

SDG&E Overview

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San Diego Renewable Energy Society

March 13, 2013

Introduction / Disclaimer



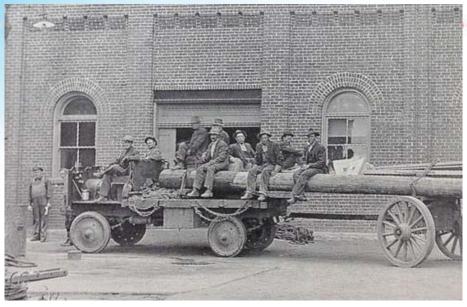
- Professional background / history with SDG&E
 - 14 years with SDG&E / Jobs in technical project management, Federal Accounts, regulatory related work (Smart Meter case), procurement (power purchase agreement negotiations), and Smart Grid
 - Overlapping with my utility experience, I served in the US Navy: 10 yrs on active duty / 11 yrs as a reservist
- Disclaimer: The views expressed here are my own, and DO NOT necessarily represent those of SDG&E or Sempra Energy.
 - I am here to explain some "utility basics" and engage in a conversation.
 - ➤ I will attempt to explain some background information about utilities and how they do business based on my own experience.



SDG&E Background -- History







- Incorporated April 18, 1881 as the 'San Diego Gas Company'
 - 'San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company' in April 1887
 - 'San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company' in April 1905
 - 'San Diego Gas & Electric Company' in August, 1940
- Theme: SDG&E has grown with and served
 San Diego for more than 130 years



SDG&E Background -- TODAY



- 1.4 million electric meters (~900k gas meters) serve over 3 million people and approximately 100,000 businesses.
- 4,500+ employees support a service area covering 4,100 square miles in two
 California counties and 25 cities.
- Transmission (69-500kV)
 - o ~1,800 mi overhead, ~105 mi underground
 - o Over 14,000 structures
 - o 22 substations
 - o 201 tie lines
- Distribution (12kV & 4kV)
 - o ~10,100 mi underground (60%)
 - o ~**6,700** mi overhead (40%)
 - o ~280 substations
 - o ~1,000 circuits
 - o ~220k wood poles



SDG&E and Sempra Energy



- SDG&E is part of Sempra Energy, a Fortune 500 energy services company, based in San Diego, California.
- Sempra Energy:

California utilities: <u>San Diego</u>
<u>Gas & Electric Co.</u> / <u>Southern</u>
<u>California Gas Co.</u> - serve more than 20 million consumers.

Sempra's other businesses:

<u>Sempra U.S. Gas & Power</u> and

<u>Sempra International</u> –

develop and operate critical
energy infrastructure and
provide gas and electricity
services in North America and
South America.

Formed in 1998 by the merger of Enova (parent of SDG&E) and Pacific Enterprises (parent of SCG)



SDG&E – Industry Recognition / Awards



- "Most intelligent utility in the United States" by Intelligent Utility Magazine and IDC Energy Insights for 3 consecutive years (2009, 2010 & 2011)
- Greentech Media's 2012 "Top Ten Utility" award for excellence in Smart Grid development (2011, 2012)
- POWER Magazine's Smart Grid Award for 2012
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Leadership Award for 2012
- Six consecutive years as recipient of PA Consulting's ReliabilityOne™ award – recognizing SDG&E as the most reliable among western U.S. electric utilities
- VP of Customer Services (Ms. Caroline Winn) awarded "Customer Service Leader of the Year" (Large utility category) by Intelligent Utility Magazine for 2012

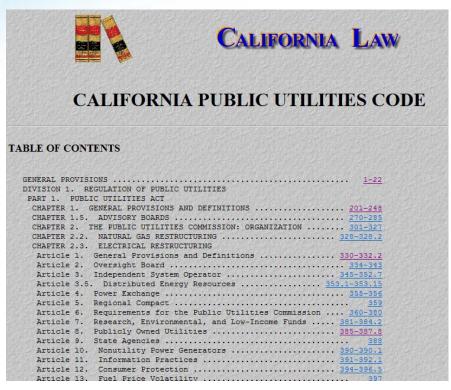
Utility as the Default Provider



- It is clear within California Law (the public utilities code) that the utility is the default provider of electricity and natural gas within their franchised service territory.
 - Service provided at just and reasonable rates (as determined by the CPUC

This means that if another load serving entity (like an energy service provider) cannot provide service to the customer, the utility must step in.

