Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 G) Regarding Feasibility of Incorporating Advanced Meter Data Into the Core Balancing Process.

A.17-10-002 (Filed October 2, 2017)

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF

JERRY STEWART

ON BEHALF OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY AND

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

August 10, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	PURPOSE1
II.	CLARIFATIONS AND FACTUAL CORRECTIONS TO INTERVENOR TESTIMONY
	A. Random Sampling Techniques Proposed by SCGC/IS Are Not Possible at SDG&E
	B. SCE Mischaracterizes SDG&E's AMI System As Providing Hourly Data2C. SDG&E's AMI System is Not Capable of Performing EDF's Proposed On-
	Command Query
III.	THE INTERVENORS' PROPOSALS ARE NOT APPROPRIATE WHEN
	VIEWED IN THE CONTEXT OF SDG&E'S AMI SYSTEM5
IV.	RECOMMENDED APPROACH FOR A SOLUTION

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF JERRY STEWART

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of my rebuttal testimony on behalf of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is to provide further clarification and factual corrections to the intervenor testimony provided by Catherine E. Yap on behalf of Southern California Generation Coalition and Indicated Shippers (SCGC/IS), Robert C. Grimm on behalf of Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and Greg Lander on behalf of Environmental Defense Fund (EDF). My rebuttal testimony explains why the proposals submitted by the intervenors related to SDG&E Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) technology are not appropriate for SDG&E's AMI system, and discusses a recommended approach for a solution.

II.

CLARIFATIONS AND FACTUAL CORRECTIONS TO INTERVENOR TESTIMONY

The follow sections address clarifications and factual corrections in the testimonies of SCGC/IS, SCE, and EDF. An overarching concern I have with the intervenor testimony is that they generally do not address the technical differences between SDG&E's AMI system and SoCalGas' AMI system. As described in Mr. Mercer's and my direct testimony in this proceeding, it is indisputable that the SDG&E AMI system differs greatly from SoCalGas' system. Consideration of the intervenor testimony and proposals without a comprehensive understanding of SDG&E's AMI system and its relationship to SoCalGas' AMI system would rely on an incomplete and potentially inaccurate picture of how these systems actually work. Understanding these differences are important for determining whether the intervenor proposals are feasible and what the associated system impact and costs would be.

1 2 1

A. Random Sampling Techniques Proposed by SCGC/IS Are Not Possible at SDG&E

SCGC/IS recommends that SoCalGas and SDG&E "Incorporate the Use of Estimated Usage Based on Random Samples of Same Day Core Usage Produced by the AMI System Throughout the Gas Day."¹ SCGC/IS acknowledges, however, that for the SDG&E AMI system, "Gas reads take place at 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and the gas read data is transmitted to the MDMS system sometime between midnight and 6:00 a.m."² Therefore, SCGC/IS appears to understand that its proposed random sampling technique would not be possible for the SDG&E portion of the core procurement groups load. To the extent SCGC/IS contends otherwise, such a proposal would not be possible for the SDG&E portion of the core procurement groups loads, as explained in my direct testimony.

B. SCE Mischaracterizes SDG&E's AMI System As Providing Hourly Data

SCE contests that "existing AMI infrastructure provides both hourly and daily data."³ This statement is not accurate. SCE cites to lines 6-7 of David Mercer's direct testimony in support of this statement, but fails to include the entirety of the sentence, which is a substantive contextual omission. The entire sentence reads: "The purpose of my prepared direct testimony on behalf of Southern California Gas Company ("SoCalGas") is to present an overview of <u>SoCalGas'</u> Advanced Meter Infrastructure ("AMI") technology, specifically the current timing and availability of AMI interval hourly gas usage data for core customers."⁴

Similarly, in my direct testimony, I specifically stated the following:

Unlike the SoCalGas Advanced Meter system described in the direct testimony of Mr. Mercer, the SDG&E gas modules <u>are not recording</u>

¹ Direct Testimony of Catherine E. Yap at 46.

 $^{^{2}}$ *Id.* at 41.

³ Exh. SCE-01 (Intervenor Testimony of Robert C. Grimm) at 6.

