolios for their filings due August 1, 2018.

2. Clean Power San Francisco and Los Angeles Community Choice Energy shall use the annual load forecasts contained in May 30, 2018 and June 4, 2018 motions in this proceeding, respectively, to develop their Conforming Portfolios for their integrated resource plans due August 1, 2018.

3.   In developing its Conforming Portfolio for purposes of its August 1, 2018 integrated resource plan, Southern California Edison Company shall utilize its annual load forecasts reflected in the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR), subtracting out: 1) the load forecasts of the Desert Community Energy, Rancho Mirage Energy Authority, and San Jacinto Power community choice aggregators in their April 20, 2018 filings in this proceeding; and 2) the difference between the 2017 IEPR load forecasts of Los Angeles Community Choice Energy and the load forecasts included in its June 4, 2018 motion in this proceeding.

4.   In developing its Conforming Portfolio for purposes of its August 1, 2018 integrated resource plan, Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall utilize its annual load forecasts reflected in the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR), subtracting out: 1) the load forecasts of King City community choice aggregator included in its May 9, 2018 response to the April 3, 2018 administrative law judge ruling in this proceeding; 2) the difference between the 2017 IEPR load forecasts of Marin Clean Energy and the load forecasts included in its May 11, 2018 motion in this proceeding; and 3) the difference between the 2017 IEPR load forecasts of Clean Power San Francisco and the load forecasts included in its May 30, 2018 motion in this proceeding.

Dated June 18, 2018, at San Francisco, California.

/s/ JULIE A. FITCH
Julie A. Fitch
Administrative Law Judge