It also means that the utility must plan ahead to build out the network / grid and procure the commodity necessary to serve customers.



Very basic utility rate making



- Every 3-5 years, the IOUs go before the CPUC to present their 'General Rate Case' application (GRC Phase I)
 - Details how much money, in total, it will take to run the business (the 'revenue requirement')
 - Presented in the form of sworn testimony before an ALJ
 - Other parties also present testimony
 - Then there is a series of data requests / and submittal of reply testimony and then 'briefs' are filed by parties
 - Eventually, the ALJ or Assigned Commissioner will issue a Proposed or Draft Decision, which will then go before the Commission for a vote
 - Other commissioners can issue alternate decisions
- Following GRC phase I / determination of the total funding necessary to run the utility, it must be divided up among the customer base
 - Rate-making how much of the burden should each customer class bear
 - Residential / small commercial / medium & large commercial / agricultural / street lighting, etc...

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902-M) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Increase Rates and Charges for Electric and Gas Service Effective on January 1, 2012

Application No. 10-12-

GENERAL RATE CASE APPLICATION OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 902-M)

KEITH W. MELVILLE
DAVID J. GILMORE
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December 15, 2010

SDGE Doc#249194

Transmission / bulk power system: FERC Distribution: CPUC

"Decoupling" - promoting EE



- In the early 1980's in California, the CPUC determined that to incent the IOUs to truly pursue energy efficiency, that they needed to be 'decoupled'.
 - That is, the utilities' revenue would be disconnected or decoupled from the total sales volume (kWh / therms)
 - Utilities are NOT dependent on how much energy the utility sells in order to make a profit
 - A prediction of total sales is used as part of the rate making process
 - To the degree that the prediction is off, a balancing account mechanism is used to 'true up' the total dollars collected on an annual basis
 - Earnings / an 'authorized rate of return' is earned on invested capital
 - Referred to as the utilities' <u>rate base</u>
- There is wide agreement that decoupling has been a success in terms of EE with energy consumption per customer almost flat since implementation



trategic Components

Drivers of the Smart Grid



Customer – Enable energy markets and encourage customer's participation in energy management through smart energy devices, new products and services, increased Energy Efficiency (EE)/Demand Response (DR), adoption of PEVs and renewable resources



In-home/in-premise displays, control of individual appliances, Energy management systems/controllers

Environment – Incorporate and enable all generation and storage options to support customer choice, improve grid stability, improve power supply options, reduce GHG



Plug-In Electric Vehicle (PEV) Integration, Renewable Resource Integration

Grid – Enhance the grid to reduce customer disruptions, resist attack, improve workforce and asset optimization, and improve efficiency



Large Scale Energy Storage, Phasor Measurement Units, Self- Healing Grid, Network Communications