⁴ Direct Testimony of David Mercer at 1 (emphasis added).

hourly metering data. Instead, the gas modules take a self-read at their 1 2 programmed "Daily Freeze Time" ("DFT") at 15:00 Coordinated Universal Time ("UTC", or 7 AM PST) and a second read taken just 3 before the gas module transmits its payload to its host electric meter at 4 06:00 UTC (i.e., 10 PM PST).⁵ 5 6 Accordingly, SCE mischaracterizes SDG&E's AMI system as providing hourly data. SCE takes 7 this inaccurate premise and characterization of SoCalGas' AMI system and extrapolates that into its claims relating to the "SCG/SDG&E" system. The technical distinction between the two 8 systems is material. What could technically be possible on the SoCalGas AMI system may not 9 10 be possible on the SDG&E AMI system. Viewing these systems as equivalent is not correct and should not be the premise for any proposed changes to SDG&E's AMI system. 11 SCE's testimony carries forth this inaccurate presumption in its contention that "GAD 12 now has access to the same or similar AMI and/or operational data as noncore customers, who 13 currently must manage tighter balancing requirements."⁶ To the extent SCE's assertion 14 regarding "same or similar" data as noncore customers was made based on a belief that 15 SDG&E's AMI infrastructure provided hourly data, it is not accurate. 16 SCE recommends that "(o)ne way to operationalize balancing to AMI and estimated 17 actuals is for the Commission to adopt a procedure in which SCG's Gas System Operator 18 authorizes a one-way data transfer from the Gas System Operator to the GAD. Specifically, the 19 Gas System Operator would "push" estimated actual usage data to the GAD periodically 20 21 throughout the day." Here again, SCE does not consider the operational and technical limitations of SDG&E's AMI system. In my direct testimony, I explain that "the electric meter sends a 22 combined electric and gas data payload to the Meter Data Management System ("MDMS") 23 sometime between midnight and 6 AM PST." Due to gas reads only being transmitted to a host 24

⁵ Direct Testimony of Jerry Stewart at 2 (emphasis added).

⁶ Exh. SCE-01 (Intervenor Testimony of Robert C. Grimm) at 7.

electric meter once a day, updated gas reads are not available to SDG&E back office systems 1 2 until completion of the next midnight interrogation cycle.

3

4

С.

SDG&E's AMI System is Not Capable of Performing EDF's Proposed On-**Command Query**

EDF's intervenor testimony likewise fails to acknowledge or address any differences 5 between SoCalGas' and SDG&E's AMI systems.⁷ For the same reasons described above in 6 response to SCE's intervenor testimony, to the extent EDF's proposals require hourly data or 7 availability of data throughout the day, those proposals are simply not applicable to the SDG&E 8 9 portion of the core procurement groups loads. For example, EDF contends that it has "developed 10 an estimate for the cost of assembling the data queries that would provide access to historic hourly and daily consumption crossed with temperature, hour of day, day of week, rate schedule, 11 etc. from which the UGPD and CTAs can construct forecasts for next day consumption (aggregated and average per customer) by their respective aggregated customers."⁸ Assuming this estimate was based on its understanding of SoCalGas' AMI system, EDF's proposals relating to estimates would not be possible under SDG&E's current AMI system, which does not provide hourly data or any data throughout the day. As described in my direct testimony, the cost of obtaining Hour Lag Data at SDG&E would be at least \$200 million.9

EDF also argues it would be possible "to cause the MTUs to respond to an "on command" transmission."¹⁰ Again, to the extent EDF relies on SoCalGas' testimony as the basis for its understanding and proposals for SDG&E's AMI system, EDF did not adequately consider 20 the capabilities of the SDG&E system in responding to an "on command" requirement.

21

⁷ See, e.g., Exh. EDF-02 (Intervenor Testimony of Greg Lander) at 7, lines 7-21.

⁸ *Id.* at 16 (emphasis added).

⁹ Direct Testimony of Jerry Stewart at 3.

¹⁰ Exh. EDF-02 (Intervenor Testimony of Greg Lander) at 22.

