

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



Order Instituting Rulemaking to Modernize the
Electric Grid for a High Distributed Energy
Resources Future

Rulemaking 21-06-017
(Filed June 24, 2021)

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**2023 GRID NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DISTRIBUTION DEFERRAL
OPPORTUNITY REPORT OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 902 E)**

PUBLIC VERSION

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August 15, 2023

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Pursuant to the Commission’s Decision on Track 3 Policy Issues, Sub-Track 1 (Growth Scenarios) and Sub-Track 3 (Distribution Investment and Deferral Process), Decision 18-02-004, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (“SDG&E”) hereby submits its 2023 Grid Needs Assessment and Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report. As contemplated by the Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling Addressing Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company’s Claims for Confidential Treatment and Redaction of Distribution System Planning Data Ordered by Decisions 17-09-026 and 18-02-004, dated July 24, 2018, and Section 3.3 of General Order 66-D, SDG&E is concurrently filing a motion to submit under seal unredacted versions of these materials, based on customer privacy considerations, as set forth in the Declaration of Alan Dulgeroff attached to the motion.

Respectfully submitted,

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company**



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OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC



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Purpose

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) hereby submits its 2023 Grids Needs Assessment (GNA) report in compliance with Ordering Paragraph (OP) 2.d of Decision (D.)18-02-004 (Decision), the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ's) Ruling issued May 7, 2019 (May 2019 Ruling), the ALJ's Ruling issued May 11, 2020 (May 2020 Ruling), revised Attachment A provided by the ALJ on June 12, 2020 with further revisions on August 11, 2020, the Commission's February 11, 2021 Decision¹ adopting elements of the CPUC Staff's October 5, 2020 proposal to pilot two distribution deferral approaches (the Standard Offer Contract (SOC) pilot and the Partnership Pilot)², the ALJ's Ruling issued June 21, 2021, the ALJ's Ruling issued June 16, 2022 and the ALJ's Ruling issued May 19, 2023.

Background

On February 15, 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission or CPUC) issued D.18-02-004 on Track 3 Policy Issues, Sub-track 1 on Growth Scenarios and Sub-track 3 on the Distribution Investment Deferral Framework (DIDF). This Decision directed the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs or utilities) to file a GNA by June 1 of each year, and a Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report (DDOR) by September 1 of each year.³ A subsequent May 2019 Ruling directed the IOUs to provide additional GNA/DDOR reporting requirements and moved the annual filing date for the GNA and DDOR to August 15th.^{4,5}

The GNA report is intended to provide stakeholders with an overview of grid needs that arise from the IOU's distribution planning process. In particular, the GNA identifies needs that relate to the four distribution services the Commission determined Distributed Energy Resource (DER) could provide to defer planned distribution infrastructure. For the GNA, the May 2019 Ruling requires the GNA report to include forecast loading levels for all distribution circuits and substation transformer banks, regardless of whether there are projected grid deficiencies on that specific equipment. The May 2019 Ruling also requires that each IOU's GNA report include a narrative describing that IOU's process to disaggregate the system-level DER forecast values provided by the California Energy Commission down to the circuit level.

The May 2020 Ruling and the revised Attachment A, along with the June 16, 2022 ALJ Ruling, direct the IOUs to include additional distribution information in the GNA. Some of this information may be developed outside the standard distribution planning process. The May 19, 2023 ALJ Ruling also directs the IOUs to include additional information concerning the tracking of "known loads" and related metrics.

¹ Decision 21-02-006: *Decision Adopting Pilots to Test Two Frameworks for Procuring Distributed Energy Resources that Avoid or Defer Utility Capital Investments.*

² CPUC Energy Division Staff Proposal: *Distributed Energy Resources Deferral Tariff and Request for Offer Streamlining.*

³ Decision, at OP 2.d.

⁴ R.14-08-013 *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Regarding Policies, Procedures and Rules for Development of Distribution Resources Plans Pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 769*, at 9.

⁵ Some of the additional reporting requirements are specific to the 2019 or 2020 GNA and DDOR.

Executive Summary

SDG&E's 2023 GNA for the 2023-2027 five-year distribution planning period provides an overview of thirty (30) grid needs not identified in previous years' GNAs. Mitigation for the identified grid needs resulted in conventional distribution projects with the following planned in-service years⁶: 2023: 5 projects, 2024: 15 projects, 2025: 9 projects, 2026: 1 project. See Table 5.

⁶ In-service prior to the peak load period for the given year.

1. Distribution Planning Process

The distribution planning process follows the activities originally described in the Decision, which outlines the existing utility distribution planning process with new additional DER disaggregation requirements. Although the milestone dates and cycle times vary by utility, the general process is sufficient to describe the typical sequence of events and scope. Figure 1 illustrates the steps comprising the distribution planning process.

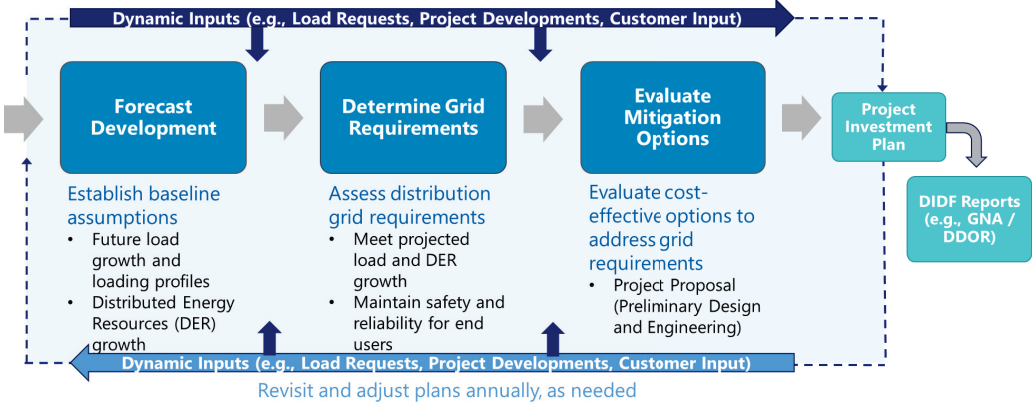


Figure 1 – Distribution Planning Process Overview

As shown above, the distribution planning process typically begins with assessing the Historical Peak Load Review for circuits and banks, to establish a reference point for future forecast projections. Concurrently, various system information is captured that is necessary to disaggregate the California Energy Commission (CEC’s) system-level projections of load and DER additions to the individual circuit level. Once the actual peak loads and timestamps have been determined for circuits and substation transformer banks, the historical peak is evaluated considering factors such as anticipated new load additions, load transfers, loss of a generator, weather conditions at the time of the historical peak, etc. These factors may result in adjustments to the historical loads to produce the reference points for developing the forecasts of circuit and bank loading.

A third-party proprietary software forecast toolset, LoadSEER, from Integral Analytics, Inc., is used to incorporate the disaggregated CEC forecast load and DER additions to the circuit and bank level and to include adjustments based on the factors listed above. The initial model outputs are reviewed by distribution planning engineers to identify and correct errors, to address technical issues, and to validate the circuit-level and bank-level forecasts for overall reasonableness. Once validated, the forecast is exported to be used for the Cir-Bank Capacity report and for detailed distribution power flow modeling as needed. Power flow models are generated by extracting circuit models from Geographic Information System (GIS), incorporating data refinements and populating the model with forecast loads from LoadSEER.

Once the power flow models are finalized, distribution planning engineers identify conventional distribution projects or Non-Wires Alternatives (NWA) (such as utility-owned battery storage) that mitigate forecast circuit performance issues revealed by the power flow results (i.e., distribution needs). Such mitigation is designed to resolve needs at the substation transformer bank, circuit, and line segment levels and is selected on a least-cost/best-fit basis.

Distribution needs that would result in new distribution capital infrastructure if built, are included in the DDOR as Planned Investments and, if passing defined screens, are listed in the DDOR as Candidate Deferral Opportunities. Forecast grid deficiencies identified in the GNA that do not have a corresponding project in the DDOR either have operational-based solutions (which have little to no associated capital investment), are the result of modelling refinements, and/or have committed planned investments identified in a previous DIDF cycle. Therefore, the mitigation projects included in the DDOR address a subset of those GNA grid deficiencies that are anticipated to require new capital investment.

2. SDG&E’s Distribution Planning Assumptions and GNA Scope

The following sections describe the study methodology and assumptions used to forecast and identify distribution needs that are reflected in SDG&E’s 2023 GNA. These assumptions pertain to load forecasts, DER growth forecasts, and distribution operational switching/load transfer criteria over the distribution planning period or planning horizon. Additionally, the technical criteria for determining distribution needs identified in the GNA is described.

2.1 SDG&E’s Distribution Resources Planning Horizon

As directed by the Commission, SDG&E’s distribution planning process uses a five-year planning horizon (which includes the current year’s summer peak) as the study period over which to identify grid needs at the circuit and substation transformer bank level.⁷ SDG&E’s 2023 GNA covers the 2023-2027 five-year planning horizon. SDG&E uses only the first three years of the five-year forecast (*i.e.*, a three-year study period) when identifying needs associated with downstream line segments of a circuit.^{8,9}

Line segment needs reflect the granular allocation of load and DER impacts based on a system-level forecast. Compared to needs identified for distribution circuits or substation transformer banks where forecast DER impacts are cumulative, line segment needs are inherently uncertain and highly sensitive to locational allocations and individual customer load and DER adoption. Because individual customer decisions significantly influence line segment needs, infrastructure solutions tend to be smaller and short-term in nature. Due to the high degree of forecast and modeling uncertainty associated with line segment needs that may arise beyond the third year of SDG&E’s distribution planning horizon, SDG&E does not assess whether there may be line segment needs during years four and five of SDG&E’s five-year planning horizon.

2.2 SDG&E’s Distribution System Load Forecast Assumptions

The load growth forecast used in SDG&E’s 2023 DPP begins with the CEC-approved Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) Load Modifier Mid Baseline, High Transportation Electrification (TE), Mid Additional Achievable Energy Efficiency (AAEE) California Energy Demand (CED) 2021 forecast for the SDG&E

⁷ Decision at Section 3.4.1.1.

⁸ May 2019 Ruling, p. 5-6.

⁹ SDG&E differentiates between a circuit need and a line segment need. A circuit need generally occurs on the portion of a circuit that has larger wire size and is close to the supplying substation (*e.g.*, within one “electric” circuit-mile of the supplying substation). A line segment need generally occurs on the portion of the circuit that has a smaller wire size and is at a greater distance from the supplying substation (*e.g.*, more than one mile away from the supplying substation). A typical circuit is 4-6 miles in length.

distribution service area. SDG&E's forecast of known new loads (*e.g.*, specific requests for new electrical service) are deducted from the CEC system load growth forecast.¹⁰ The resultant system-level *growth* is allocated by customer class (residential, industrial, and commercial) proportional to the customer class's forecast annual energy consumption. The system-level customer class *growth* is then allocated to SDG&E's distribution circuits using geospatial analysis. Expected impacts from known new loads are then added at the applicable circuits.

SDG&E uses the LoadSEER GIS geospatial forecasting program. This program uses satellite imagery and proprietary data analytics to score each acre in SDG&E's territory for the likelihood of increased load by customer class. This GIS model also uses historical land aerial imagery to help determine expansion trends that have occurred within specific areas and takes this information into account for the acre scoring analysis. After acre scores are determined, the geospatial program allocates the customer class load growth projections to each parcel and maps the load growth to circuits based on closest proximity. The output of the geospatial program is an annual SDG&E peak megawatt (MW) growth by circuit and customer class for the forecast period. This growth is then uploaded into the LoadSEER forecasting program, which uses customer-class load shapes to turn the allocated customer class growth amount into a 576-hour load shape.¹¹ that can then be added onto the baseline (historically-based) circuit or bank load shape.

SDG&E uses a normalized and adverse 1-in-10-year (90th percentile of high loading) weather event forecast as the basis for making decisions regarding planned capital upgrades and permanent load transfers. Weather normalization is performed for each circuit by comparing the historical air temperature of a nearby weather station to historical substation peaks. A regression curve is created between substation loading and temperature values. Based on the most recent summer weather data and historical substation loading in response to weather, an adjustment is generated to calibrate the recent substation peak to a 1-in-2 weather year. LoadSEER then applies an adverse weather factor to each circuit to create the 1-in-10 weather year forecast, which is the basis for identifying distribution grid needs.

The geospatial load forecast is derived from the CEC load forecast and reviewed by SDG&E distribution planning engineers. This activity includes identifying circuits where the geospatial forecast is not supported by historic loads and local knowledge. In these instances, distribution planning engineers must reallocate load growth among nearby circuits served from the same substation and/or tightly coupled adjacent substations. Typically, a circuit with an unreasonably high load growth is reduced and the reduced load is added to nearby circuits. This effort preserves consistency with the CEC forecast and provides continuity with the geospatial methodology.

An important step to the forecast process is SDG&E distribution planning engineers' validation and adjustment of historical peak loads for distribution substation transformer banks and circuits. This process establishes a starting point for distribution loading projections that are consistent with the existing circuit configuration on a going-forward basis. The following guidelines for verifying and modifying historical loads are typically followed:

¹⁰ Known new distribution loads are deducted from the system-wide forecast so that they can be added back in as local new load adjustments while maintaining consistency with the CEC forecast in aggregate.

¹¹ This represents hourly loads for both a typical weekday and typical weekend day for each month.

- Bank and circuit peak loads are obtained through either historical SCADA data, monthly recorded substation metering data, or cumulative advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) data. Peak demand (in MW) for banks as well as maximum current loading (in amps) for circuits are recorded along with peak date and time.
- Recorded peak load information is compared with adjacent days' peak load information to assess whether an unusually high or low load occurred during a planned or unplanned switching condition. Distribution Operations switching log information is reviewed to confirm the timing of the switching operations that create unusual or temporary configurations and the circuits impacted.
- Peak loads on circuits coincident with temporary switched loads are adjusted because loading under temporary switching conditions is not relevant for forecasting normal peak loads and may lead to double-counting or under-counting of loads. If a peak load is recorded after a newly executed permanent load transfer, then the previous historical loads will be automatically adjusted to maintain the present circuit configuration when analyzing historic load growth on the circuit.

Historical circuit and transformer bank peak loads are adjusted, if necessary, to account for the largest distributed generation facility served by a circuit being offline during that circuit's or transformer bank's peak – also known as G-1 planning scenario. Multiple distributed generators on the same circuit may be grouped into the equivalent of a G-1 scenario if they have a reasonable risk of all being offline at the same time.

The inputs, process, and outputs for disaggregating the CEC forecast to circuits can be found in Appendix 1, which reflects work done in the Distribution Forecast Working Group (DFWG).

A detailed summary of SDG&E's substation bank and circuit peak demand forecasts that were utilized for this GNA are included in Appendix 2.

2.3 SDG&E's Distribution System DER Growth Forecast Assumptions

The growth of electric loads that are not related to new Transportation Electrification (TE), Additional Achievable Fuel Substitution (AAFS), Energy Storage (ES) and rooftop Photovoltaic (PV) are handled separately from the growth of electric loads due to DER adoption. SDG&E incorporates DER adoption into its distribution bank and circuit forecast assumptions. The starting point for developing these circuit-level DER growth forecasts is the CEC's system-wide CED forecast. The CED forecast accounts for behind-the-load meter (BTM) resources: residential PV, retail non-residential PV, self-generation resources and energy efficiency for different customer classes, electric vehicles, energy storage. This year, SDG&E completed all DER forecast disaggregation using methodologies discussed during the DFWG. A detailed summary of SDG&E's substation bank and circuit DER forecasts that were utilized for this GNA are included in Appendix 2.

