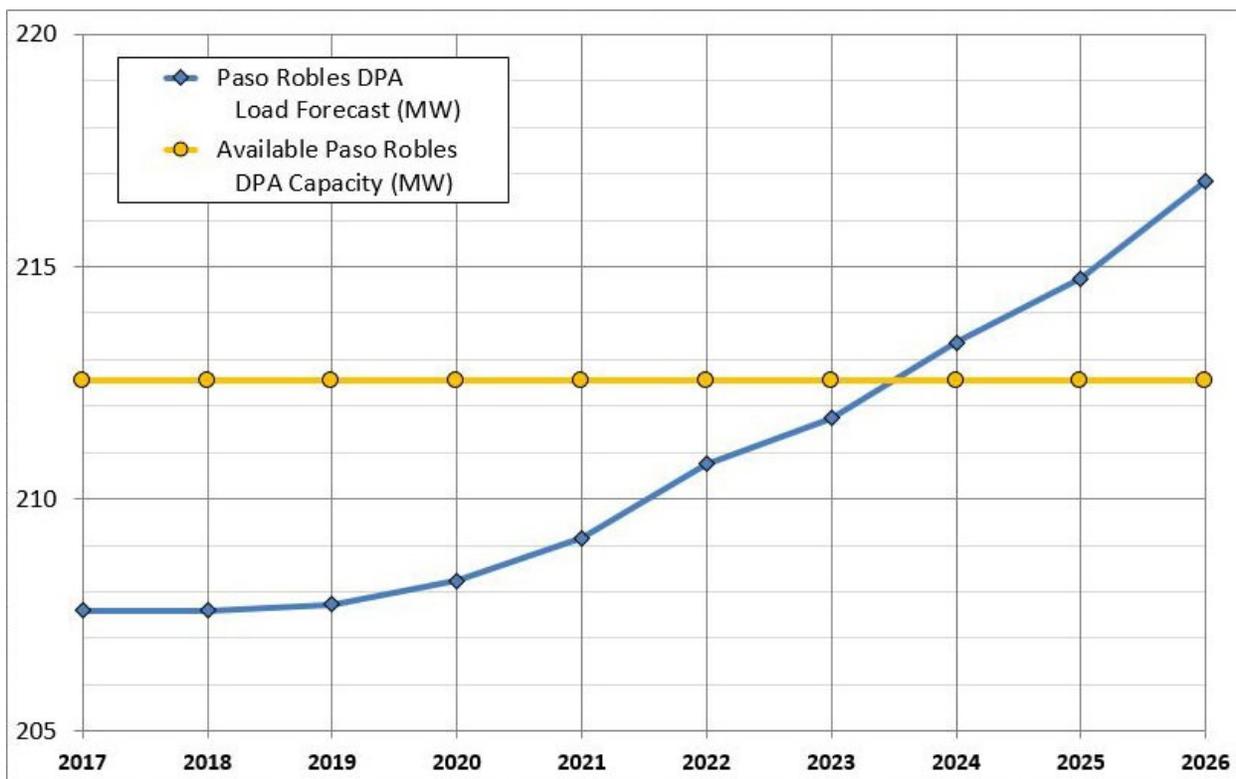


Applying the CPUC's guidance, PG&E's distribution planning engineers used the following methodology to update their earlier forecast. Using LoadSEER, they began with the 2016 adopted IEPR Update, which incorporated the mid-case of the 2015 DER forecast and substantially lower values for photovoltaic generation in the Paso Robles area than PG&E had previously utilized. They then added recent public data on planned new load, as listed in Table 6A. (See Table 6A, Section III.C below.) The adjustments included an annual load adjustment for loss of the largest distributed generator on line at the time of the DPA peak to account for the worst-case N-1 contingency for the potential loss of this generation source. PG&E engineers then re-ran the LoadSEER forecast with the adjustments. The resulting LoadSEER forecast is shown in Figure 5.⁵ Table 3 provides a breakdown of the Updated LoadSEER Forecast, and Table 4 provides a detailed load forecast by substation.

Figure 5. Updated LoadSEER Forecast, Paso Robles DPA

| Description of Forecast | Forecasted Load (MW) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Available Capacity | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 | 212.55 |
| LoadSEER Forecast | 207.60 | 207.59 | 207.73 | 208.24 | 209.15 | 210.75 | 211.74 | 213.37 | 214.74 | 216.85 |



⁵ Note that, other than the N-1 contingency described above, PG&E planning engineers included no further negative adjustments to the LoadSEER forecast for solar generation as part of the adjustments made for the 2016 IEPR forecast. Most solar is already accounted for in the IEPR forecast, so only an unusually large new distribution solar project would merit inclusion. Moreover, the peak demand in the area has gradually moved from 4 or 5 p.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. over the last 10 years. In fact, the 2016 DPA peak occurred at 7 p.m. in late June, when the contribution of solar generation was only 2% of its maximum noon-time output. As peak shifts to later hours, the contribution of solar generation at the time of DPA peak becomes more and more negligible. Battery storage could potentially extend solar power's hours of operation, although PG&E is not aware of any plans for solar battery storage. (See Section V.D.3 for a discussion of solar battery storage as an alternative to a distribution substation.)