CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITY COST REPORT

AB 67 Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature

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California Public Utilities Commission

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Executive Summary

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issues this 2020 Assembly Bill (AB) 67 Annual Report pursuant to California Public Utilities Code Section 913, which requires the CPUC to publish the costs to ratepayers of all utility programs and activities currently recovered in retail rates.[1]

The 2020 report provides a detailed narrative and transparency into factors driving electric and gas rates.

Key electric highlights from this report include:

- Compared to 2018, the CPUC-authorized annual revenue requirement for Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) decreased by 0.6 percent, 9.3 percent, and 6.3 percent, respectively.
- During 2019, generation costs decreased for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E by 6.1 percent, 0.4 percent, and 9.2 percent, respectively. During the same time period, distribution costs increased for PG&E by 9.3 percent, and decreased for SCE and SDG&E by 16.2 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Electric generation and distribution are the largest components of electric rates, and collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the utilities' electric rates.
- Compared to 2018, transmission costs increased for PG&E by 2.8 percent and for SDG&E by 26.3 percent, and decreased for SCE by 0.7 percent.
- In Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) proceedings for transmission owner (TO) rate cases from 2008 to 2019, the CPUC has successfully negotiated a reduction to the transmission revenue requirements resulting in a cumulative savings of approximately $1.91 billion for California ratepayers.
- In 2019, the electric California investor-owned utilities collectively introduced approximately $221 million in greenhouse gas costs into rates and returned approximately $774 million in allowance proceeds.
- In total, Demand-Side Management programs[2] combined accounted for 4.6 percent of the total revenue requirement.
- Regulatory fees[3] in 2019 totaled approximately $231 million and accounted for roughly three percent of the 2019 CPUC-authorized annual revenue requirement.

[1] Section 913 reporting requirements apply to electrical corporations with at least 1,000,000 retail customers in California and gas corporations with at least 500,000 retail customers in California.

[2] Demand-Side Management programs include programs such as Energy Efficiency, Energy Savings Assistance, California Alternative Rates for Energy, and Electric Program investment Charge.

[3] Regulatory fees include a variety of charges levied by federal, state, and local governments.

- Increases in total system average rates generally tracked inflation from 2005 through 2015. SDG&E's average rates have been above the Consumer Price Index since 2009. Since 2018, PG&E's and SCE's average rates have been below the inflation rate.

Key gas highlights from this report include:

- Compared to 2018, the 2019 total natural gas utility costs increased by 12.8 percent. The key drivers were higher distribution costs and inclusion of greenhouse gas costs in transportation, as well as higher procurement costs due to the cold winter and IOU spot market purchases to meet higher winter demands.

I. Introduction

Enacted as AB 67 in 2005, California Public Utilities Code 913 requires the CPUC to prepare a written report on the costs of programs and activities conducted by the four major electric and gas companies regulated by the CPUC. This legislation was enacted in part to determine the effect of various legislative and administrative mandates, and to provide more transparency into factors driving electric and gas rates.

The report is to be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature by April 1st of each year and is required to include the following:

1. Each program mandated by statute and its annual cost to ratepayers.
2. Each program mandated by the CPUC and its annual cost to ratepayers.
3. Energy purchase contract costs and bond-related costs incurred pursuant to Division 27 of the Water Code (commonly known as Department of Water Resources (DWR) related costs).
4. All other aggregated categories of costs currently recovered in retail rates as determined by the CPUC.

This report is submitted by the CPUC to fulfill these statutory requirements.

Background

The cost structures and the rate-setting process for California's utilities are inherently complex and can be difficult to track over time. To help create more transparency in the rate-setting process, the California Legislature passed AB 67 in 2005. AB 67 establishes an annual reporting requirement to identify the costs to ratepayers of all utility programs and activities currently recovered in retail rates. As in previous years, this report provides a detailed narrative of various energy policies in California, along with a breakdown of the underlying costs that drive electric and gas rates, including charts and tables showing how these costs and rates have varied since 2009.

The report presents an analysis of the CPUC-authorized revenue requirements for the four major California investor-owned utilities (IOUs or utilities): PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). Using sales forecasts, rates are set to collect these authorized revenue requirements. For certain utility programs, discrepancies between authorized revenue requirements and actual revenues and expenses are captured through balancing account mechanisms, which true-up the actual revenue to the authorized revenue requirement in the following year. This mitigates the risk of the utilities collecting more than or less than their authorized revenue requirements, particularly if sales are lower than forecast due to conservation and efficiency programs.

Overview

Electric Utility Costs

- **Compared to 2018, the CPUC-authorized annual revenue requirements[4] for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E decreased by 0.6 percent, 9.3 percent, and 6.3 percent, respectively.** The 2019 revenue requirement for the three electric utilities are shown in **Table 1.1**. The total company revenue requirement (including transmission)[5] for the electric utilities in 2019 is as follows: PG&E $13.3 billion, SCE $11.2 billion, and SDG&E $4.2 billion for a total of $28.6 billion.

Table 1.1: Electric Utility Revenue Requirement Comparison ($000)[6]

Utility	2019 CPUC	2018 CPUC	Difference ($000)	Difference %	2019 Transmission	2019 Total Company
PG&E	11,054,893	11,121,385	(66,492)	(0.6)	2,206,039	13,260,932
SCE	10,150,335	11,194,910	(1,044,576)	(9.3)	1,016,889	11,167,224
SDG&E	3,576,792	3,815,579	(238,787)	(6.3)	634,909	4,211,701
Total	**24,782,020**	**26,131,874**	**(1,349,854)**	**(5.2)**	**3,857,837**	**28,639,857**

Much of the decrease in PG&E's and SDG&E's revenue requirements are due to lower generation-related costs in the utilities' general rate cases (GRC).[7] The revenue requirements for SCE decreased mainly due to amortization of the balance in the GRC Revenue Requirement Memorandum Account (GRCRRMA) that was authorized in CPUC's Decision (D.) 19-05-020. SCE will amortize the remaining balance in the GRCRRMA between April and December of 2020.

