#### COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION: TECHNICAL STUDY RESULTS



Peninsula Clean Energy

September 24, 2015



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# **Technical Study Methodology**



## Technical Study Methodology



# Load Study Results



## **PCE Load Composition**

#### Peninsula Clean Energy: Electric Energy Overview

Current Service Provider	Customer Accounts	Customer Accounts (% of Total)	Energy Use (MWh)	Energy Use (% of Total)
PG&E ("Bundled" electric accounts)	297,881	99.8%	3,900,930	90.3%
Direct Access electric accounts	554	0.2%	417,485	9.7%
Total – CCE Study Partners	298,435	100.0%	4,318,415	100.0%

#### Bundled Energy Use by Customer Classification

Customer Classification	Customer Accounts	Customer Accounts (% of Total)	Energy Use (MWh)	Share of Energy Use (%)
Residential	269,061	90%	1,457,637	37%
Small Commercial	23,072	8%	469,021	12%
Medium Commercial	2,665	1%	613,398	16%
Large Commercial	1,333	<1%	933,305	24%
Industrial	43	<1%	378,422	10%
Ag and Pumping	275	<1%	25,095	1%
Street Lighting	1,432	<1%	24,052	1%
TOTAL	297,881	100.0%	3,900,930	100%
Peak Demand (MW)	682			



#### Electricity Use by Customer Class





#### Load Composition by Jurisdiction

*Top five cities account for almost 60% of total PCE electric consumption and 55% of total PCE customer accounts* 





#### Supply Portfolio Scenarios: Overview and Summary of Results



## Identification of Planning Priorities

- Tradeoffs are inherent in CCA program development
- Generally, "program enhancements" will increase costs/rates, etc.



### Current Electric Resource Mix: 2014

Energy Resources	2014 PG&E Power Mix <sup>1</sup>	2014 California Power Mix <sup>2</sup>
Eligible Renewable	27%	20%
Biomass & Waste	5%	3%
Geothermal	5%	4%
Small Hydroelectric	1%	1%
Solar	9%	4%
Wind	7%	8%
Coal	0%	6%
Large Hydroelectric	8%	6%
Natural Gas	24%	45%
Nuclear	21%	9%
Unspecified Sources of Power	21%	14%
Total <sup>3</sup>	100%	100%

<sup>1</sup>Source: PG&E 2014 Power Source Disclosure Report; <sup>2</sup>Source: California Energy Commission; <sup>3</sup>Numbers may not add due to rounding



# Prospective Supply Scenarios

- Unbundled renewable energy certificates excluded from all scenarios
- Nuclear- and coal-based energy also excluded from all scenarios
- <u>Scenario 1</u>: Baseline, minimum 35% renewable energy content scaling up to 50% by 2030
- <u>Scenario 2</u>: Minimum 50% renewable energy content scaling up to 75% by 2030; reduced overall GHG emissions relative to PG&E projections
  - Large hydro resources to be used for non-renewable, GHG-free supply
- <u>Scenario 3</u>: 100% renewable energy content with significant GHG emissions reductions



## Summary of Scenario Results: Year 1

Key Considerations	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
General Environmental Benefits	35% Renewable 35% GHG-Free	50% Renewable 63% GHG-Free	100%Renewable 100%GHG-Free
Rate Competitiveness	Average 6% <u>savings</u> relative to PG&E rate projections	Average 4% <u>savings</u> relative to PG&E rate projections	Average 2% <u>increase</u> relative to PG&E rate projections
Projected Residential Customer Cost Impacts <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Average monthly usage for PCE residential customers ≈ 450 kWh	Average \$5.40 monthly cost <u>savings</u> relative to PG&E rate projections	Average \$4.05 monthly cost <u>savings</u> relative to PG&E rate projections	Average \$1.80 monthly cost <u>increase</u> relative to PG&E rate projections
Assumed PCE Participation	85% customer participation rate assumed across all customer groups	85% customer participation rate assumed across all customer groups	75% customer participation rate assumed for residential and small commercial customers; 50% for all other groups
Comparative GHG Emissions Impacts	o.278 metric tons CO2/MWh emissions rate; <u>additional</u> <u>GHG emissions</u> of ≈136,000 metric tons in Year 1	o.115 metric tons CO2/MWh emissions rate; ≈75,000 metric ton <u>GHG emissions reduction</u> in Year 1	Zero emissions rate; ≈130,000 metric ton <u>GHG</u> <u>emissions reduction</u> in Year 1



## Pro Forma Financial Projections

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
PCE Account Total (following phase-in)	≈250,000	≈250,000	≈220,000
Annual energy sales (following phase-in)	≈3.3 million MWh	≈3.3 million MWh	≈2.4 million MWh
Annual operating costs	≈\$225 million	≈\$235 million	≈\$200 million
Annual contribution to reserves	≈\$7 million	≈\$7 million	≈\$6 million
Annual PCE Revenue Requirement	≈\$230 million	≈\$245 million	≈\$206 million
Annual Change in PCE Customer Charges*	≈\$(40) million	≈\$(28) million	≈\$9 million

\*Negative amounts reflect the potential for customer savings (or complementary program funding, rebate distribution, additional reserve accrual, etc.); positive amounts reflect PCE's need to impose comparatively higher generation rates.



## Summary of Environmental Impacts: 10-Year Average

GHG Impact	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Annual Change in GHG Emissions (Tons CO <sub>2</sub> /Year)	476,125	-145,036	-301,269
Change in Electric Sector CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions in San Mateo County (%)	+111%	-34%	-100%
Projected PCE Portfolio Emissions Factor (metric tons/MWh)	0.268	0.086	ο
Projected PG&E Portfolio Emissions Factor (metric tons/MWh)	0.128	0.128	0.128



### **Risks and Uncertainties**

- PG&E rate uncertainty (generation rates and exit fees)
- Length of current wholesale energy price trough
- Availability of large hydro resources to meet carbon-free content goals
- Opt-out rate uncertainty
- Overall program size given participation of specific jurisdictions
- Credit structure for power supply
- Future CCA specific legislation
- Regulatory changes around renewable and capacity mandates



## Sensitivity Analysis Overview

- Six sensitivities were tested (high and low cases):
  - Natural gas prices
  - Renewable energy prices\*
  - Carbon Free energy prices
  - PG&E generation rates\*
  - PG&E exit fees\*
  - Opt-out rates

\*Key comparative influences

#### Range of Electric Rate Impacts by Scenario





## Conclusions



# Key Findings and Conclusions

- Scenario 1 highlights CCA program viability on a rate competitive basis
- Scenario 2 highlights CCA program viability on renewable and carbon-free content basis (w/rate competitiveness)
- Scenario 3 highlights the CCA rate premium under a 100% renewable option as well as opt-out risk/uncertainty
- No "correct" answer, but in general terms, the technical study indicates that the Peninsula Clean Energy program could be economically viable while also achieving the County's environmental objectives



## **Questions & Discussion**

