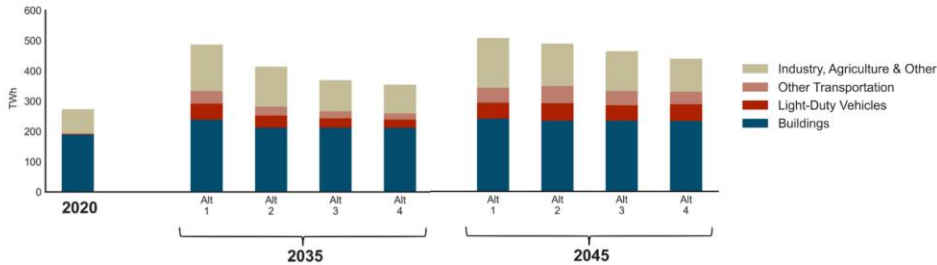




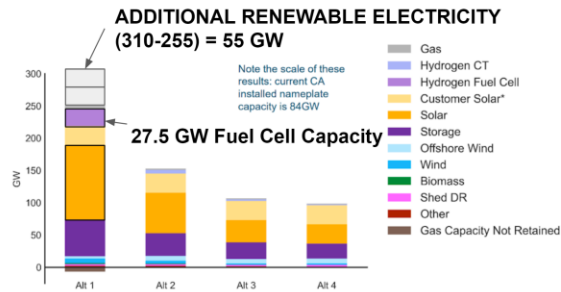
## Loads by Scenario

- + Electric loads increase by **30-80%** relative to today by 2035 and **60-90%** by 2045
- + Loads for direct air capture and hydrogen production are assumed to be provided by off-grid renewables, and are not included in this graphic
- + **Other transportation** includes all non-LDVs and reflects electrification of things like passenger and freight rail, aviation, and ocean-going vessels (OGVs)



## Cumulative New Resource Capacity Build in 2035

- + Alt 1 features a 100% no combustion target by 2035 and significantly higher electrification loads, causing resource builds to be much higher than the other scenarios
- + This Alt 1 constraint leads to ~7GW of gas retirements in 2035 and ~6GW of new gas build for capacity (CF: 0%)
- + Alt 1 builds ~56GW of battery storage and ~26GW of hydrogen fuel cells as firm clean capacity
- + Alt 2 also features a notably higher build in 2035 due to the higher loads



## Cumulative New Resource Capacity Build in 2045

- + In Alt 1, builds ~62 GW of battery storage and ~30 GW of hydrogen fuel cells as clean firm capacity
- + Alt 1 builds ~124 GW of solar, compared to ~26 GW in the BAU
- + Alts 2 through 4 are similar in 2045 due to SB100 goal, while in Alt 1 the model builds significantly more clean energy resources to meet the 0 MMT, no combustion target
- + In Alt 3 scenario, model builds ~90 GW of solar and ~40 GW of batteries to meet SB100 retail sales target. All gas remains online and ~10 GW of new gas is built

