Energy Agency Planning

SCAQMD Control Strategy Symposium
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Guiding Direction

- Governor Brown's Executive Order B-30-15 establishing a GHG emission reduction goal of 40% below 1990 actual to be achieved by 2030
- Assure energy reliability
- Minimize costs

Translation to Energy Policy

- Policy goals will include some variation on:
  - 50% renewable electricity supply
  - Increased use of distributed resources and storage
  - Double energy efficiency savings
  - Conversion of some combustion processes to electric processes
  - Some substitution of biomass and biogas for natural gas

In the Meantime…

- 33% renewable standard by 2020 virtually certain to be achieved, and CPUC initiating proceeding to explore 40% by 2024
- High levels of energy efficiency included in CEC demand forecasts and used CPUC and ISO in their electricity planning efforts
- DR programs being reformulated to fit into ISO market structure
- IOUs running all source RFOs

Relevance for 2016 AQMP

- GHG-oriented energy policies are strongly correlated with combustion-control strategies for criteria pollutants – NOx, CO and $PM_{2.5}$
- Energy policies affect point sources, area sources and mobile sources
- The decades of successful effort by SCAQMD to control point sources naturally leads to increasing focus on area and mobile sources – the emphasis of energy policies

Issues

- To what extent are energy end-users willing to participate in voluntary programs:
  - Respond to incentives to adopt energy efficiency
  - Tolerate demand response programs causing them to shift electricity use in irregular patterns
  - Allow electric vehicles to be charged/discharged to suit the needs of the electricity system
- Will the rest of the West follow along?
- Challenges in assuring reliability