The annual MW *growth* in system-level demand by DER technology type is allocated to the circuits based on methodologies specific to each DER type. Variables used to allocate incremental DER capacity geospatially include consumption by customer class, historical PV adoption by zip code, the s-curve

trending model, weather zones, and many other factors specific to each type of DER.¹² SDG&E’s distribution system DER growth assumptions utilize the following documents to disaggregate the 2021 IEPR Mid Baseline, High TE, Low AAEE and Low AAFS:¹³

- CED 2021 Load Modifiers - Mid Baseline Mid AAEE with CAISO with 2031
- CED 2021 Hourly Forecast - SDGE - Mid Baseline - AAEE Scenario 2 - AAFS Scenario 3
- CEDU 2021 Baseline Forecast - SDGE Mid Demand Case
- CED 2021 - AAEE Savings by Planning Area and End Use
- HEIAWG Transportation Electrification – 2030-2035

The inputs, process, and outputs for disaggregating each DER type can be found in the Appendix 3, which reflects work done in the DFWG.

2.4 SDG&E’s Load Transfers and Switching Assumptions

SDG&E’s 2023 GNA includes the results of SDG&E’s 2023 DPP that assesses the future electric distribution grid including planned load transfers that will be performed as well as committed planned investments from previous distribution cycles. Needs that can be addressed via operational or switching-based load transfers that require minimal costs to implement are included in the GNA but do not appear in the DDOR. Planned load transfers and switching operations are typically the lowest cost options to address an identified need as they utilize existing capacity on distribution circuits.

Table 1 summarizes the 2023 GNA deficiencies that can be addressed through load transfers or phase balancing.

2023 GNA	Facility ID
Load Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023_0395 • 2023_0566 • 2023_0101 • 2023_0939 • 2023_0092 • 2023_0062 • 2023_0357 • 2023_0320
Phase Balancing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023_0120 • 2023_0527 • 2023_0081

Table 1 – SDG&E GNA deficiencies solved via operational solutions

2.5 Grid Needs Assessment Scope

As directed in the Decision, SDG&E’s 2023 GNA identifies distribution grid needs that are potentially deferrable via the four distribution services that the Commission determined DERs can provide to defer distribution infrastructure: distribution capacity, voltage support, reliability (back-tie) and resiliency

¹² SDG&E’s DER Growth Forecast Assumptions are subject to updating and revision in accordance with distribution planning criteria and guidance provided by the Commission.

¹³ Consistent with the Assigned Commissioner’s Ruling on the adoption of Distributed Energy Resources Growth Scenarios issued August 9, 2017.

(microgrid).¹⁴ For simplicity in SDG&E's 2023 GNA, the word "peak thermal" represents "distribution capacity", "back-tie" represents "reliability (back-tie)" and "microgrid" represents "resiliency (microgrid)." SDG&E's 2023 GNA identifies peak thermal, voltage, back-tie, and microgrid needs at the substation transformer bank, circuit, and line segment levels.

The May, 2019 Ruling states that "...any utility planning project – for distribution or transmission – that is not separately undergoing an analysis as part of the CAISO Transmission Planning Process (TPP) should be included in the GNA/DDOR." In this ruling the ALJ declined to specify a voltage level cutoff for the planning that is subject to the GNA/DDOR because the ALJ recognized "that there is variation across the utilities for what voltage levels are considered networked transmission subject to the CAISO's TPP tariff." The ALJ added that "the main point of delineation is whether the planning is subject to CAISO or CPUC jurisdiction."¹⁵ SDG&E believes the ALJ is drawing a distinction between Southern California Edison's sub-transmission facilities which are jurisdictional to the CPUC, and the three Investor Owned Utilities' transmission facilities which are jurisdictional to the FERC (and operated and planned in accordance with the FERC-jurisdictional CAISO tariff). SDG&E does not have any sub-transmission facilities which are jurisdictional to the CPUC and therefore no sub-transmission upgrades to include in the GNA/DDOR.

Also, as clarified in the May 2020 Ruling, the IOUs' respective GNAs will include, as applicable, identified Pre-Application and Post-Application Projects that are (i) subject to the requirements of General Order (GO) 131-D, or which are expected to be subject to GO 131-D, and (ii) include CPUC jurisdictional distribution component(s) addressing a need associated with the four DER services that the Commission determined may defer planned distribution infrastructure. None of SDG&E's Pre-Application and Post-Application projects include distribution components that address a distribution need identified through the distribution planning process, and none can be deferred by DERs since all are associated with transmission projects that are not subject to deferral by DERs. The needs addressed by these distribution components are often associated with fire-hardening of certain transmission facilities where the co-located distribution components are relocated and may be hardened in the process. While some of the distribution components are being replaced in-kind, e.g., simply moving existing distribution under-build, others are new (e.g., new span or pole for distance). Incidental changes in material are the result of hardening and building to SDG&E's standard distribution design, material, and sizing practices (e.g., stronger wire meeting current standard).¹⁶

2.6 Customer Confidentiality

In order to respect and protect customer privacy, SDG&E follows aggregation and anonymization rules, the primary of which is referred to as the "15/15 rule." When publicly releasing aggregated customer usage data, the sample population must be more than 15 customers and no single customer should account for more than 15% of usage at any given time. Areas that do not meet these requirements will

¹⁴ As adopted in D.16-12-036.

¹⁵ May, 2019 Ruling, p. 6.

¹⁶ Distribution upgrades designed to current distribution standards provide economies of scale and support cost-effective maintenance and operation.

be redacted, as shown in Appendix 2. The public version of SDG&E’s 2023 GNA reflects the redaction of data conforming with the Ruling on Data Confidentiality.¹⁷

2.7 GNA Refinements

SDG&E’s distribution planning process is an ongoing process. However, a snapshot is taken annually of the current forecast and published internally for a variety of business purposes as well as being used to establish our annual distribution grid needs. Subsequent to the internal release of the forecast, SDG&E continues to add or remove load from our modeling to account for system changes. During this ongoing process, some planning, forecasting, and modeling refinements may be identified that result in the removal or addition of an initially-identified grid need. Examples of these refinements include revising load additions from the forecast and incorporating recent updates to distribution facility ratings. Affected circuits and transformer banks are continually monitored for future needs.

Table 2 summarizes the GNA refinements implemented subsequent to the internal dissemination of the distribution load forecast and prior to the publication of the GNA/DDOR on August 15, 2023. For the 2023 DIDF cycle, 5 need refinements are listed in the SDG&E GNA Refinements table. All the refinements are needs added due to new load request received after the internal dissemination of the 2023 forecast.

2023 GNA	Facility ID	Refinement
GNA_2023_0006	2023_0353	Need added
GNA_2023_0009	2023_0506	Need added
GNA_2023_0020	2023_0386	Need added
GNA_2023_0025	2023_0156	Need added
GNA_2023_0026	2023_0539	Need added

Table 2 – SDG&E GNA Refinements

2.8 Near-term Needs

When needs arise for the current year, SDG&E creates immediate mitigation and initiates near-term projects to implement the necessary mitigation. Near-term needs require urgent action and the mitigation therefore does not qualify as a candidate deferral project. Accordingly, the DDOR does not address mitigation for near-term needs.

3. GNA Results

Forecast distribution needs are the combined result of the inputs described in Appendix 1 and 2. Because it is the combined inputs (*e.g.*, forecast load amount-s and types of DER additions on a circuit) that determine the need for mitigation solutions, it is generally not possible to directly attribute an identified need to any one causal variable.¹⁸ Accordingly, SDG&E is unable to provide a listing of strictly

¹⁷ R.14-08-013, *Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling Addressing Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company’s Claims for Confidential Treatment and Redaction of Distribution System Planning Data Ordered by Decisions 17-09-026 and 18-02-004* (July 24, 2018).

¹⁸ For example, a peak thermal overload could be a net result of “low” forecast loads and “high” projections of DER growth or “high” forecast load and “low” projections of DER growth – both contribute to the peak thermal overload.

“DER-driven needs” within the planning cycle. However, if a need arises, it will be appropriately included in the DIDF reports and process.

The GNA results are summarized below by the four distribution service types: peak thermal, voltage support, back-tie and microgrid. For each of the four service types, the GNA results are further categorized by whether the need is at the substation (bank), circuit, or line segment level. GNA results are included in Appendix 2.

Table 3 summarizes the grid needs within SDG&E’s Distribution Planning Region and by service type.

	Distribution Service				Total
	Peak Thermal	Voltage	Back-Tie	Microgrid	
SDG&E	27	3	7	-	30

Table 3 – Summary of the Number of Grid Needs by Distribution Service Type

Table 4 summarizes the grid needs by service type and by equipment type (e.g., substation/bank, circuit, or line segment). Multiple grid needs may be related and can be solved by a single planned investment.

Equipment Type	Distribution Service				Total
	Peak Thermal	Voltage	Back-Tie	Microgrid	
Substation Bank	4	-	-	-	4
Circuit	20	-	6	-	20
Line Segment	6	3	1	-	6
Totals	27	3	7	-	30

Table 4 – Summary of the Number of Grid Needs by Distribution Service Type and Equipment Type

Table 5 summarizes the grid needs by in anticipated upgrade date.

Anticipated Upgrade Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
5	15	9	1	-	30

Table 5 – Summary of the Number of Grid Needs by anticipated upgrade date

3.1 Distribution Capacity Needs

Distribution peak thermal services provided by DERs are either load-modifying or supply-modifying. In order for DERs to defer planned distribution infrastructure, the magnitude and timing of load changes and electrical output must correspond to the magnitude and timing of the distribution need – right place, time, amount, and certainty. This can be effectuated by dispatch of controllable DERs (e.g., load modifying demand response) or, for non-controllable DERs (e.g., energy efficiency), by deploying enough capacity in advance to ensure the distribution need is met when it appears.

Table 6 summarizes the peak thermal needs.

	Impacted Facility			Total
	Substation Bank	Circuit	Line Segment	
SDG&E	4	20	3	27

Table 6 – Summary of the Number of Peak Thermal Grid Needs by Impacted Facility

Table 7 summarizes the peak thermal needs by anticipated upgrade date.

Anticipated Upgrade Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
5	13	20	1	-	27

Table 7 – Summary of the Number of Peak Thermal Grid Needs by anticipated upgrade date

3.2 Voltage Support Needs

Voltage Support services are circuit level dynamic voltage management services provided by an individual resource and/or aggregated resources capable of dynamically correcting excursions outside of acceptable voltage limits.

Table 8 summarizes the voltage support needs.

	Impacted Facility			Total
	Substation Bank	Circuit	Line Segment	
SDG&E	0	0	3	3

Table 8 – Summary of the Number of Voltage Needs by Impacted Facility

Table 9 summarizes the voltage needs by anticipated upgrade date. For the reasons specified in Section 2.1 all of the voltage support needs have a need date within the next three years; there is no benefit in investigating possible voltage needs in years four and five.

Anticipated Upgrade Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
-	2	1	-	-	3

Table 9 – Summary of the Number of Voltage Grid Needs by anticipated upgrade date

3.3 Reliability (Back-Tie) Needs

Back-tie services are load-modifying or supply-modifying services that provide the utility operational capacity (e.g., on an adjacent circuit) to restore service to an interrupted portion of the distribution system. Specifically, this service provides peak thermal capacity to provide service to customers during abnormal conditions and configurations. Back-tie service minimizes customer impacts during planned and unplanned outages.¹⁹

The 2023 GNA includes back-tie grid needs for substation banks, circuits, and line segments. Table 10 summarizes the back-tie grid needs.

	Impacted Facility			Total
	Substation Bank	Circuit	Line Segment	
SDG&E	-	6	1	7

Table 10 – Summary of the Number of Back-tie-Grid Need by Impacted Facility

Table 11 summarizes the back-tie grid needs by anticipated upgrade date.

¹⁹ 2019 Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report San Diego Gas and Electric, Appendix B.

Anticipated Upgrade Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
-	4	3	-	-	7

Table 11 – Summary of the Number of Back-tie Grid Needs by anticipated upgrade date

3.4 Resiliency (Microgrid) Needs

SDG&E has not committed to implementing any new microgrids in addition to those identified in previous GNA/DDOR cycles.

4. Updates to the GNA

SDG&E’s 2023 GNA conforms with data requirements identified in the Decision, the May 2019 Ruling, the May 2020 Ruling, and the Revised Attachment A. In addition, the May 2023 Ruling identifies additional information²⁰ to be included in the GNA, specific to “known loads” tracking. The following sections provide the additional data and narratives as required.

4.1 Data Format Changes from SDG&E’s 2022 GNA

There are no changes in data formats between SDG&E’s 2023 GNA and SDG&E’s 2022 GNA.

4.2 Known Load Tracking Data

The ALJ’s June 16, 2022 DIDF Reform order specifies as follows:

“The IOUs need to track their known load projects in the 2022 GNA/DDOR. The data shall include a unique project identifier, impacted circuit, initial service request date, load amount, current expected in-service date or indication if service request was cancelled, if appropriate, and type/category of load and, if appropriate, the actual date service was initially provided and the amount.”

Additionally, the May 2023 Ruling specifies that:

“To accomplish this, the initial in-service date initially requested by the customer, actual load amount, and actual service date as defined in Appendices A to C in the IPE Report are important to track, as well as the annual amounts of service requested. Utilities shall jointly develop a uniform list of type of customer and customer load categories in preparation for their August 2023 GNA/DDOR filings as described above and include the data in the report.”

As required by the Ruling, the Joint Utilities collaborated and created a uniform list of known load types and categories. SDG&E’s 2023 Known Load Tracking Report, included as Appendix 4, reflects known loads that were included in the load forecast that SDG&E produced in the first quarter of 2023 as input for the 2023 DPP cycle,²¹ along with certain refinements as described in the table below. In the 2023

²⁰ May 2023 Ruling, P.13.

²¹ SDG&E disseminates the load forecast used in its Distribution Planning Process (DPP) to internal business units at the end of the first quarter of each year. SDG&E accounts for known loads in the process used to disaggregate the CEC’s system-level forecast of loads to the circuit- and substation-level. This disaggregation process begins in

DPP cycle, SDG&E does have a few known loads where the service request involves successive load additions spanning multiple years. For purposes of this year’s known load tracking report, these loads are reported as an aggregate number in the year having the initial load addition. SDG&E is continuing to enhance the tracking process for a service request involving multiple years of load additions.

Refinement	Unique Project Identifier	Reason
Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8384 	Service request was energized in 2022
Additions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10364 10470 10599 10581 	Customer service requests were received after date of internal forecast dissemination
Load Amount Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9926 10106 10023 10105 9617 	Internally-disseminated load forecast included erroneous loads which are corrected in the 2023 Known Load Tracking Report.

Table 12 – Summary of the known load refinements

4.3 Known Load Metrics

The May 2023 Ruling requires Utilities to provide a narrative summary report that includes metrics that are calculated based upon the Known Load Tracking Data and that describes the implications of those metrics.²² The required known load metrics are provided below, along with a narrative summary describing the implications of each metric.

1. Total of all known loads (MW or MVA and number of known loads)
SDG&E provides below the total MW and number of known loads for each forecast year²³.

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total MW	148.90	37.07	1.75	4.05	2.79
Total Number	75	16	2	2	3

Table 13 – Total MW and Number of Known Loads

November of the year prior to the year in which the load forecast is disseminated internally and prior to the August 15th publication of each cycle’s GNA/DDOR and Known Load Tracking Report. Because known load information is being updated on a continual basis, not all known loads included in each cycle’s Known Load Tracking Report are included in the load forecast when it is internally disseminated.

²² May 2023 Ruling, p.13.

²³ Known loads with in-service dates after the relevant circuit’s annual peak period for a given year, are reported as occurring in the following year. For Metric 1 through 4, SDG&E used the load amounts as included in its disseminated forecast to compute the metrics. The additions, removal and corrections made to the load amounts are summarized in Table 12.

As in previous DPP cycles, the number and amount of known load additions are concentrated in the first two years of the DIDF planning horizon.

- Total of all known loads by category and type (MW or MVA and number of known loads) SDG&E provides below the total MW and number of known loads for each forecast year, by category and type.