Factors Driving Urgent Need for Energy System Changes

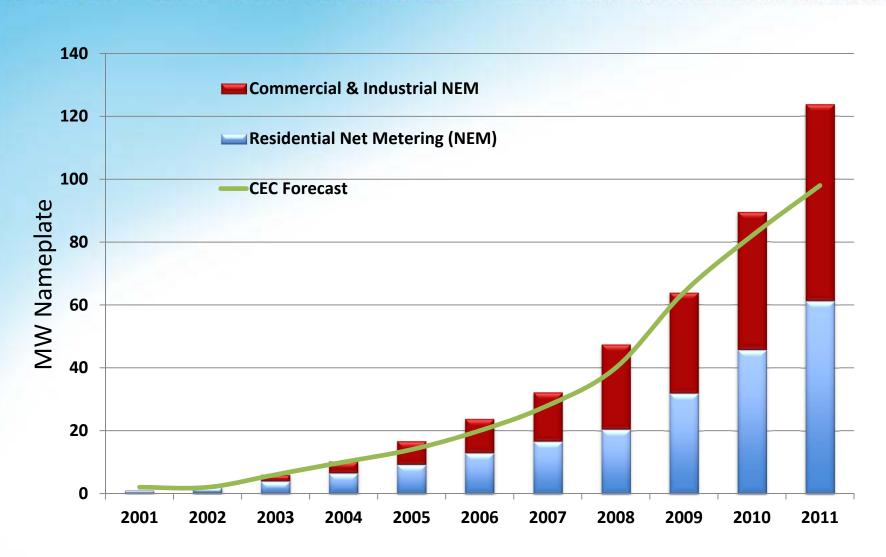


- Customer Empowerment
 - Choice, Control, Convenience
 - Smart Appliances, Smart Charging, Smart Rates
- Centralized renewables
 - Intermittent availability issues
 - Increased volume threatens grid stability
- Distributed renewables (rooftop solar)
 - No control, can't see it, no communication
 - Power quality issues will increase
- Electric vehicles
 - Current electric grid cannot manage potential volume
 - Overall consumption may rise significantly

