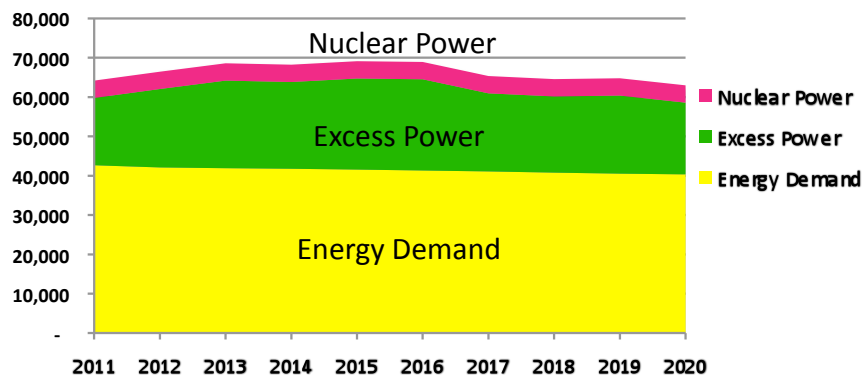


# Excess of Power In California With or Without Nuclear Power 2011-2020 (in Megawatts)



		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>SUPPLY</b>	<b>Power Supply</b>	PG&E	30,481	32,077	32,903	32,450	32,027	32,383	29,959	29,996	30,034	30,071
		So. California Edison	27,557	28,222	29,374	29,326	30,334	29,754	29,564	28,737	28,872	27,031
		San Diego G&E	6,127	6,130	6,292	6,438	6,738	6,766	5,809	5,812	5,857	5,860
		<b>64,165</b>	<b>66,429</b>	<b>68,569</b>	<b>68,214</b>	<b>69,099</b>	<b>68,903</b>	<b>65,332</b>	<b>64,545</b>	<b>64,763</b>	<b>62,962</b>	
<i>Each utility's "Service Area Portion of System Resources" includes: Existing generation, Net Imports, Retiring aging plants, Planned additions and Combined Heat &amp; Power.</i>												
<b>DEMAND</b>	<b>Energy Demand</b>	PG&E	18,701	18,675	18,651	18,576	18,480	18,335	18,194	18,028	17,881	17,786
		SCE	19,584	19,000	18,863	18,805	18,705	18,639	18,565	18,456	18,361	18,296
		SDG&E	4,359	4,416	4,385	4,376	4,363	4,340	4,318	4,289	4,269	4,254
		<b>42,644</b>	<b>42,091</b>	<b>41,899</b>	<b>41,757</b>	<b>41,548</b>	<b>41,314</b>	<b>41,077</b>	<b>40,773</b>	<b>40,511</b>	<b>40,336</b>	
<i>Each "Residual Service Area Demand" includes: 1-in-2 Peak Summer Demand, Energy efficiency, Demand response and Combined Heat &amp; Power.</i>												
<b>EXCESS</b>	<b>Excess Power</b>	PG&E	11,780	13,402	14,252	13,874	13,548	14,049	11,764	11,968	12,152	12,286
		SCE	7,974	9,222	10,511	10,521	11,629	11,116	10,998	10,281	10,511	8,734
		SDG&E	1,768	1,714	1,907	2,062	2,375	2,426	1,491	1,523	1,588	1,607
		<b>21,522</b>	<b>24,338</b>	<b>26,670</b>	<b>26,457</b>	<b>27,552</b>	<b>27,591</b>	<b>24,253</b>	<b>23,772</b>	<b>24,251</b>	<b>22,627</b>	
	<b>150%</b>	<b>158%</b>	<b>164%</b>	<b>163%</b>	<b>166%</b>	<b>167%</b>	<b>159%</b>	<b>158%</b>	<b>160%</b>	<b>156%</b>		
<i>"Resources Exceeding Demand" is calculated by: (Power Supply) divided by (Energy Demand).</i>												
<b>NUKES</b>	<b>Nuclear Power</b>	Diablo: PG&E	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
		San Onofre: SCE, SDG&E	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
		<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	
<b>EXCESS</b>	<b>Excess Power w/o Nuclear</b>	PG&E 100% Diablo	9,580	11,202	12,052	11,674	11,348	11,849	9,564	9,768	9,952	10,086
		SCE 80% Onofre	6,214	7,462	8,751	8,761	9,869	9,356	9,238	8,521	8,751	6,974
		SDG&E, 20% Onofre	1,328	1,274	1,467	1,622	1,935	1,986	1,051	1,083	1,148	1,167
		<b>17,122</b>	<b>19,938</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>22,057</b>	<b>23,152</b>	<b>23,191</b>	<b>19,853</b>	<b>19,372</b>	<b>19,851</b>	<b>18,227</b>	
	<b>140%</b>	<b>147%</b>	<b>153%</b>	<b>153%</b>	<b>156%</b>	<b>156%</b>	<b>148%</b>	<b>148%</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>145%</b>		

**California still has an excess of power without nuclear reactors, through 2020.**

Source: February 10, 2011 Administrative Law Judge Ruling Attachment A, Pp. 17-19  
in California Long Term Procurement Plan Proceeding R1005006 <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/EFILE/RULINGS/130667.htm>