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Commercial	114.91	24.17	1.75	4.05	2.04
Business	114.91	20.97	1.75	4.05	1.23
Health Care	0	3.20	0	0	0.81
Industrial	0	8.09	0	0	0
Plant	0	8.09	0	0	0
Residential	21.45	3.54	0	0	0.75
Home construction	21.45	3.54	0	0	0.75
Transportation	12.54	1.27	0	0	0
MD/HD EV	12.54	1.27	0	0	0

Table 14 Total MW of Known Loads by Type and Category

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Commercial	48	11	2	2	2
Business	48	9	2	2	1
Health Care	0	2	0	0	1
Industrial	0	1	0	0	0
Plant	0	1	0	0	0
Residential	18	2	0	0	1
Home construction	18	2	0	0	1
Transportation	9	2	0	0	0
MD/HD EV	9	2	0	0	0

Table 15 – Total Number of Known Loads by Type and Category

The largest share of known loads is in the Commercial category. However, the number of known loads naturally fluctuates year to year.

- Annual Change (relative to the previous Tracking Data submitted by the utility) in total of all known loads (MW or MVA, %²⁴ and number of known loads)

²⁴ “The % which is included in a number of these metrics would be developed by taking the percentage of the value (in this case total MW or MVA (depending upon what the IOU reports) has changed)) to the total known load amount. In other words, the % of the total MWs that were changed in the most recent submitted data compared to the previous cycle/years submitted data.” *Final 2023 IPE Post DPAG Report*, p. 30, footnote 7.

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2022 Known Load Tracking (MW)	55.31	1.13	5.67	0	6.13	0.96
2023 Known Load Tracking (MW)	148.90	37.07	1.75	4.05	2.79	0
Annual Change (MW)	93.59	35.94	-3.92	4.05	-3.34	-0.96
Annual Change (%)	169%	3195%	-69%	N/A	-54%	-100%

Table 16 – Annual Change in Total MW of Known Loads

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2022 Known Load Tracking (#)	42	1	2	0	3	1
2023 Known Load Tracking (#)	75	16	2	2	3	0
Annual Change (#)	33	15	0	2	0	-1
Annual Change (%)	79%	1500%	0%	N/A	0%	-100%

Table 17 – Annual Change in Total Number of Known Loads

The number and amount of known loads tracked and reported for the 2023 DIDF cycle, has increased for the first two years compared to the same years from the previous 2022 DPP cycle.

- Annual Change (relative to the previous Tracking Data submitted by the utility) in total of all known loads and also broken out by category and type (MW or MVA, % and number of known loads)

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Commercial						
2022 Known Load Tracking (MW)	41.54	1.13	5.67	0	6.13	0
2023 Known Load Tracking (MW)	114.91	24.17	1.75	4.05	2.04	0
Annual Change (MW)	73.37	23.05	-3.92	4.05	-4.09	0
Annual Change (%)	177%	2049%	-69%	N/A	-67%	N/A
Industrial						
2022 Known Load Tracking (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023 Known Load Tracking (MW)	0	8.09	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (MW)	0	8.09	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residential						
2022 Known Load Tracking (MW)	13.77	0	0	0	0	0.96
2023 Known Load Tracking (MW)	21.45	3.54	0	0	0.75	0
Annual Change (MW)	7.68	3.54	0	0	0.75	-0.96
Annual Change (%)	56%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100%
Transportation						
2022 Known Load Tracking (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023 Known Load Tracking (MW)	12.54	1.27	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (MW)	12.54	1.27	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 18 – Annual Change in Total MW of Known Loads by Type

Forecast Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Commercial						
2022 Known Load Tracking (#)	24	1	2	0	3	0
2023 Known Load Tracking (#)	48	11	2	2	2	0
Annual Change (#)	24	10	0	2	-1	0
Annual Change (%)	100%	1000%	0%	N/A	-33%	N/A
Industrial						
2022 Known Load Tracking (#)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023 Known Load Tracking (#)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (#)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residential						
2022 Known Load Tracking (#)	18	0	0	0	0	1
2023 Known Load Tracking (#)	18	2	0	0	1	0
Annual Change (#)	0	2	0	0	1	-1
Annual Change (%)	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100%
Transportation						
2022 Known Load Tracking (#)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023 Known Load Tracking (#)	9	2	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (#)	9	2	0	0	0	0
Annual Change (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 19 – Annual Change in Total Number of Known Loads by Type

The number and amount of known loads characterized as “Commercial” and “Residential” for the 2023 DIFD cycle, has increased compared to the previous 2022 DIFD cycle. Note that the “Transportation” type was not identified as a separate type in previous DIFD cycles.

5. Service Amount Deferred (MW or MVA) (MW or MVA, %)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the amount of known loads reported for the 2022 DIFD cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported for the 2023 DIFD cycle with a later in-service year.²⁵ SDG&E provides below the aggregate amount of known loads having a later in-service year.²⁶ SDG&E also provides the total amount of known loads reported

²⁵ SDG&E’s 2022 Known Load Tracking data includes service requests where the requested service is now available. For consistency with previous cycles’ reports, the load amount for these completed service requests are not removed from the metric calculation.

²⁶ SDG&E is not providing an annual breakdown by year for Metrics 5 through 7, given that the in-service years differ between the two DIFD planning horizons.

for the previous 2022 DPP cycle, and the corresponding percentage of known loads having a later in-service year.

Service Amounts with Later In-Service Years (MW)	22.06
Total Load Amount (MW)	125.92
Proportion	18%

Table 20 – Service Amounts with Later In-Service Years

Although some of the known loads are reported as having a later in-service year in comparison to last Known Load Tracking report, it doesn't mean the in-service years for these known loads were "deferred" because of challenges SDG&E encountered in accommodating the in-service years reported in the last Known Load Tracking report. Expected in-service years are updated for many reasons; some updates are driven by the customers' build schedule, some updates are driven by other external factors such as land acquisition, permitting or for other reasons affecting the customers' new development or business expansion plans. SDG&E questions the usefulness of this metric, and the related metrics (5 – 7), since the utility has no control over customers' personal interests and business objectives. Additionally, SDG&E has a very small sample size, which further limits the usefulness of these metrics.

6. Service Deferral Rate Total (%)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the number of known loads reported for the 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported for the 2023 DIDF cycle with a later in-service year. SDG&E provides below the aggregate number of known loads having a later in-service year. SDG&E also provides the total number of known loads reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle, and the corresponding percentage of known loads having a later in-service year.

The Number of Total Service Requests with Later In-Service Years	6
Number of Total Known Loads	86
Proportion	7%

Table 21 – The Number of Total Service Requests with Later In-Service Years as a Proportion of Total Known Loads

Regarding the implications of this metric, see SDG&E's discussion of the implications for Known Load metric 5.

7. Service Deferral Rate by Category and type (%)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring, by category, the number of known loads reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported for the 2023 DIDF cycle with a later in-service year. SDG&E provides below the aggregate number, by category,²⁷ of known loads having a later in-service year. SDG&E also provides the total

²⁷ Based on SDG&E's interpretation of 2022 Ruling, only customer type was provided in the 2022 Known Load Tracking data.

number of known loads reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle, by category, and the corresponding percentage of known loads having a later in-service year.

Number of Known Loads with Later In-Service Years (Commercial)	5
Number of Total Known Loads (Commercial)	64
Proportion (Commercial)	8%
Number of Known Loads with Later In-Service Years (Residential)	1
Number of Total Known Loads (Residential)	22
Proportion (Residential)	5%

Table 22 – The Number of Service Requests with Later In-Service Years as a Proportion of the Total Number of Known Loads by Type

Regarding the implications of this metric, see SDG&E’s discussion of the implications for Known Load metric 5.

8. Cancellation Rate Total (%)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the number of known loads included in the 2023 DIDF cycle that have been reported in this cycle’s Known Load Tracking data as being cancelled. SDG&E reported 2 known loads as being cancelled out of the total of 98 reported Known Loads. Thus the cancellation rate is 2%.

SDG&E is uncertain whether a 2% cancellation rate across all categories is typical. SDG&E notes that the calculation of this metric is sensitive to when the customer cancels its service request and when that cancellation is recorded in SDG&E’s records.

9. Cancellation Rate by category and type (%)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the number of known loads, by category, reported for the current 2023 DIDF cycle that have been reported in this cycle’s Known Load Tracking data as being cancelled. Both of the cancelled known loads referenced in Known Load metric 8 are commercial – business loads. No other types or categories have cancelled known loads.

SDG&E is uncertain whether a cancellation rate of 2% is typical of the commercial – business load category. SDG&E doubts a 0% cancellation rate for other categories is typical. SDG&E notes that the calculation of this metric is sensitive to when the customer cancels its service request and when that cancellation is recorded in SDG&E’s records.

10. Service Request Amount Increase Rate Total and Average Amount (% , MW or MVA)²⁸

²⁸ Service amount changes less than 0.1 MW are not considered in the metric calculation for Metrics 10 through 13.

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the total and average changed load amount of known loads reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported in the 2023 DIDF cycle with an increased load amount. SDG&E provides below the amount by which the service requests increased, the rate as compared to the total known load amount, the number of known loads requesting an increase in the amount of service and the average service amount increase.

Increase in Amount of Requested Service (MW)	6.54
Total Known Load Amount (MW)	125.92
Proportion	5%
Number of Known Loads Requesting an Increase in Service	5
Average Service Amount Increase (MW)	1.31

Table 23 – Service Request Amount Increase Rate and Average Increase Amount

In general, the number of increased or decreased load amounts, the increased or decreased load amounts, appear to be a small portion of the total known loads and load amounts. Further, due to the small sample size, SDG&E does not find this metric and the associated metrics (10 through 13) meaningful or useful. SDG&E is also puzzled by the usefulness of the “average service amount” calculations.

11. Service Request Amount Increase Rate by category/type and Average Amount (% , MW or MVA)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the total and average changed load amount of known loads, by type, reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported in the 2023 DIDF cycle with an increased load amount. SDG&E provides below the amount by which the service requests increased, rate as compared to the total known load amount, the number of known loads requesting an increase in the amount of service and the average service amount increase for each type.

Type	Residential	Commercial
Increase in Service Request Amounts (MW)	0.50	6.05
Total Known Load Amount (MW)	16.67	109.25
Service Amount Increase Rate	3%	6%
Number of Known Loads Requesting an Increase in Service	2	3
Average Service Amount Increase (MW)	0.25	2.02

Table 24 – Service Request Amount Increase Rate and Average Increase Amount by Type

Regarding the implications of this metric, see SDG&E’s discussion of the implications for Known Load metric 10.

12. Service Request Amount Decrease Rate Total and Average Amount (% , MW or MVA)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the total and average changed load amount of known loads reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported in the 2023 DIDF cycle with a decreased load amount. SDG&E provides below the service

amount decreased, rate as compared to the total known load amount, the number of known loads with a decrease in the service amount of requested and the average service amount decreased.

Decrease in Service Request Amounts (MW)	3.16
Total Known Load Amount (MW)	125.92
Service Amount Decrease Rate	3%
Number of Known Loads with a Decrease in Service Amount	6
Average Service Amount Decrease (MW)	0.53

Table 25 – Service Request Amount Decrease Rate and Average Decrease Amount

Regarding the implications of this metric, see SDG&E’s discussion of the implications for Known Load metric 10.

13. Service Request Amount Decrease Rate by category/type and Average Amount (% , MW or MVA)

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring the total and average changed load amount of known loads, by type, reported for the previous 2022 DIDF cycle (the Known Load Tracking data), that have been reported in the 2023 DIDF cycle with a decreased load amount. SDG&E provides below the service amount decreased, rate as compared to the total known load amount, the number of known loads requesting a decrease in the amount of service and the average service amount decrease for each type.

Type	Residential	Commercial
Decrease in Service Amount Requests (MW)	0.21	2.95
Total Known Load Amount (MW)	16.67	109.25
Service Amount Decrease Rate	1	5
Number of Known Loads Requesting a Decrease in Service	1%	3%
Average Service Amount Decrease (MW)	0.21	0.59

Table 26 – Service Request Amount Decrease Rate and Average Decrease Amount by Type

Regarding the implications of this metric, see SDG&E’s discussion of the implications for Known Load metric 10.

14. Service Deferral Rate (%) in first, second, third and fourth year after initial inclusion as a known load by type and category of known load

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring, by type, the difference between (i) the in-service year of the known load that SDG&E’s documentation indicates is later than the initially-requested in-service year, and (ii) the year in which SDG&E’s documentation indicates the service request was initially submitted. The differences are then binned, from one (the “First Year”) to four (“Fourth Year”). The total number within each year’s bin would then be compared to the total across all four bins to compute the “service deferral rate.”

Prior to the 2022 Known Load Tracking Report, SDG&E did not save the date at which service requests were initially included in the DPP as a known load. Further, the in-service date may have changed several times after its “initial inclusion as a known load” in the DPP and the dates of such changes are not tracked. These changes may include earlier in-service dates, later in-service dates, or even both

over a period of time. For example, a known load may have been initially included in the 2021 DPP cycle with an in-service date of 2024, then adjusted to a 2022 in-service date in the 2022 DPP cycle, and further adjusted to 2023 in-service date in the 2023 DPP cycle. Even if SDG&E knows the DPP cycle in which the known load was initially included, SDG&E is unclear how to calculate this metric because the in-service date for a given service request may have been adjusted multiple times, both in the downward and upward directions, after the service request’s “initial inclusion” in the DPP, and because SDG&E does not record when these adjustments were made.

15. Service Cancellation Rate (%) in first, second, third and fourth year after initial inclusion as a known load, by type and category of the known load

SDG&E interprets this metric as measuring, by type, the difference between (i) the year in which the service request is indicated as cancelled in SDG&E’s most recent known load tracking data and (ii) the year in which SDG&E’s documentation indicates the service request was initially submitted. The differences are then binned, from one (the “First Year”) to four (“Fourth Year”). The total number within each year’s bin is then compared to the total across all four bins to compute the “service cancellation rate.”²⁹ In the 2023 DIDF cycle, six projects are identified as cancelled and will no longer be tracked.³⁰

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Number of Service Cancellations, Total	3	0	1	2
Service Cancellation Rate, Total	50.00%	0.00%	16.67%	33.33%
Number of Service Cancellations, Residential/Home Construction	1	0	0	0
Service Cancellation Rate, Residential/Home Construction	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Number of Service Cancellations, Transportation/MD/HD EV	1	0	1	1
Service Cancellation Rate, Transportation/MD/HD EV	33.33%	0.00%	33.33%	33.33%
Number of Service Cancellations, Commercial	1	0	0	1
Service Cancellation Rate, Commercial	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%
Number of Service Cancellations, Health Care	0	0	0	1
Service Cancellation Rate, Health Care	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Number of Service Cancellations, Business	1	0	0	0
Service Cancellation Rate, Business	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 27 – Service Cancellation Rate (%) in First, Second, Third and Fourth year after Initial Inclusion as a Known Load, by Type and Category of the Known Load

²⁹ SDG&E used the initial date the service request was submitted to SDG&E based on internal documentation as a guideline to estimate the initial inclusion year of the known load. SDG&E does not track this data in its current known load reporting.

³⁰ Four of the six known loads were cancelled prior to dissemination of the load forecast and are not included in the 2023 Known Load Tracking report. These known loads are not included in the calculation of Metric 8 and 9.

Because the timing between service request submittal dates and planned in-service dates is subject to numerous private and commercial considerations, and to ongoing communication and study processes involving the utility, SDG&E questions whether the binning of Service Cancellation Rates by its year of occurrence is useful or meaningful. Additionally, SDG&E has a very small sample size, which further limits the usefulness of the metrics.