Job of managing grid getting more complex; need to leverage technology

Commercial & Residential Generation Sempra Energy utility

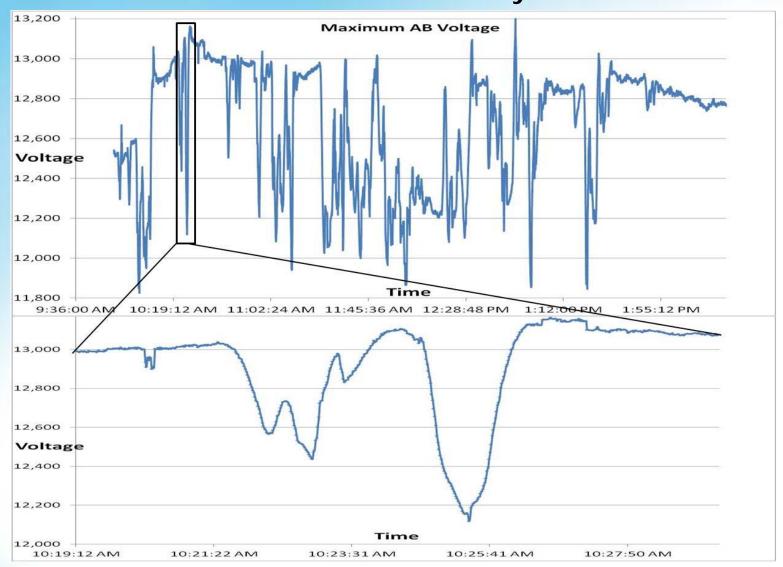




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PV Intermittency

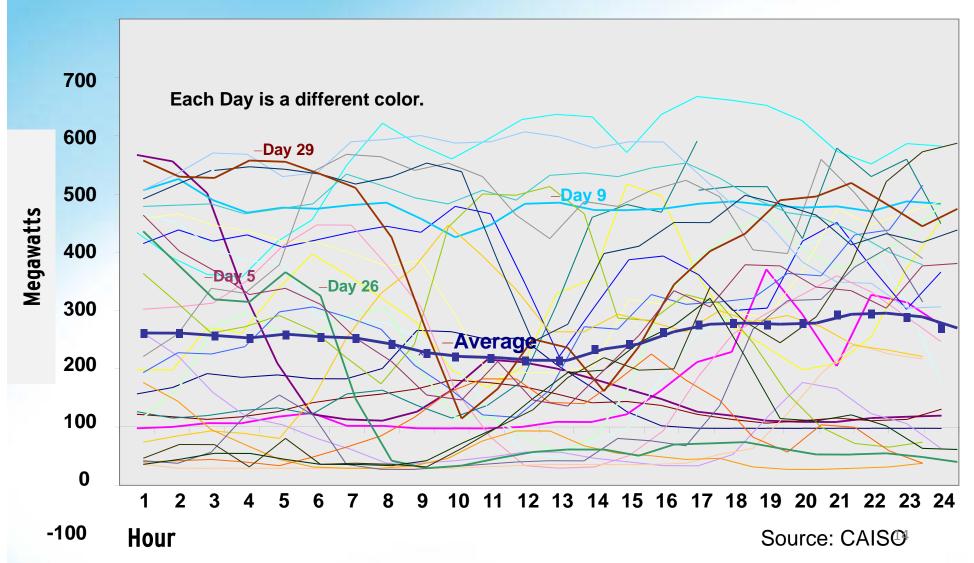


- Outside ANSI ranges
- Not CVR Compliance
- O&M Issues

Tehachapi Wind Generation in: April – 2005

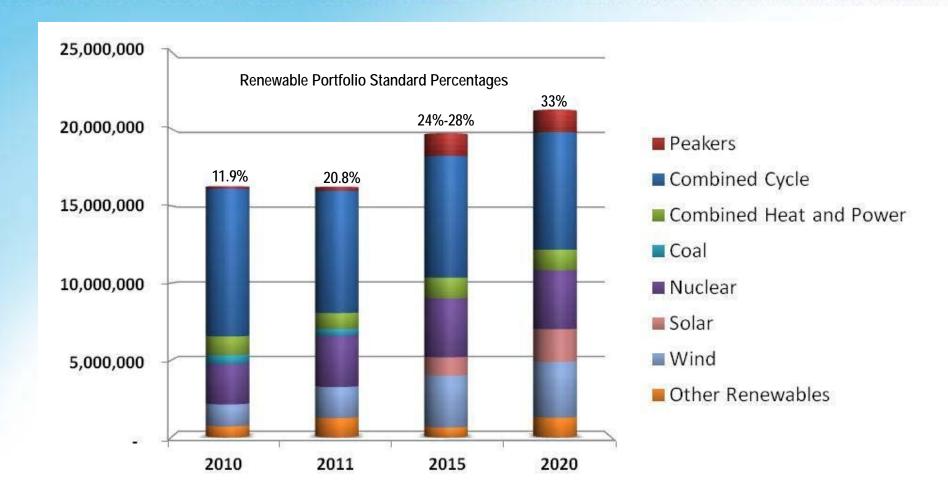


Could you predict the energy production for this wind park either day-ahead or 5 hours in advance?



Changing San Diego Energy Mix





Energy mix for 2015 and 2020 are subject to substantial uncertainty Values are for illustration purposes and do not represent forecasts

Smart Grid Deployment Plan (SGDP)



SB 17 required a "Smart Grid Deployment Plan" to be filed by 7/1/2011

Vision

• Smart Market, Customer & Utility. Meet environmental policies.

Baseline

• Inventory of SG investments and assessment of privacy & security.

Strategy

• Provide benefits to consumers and compliance with SB17.

Security

• Describe Grid and Cyber Security strategy.

Roadmap

• Timing of deployment of SG technologies.

Cost

• Cost estimates for SG investments for next 5 years.

Benefits

Analysis: policy driven, environmental goals, economic, etc.

Metrics

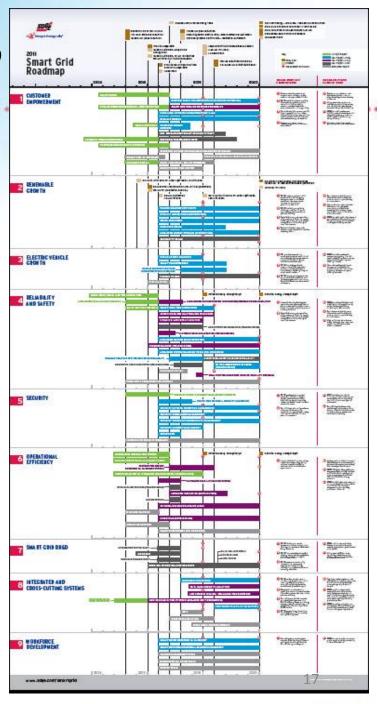
Measure performance.

