**DATA REQUEST**

**SUBJECT: FOLLOW UP TO SDG&E’S RESPONSES TO CAL ADVOCATES DR #3 ON FLEXIBLE GENERATION CAPACITY**

1. For DR 3 question 3, please provide the hourly load profiles at the rate class level (same as DR 3 question #5), including an 8760 hourly system load shape for the new schools class.

**SDG&E Response:** Please see the attached Excel workbook, SDG&E Responses to CalPA DR 15.xlsx, Tab Q1.

2. In SDG&E’s response to DR 3 question 3, what does the column “fl\_da” refer to? Are these hourly delivered loads (*not* netting any DG exports) or net loads?

**SDG&E Response:** FL\_DA refers to a flag for Direct Access. 8760 Hourly Load Profiles are netted of DG exports.

3. In SDG&E’s response to DR 3 question 4 (asking for total NEM capacity and customer counts), please provide the data at the rate class level (same as SDG&E’s response to question 5), including for the new schools class.

**SDG&E Response:** Please see the attached Excel workbook, SDG&E Responses to CalPA DR 15.xlsx, Tab Q3.

4. As part of SDG&E’s response to question 5, please provide a full 8760 hour generation profile for the schools class.

**SDG&E Response:** Please see the attached Excel workbook, SDG&E Responses to CalPA DR 15.xlsx, Tab Q4.

5. In SDG&E’s response to question 5, the sum of distributed solar output for the agricultural class over the year (column C) is 18,852,338 kWh. However, using the total NEM capacity for agriculture from question 4 (1,406 kW) results in an estimated capacity factor of 150%. Please explain this result and provide the corrected annual generation (kWh) or installed NEM capacity (kW). See attachment “CalPA – GRCP2 Request #3 Q5\_CalAdvocates.xlx” for reference.



**SDG&E Response:** Please see the attached Excel workbook, SDG&E Responses to CalPA DR 15.xlsx, Tab Q5. Additionally, the 1,406 Agricultural kW figure was pulled from a different data warehouse which defined agricultural customers differently. The installed capacity of (12,136 kW) which corresponds to the generation (18,852,338 kWh) on Tab Q5 is included in the attached Excel file response in the tab titled Q3 in cell D2. The reason for the original difference was due to how the agricultural customers were defined in 2 different data warehouses.

* 1. 6. In SDG&E’s workpaper “CONFIDENTIAL\_2019 GRC P2- Marg Gen Comm Cost (Chapter 6 Workpaper).xlsx,” please explain how SDG&E derived the billing determinants on the tab “Determinants – Standard TOU.” Have these billing determinants been weather normalized? If so, please provide weather normalized responses to questions 1-5 in this data request. Please also provide weather normalized sets of the following data:
  2. a. 2017 hourly generation-level hourly system load (retail)
  3. b. 2017 system hourly renewable portfolio standard (RPS) generation

**SDG&E Response:**

Forecasted billing determinants are created by multiplying the sales forecast with billing determinants that are based on historical information.  The sales forecast is weather normalized on a 1-in-2 year basis by the CEC as part of the mid-level forecast used, but the historical billing determinant factors are not weather normalized, which are based on one year of historical data.

a) SDG&E does not have weather normalized 2017 hourly generation-level hourly system load. SDG&E does not have available hourly normalized historical generation data, and SDG&E does not have a model that calculates a normal weather scenario by hour.

b) SDG&E does not have 2017 system hourly renewable portfolio standard (RPS) generation load. SDG&E does not have available hourly normalized historical generation data, and SDG&E does not have a model that calculates a normal weather scenario by hour.