16. Service Reduction Rate (%) in first, second, third and fourth year after initial inclusion as known load by type and category of the known load

SDG&E interprets this metric as attempting to measure, by type, the number of service requests whose requested amounts of service are reduced over time. SDG&E is unclear how to calculate this metric since the amount of a given service request may be adjusted multiple times, both in the downward and upward directions, after the service request's first year of "initial inclusion," and the specific timing of these adjustments is not tracked.

Appendix 1 – Load Disaggregation

Load Disaggregation Process

Load disaggregation, Figure 2,³¹ is the process of allocating the CEC load growth to circuits. SDG&E uses LoadSEER geospatial modelling to perform this disaggregation. The method consists of six major steps:

1. **Baseline Growth.** Adjust the CEC’s Mid Baseline Scenario load projections (i.e. MW) to avoid double counting specific DERs.
2. **Calculate Growth.** Calculate load growth (i.e., annual growth) from the adjusted baseline projections and apply the growth to the latest observed normalized distribution system coincident peak.
3. **Allocate Block Loads.** Allocate known load growth based on expectations or new expanded service.
4. **Allocate Geo-spatial Loads.** Allocate remaining load growth based on the geo-spatial model. The geo-spatial model is a predictive model that captures location and environmental factors influencing growth on the distribution system. The geo-spatial models are calibrated to each utility’s distribution system.
5. **Local Planning Engineer Review.** Results are reviewed by local planning engineers with specialized knowledge of local areas.
6. **Circuit Level Review.** Planning engineers review and approve adjustments to the circuit level.

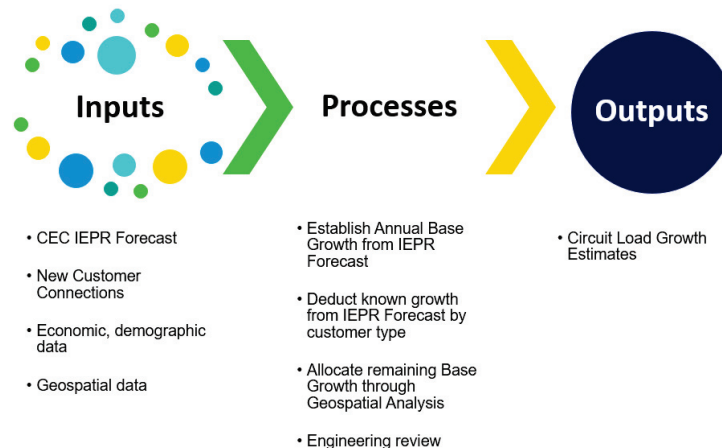


Figure 2 – Overview of Load Disaggregation

³¹ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

Appendix 2 – Substation Bank and Circuit Forecast Detail Summary

GNA – Distribution Circuits, Substations, Sub-transmission Capacity Service

Refer to “SDG&E GNA TABLES 2023 – PUBLIC.xls” tab “Cir-Bank Capacity”

GNA - All Other Grid Service Needs

Refer to “SDG&E GNA TABLES 2023 – PUBLIC.xls” tab “Ruling – All Other”

Appendix 3 – DER Disaggregation Process

General Process

Most of the information within Appendix 3 originates from the DFWG including the Progress Report R.14-08-013 filed on July 2nd, 2018. The working group was tasked to develop the appropriate assumptions and methods used to disaggregate various DER types. Upon completion, a final progress report was written summarizing the various methodology each utility would implement. Figure 3³² is an overview of activities using various disaggregation methods and variables depending on each DER type. For the subsequent flowcharts, the software tool LoadSEER is considered proprietary software and is briefly described in section 2.2. Nexant’s SPIDER™ (Spatial Penetration & Integration of Distributed Energy Resources) model is also considered to be proprietary and is used in the forecasts of Photovoltaics (PV), Electric Vehicles (EV) and for calculating the load shape for Energy Storage (ES).

DER disaggregation begins with the CEC’s IEPR forecast for each DER and then distributes the DER forecast to the circuit level. This section discusses the SDG&E’s disaggregation methods for the following five DERs: Additional Achievable Energy efficiency (AAEE), Additional Achievable Fuel Substitution (AAFS), Photovoltaics (PV), Energy Storage (ES), Electric Vehicles (EV).

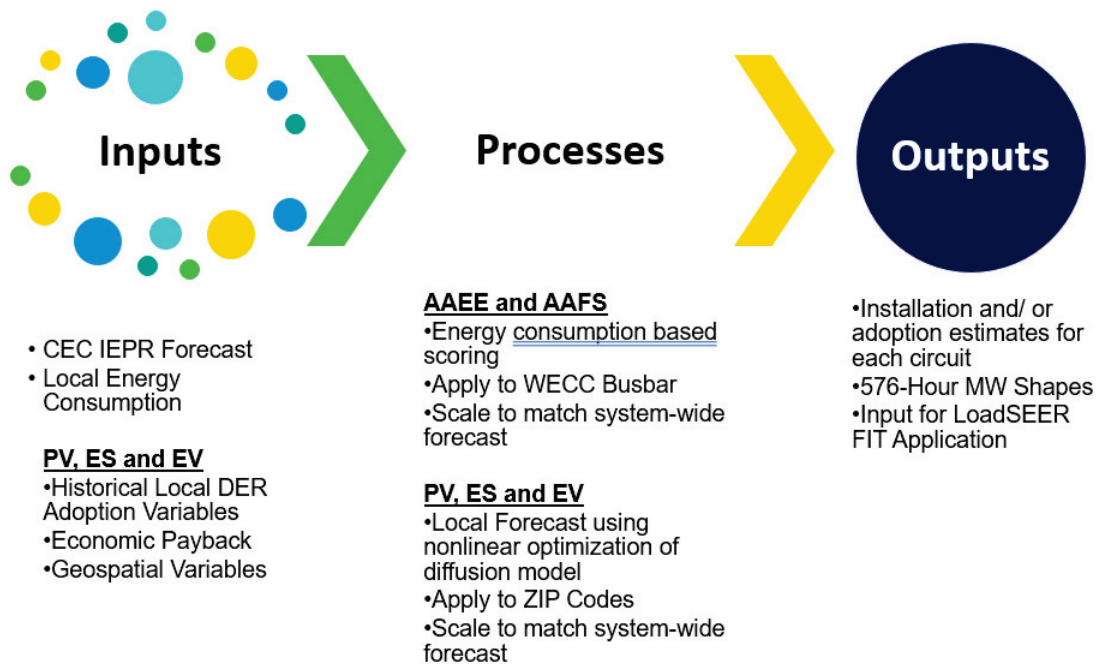


Figure 3 – Overview of DER disaggregation

³² From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

Additional Achievable Energy Efficiency (AAEE)

SDG&E's consultant bases its AAEE allocations on a Proportional Allocation Method. This method consists of (1) using the CEC service territory or busbar forecasts, and (2) allocating to circuits based on energy sector after calibrating for data errors. Figure 4³³ describes Energy Efficiency disaggregation.

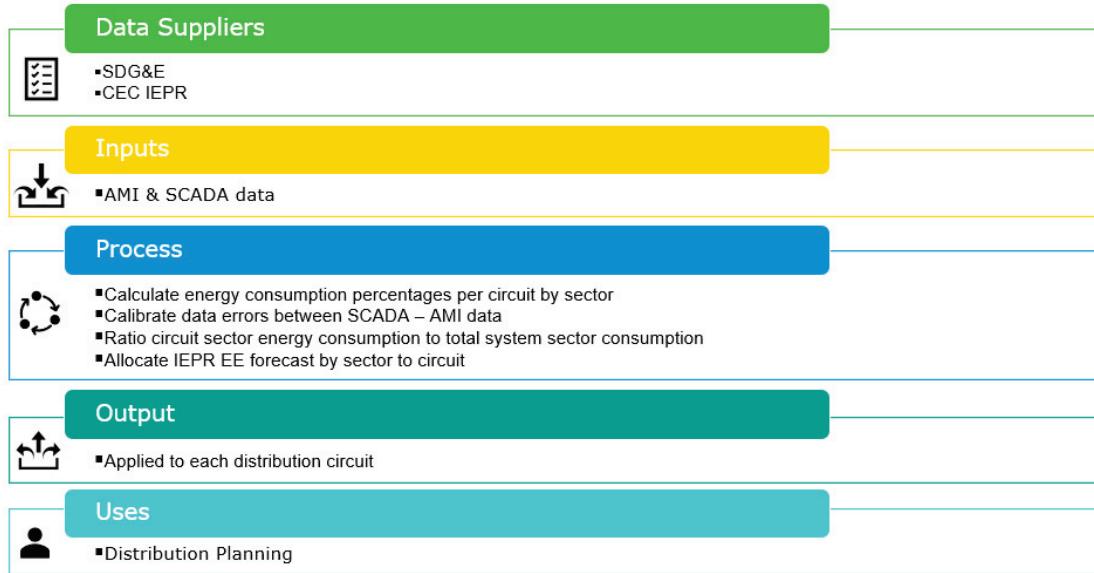


Figure 4 – Energy Efficiency disaggregation

Additional Achievable Fuel Substitution (AAFS)

SDG&E's consultant bases its AAFS allocations on a Proportional Allocation Method. This method consists of (1) Assume that electrification opportunities are proportional to gas consumption, and (2) Allocate IEPR AAFS forecast to ZIP codes directly proportional to current gas consumption. Figure 5³⁴ describes disaggregation.

³³ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

³⁴ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

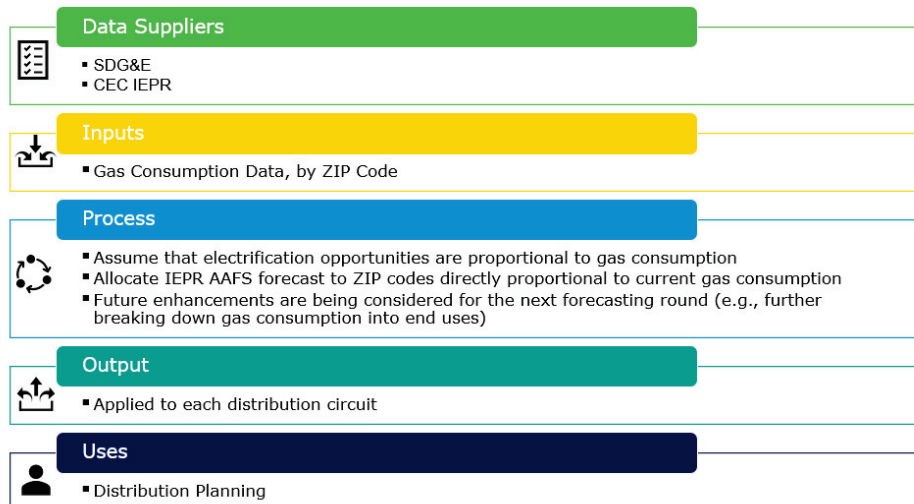


Figure 5 – Additional Achievable Fuel Substitution disaggregation

Residential and Non-Residential Photovoltaics

SDG&E’s consultant is refining adoption models for locational disaggregation of PV. Adoption models are S-curve models that capture how customers adopt a technology through time. The classic S-curve model is the Bass Diffusion model. Within a Bass Diffusion model, three parameters (P, Q, and M) are optimized to explain monthly adoption patterns. In dynamic models the values of these parameters may change through time in response to economic conditions, customer behavior, and market activities. These parameters are listed below and represent the key uncertainties in the model.

P: This parameter is for innovation and represents the behavior of early adopters for a technology as well as advertising effects. The value of this parameter may be modelled in a variety of ways.

Q: This parameter is for imitation and represents word-of-mouth adoption and the influence of previous adopters. As with the P parameter, this value may be modelled in a variety of ways.

M: This parameter is the market potential for the technology. Market potential captures the impacts of policy, policy changes, economics, tax laws, customer attitudes, and technology evolution. As with the P and Q parameters, there are a variety of ways to model this parameter.

Figure 6 shows how an S-curve models captures cumulative adoption (left) based on incremental

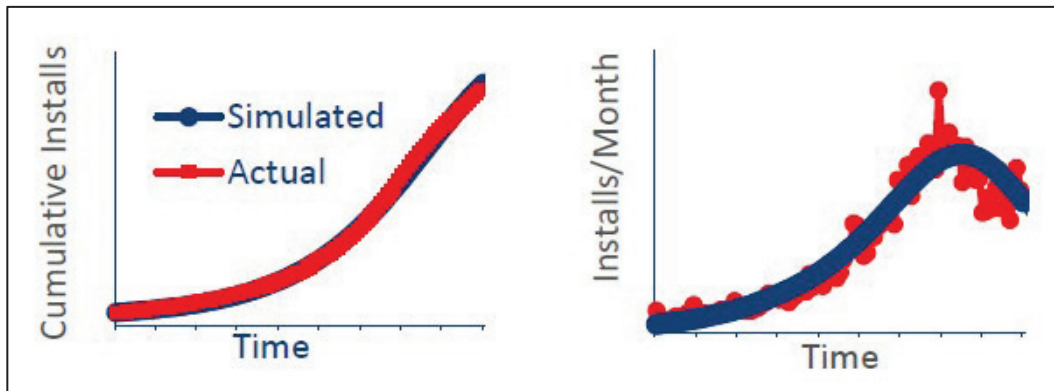


Figure 6 – S-Curve Model

adoption (right). Actual adoption data are shown in red and the model results are shown in blue.

By using S-curve models, SDG&E’s consultant can generate bottom-up forecasts of PV adoption with parameters estimated at the ZIP code level. The bottom-up forecast is used for disaggregation. Figure 7³⁵ describes the PV disaggregation.

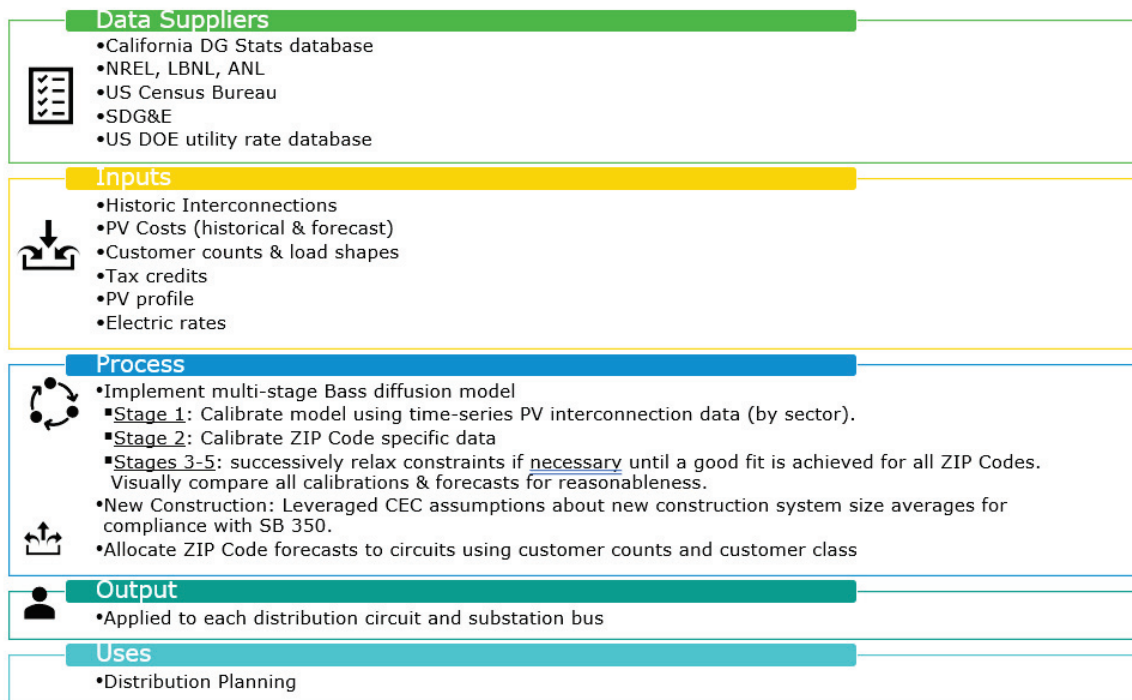


Figure 7 – Photovoltaic disaggregation

PV Data Sources

³⁵ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

A variety of publicly available data sources combined with select SDG&E-specific data were leveraged in the PV forecasting and allocation process. Table 28 summarizes the key data sources used in the PV allocation process.