Source: CPUC

SDG&E's Smart Grid Roadmap



<u>Deployment Roadmap | San Diego Gas & Electric</u>

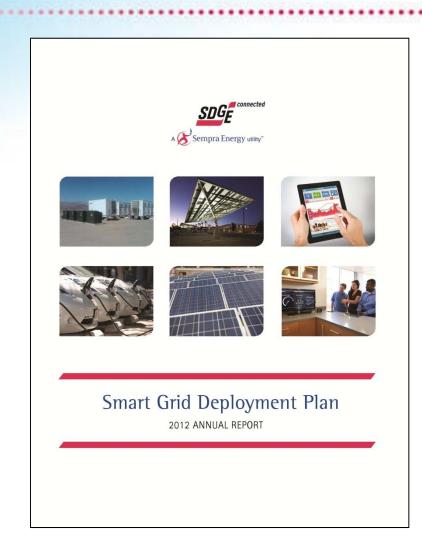


Highlights of SDG&E's Annual Report Filed 10/1/2012



Reporting period: 7/1/2011 - 6/30/2012***

- Costs: ~\$156M / Benefits: ~\$40M
- Overall 63 projects / including 9 enterprise projects
 - Evolution of the 82 projects / 18 enterprise from SGDP
- Completion (or near completion) of numerous / MAJOR smart grid related projects
 - Smart meter deployment / OMS/DMS/GIS
- Numerous smart grid related / based offerings completed and rolled out to customers
 - "Reduce Your Use" / Green Button / Biggest Energy Saver/San Diego Energy Challenge
 - 7 RYU events; ~ 60K customers enrolled in notifications
- 4,426 new DER systems interconnected / for a total of ~18,000 system wide representing >140MW of capacity
- Electric Vehicles
 - ~1,600 vehicles in the service territory / Car2Go service
 - For separately metered, TOU is working: Only 7% of the consumption on-peak (noon to 8pm) & 82% during super off-peak (midnight to 5am)
- CBM systems & processes resulted in THREE avoided catastrophic equipment failures at three substations



^{*** -} this is the reporting period for the metrics included in the report. In the "Highlights" section of the report, information through 18 September, 2012 is sometimes used.

SDG&E Annual Report -Project List



Customer Empowerment Projects

- 1 Smart Meters
- 2 Green Button Download My Data
- 3 Connected...to the Sun
- 4 Green Button Connect My Data
- 5 Smart Grid Demand Response
- 6 EV Education and Outreach
- 7 HAN Projects
- 8 Smart Pricing Program
- 9 PEV Rate Experiment
- 10 Vehicle to Home (V2H) Pilot
- 11 Digital Roadmap
- 12 Enterprise Notification System
- 13 Stakeholder Engagement

Distribution Automation & Reliability Projects

- 14 Advanced Energy Storage, Dist.
- 15 Dynamic Line Ratings, Dist.
- 16 Dynamic Voltage Control
- 17 Borrego Springs Microgrid
- 18 PMU Distribution
- 19 Smart Community Programs
- 20 SCADA Capacitors
- 21 SCADA Expansion, Dist.
- 22 Wireless Faulted Circuit Indicators

- 23 EV Demand Response, G2V
- 24 Solar Energy Project
- 25 Smart Substations

Transmission Automation &

Reliability Projects

- 26 Automated Fault Location
- 27 Composite Core Conductor
- 28 Dynamic Line Ratings, Transmission
- 29 PMU, Transmission
- 30 SCADA Expansion, Transmission

Asset Management, Safety & Operational Efficiency Projects

- 31 Geospatial Information System (GIS)
- 32 OMS/DMS
- 33 Advanced Ground Fault Detection
- 34 Advanced Weather Station

Integration & Forecasting

- 35 Arc Detection, Distribution
- 36 Arc Detection, Transmission
- 37 CBM Substation Transformers
- 38 PEV Infrastructure Upgrades
- 39 Smart Isolation and Reclosing
- 40 Smart Transformers
- 41 Solar to EV Project
- <u>42 Advanced Distribution Management</u> System

- 43 Microgrid Community Hardening
- 44 Vehicle to Grid (V2G) Pilot
- 45 Flexible Demand Initiative (FDI)
- 46 Micropile Foundations
- 47 CBM Gas Breakers
- 48 Dynamic Reactive Support
- 49 Smart Grid Enabled EE
- 50 PEV Batteries in Stationary

Applications

- 51 Early Fire Detection System
- 52 Mobile Off-Grid Com. Systems
- 53 Mobile Command Centers

Security Projects

- 54 Cybersecurity Projects
- 55 Customer Privacy Program
- 56 Substation Security Hardening

