As can be seen from the chart, with the increase of GDP and population, the demand for viable energy sources has been growing rapidly. The growth mainly comes from the commercial and residential sectors. California has deserts in the southeast, has a very abundant solar energy resources, the same as California or the nation's third largest traditional hydroelectric state and the fifth largest wind power generation, renewable energy power generation accounted for about 35% of total power generation, the same natural gas power generation It is also increasingly becoming the main source of power generation in California. It can be seen that the two sectors with the fastest growth and the largest proportion of use are the commercial sector and the residential sector. This is closely linked with the government's active promotion of home use of solar energy and the construction of solar power plants and hydroelectric power stations in the desert. In the same way, the share of renewable energy is hard to grow or slow to grow in the industrial and transport sectors, which requires technological innovations to promote the use of renewable energy. California has the third largest oil field in the United States, and importing crude oil is not difficult, there is no tension in oil. California is heavily dependent on oil resources, and particularly in the transportation and industrial sectors, the lack of oil supplies can have a significant impact on the state of California's economy, but oil is a nonrenewable resource and all of California has taken steps to improve energy efficiency Approach to conserve the use of oil resources and reduce oil use as much as possible in the context of a unit of GDP, not only saving resources but also increasing the share of renewable resources in total resources use. California accounts for less than 1% of U.S. natural gas reserves and production. With crude oil, California's natural gas production has been declining steadily over the past two decades. Natural gas in California is mainly used for power generation and home heating, with per capita use of natural gas below the national average. According to the chart, natural gas is less likely to fluctuate swiftly due to economic and demographic changes. Therefore, the demand is relatively stable, requiring transportation and natural gas reserves. With no coal reserves or production in California, California has phased out almost all coal used to generate electricity. California's dependence on coal is very low.