Model Input	Source(s)
Historical Solar PV Adoption	California DG Stats Database ³⁶
Hourly Customer Load Shapes	SDG&E
Hourly PV Generation	Solar Irradiance, by climate zone, from SDG&E; PV output from NREL’s System Advisor Model. ³⁷
Historical PV Costs	CA DG Stats ³⁸ and LBNL Tracking the Sun report. ³⁹
Forecast PV Cost Reduction Percentage	NREL ⁴⁰
Average PV System Sizes	California DG Stats Database
Electric Rates (TOU)	SDG&E (TOU-DR1 for residential, AL-TOU Secondary <500kW for non-residential), NREL US Utility Rate Database (historical). ⁴¹
Premise Counts	SDG&E (current), California Energy Commission (forecast growth by utility)
Suitable Rooftop Area (Commercial)	NREL LIDAR Study and Database Viewer. ^{42,43}
Tax Credits	DSIRE Database. ⁴⁴

Table 28 – Key Data Sources for PV disaggregation

Energy Storage

SDG&E’s consultant generated energy storage adoption forecasts using a ZIP-code-level Bass Diffusion method calibrated to historical energy storage interconnection data. To capture correlations between PV adoption and solar-paired energy storage adoption, the energy storage forecasts made use of the PV adoption forecasts. This approach considered the different customer economics and suitable building stocks for solar-paired versus stand-alone energy storage.

SDG&E’s consultant then applied load shapes calculated using an energy storage dispatch optimization module. This module contains a mixed-integer program capable of simulating the optimal dispatch of a stand-alone or solar-paired-with battery storage system for any input customer load profile, system size (PV and/or storage), electric rate structure and PV generation shape.

The model’s energy storage forecasts provided a basis for allocating the energy storage forecasts among ZIP codes, permitting further allocation to circuits. Figure 8.⁴⁵ describes the ES disaggregation.

³⁶ <https://www.californiadgstats.ca.gov/downloads/>

³⁷ <https://sam.nrel.gov/>

³⁸ <https://www.californiadgstats.ca.gov/downloads/>

³⁹ <https://emp.lbl.gov/tracking-the-sun>

⁴⁰ https://data.openei.org/files/4129/2021-ATB-Data_Master_Mac_new.xlsm

⁴¹ <https://openei.org/apps/USURDB/>

⁴² <https://maps.nrel.gov/nsrdb-viewer>

⁴³ <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65298.pdf>

⁴⁴ <https://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program/detail/1235>

⁴⁵ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023

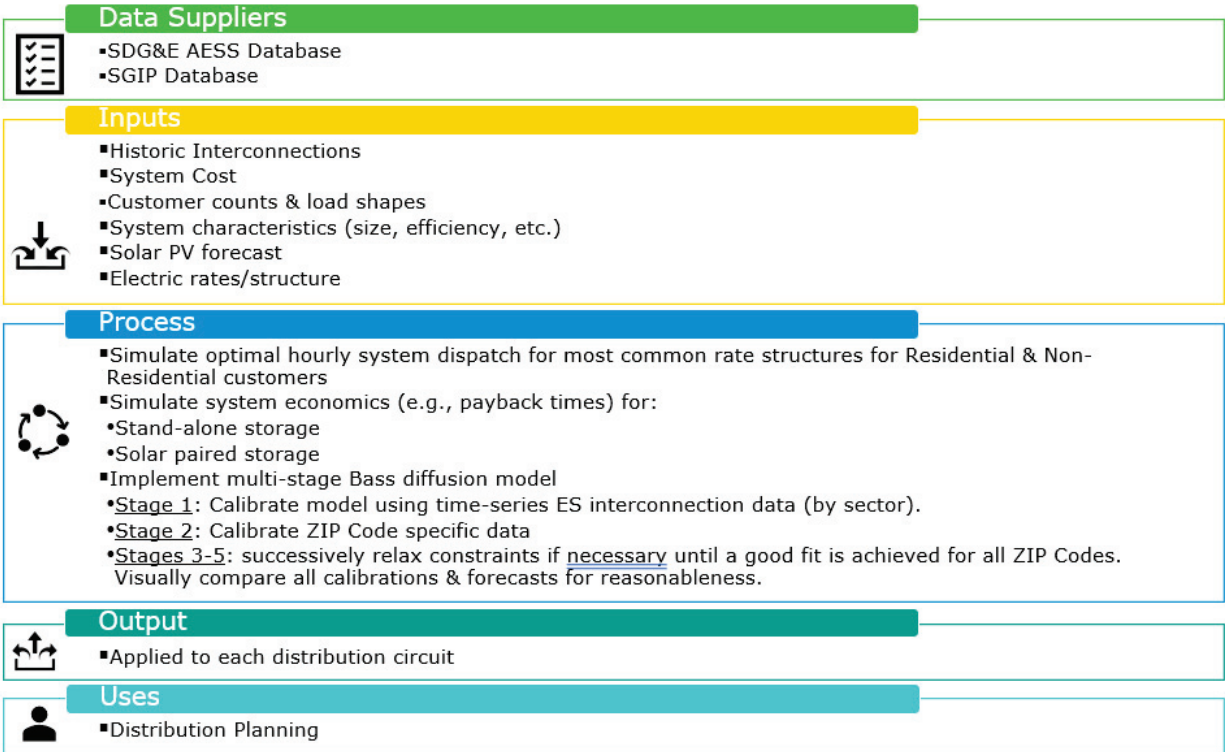


Figure 8 – Energy Storage disaggregation

ES Data Sources

Key data sources used in the Energy Storage allocation process are illustrated in Table 29.

Model Input	Source(s)
Historical Battery Storage Adoption	SDG&E Advanced Energy Storage Systems database
Hourly Customer Load Shapes	SDG&E
Historical Battery Costs	Self-Generation Incentive Program database ⁴⁶
Forecast Battery Cost Reduction Percentage	Greentech Media ⁴⁷
Historical State Incentive Rates	Self-Generation Incentive Program database
Average Battery System Sizes	SDG&E Advanced Energy Storage Systems database
Electric Rates	SDG&E (current TOU-DR1 for residential, AL-TOU Secondary <500kW for non-residential), NREL US Utility Rate Database (historical) ⁴⁸

Table 29 – Key Data Sources for Energy Storage Disaggregation

⁴⁶ https://www.selfgenca.com/documents/reports/statewide_projects.

⁴⁷ <https://www.utilitydive.com/news/not-so-fast-battery-prices-will-continue-to-decrease-but-at-a-slower-pace/518776/>

⁴⁸ <https://openei.org/apps/USURDB/>

Electric Vehicles

SDG&E’s consultant based the light duty EV allocations on a Bass diffusion model at the ZIP code level while calibrating to available time-series DMV and statewide sales data. The model included a consumer choice model, where different vehicle types (e.g., conventional, electric, plug-in electric hybrid) competed for market share based on their relative consumer appeal. Vehicle capital costs, incentives, fuel and maintenance costs, and vehicle range impacted consumer appeal. The model is used to disaggregate the EV forecast based on customer information to the ZIP code level, which is then allocated to circuits. Figure 9⁴⁹ describes the EV disaggregation.

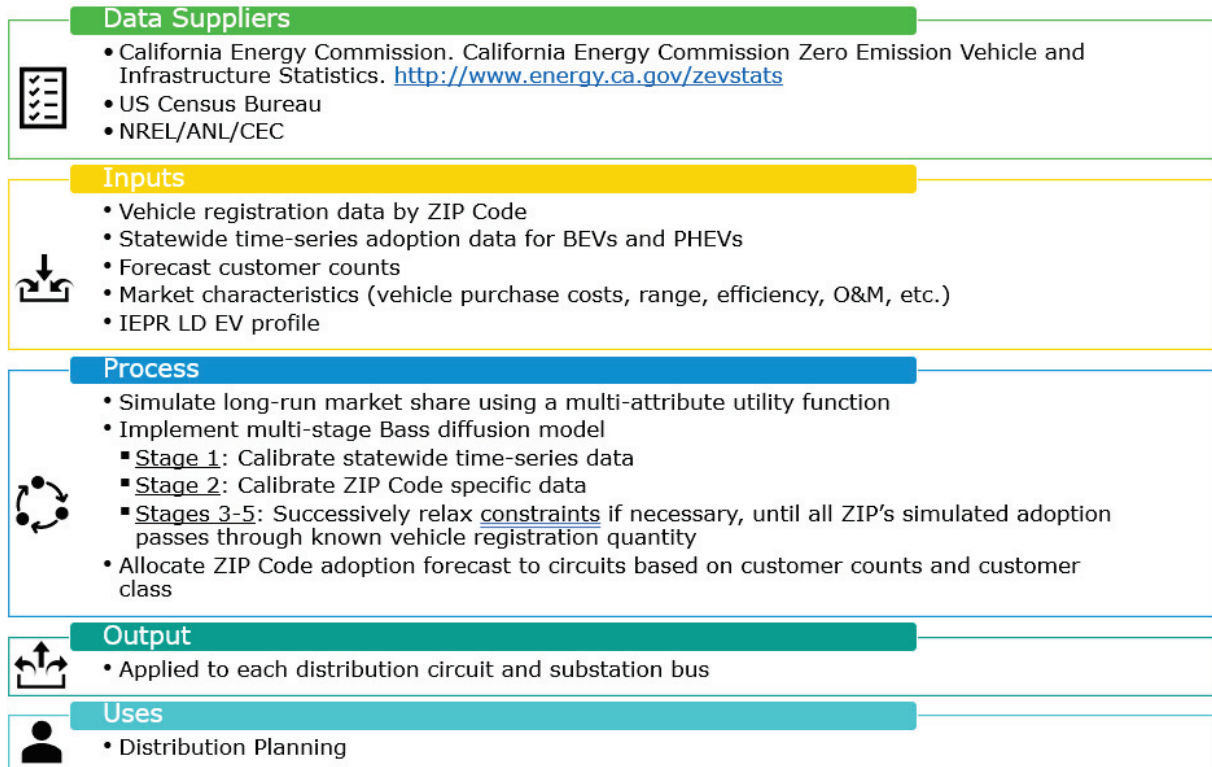


Figure 9 – Light Duty Electric Vehicle disaggregation

SDG&E’s consultant based the medium/heavy duty vehicle allocations on the stock of existing medium and heavy duty vehicles obtained from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).⁵⁰ Vehicle stock was available at the ZIP Code level of aggregation. ZIP Code level forecasts were then allocated to individual circuits based on customer counts.

⁴⁹ From DFWG meeting on May 25th, 2023.

⁵⁰ <https://data.ca.gov/dataset/vehicle-fuel-type-count-by-zip-code>

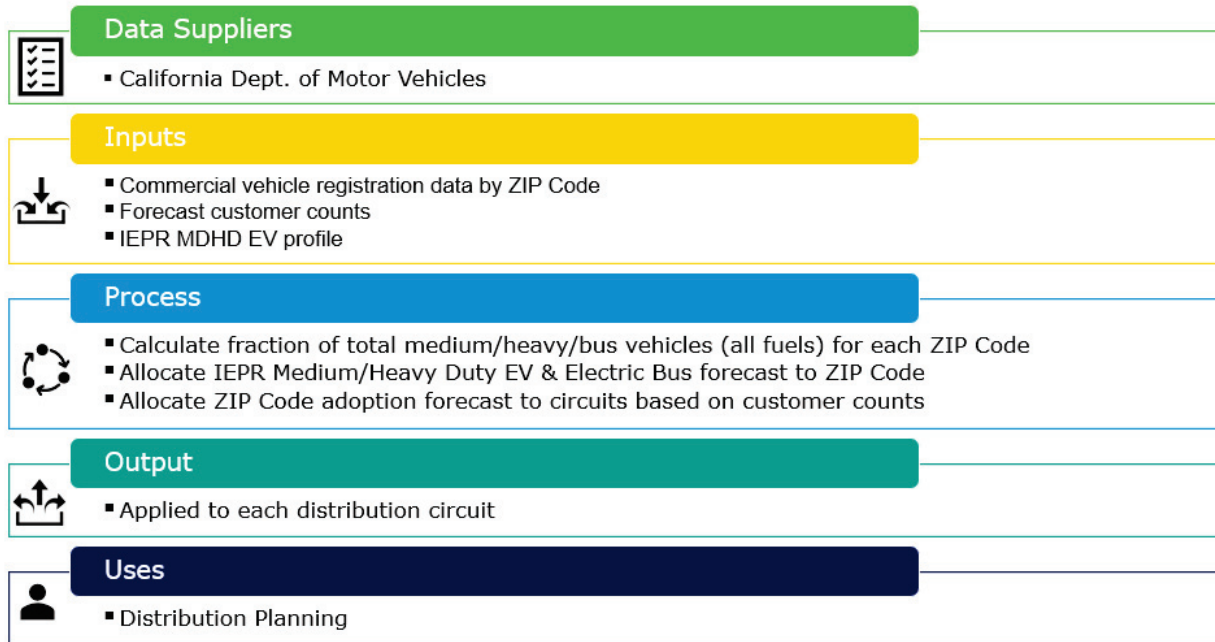


Figure 10 – MDHD Electric Vehicle disaggregation

EV Data Sources

Key data sources used in the EV allocation process are illustrated in Table 30.

Model Input	Source(s)
Historical Time-Series EV Sales (State-wide)	California Energy Commission
Average Vehicles/Customer	Calculated from above DMV data and current customer counts from SDG&E
Customer Counts	SDG&E (current), California Energy Commission (forecast growth by utility)
Fuel Costs	Energy Information Administration (historical) ⁵¹ , California Energy Commission (forecast change)
Vehicle Cost, Range, Efficiency, Maintenance Cost	NREL ⁵² , ANL ⁵³ , EIA ⁵⁴ , CEC ⁵⁵
Vehicle Incentives	Clean Vehicle Rebate Project ⁵⁶
Tax Credits	Internal Revenue Service ⁵⁷

Table 30 – Key Data sources for Electric Vehicles disaggregation

⁵¹ https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/avgprice_annual.xlsx

⁵² <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/70455.pdf>

⁵³ <https://www.anl.gov/es/vision-model-download>

⁵⁴ <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/data/browser/>

⁵⁵ <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=221893>

⁵⁶ <https://cleanvehiclerebate.org/eng>

⁵⁷ <https://www.irs.gov/businesses/plug-in-electric-vehicle-credit-irc-30-and-irc-30d>

Disaggregation Methods

Disaggregation methods used for each DER vary based on the availability of data, the maturity of the DER technology, resource constraints, and practical considerations. Each of these characteristics impacts the level of rigor applied to the disaggregation method. For example, for a DER with limited market adoption data, analysts are limited to simple disaggregation methods. However, for a DER with plentiful time series data on adoption location and customer characteristics, more complex methods can be utilized.