Integrated & Cross-cutting

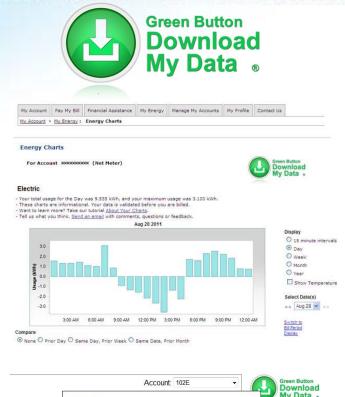
Systems Projects

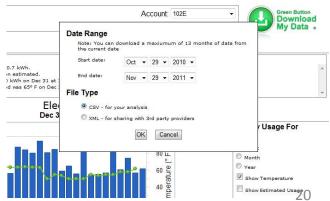
- 57 Integrated Test Facility
- 58 Low Power Wide Area CN
- 59 SDG&E Grid Comm. Systems
- 60 Smart Grid RD&D
- 61 Smart Grid 2.0 Eng. & Architecture
- 62 Workforce Development
- 63 Data Management & Analytics

Green Button - Empowering Customers



- In September 2011, the White House challenged utilities throughout the United States to develop a tool to provide energy consumers timely access to their own energy data with the click of a single button online
- In December 2011, SDG&E launched the Green Button, a new tool that provides customers with easy access to their energy usage data in a simple, common format.
- SDG&E customers are now among the first in the nation to be able to download their energy usage data in a standard format and share it with third-parties for energy evaluation and analysis.
- Download up to 13 months of data!
- There are numerous Green Button apps to explore and share your energy use data! OpenEI





Biggest Energy Saver Customer Engagement



SDG&E piloted a Biggest Energy Saver contest that challenged residential electricity consumers to reduce their electric energy consumption and demonstrate the benefits of using smart meter energy consumption information.

SDG&E's Biggest Energy Savers:

E.Faunce, Lakeside, CA - Savings 46.5% -1,356 kWh
"I'll admit, we got *really* into the contest. All of the my friends knew about it and they wrote notes on my Facebook wall encouraging us to keep it up."



L. Hale - La Mesa, CA - Savings 42.8% -1,488 kWh

"I had no idea how much energy the 'can lights' in the kitchen used – and, I probably never would have thought to investigate that – but, the daily reminders motivated me to. Now, unless I need all of those lights, I use as few as possible."

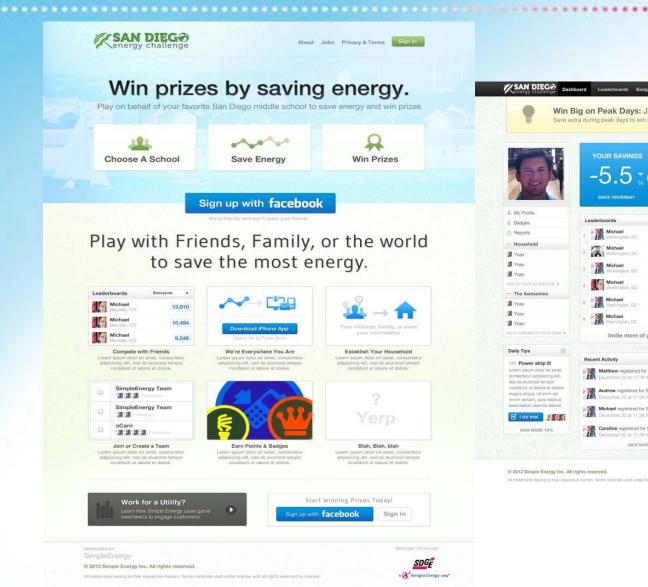
J. Gonzalez - Alpine, CA - Savings 34.2% - 1,506 kWh

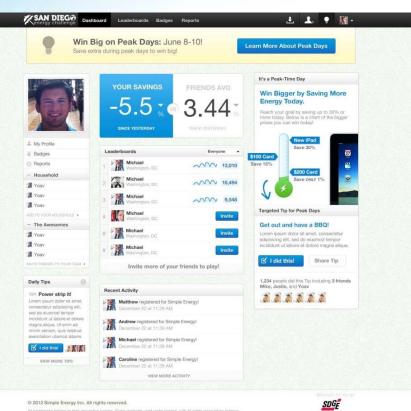
"Every time I can see that there are other people on the leaderboard saving more energy than I am, I'm motivated to save even more."