SDG&E's system is not capable of performing an on-command query, and even assuming it was, 1 the meter only takes two daily freeze time readings, so any query other than at those two times, 2 would provide no additional value in support of EDF's proposals. 3 THE INTERVENORS' PROPOSALS ARE NOT APPROPRIATE WHEN III. 4 VIEWED IN THE CONTEXT OF SDG&E'S AMI SYSTEM 5 SCGC/IS contends that "[b]oth SoCalGas and SDG&E currently have the capability to 6 7 provide an accurate measure of retail core usage (and CTA customer usage) for the previous Measurement Day by the end of the Gas Day through their existing AMI systems."¹¹ SCGC/IS 8 proposes that with "minor changes" SDG&E's AMI system can be capable of producing 9 accurate core gas customer usage each morning for the previous measurement day.¹² 10 Specifically, SCGC/IS states that "previous Measurement Day AMI metering data can be provided 11 to Gas Acquisition and the CTAs in a timely fashion with the addition of a certain amount of Data 12 13 Analytics work and some acceleration in the timing of the upload of AMI data from the MDMS to the Data Warehouse."¹³ 14 SCGC/IS' contention and proposal rely on several statements that are not appropriate 15 because they lack foundational understanding of SDG&E's AMI system and its function and 16 processes. SCGC/IS summarizes SDG&E's AMI system as follows: 17 As discussed previously, as of 6:00 a.m. each morning the MDMS system 18 contains the Measurement Day data for each of SDG&E's approximately 19 900,000 AMI enabled gas meters. This information should be uploaded to 20 the Data Warehouse as soon as possible but no later than 6:30 a.m. Similarly, 21 the data that is available in the CIS system each morning will contain the 22 most current information about customers. This data should be uploaded to 23 the Data Warehouse as soon as possible but no later than 6:30 a.m. Since both 24 the MDMS and CIS databases contain the unique identifier for core meters 25 and a separate unique identifier for core MTUs, the databases can be queried 26 simultaneously in the Data Warehouse. 27 28

- 12 *Id.* at 41.
- ¹³ *Id.* at 36.

¹¹ Direct Testimony of Catherine E. Yap at 35.

1

Nevertheless, the identity of the gas procurement agent for each core customer must be known to SDG&E and exist in a database. This database should be uploaded to SDG&E's Data Warehouse for use in analyzing AMI data. However, the database containing the identity of the core procurement agent must also contain one of the unique identifiers used in the CSI and MDMS systems, either the core meter identifier or the core MTU identifier.¹⁴

As stated in my direct testimony, "(i)n response to an interrogation request sent by the Collection Engine (CE), the electric meter sends a combined payload containing all electric and gas data to the Meter Data Management System (MDMS) sometime between midnight and 6AM. The MDMS separates and imports the gas and electric payloads, interprets the unit of measure, (i.e., CCF (100 cubic ft.) or MCF (1000 cubic ft.)), and assigns the reads to a valid service point for billing."¹⁵ I further provided that "processed data is viewable through user interfaces in the MDMS application and is transferred to the CIS/billing application at 5 AM (80% of available data) and 9 AM (remaining 20% of available data)."¹⁶ Currently, the data transferred to the MDMS between 4:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. goes through additional processing as described above and is typically ready for export by 9:00 a.m. Thus, it would not be technically feasible under the current AMI architecture to have this data be uploaded to the Data Warehouse as soon as possible but no later than 6:30 a.m., as recommended in SCGC/IS' proposal. Additionally, any cost estimates for what is characterized as "minor changes" is arbitrary, speculative, and lacks technical requirements, which would need to be thoroughly analyzed to determine an estimated cost for the capabilities SCGC/IS advocates for.

IV. RECOMMENDED APPROACH FOR A SOLUTION

If the Commission determines that it is necessary to modify the current forecast approach for core balancing, the Commission should not look to the testimony of SCGC/IS, SCE, or EDF

¹⁴ Direct Testimony of Catherine E. Yap at 42.

¹⁵ Direct Testimony of Jerry Stewart at 2.

¹⁶ *Id*.

for guidance regarding the use of existing SDG&E systems or technical implementation details. 1 2 Based on my concerns highlighted in the sections above, and as can be seen from the AMI proceeding and installation process, the AMI system is complex, interconnected, and symbiotic. 3 Changes to one particular function can impact a myriad of other procedures and functions and 4 impact system software and hardware as well. Moreover, even with this system complexity, 5 6 even intervenor testimony proposes vastly different approaches and methods to obtain arguably the same technical goal. It is my opinion that rather than piecemealing several competing 7 8 approaches and methods that are not founded in a comprehensive understanding of the context of 9 the AMI system, that the Commission determine what the necessary requirements are for incorporating AMI into the core balancing procedure and provide SoCalGas and SDG&E with 10 authority to conduct a study of options to implement the requirement. This will provide a 11 consistent, comprehensive approach to modifications of the AMI system to meet any new system 12 requirements. 13

SDG&E has not conducted any studies regarding the costs of enabling the core procurement groups to balance to actuals. An accurate technical design and business plan and cost analysis cannot be developed until functional requirements are determined.

17

14

15

16

This concludes my rebuttal testimony.

7