- **Proportional Allocation.** A proportional allocation method disaggregates the DER forecast to circuits based on utility data for the circuit (load, energy, or number of customers). Based on these data, a fraction is computed for each circuit as the ratio of the data value for that circuit divided by the total across all circuits. For example, the ratio may be calculated as the amount of energy on a circuit divided by the total energy across all circuits and may be based on either historic or forecast load data. Another approach is to use adoption of one technology to drive adoption patterns for another technology. Refinements and complexity are introduced by including sector or rate class data (e.g., residential and non-residential) to compute the ratios.
- **Propensity Models.** Propensity models base the disaggregation on customer characteristics that are used to compute a propensity score. Based on the score, a fraction is computed for each area as the ratio of the score for that area divided by the sum of the scores across all areas. The scores are typically computed using statistical methods (e.g., regression, machine learning) with cross section data that identify key variables that are correlated with customer adoption and estimate scoring weights or parameters for these variables. For example, the propensity models could be estimated using ZIP code data, in which case the models relate historical adoptions to customer characteristics in each ZIP code.
- **Adoption Models.** This approach uses a bottom-up adoption forecast based on observed adoption patterns and estimated adoption model parameters. Generally, these models are based on time-series data that capture changes in adoption through time. These models are S-Curve models (e.g., Bass Diffusion Models) and they forecast technology adoption considering the characteristics of early adopters, factors that drive market potential, and adoption rates applied to the remaining potential. Figure 11 shows a generalized S-Curve model which forecasts cumulative (red) and incremental (blue) adoptions through time. The bottom-up adoption forecasts for all areas are used to compute a set of fractions that are then used to allocate DER impacts.

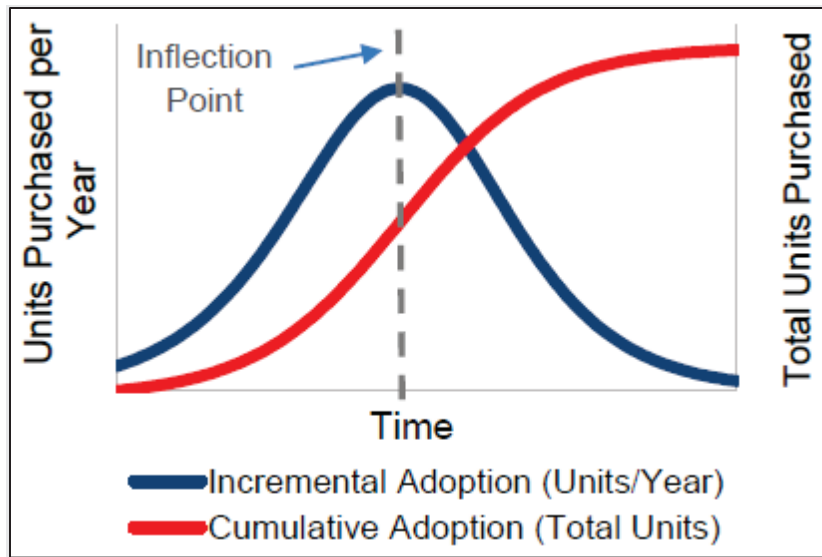


Figure 11 – Generalized S-Curve Model

Appendix 4 – 2023 Known Load Tracking Data

Refer to “SDG&E KNOWN LOAD TRACKING 2023 – PUBLIC.xls” tab “2023 Known Load Tracking”

Confidential Information Highlighted black and redacted

Unique Project Identifier	Impacted Circuit	Type	Category	Initial In Service Date ¹	Current Expected In-service Date ²	Actual In-Service Date ³	Load Amount ⁴	Actual Load amount ⁵
9396	706	Commercial	Business		Energized			
9805	34	Transportation	MD/HD EV	12/1/22	8/25/23		1.52	1.52
9929	102	Commercial	Business	12/1/22	8/25/23		2.45	2.45
8774	105	Commercial	Business	1/15/23	2/1/24		6.41	6.41
10063	108	Commercial	Business		Energized			
9876	111	Commercial	Business		Energized			
10265	123	Commercial	Business	8/18/23	8/18/23		6.41	6.41
9536	113	Residential	Home construction	2/15/22	8/7/23		3.43	3.43
9082	130	Commercial	Business	12/31/20	8/5/23		1.12	1.12
9361	135	Transportation	MD/HD EV	10/1/22	11/30/23		1.04	1.04
9279	157	Transportation	MD/HD EV	6/1/21	Energized	7/31/23	0.98	0.98
9637	425	Residential	Home construction		Energized			
9824	467	Commercial	Business		Energized			
9899	493	Commercial	Business					
10034	533	Commercial	Business	8/8/22	Energized	5/22/23	1.54	1.54
10093	534	Commercial	Business	10/12/22	Energized	10/24/22	1.64	1.64
10015	536	Commercial	Business					
9712	536	Transportation	MD/HD EV					
10052	540	Commercial	Business	12/31/23	4/26/24		1.12	1.12
10053	540	Commercial	Business	12/31/23	4/26/24		1.75	1.75
9402	543	Commercial	Business	8/2/21	Energized	2/6/23	1.48	1.48
9933	585	Commercial	Business	6/15/22	Energized	12/9/22	2.20	2.20
9627	586	Transportation	MD/HD EV	12/31/22	11/30/23		1.39	1.39
10205	595	Residential	Home construction	6/23/23	9/22/23		1.46	1.46
9716	706	Transportation	MD/HD EV					
10160	738	Commercial	Business					
9517	743	Commercial	Business	5/5/22	Energized	10/3/22	0.89	0.89
9657	771	Residential	Home construction	10/15/23	8/25/23		1.14	1.14
9914	785	Commercial	Business		Energized			
9928	785	Commercial	Business					
9564	786	Residential	Home construction	3/17/22	10/16/23		2.72	2.72
9964	832	Commercial	Business	6/1/23	9/13/23		0.85	0.85
10139	953	Commercial	Business	3/1/24	1/1/26		2.70	2.70
9118	955	Residential	Home construction		Energized			
9145	995	Transportation	MD/HD EV	4/30/20	Energized	7/3/23	1.41	1.41
9184	1049	Commercial	Business	6/1/21	Energized	12/13/22	1.02	1.02
9347	1079	Residential	Home construction					
9325	1153	Commercial	Business					
10135	1443	Commercial	Business					
9874	1445	Commercial	Business	1/4/22	Energized	12/27/22	1.68	1.68
9508	1446	Commercial	Business	2/2/22	Energized	10/18/22	1.14	1.14
9846	1448	Commercial	Business	2/1/23	8/28/23		1.48	1.48
9847	1448	Commercial	Business	12/1/22	12/31/23		2.54	2.54
10057	1448	Commercial	Business	2/1/24	8/29/23		1.04	1.04
9339	1483	Residential	Home construction	7/10/21	Energized	11/4/22	1.50	1.50
9926	41	Residential	Home construction	4/1/23	1/24/24		0.89	1.79
10000	428	Commercial	Business	12/1/22	10/25/23		1.12	1.12
9927	104	Commercial	Business					
10109	107	Commercial	Business	7/11/23	10/25/23		1.27	1.27
10121	299	Residential	Home construction	6/29/23	1/30/24		1.16	1.16
9882	385	Residential	Home construction					
10030	425	Commercial	Business					
10175	425	Commercial	Business					
9982	535	Commercial	Business	7/1/23	11/18/23		0.83	0.83
10231	536	Transportation	MD/HD EV					
8952	718	Commercial	Business					
10133	748	Commercial	Business					
9698	903	Commercial	Business					
8983	911	Commercial	Business					
10207	955	Residential	Home construction					
10106	955	Residential	Home construction					
10023	956	Commercial	Business					
9985	1161	Commercial	Business	6/30/22	11/9/23		1.39	1.39
10064	1161	Commercial	Business	6/1/23	6/1/24		1.31	1.31
10226	1202	Residential	Home construction	7/1/24	7/5/24		2.79	2.79
10148	1219	Commercial	Business					
10170	1406	Commercial	Business	12/31/22	6/29/24		6.80	6.80
10245	107	Residential	Home construction	3/15/24	3/15/24		1.54	1.54
10056	137	Commercial	Business	9/17/22	10/25/23		1.16	1.16
9743	144	Commercial	Health Care					
9786	281	Industrial	Plant	7/1/24	7/31/24		8.09	8.09
10019	362	Commercial	Business	8/1/22	10/26/23		0.85	0.85
10050	534	Commercial	Business	3/13/23	7/17/24		1.14	1.14
9742	700	Commercial	Health Care					
8861	761	Residential	Home construction	6/1/21	10/25/23		1.75	1.75
9963	832	Transportation	MD/HD EV	6/1/23	11/16/23		1.33	1.33
10227	951	Commercial	Business	10/20/23	10/20/23		2.20	2.20
9936	1448	Commercial	Business	7/6/22	4/1/24		2.20	2.20
9900	493	Commercial	Business					
10364	1225	Commercial	Business	6/1/24	6/1/24		0.00	1.37
10470	303	Transportation	MD/HD EV	6/1/24	9/1/24		0.00	2.18
9617	282	Commercial	Business	2/1/25	8/1/24		2.54	7.01
10599	486	Commercial	Business	12/1/24	2/27/24		0.00	2.58
9868	493	Residential	Home construction					
10195	773	Residential	Home construction	7/19/23	6/15/25		0.96	0.96
9603	140	Commercial	Business					
10120	369	Commercial	Business					
9869	493	Residential	Home construction					
10581	496	Commercial	Business	6/15/25	7/14/25		0.00	5.20
10105	955	Residential	Home construction					
10209	955	Residential	Home construction					
10214	185	Commercial	Business	12/31/25	12/31/25		2.45	2.45
10128	598	Commercial	Business	12/31/25	12/31/25		1.60	1.60
9602	140	Commercial	Health Care					
10176	110	Commercial	Business		Cancelled			
10116	274	Transportation	MD/HD EV	10/1/23	Cancelled		1.27	1.27
9286	926	Commercial	Business		Energized			
9654	851	Commercial	Business	1/18/22	Energized	9/8/22	1.89	1.89

1. Initial In Service Date reflects the requested in-service date at the time of the initial request for service.
2. Current Expected In-service date reflects the customer's most recently requested in-service date as of either (i) when SDG&E internally disseminates the load forecast for the current DPP cycle, or (ii) August 1st if the customer updates its requested in-service date. It could also reflect a different in-service date based on SDG&E's expectation of when the requested service will be available.
3. Actual In-service Date reflects the date the requested service was available.
4. Load Amount reflects the magnitude of the new service that SDG&E plans to provide as of when SDG&E internally disseminates the load forecast for the current DPP cycle.
5. Actual Load Amount reflects the magnitude of the new service that SDG&E plans to provide as of when SDG&E internally disseminates the load forecast for the current DPP cycle, as may be refined for the reasons listed in Table 12 of the SDG&E GNA Report 2023 -- Public.

**2023 Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report of
San Diego Gas & Electric Company**



2023 DISTRIBUTION DEFERRAL
OPPORTUNITY REPORT OF SAN DIEGO
GAS & ELECTRIC



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1. [Purpose](#)

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) hereby submits its 2023 Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report (DDOR) in compliance with Ordering Paragraph (OP) 2.d of Decision (D.) 18-02-004 (Decision), the Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling issued May 7, 2019 (May 2019 Ruling), the Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling issued May 11, 2020 (May 2020 Ruling), revised Attachment A submitted by the ALJ on June 12, 2020 and further revised on August 11, 2020, and the ALJ’s Ruling issued June 21, 2021, the ALJ’s Ruling issued June 16, 2022 and the ALJ’s Ruling issued May 19, 2023.

2. [Background](#)

On February 15, 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission or CPUC) issued the Decision on Track 3 Policy Issues, Sub-track 1 on Growth Scenarios and Sub-track 3 on Distribution Investment Deferral Framework. This Decision directed the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs or utilities) to file a Grid Needs Assessment (GNA) by June 1 of each year and a Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report (DDOR) by September 1 of each year (included with this Report as Appendix A).¹ The May 2019 Ruling directed the IOUs to provide additional GNA/DDOR reporting requirements and moved the annual filing date for the GNA and DDOR to August 15.^{2,3}

The DDOR is intended to provide stakeholders with an overview of each IOU’s new planned investment(s) to address needs identified in the GNA and serves as the basis for discussions with the Distribution Planning Advisory Group (DPAG). Those discussions are intended to help identify and prioritize candidate projects that can be deferred by cost-effective Distributed Energy Resources (DER) procured via the Commission-approved Competitive Solicitation Framework (CSF), the Standard Offer Contract Pilot and the Partnership Pilot.

3. [Executive summary](#)

SDG&E’s 2023 DDOR is for the 2023–2027 five-year distribution planning period and provides an overview of nineteen (19) planned investments associated with the thirty (30) verified needs identified in the 2023 GNA. As a result of applying the initial screening criteria to identify preliminary candidate deferral opportunities (*i.e.*, technical and timing screens), SDG&E identified one potential candidate project for deferral by cost-effective DER in SDG&E’s 2023 DIDF cycle. SDG&E will review the results of this initial screening with the DPAG. For any candidate deferral projects, SDG&E will also discuss with the DPAG the second round of screening criteria Economic/Financial and Forecast Certainty, and then finalize the candidate deferral list, as applicable.

The final candidate deferral list, if applicable, will be prioritized for viability based on the adopted characterization metrics: Cost Effectiveness, Forecast Certainty, and Market Assessment. To initiate the processes to procure cost-effective DER solutions, SDG&E will (i) announce the commencement of the 2023-2024 Request For Offer (RFO) solicitation process on the SDG&E website (the RFO solicitation process is expected to be initiated on about September 15, 2023), (ii) file a Tier 2 Advice Letter on

¹ Decision, at OP 2.d.

² R.14-08-013 *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Regarding Policies, Procedures and Rules for Development of Distribution Resources Plans Pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 769*, at 9.

November 15, 2023 requesting Commission approval to launch the third cycle of the Partnership Pilot (the third cycle of the Partnership Pilot is expected to be launched on January 16, 2024).⁴

3.1 Confidentiality of Data

This public version of SDG&E's 2023 DDOR reflects the redaction of data conforming with the "15/15 rule" criteria.⁵ Within Appendix A, SDG&E redacts DDOR project data for three (3) planned investment projects located on circuits that are determined to be subject to the 15/15 confidentiality rule.

3.2 Data Access Portal

In compliance with Commission directives, SDG&E is filing its 2023 DDOR on August 15, 2023.⁶ Corresponding with the filing of this DDOR report, applicable data from the DDOR report can be downloaded via a link within the DRP data access portal.⁷ The data access portal will include a common layer that identifies both DDOR and Locational Net Benefit Analysis (LNBA) data for the locations described in this DDOR. Applicable 2023 DDOR and LNBA data is available within this common layer, which "pops-up" atop the circuit models in the DRP data access portal. As required by May 2020 Ruling, SDG&E is including in the DRP data access portal a sortable layer that shows planned transmission projects whose primary drivers are comparable to the four distribution services identified by the Commission for deferral by DERs.⁸ All non-confidential data can be viewed and downloaded via Application Programming Interface (API) capabilities upon the next planned monthly data portal update.⁹

4. Discussion

As part of SDG&E's distribution capacity planning process and as identified in SDG&E's 2023 GNA, SDG&E predominantly identified 30 new needs that involve only distribution peak thermal capacity and 27 new needs that involve both distribution peak thermal capacity and back-tie capacity. For purposes of SDG&E's 2023 DDOR, SDG&E uses the word "peak thermal" to represent "distribution capacity", "back-tie" to represent "reliability (back-tie)" and "microgrid" to represent "resiliency (microgrid)." As part of developing the DDOR, SDG&E analyzed each of these needs to determine appropriate mitigation projects.

⁴ The first window during which prospective aggregators may request SDG&E approval to participate in the second and third cycles of the Partnership Pilot was open from July 15, 2022 through August 14, 2022. The second window opened from December 15, 2022 through January 14, 2023. The first window during which prospective aggregators may request SDG&E approval to participate in the third and fourth cycles of the Partnership Pilot was open from July 15, 2023 through August 14, 2023. The second window will be open from December 15, 2023 through January 14, 2024.

⁵ R.14-08-013, *Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Addressing Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company's Claims for Confidential Treatment and Redaction of Distribution System Planning Data Ordered by Decisions 17-09-026 and 18-02-004* (July 24, 2018).

⁶ *Decision and Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Modifying the Distribution Investment Deferral Framework Process* (filed 5/07/19).