On average BES+HAN households saved 12% more energy than HAN-only households.

San Diego Energy Challenge

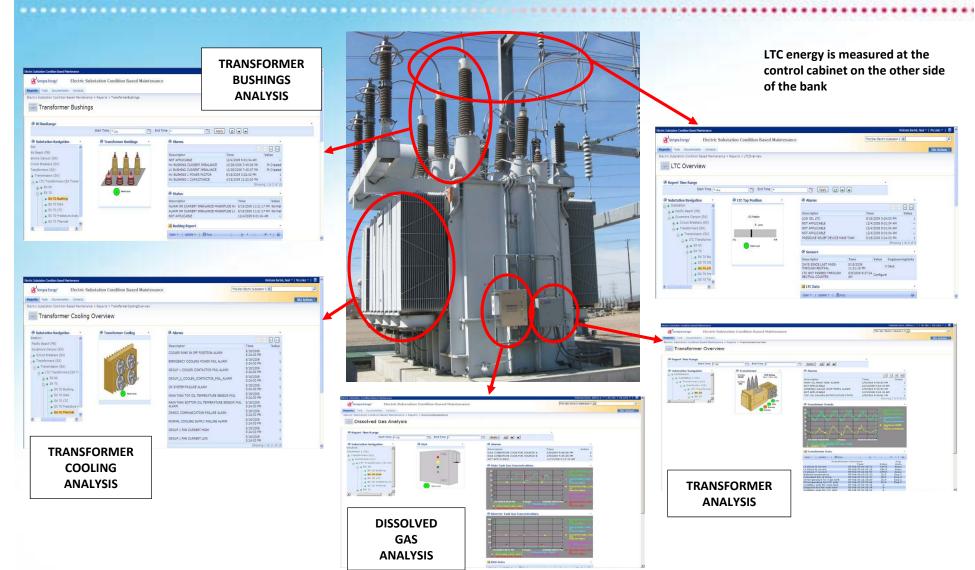






Operational Efficiency: Condition Based Maintenance





Research, Development & Demonstration: SDG&E Borrego Springs Microgrid Project

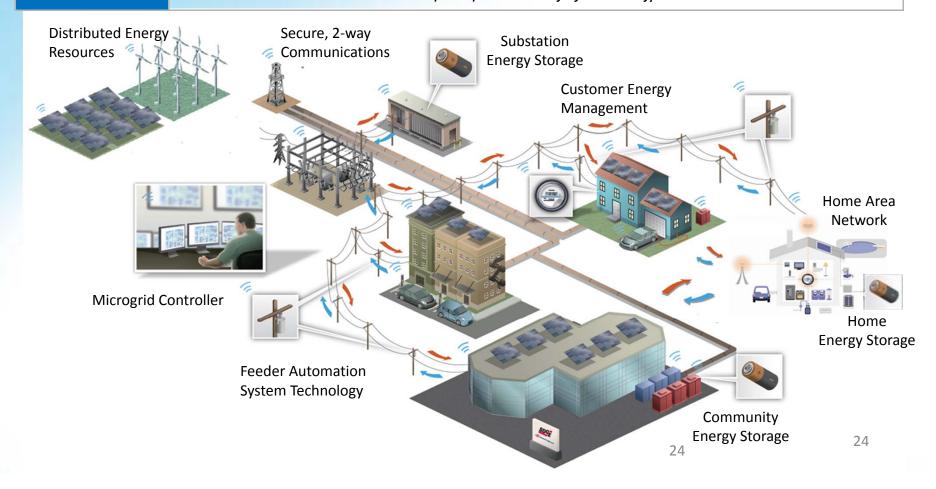


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In cooperation with the US Department of Energy and the California Energy Commission, SDG&E along with public and private sector partners are developing a "microgrid" project – a small version of its smart electric grid.

Benefits:

- Integrate and leverage various generation and storage configurations and other smart grid technologies
- Reduce the peak load of feeders and enhance system reliability
- Enable customers to become more active participants in managing their energy use



Questions?



Thank You

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