⁷ SDG&E's Interactive Map & Integration Capacity Analysis is available at: <https://www.sdge.com/more-information/customer-generation/enhanced-integration-capacity-analysis-ica>.

⁸ Peak thermal, reliability ("back-tie"), voltage support and resiliency ("microgrids").

⁹ As mentioned in SDG&E's Advice Letter 3420-E filed August 12, 2019, within SDG&E's modified plan to implement a DRP data access portal, SDG&E strives to implement updates to the data access portal by the first week of each month.

The below tables show a high-level overview of the 19 new capital planned investments corresponding with the 19 needs identified in the 2023 GNA.

Table 1 summarizes the Planned Investments by project type within SDG&E’s Distribution Planning Region. The Planned Investments consist of substation banks, circuits, and distribution line segment projects. A summarizing matrix is shown in Appendix A.

	Project Type			Total
	Substation Bank	Circuit	Line Segment	
SDG&E	2	4	13	19

Table 1 - Summary of the Number of Planned Investments by Project Type

Table 2 summarizes the Planned Investments by Distribution Service. The majority of Planned Investments are for distribution peak thermal needs. Note that the total needs may exceed the total number of projects in the event projects address multiple needs.

Distribution Service				Total
Peak Thermal	Voltage	Back-Tie	Microgrid	
16	3	7	-	19

Table 2 - Summary of the Number of Planned Investments by Distribution Service

Table 3 summarizes the Planned Investments by in-service date.

In-Service Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
0	11	7	1	0	19

Table 3 - Summary of the Number of Planned Investments by In-Service Date

Table 4 summarizes the Planned Investments by LNBA range using methodology described in Section 4.5.

LNBA Range (\$/kW-yr)			Total
\$0-100	\$100-500	>\$500	
7	7	2	16
LNBA Range (\$/Vpu-yr)			Total
\$0-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$500,000	>\$500,000	
0	2	1	3
LNBA Range (\$/KWh-yr)			Total
\$0-100	\$100-500	>\$500	
0	0	0	0

Table 4 - Summary of the Number of Planned Investments by LNBA Range

4.1 DDOR Planned Investment Determination

DDOR project determination began by thoroughly reviewing needs identified in the GNA and developing the optimal solutions to address those needs. This assessment began by reviewing circuit characteristics, such as phase imbalance, timing of need, available circuit ties, nearby circuits with available capacity, reactive power flow, and the relative ease with which new infrastructure could be built. SDG&E's distribution planning engineers analyze these aspects, among others, to determine a least cost, best fit and just-in-time solution to mitigate the problem.

Typically, the least cost solution to resolve identified needs is to utilize existing equipment, which can also allow for rapid implementation. These solutions include phase balancing, where load is measured and moved between the three phases to balance the utilization of the existing conductors. The practice of phase balancing is an operations function, performed on a near-term basis, and is therefore not eligible as a deferrable service. As such, forecast needs solved by phase balancing are not shown on the DDOR report. A similar solution to a need is to transfer load using existing switches or equipment. These projects are also operational in nature and have little to no associated capital investment. Because of the immediacy and low costs involved, these project types are considered to be of a *de minimis* nature and are not shown in the DDOR.

If needs cannot be appropriately mitigated using existing equipment, the option of installing new equipment, including the possibility of adding utility-owned DERs, is explored. New or reconducted cable or conductor, for example, can enable a load transfer or increase the capacity of the otherwise constrained asset. These projects are usually higher in cost than utilizing existing equipment due to the cost of purchasing and installing the new equipment.

Often the costliest option is to install a new circuit or substation transformer, which provides additional capacity to a larger area. These projects are often pursued in areas with significant growth and/or constraints. SDG&E's experience to date is that the option of adding utility-owned DERs to mitigate a need identified in the GNA is not cost-effective.

4.2 Locational Net Benefits Analysis (LNBA)

The LNBA values were calculated using the methodology approved by the Commission and incorporated in the public version of the LNBA tool created by Energy and Environmental Economics, Inc. (E3).¹⁰

4.2.1 LNBA Data Sources

In the development of the LNBA tool, generic financial variables are used to approximate the deferral value for projects identified by the three utilities. Many of the factors used by SDG&E for calculating the deferral value of DDOR projects are consistent with values already present within the LNBA tool. SDG&E updates two utility-specific variables: the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Factor and the Book Life.

Input	UG Feeder	OH Feeder	Source
Discount Rate	7%	7%	Standard Assumption

¹⁰ E3 LNBA Tool V2.11; <https://e3.sharefile.com/share/view/sb2965cf362c48399>.

			in E3 LNBA Calculator
Revenue Requirement Multiplier	1.5	1.5	Standard Assumption in E3 LNBA Calculator
Equipment Inflation	2.0%	2.0%	Standard Assumption in E3 LNBA Calculator
O&M Inflation	2.0%	2.0%	Standard Assumption in E3 LNBA Calculator
O&M Factor	1.9%	7.4%	SDG&E Rule 2
Book Life	30	30	Book life to match SDG&E GRC

Table 5 - LNBA Data Sources

4.2.2 LNBA Deferral Timeframe

One variable used when calculating the LNBA value is the deferral period. Deferral timeframes would typically depend on the type of forecast deficiency and planning horizon to calculate LNBA values. The May 2020 Ruling requires SDG&E to calculate LNBA values that assume a 10-year deferral timeframe (*i.e.*, 2023 through 2032 for this DIDF cycle).

2032 is the tenth year of this DIDF cycle; 2023 being the first year. If the need for any particular project is not identified in every year through the tenth year, then that project’s largest identified need within the 10-year timeframe will be used for purposes of calculating LNBA values for the remaining years. LNBA values begin in the first year of identified need and extend through the 10-year timeframe. For example, for a need and associated project with an in-service date in year four, but no identified need beyond year five, the LNBA calculation would begin in year four and extend the year five need through year ten (2032 for this DIDF cycle). The planning horizons for different project types are shown in Table 6.

Project Type	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Pre- and Post-Application projects, banks, circuits, & line segments	X									
		X								
			X							
Pre- and Post-Application projects, banks, circuits				X						
					X					
Pre- and Post-Application Projects						X				
							X			
								X		
										X

Table 6 - Deferral Timeframes

- X – Indicates potential first year of project need
- Blue cells indicate the deferral period

4.2.3 LNBA Deficiency Need

Another variable used when calculating the LNBA value is the magnitude of the grid need deficiency. The magnitude of the grid need deficiency is deemed to be the largest forecast deficiency within the appropriate planning horizon. SDG&E uses a forecast planning horizon that is based on i) a three-year period, ii) a fixed five-year period, or iii) a fixed ten-year period, as discussed below.

i. Fixed three-year horizon

As explained in SDG&E’s 2023 GNA, SDG&E assesses the need for line segment upgrades only during the first three years of the five-year planning horizon. The three-year period during which line segment upgrade needs may be identified is therefore 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Line segment needs reflect the granular allocation of DER impacts based on a system-level forecast of DER additions. Compared to needs identified for distribution circuits or substation transformer banks, where forecast DER impacts are cumulative, line segment needs are inherently uncertain and highly sensitive to individual customer decisions regarding actual DER adoption. Because individual customer adoption of DERs significantly influences line segment needs, infrastructure solutions tend to be short-term in nature. Due to the high level of forecast uncertainty associated with line segment needs that may arise beyond the third year of SDG&E’s distribution planning horizon, SDG&E does not assess whether there may be line segment needs during years four and five of SDG&E’s five-year planning horizon.

ii. Fixed five-year horizon

Distribution planning engineers identify solutions within the 5-year distribution planning horizon for newly identified bank and circuit issues. Bank and circuit issues are given a fixed five-year deficiency timeframe. This method was used in the 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 DIDF cycles.

iii. Fixed ten-year horizon

The May 2020 Ruling Reform 7 directed the IOUs to use a 10-year horizon for Pre- and Post-Application projects to identify deficiencies for cost-effective deferral opportunities via DERs.¹¹ SDG&E interprets this direction as requiring that the deferral period for all identified needs ends in the tenth year of the planning horizon, or year 2032.

The following illustrates the study timeframe for the different types of investments:

- Planned Investments (line segments): three-year study horizon
- Planned Investments (bank & circuit): five-year study horizon.
- Planned Investment (Pre- and Post-Application projects¹²): 10-year study horizon

Project Type	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
--------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

¹¹ May 2020 Ruling, Attachment A.

¹² Pre- and Post-Application projects as defined in the August 15, 2023 Grid Needs Assessment Report of San Diego Gas & Electric.

Planned Investments (line segments)	■	■	■							
Planned Investments (banks & circuits)	■	■	■	■	■					
Pre/Post Application Projects	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Table 7 - Planned Investment Study Timeframe

■ Blue cell indicates the study horizon

4.3 Key Operational Requirements

SDG&E’s distribution system is planned and designed to support safe and reliable operation, including in emergencies. The needs addressed and services provided by the planned investments that are listed in the DDOR may include distribution peak thermal, back-tie, voltage support, or microgrid services, or a combination of these. The back-tie service supports unplanned (e.g., car-pole contact) and planned outages (e.g., maintenance), by providing the capacity for switching (e.g., to maintain or restore service) on a typically limited basis. Details of the back-tie service can be found in the 2019 DDOR Appendix B.¹³ Further operational requirements for these services, including dispatch, can be found in the Technology Neutral Pro Forma (TNPF) contract and its various derivatives, which govern DER providers’ provision of distribution deferral services.¹⁴

4.4 Determining Candidate Deferral Opportunities

Preliminary candidate deferral opportunities are those projects that pass the technical and timing screens from the DDOR Planned Investment list. As shown in SDG&E’s 2023 GNA filing, there was one thermal need that require new capital investment in 2026. As explained further in Section 4.6, given there is only one candidate deferral opportunity and the importance of testing the partnership pilot, SDG&E has deemed this planned upgrade Tier 1.

Table 8 summarizes the Candidate Deferral Opportunities by Project Type.

	Project Type			Total
	Substation Bank	Circuit	Line Segment	
SDG&E	0	0	1	1

¹³ 2019 Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report San Diego Gas and Electric, Appendix B.

¹⁴ SDG&E has considered SCE’s day-ahead dispatch requirement as required by reform #47 in the revised Attachment A submitted by the ALJ on June 12, 2020. SDG&E’s specific dispatch requirements will be set forth in the contracts under which DER providers provide distribution services to SDG&E. These contracts are a product of the Competitive Solicitation Framework (CSF) and will be used with various modifications in the Request For Offer (RFO) solicitation process, the Standard Offer Contract pilot and the Partnership Pilot.

Table 8 - Summary of Candidate Deferral Opportunities by Project Type

Table 9 summarizes the Candidate Deferral Opportunities by Distribution Services.

Distribution Service				Total
Peak Thermal	Voltage	Back-Tie	Microgrid	
1	0	0	0	1

Table 9 - Summary of the Number of Candidate Deferral Opportunities by Distribution Service

Table 10 summarizes the Candidate Deferral Opportunities by In-Service Date.

In-Service Date					Total
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
0	0	0	1	0	1

Table 10 - Summary of the Number of Candidate Deferral Opportunities by In-Service Date

Table 11 Summarizes the Candidate Deferral Opportunities by LNBA Range using methodology described in Section 4.4.

LNBA Range (\$/kW-yr)			Total
\$0-100	\$100-500	>\$500	
1	0	0	1
LNBA Range (\$/Vpu-yr)			Total
\$0-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$500,000	>\$500,000	
0	0	0	0
LNBA Range (\$/KWh-yr)			Total
\$0-100	\$100-500	>\$500	
0	0	0	0

Table 11 - Summary of the Number of Candidate Deferral Opportunities by LNBA Range

4.4.1 Candidate Deferral Opportunities – First Screening

The application of screens to the Planned Investments list (Appendix A) results in the identification of the Candidate Deferral Opportunities. The Decision requires the application of two screens: a technical screen and a timing screen. These screens are described in the following sections.

4.4.2 Technical Screen

The purpose of the Technical Screen is to identify the distribution services DERs can provide to potentially defer a distribution project, and whether there are any technical deferral limitations associated with certain planned distribution projects. The definitions for the key distribution services

that DERs can provide were adopted by Decision 16-12-036, *Decision Addressing Competitive Solicitation Framework and Utility Regulatory Incentive Pilot*, issued December 22, 2016.¹⁵

4.4.3 Timing Screen

The purpose of the Timing Screen is to ensure cost-effective DER solutions can be procured with sufficient time to fully deploy and begin commercial operation in advance of the forecast need date. Three years (by Year Four) is the earliest year considered adequate to successfully procure, contract, design, develop, market, and deploy DER solutions for these services. This was established in the DIDF stakeholder process.¹⁶

4.5 Candidate Deferral Opportunities - Second Screening

Once the Candidate Deferral Opportunities list is published in the DDOR Report, the DPAG will advise and assist in applying the remaining two deferral screens (*i.e.*, Economic/Financial and Forecast Certainty) to help finalize the Candidate Deferral Opportunities list. Projects that are removed from the DDOR Candidate Deferral Opportunities list will remain in the DDOR Planned Investment list but will not be considered for DER solicitation.

4.6 DPAG Candidate Deferral Opportunities Prioritization

After initial screens have identified planned distribution projects that are feasible for deferral, the DPAG will advise on the prioritization of the Candidate Deferral Opportunities list to support the determination of which planned distribution projects should be considered for competitive solicitation. These candidate deferral opportunities will be prioritized based on the categories of Cost Effectiveness, Forecast Certainty, and Market Assessment. Pursuant to DIDF Reform #20 of the May 2020 Ruling, the IOUs collaborated on the development of a *Joint Prioritization Metric Workbook Template*. This template, including several minor modifications, will be used for the 2023 DIDF cycle. The prioritization workbook is designed to prioritize projects relatively suitable for deferral. As required by DIDF Reform #22 of the May 2020 Ruling, the current version of the *Joint Prioritization Metric Workbook Template* is attached as Appendix B with all cells unlocked. SDG&E interprets the May 19, 2023 Ruling as requiring an additional spreadsheet be provided with the DDOR that reflects the result of removing from the planned Joint Prioritization Metric Workbook, those planned distribution upgrades that are “not likely candidates to be recommended for deferral.”¹⁷ Based on the referenced IPE DPAG Report, SDG&E believes planned distribution upgrades (i) that are associated with a transmission project subject to GO 131-D permitting requirements (also referred to as “pre-“ and “post-application” distribution upgrades), or (ii) for which the process of procuring DER services to defer a planned distribution upgrade have

¹⁵ See, D. 16-12-036, *Decision Addressing Competitive Solicitation Framework and Utility Regulatory Incentive Pilot* (December 22, 2016), at Ordering Paragraph 2. The Commission adopted four key distribution services that DER can provide: distribution capacity, voltage support, reliability (back-tie), and resiliency (microgrid).

¹⁶ Track 3 Sub-track 3: Distribution Investment Deferral Framework Workshop, December 12, 2016.

¹⁷ “...this ruling requires an additional spreadsheet that removes projects otherwise planned for procurement or identified for utility ownership....In its November 14, 2022 IPE 2022 DPAG Report, the IPE describes the prioritization process used where the Candidate Deferral Opportunity metrics are normalized and ranked relative to each other. Including the projects that are not likely candidates to be recommended for deferral decreases the chances for the other listed projects to be selected...” May 19, 2023 ALJ Ruling, p. 14.

already been initiated, would be removed.¹⁸ The second table in Appendix A, which is also provided to the Commission as a separate spreadsheet, reflects the result of applying the Joint Prioritization Metric Workbook to only those planned distribution upgrades that SDG&E believes are potentially deferrable by DERs and for which no effort to procure DER services to defer the upgrade have been initiated. Accordingly, SDG&E believes this table satisfies the requirement for an “additional spreadsheet.”

When there are one or two candidate deferral opportunities, the utility will exercise its judgement in assigning those projects to Tier 1, Tier 2 and/or Tier 3. The utility will review those assignments with the DPAG and explain the basis for those assignments. The Commission-adopted staff proposal requires that at least one Tier 1 candidate deferral project be offered for the Partnership Pilot.¹⁹

4.6.1 Cost Effectiveness

The cost-effectiveness metric is intended to provide a relative indication of how likely DER resources can cost-effectively defer a planned investment.

- **LNBA Value:** The deferral value of distribution investment
- **Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$):** Cost of the traditional mitigation project designed to meet the maximum capacity need for each project.

Criteria	Higher Ranking	Lower Ranking
LNBA value	High LNBA value	Low LNBA value
Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)	High project costs	Low project costs

Table 12 - Cost Effectiveness Metric

4.6.2 Forecast Certainty

The forecast certainty metric is intended to give a relative indication of the certainty of forecast grid needs.

- **Grid Need Certainty:** The IOU-specific, maximum grid need certainty score of all the assets associated with a project.

¹⁸ “We observe in the list of CDOs that in this cycle there were several Pre and Post Application projects and two projects that were involved with ongoing SCE procurement processes and for all intents and purposes these projects are not likely candidates to be recommended for procurement. There is the potential for such projects to affect the outcome of the prioritization. For example, to use an extreme case if there were 4 such projects and they all ended up in Quartile 1 for CE and there can only be 4 Quartile 1 projects (because there are 16 CDOs) that would mean that no other project could receive a Green CE score. This would reduce the likely of having projects in Tier 1.” (*Independent Professional Engineer, SCE 2022 DPAG Report*, November 11, 2022, p. 30.)

¹⁹ The staff proposal for the Partnership Pilot states that “the IOUs would be required to propose at least one Tier 1 opportunity” (p. 40). The staff proposal for the Standard Offer Contract pilot states that the “IOUs would be required to launch at least one Tier 1 candidate deferral opportunity” (p. 52). The staff proposal also states that “...IOUs...pilot the [Partnership Pilot with] ...one Tier 1....All other Tier 1 opportunities should be...for...RFO or the SOC”. (p. 11) Note that the ALJ’s May 19, 2023 Ruling ended the SOC pilot effective upon completion of cycle 2. SDG&E did not enter into any DER procurement contracts in either cycle 1 or cycle 2 of the SOC pilot so, for SDG&E, the SOC pilot has ended.

- Weather factor adjustment: Significant weather events can have a large effect on load. There is more forecast certainty in areas with less weather sensitivity.
 - Customer-Specific Development: The project need is a result of general or specific (“known loads”) customer growth.
 - Historical Load: Forecast load with historical measurements or anticipated growth.
- Year of Need: The earliest starting year among all assets associated with a project.

Criteria	Higher Ranking	Lower Ranking
Weather factor adjustment	Average weather factor applied compared to overall system	Above-average weather factor applied compared to overall system
Customer-specific development	Numerous customer requests for new load	Fewer customer requests for new load
Historical load	Forecast peak with minimal variation from recent years’ peak	Forecast peak with significant variation from recent years’ peak
Year of Need	2026 needs	2027 needs

Table 13 - Forecast Certainty Metric

4.6.3 Market Assessment

The Market Assessment metric is intended to give a relative indication of how likely DER resources can be sourced that will successfully meet the DER distribution service requirements.

- Duration: The maximum number of hours that DER is needed in a peak day, during the deferral period, to meet the need that the project mitigates
- Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit: The max capacity need per number of circuits to which DERs can connect and meet the grid need.
- Operational Requirement: The operational requirement of the need.
- Number of Grid Needs: The number of grid needs that the project mitigates.

Criteria	Higher Ranking	Lower Ranking
Duration	Shorter durations	Longer durations
Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit:	Less thermal needs per circuit	Larger thermal needs per circuit
Operational Requirement	Day ahead dispatch	Real time or Islanded dispatch requirements
Number of Grid Needs	Smaller number of grid needs	Larger number of grid needs

Table 14 - Market Assessment Metric

4.7 Review of Project and/or Contingency Costs for Prior DIDF Solicited Projects

SDG&E does not currently have any planned distribution projects undergoing solicitation for distribution services from the prior DIDF cycle(s). Therefore, no traditional project costs or contingency costs have been identified for prior deferral projects.

5. Regulatory timelines and expected milestones in the DIDF process

Pursuant to the Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling dated June 13, 2023, the schedule below reflects the dates and milestones pertaining to the 2023-2024 DIDF cycle.

Activity	Date
Pre-Screening Period for Partnership Pilot	July 15, 2023 to August 15, 2023
GNA and DDOR filing	August 15, 2023
Launch RFO solicitation	September 15, 2023
DPAG meeting	Mid to Late September 2023
IPE DPAG Report	November 8, 2023
Tier 2 Advice Letter for approval to launch subscription periods for Partnership Pilot. If applicable, also to seek approval to launch RFOs for planned investments elevated to Tier One candidate deferral opportunities .	November 15, 2023
Tier 2 Advice Letter for approval not to launch RFOs or Partnership Pilots for remaining planned investments or candidate deferral opportunities identified	November 15, 2023
DIDF Procurement Status Report	November 15, 2023
Launch Partnership Pilot subscription period	January 15, 2024 (or within 30 days of DIDF Advice Letter approval if approval is after December 15, 2023)
Launch second round of RFO solicitation (if needed pursuant to the DIDF Advice Letter outcomes)	January 15, 2024
Procurement Review Group presentation for RFO	January 2024
Close Partnership Pilot subscription period	Earlier of when 120% of need is met or contingency date reached.
Information-Only submittal notification of executed contracts for 2023 RFO solicitations	February 15, 2024
Information-Only submittal notification of executed contracts for 2024 RFO solicitations	Within 6 months of approval to launch RFO
Annual Partnership Pilot Evaluation Report	March 15, 2024
IE DIDF RFO Report	March 15, 2024
IPE Post-DPAG Report	March 15, 2024
IPE Post-DPAG Report for 2024 RFO solicitations	Within 60 days of RFO contract execution or RFO completion without contracts
IE Annual Partnership Pilot Evaluation Report	March 25, 2024
Annual DIDF and Pilot reform comments	April 1, 2024
Annual DIDF and Pilot reform reply comments	April 15, 2024
DIDF and Pilot Reform Ruling	May 2024

Table 15 – DPAG Schedule for 2023/2024 DIDF Cycle

Appendix A – August 15, 2023 DDOR

DDOR - Planned Investments

Refer to “SDG&E DDOR 2023 – PUBLIC. xlsx tab “Planned Investments “

DDOR – Candidate Deferrals

Refer to “SDG&E DDOR 2023 – PUBLIC. xlsx tab “Candidate Deferrals “

Confidential information is highlighted in black and redacted

GNA ID	DDOR ID	Facility ID	Tier	Substation/Subtransmission line	Circuit	Operating Date	Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$,000s)	LMBA Value (\$/MW Yr)	Contingency Plan	Distribution Service Required	Capacity (MW)	Energy Need (MWh/Day)	Hour of Day	Duration	Time of Year	Yearly Frequency	Year
GNA_2023_0011	DDOR_2023_0006	2023_0029	1	Friars	38	6/17/2026	\$460			Thermal							2023
										Thermal							2024
										Thermal							2025
										Thermal							2026
										Thermal			17-22	6	June - October	36	2027
										Thermal			17-23	7	June - October	56	2028
										Thermal			17-23	7	June - October	60	2029
										Thermal			16-24	9	June - October	92	2030
										Thermal			16-24	9	June - October	120	2031
										Thermal			15-24	10	June - October	168	2032

Appendix B – August 15, 2023 Prioritization Metrics Workbook

DDOR – LNBA Data

Refer to “SDG&E DDOR PRIORITIZATION METRICS TABLE 2023 – PUBLIC.xlsx” tabs “LNBA General Inputs”, “LNBA Project Inputs”, and “LNBA Backend Results”

DDOR – Prioritization Metrics Data

Refer to “SDG&E DDOR PRIORITIZATION METRICS TABLE 2023 – PUBLIC.xlsx” tabs “Introduction” and “Prioritization Metrics Template”.

Glossary

Note:

- 1) This worksheet is only applicable where the utility has three or more candidate deferral projects, and
- 2) in the event the utility has one or two candidate deferral projects, the utility will a) develop a recommendation as to the tiering of the projects along with the rationale, and b) review this recommendation with the DPAG.

Step	Column Name	Description
Raw Data	Project ID	The project identifier.
	Project Description	A brief description of the project scope.
	LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)	Calculated using the Commission approved LNBA methodology, based on the peak capacity need during the deferral period.
	LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)	Calculated using the Commission approved LNBA methodology, based on the maximum annual energy need during the deferral period.
	LNBA (\$/MWh-day) (Info Only)	Calculated using the Commission approved LNBA methodology, based on the maximum peak day energy need during the deferral period.
	Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)	Cost of the traditional mitigation project designed to meet the maximum capacity need for each project.
	Grid Need Certainty	The IOU-specific, maximum grid need certainty score of all the assets associated with a project. (e.g. for SCE this is the Location of Certainty matrix score of the project's load growth drivers weighted by the size of the load growth).
	Operating Date (Info Only)	The expected operating date of a candidate deferral project.
	Year of Need	The earliest starting year among all assets associated with a project.
	Year of Need Indicator	Year of need indicator based on the possible range of all the years of need for this cycle of DDF (i.e. between 2020 and 2029).
	Duration (Hours)	The maximum number of hours that DER is needed in a peak day, during the deferral period, to meet the need that the project mitigates.
	Capacity Need (MW)	The maximum capacity need mitigated by the project during the deferral period.
	Circuits	The number of circuits that DER can be interconnected to which will meet the need that the project mitigates.
	Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit	The max capacity need per number of circuits to which DERs can connect and meet the grid need.
Step 1: Normalize Raw Data	Operational Requirement	The operational requirement of the need.
	Number of Grid Needs	The number of grid needs that the project mitigates.
	LNBA (\$/MW-yr)	The "LNBA (\$/MW-yr)" value is normalized between 0 and 1, based on the range of the "LNBA (\$/MW-yr)" values of all the candidate deferral projects.
	LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)	The "LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)" value is normalized between 0 and 1, based on the range of the "LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)" values of all the candidate deferral projects.
	Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)	The "Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)" value is normalized between 0 and 1, based on the range of the "Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)" values of all the candidate deferral projects.
	Grid Need Certainty	The "Grid Need Certainty" value is normalized between 0 and 1 based on the range of the "Grid Need Certainty" values of all the candidate deferral projects.
	Year of Need	The "Year of Need" value is normalized between 0 and 1, based on the range of the "Year of Need" values of all the candidate deferral projects.
	Duration (Hours)	The "Duration (Hours)" value is normalized between 0 and 1, based on the range of the "Duration (Hours)" values of all the candidate deferral projects. The shorter the duration, the higher the normalized Duration value.
	Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit	The "Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit" value is normalized between 0 and 1 based on the range of the "Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit" values among all the candidate deferral projects. The smaller the capacity needs per circuit, the higher the chance for a feasible DER solution, the higher the normalized Capacity Needs/Circuit value.
	Operational Requirement	
	Number of Grid Needs	
	LNBA (\$/MW-yr)	
	LNBA (\$/MWh-yr)	
	Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)	
Step 2: Apply Red Flags	Grid Need Certainty	If the "Unit Cost of Traditional Mitigation (\$)" for a project is below the respective threshold, it will be Red Flagged and relegated to Tier 3.
	Year of Need	If the "Year of Need" for a project is above the respective threshold, it will be Red Flagged and relegated to Tier 3.
	Duration (Hours)	
	Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit	
	Operational Requirement	If the "Operational Requirement" for a project is not Day Ahead, it will be Red Flagged and relegated to Tier 3.
	Number of Grid Needs	If the "Number of Grid Needs" is above the respective threshold, it will be Red Flagged and relegated to Tier 3.
	Cost Effectiveness	The sum of normalized "LNBA/MW-yr" and normalized "LNBA/MWh-yr" values.
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	The normalized "Grid Need Certainty" score scaled up to match the range of the other metrics.
	Market Assessment	The sum of normalized "Duration (Hours)" and normalized "Capacity Need (MW)/Circuit" values.
	Cost Effectiveness	Cost Effectiveness scores in descending order (i.e. the highest score ranks 1)
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	Forecast Certainty scores in descending order (i.e. the highest score ranks 1)
	Market Assessment	Market Assessment scores in descending order (i.e. the highest score ranks 1)
	Cost Effectiveness	The Red Amber Green (RAG) score of the Cost Effectiveness rankings. Projects ranked in the Bottom Quartile are assigned a RAG score of -1, projects ranked in the Top Quartile are assigned a RAG score of +1, all other projects are assigned a RAG score of 0.
	Step 3: Determine Quantitative Metric Scores	Scaled Forecast Certainty
Market Assessment		The RAG score of the Market Assessment rankings. Projects ranked in the Bottom Quartile are assigned a RAG score of -1, projects ranked in the Top Quartile are assigned a RAG score of +1, all other projects are assigned a RAG score of 0.
Cost Effectiveness		The sum of the RAG scores across the three metrics. Projects with Red Flags are automatically binned into Tier 3.
Scaled Forecast Certainty		The RAG score of the Market Assessment rankings. Projects ranked in the Bottom Quartile are assigned a RAG score of -1, projects ranked in the Top Quartile are assigned a RAG score of +1, all other projects are assigned a RAG score of 0.
Market Assessment		The sum of the RAG scores across the three metrics. Projects with Red Flags are automatically binned into Tier 3.
Cost Effectiveness		Final score of the Cost Effectiveness. Forecast Certainty, and Market Assessment scores.
Scaled Forecast Certainty		Final score in descending order (i.e. the highest score ranks 1).
Market Assessment		The tiered recommendation. Red Flagged projects and projects with a <0 RAG score are in Tier 3, projects with a >0 RAG score are in Tier 1, and projects with a RAG score = 0 are in Tier 2.
Cost Effectiveness		
Scaled Forecast Certainty		
Market Assessment		
Cost Effectiveness		
Scaled Forecast Certainty		
Market Assessment		
Cost Effectiveness		
Step 4: Rank Quantitative Metric Scores	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
Cost Effectiveness		
Step 5: Assign RAG Scores	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
Cost Effectiveness		
Step 6: Determine Final Score and Ranking	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
Cost Effectiveness		
Approval Status	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
	Cost Effectiveness	
	Scaled Forecast Certainty	
	Market Assessment	
Cost Effectiveness		

First load forecast year	2023
Discount Rate (%/yr)	7.00%
Cost Year Basis	2023

Input	Cost	Primary UG Feeder	Primary OH Feeder
Revenue Requirement Multiplier		1.50	1.50
Equipment Inflation		2.0%	2.0%
O&M Inflation		2.0%	2.0%
O&M Factor		1.9%	7.4%
Book Life		30	30
RECC		0.061	0.061
Discount rate net or project inflation (5/yr)		4.9%	4.9%

Nombre del Investigador	Apellido	Nombre
Apellido	Nombre	Apellido

Nombre del Proyecto	Descripción del Proyecto	Fecha de Inicio	Fecha de Término
...

Código	Nombre del Proyecto	Descripción del Proyecto	Estado		Financiamiento		Personal		Equipos		Materiales		Otros Recursos	
			Activo	Inactivo	Asignado	Disponible	Asignado	Disponible	Asignado	Disponible	Asignado	Disponible	Asignado	Disponible
001	Proyecto A	Investigación en Física	Activo	Inactivo	10000	5000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
002	Proyecto B	Investigación en Química	Activo	Inactivo	15000	7500	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
003	Proyecto C	Investigación en Biología	Activo	Inactivo	20000	10000	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
004	Proyecto D	Investigación en Matemáticas	Activo	Inactivo	8000	4000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
005	Proyecto E	Investigación en Historia	Activo	Inactivo	5000	2500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

El presente formulario es de uso interno de la institución.