- **Power procurement costs decreased for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E during 2019.** Power procurement costs include the costs of generating and purchasing electricity as well as capital costs related to those items. **Table 1.2** shows the 2019 revenue requirement for the three electric utilities associated with generating electricity.

[4] All references to revenue requirements are to the CPUC-authorized annual revenue requirement and are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation) unless otherwise indicated.

[5] The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has jurisdiction over transmission-related revenue requirements.

[6] PG&E Advice Letter 5376-E, SCE Advice Letter 4043-E, and SDG&E Advice Letter 3326-E, effective 3/1/2019, 7/26/2019, and 1/1/2019, respectively.

[7] See Chapter II for a discussion on general rate cases revenue requirements.

Table 1.2: Electric Generation Revenue Requirement Comparison ($000)

Utility	2019	2018	Difference	
			$000	%
PG&E	5,247,515	5,588,052	(340,537)	(6.1)
SCE	5,910,443	5,934,570	(24,127)	(0.4)
SDG&E	1,680,674	1,851,847	(171,173)	(9.2)
Total	**12,838,633**	**13,374,470**	**(535,837)**	**(4.0)**

Much of the decrease in PG&E's generation revenue requirement is due to lower forecasts for spot market purchases. The decrease in SCE's generation revenue requirement is due to lower forecasts in utility-owned generation. SDG&E decrease is due to lower forecasts for bilateral contracts.

Since 2016, the IOUs have seen a growing percentage of their load move to service from Customer Choice Aggregators (CCAs). In 2019, 24 percent of total system load was served by CCAs. Thus, since 2016, IOU total procurement costs are impacted by this load migration trend as IOU load declines each year.

- **Electric distribution costs increased for PG&E.** Distribution costs include the costs of providing service below a certain voltage (60 kilovolt (kV), 200 kV, and 69 kV for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E, respectively) that are regulated by the CPUC. **Table 1.3** shows the 2019 revenue requirement for the three electric utilities associated with distribution of energy through the electric grid.

Table 1.3: Electric Distribution Revenue Requirement Comparison ($000)

Utility	2019	2018	Difference	
			$000	%
PG&E	4,951,529	4,531,420	420,109	9.3
SCE	3,679,985	4,389,914	(709,929)	(16.2)
SDG&E	1,508,309	1,610,499	(102,190)	(6.3)
Total	**10,139,822**	**10,531,833**	**(392,010)**	**(3.7)**

PG&E's increase can be attributed to amortizations of balancing accounts, such as Hazardous Substance Mechanism, Distribution Revenue Adjustment Mechanism, and Mobile Home Park Balancing Account. SCE's distribution revenue requirement was reduced mainly by lower Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs approved in the 2018 GRC. SDG&E's decrease can be attributed to lower forecasts in regulatory fees.

- **Compared to 2018, electric transmission costs increased for PG&E and SDG&E and decreased slightly for SCE.** Transmission costs include the costs of providing service above a certain voltage (60 kV, 200 kV, and 69 kV for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E, respectively) that are part of the high voltage electric grid controlled by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) and regulated by the FERC. **Table 1.4** shows the 2019 transmission costs for the three electric utilities associated with distribution of energy through the electric grid.

Table 1.4: Electric Transmission Costs Comparison ($000)

Utility	2019	2018	Difference	
			$000	%
PG&E	2,206,039	2,146,305	59,734	2.8
SCE	1,016,889	1,024,468	(7,579)	(0.7)
SDG&E	634,909	502,821	132,088	26.3
Total	**3,857,837**	**3,673,594**	**184,243**	**5.0**

PG&E's overall transmission cost increase related to an increase in the revenue requirement authorized by FERC. SDG&E's increase is related to: 1) a revision of the annual fixed charge rate calculation, 2) an adjustment related to SDG&E's calculation of its Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes, and 3) a revision to the return on equity rate.[8] SCE's reduction in overall transmission costs related to a decrease in the revenue requirement authorized by FERC.[9]

- **Energy Efficiency and Low-Income program costs increased for SDG&E, and decreased for PG&E and SCE, since 2018.** These Public Purpose Programs (PPPs) involve energy efficiency improvements for all customers and rate discounts for low-income customers. **Table 1.5** shows the 2019 revenue requirement for the three electric utilities associated with PPPs.

Table 1.5: Electric PPP Revenue Requirement Comparison ($000)

Utility	2019	2018	Difference	
			$000	%
PG&E	446,150	574,453	(128,303)	(22.3)
SCE	220,701	459,501	(238,800)	(52.0)
SDG&E	311,011	263,096	47,915	18.2
Total	**977,862**	**1,297,050**	**(319,188)**	**(24.6)**

Much of the change in the PPP revenue requirement is due to the revenue adjustment mechanisms for the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) and other PPPs, which collect or refund the difference between the authorized revenue requirement and recorded revenue. SCE over-collected these funds in 2016 which

[8] SDG&E's TO5 Cycle 1 Formula Rate Filing, TO5-Cycle 1, Volume – 1a, October 30, 2018.
[9] See the discussion in Chapter III on transmission revenue requirements for more information.

led to a reduction in collections in 2017 and 2018. SDG&E over-collected in the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program in 2016, resulting in lower collection amounts in 2017 and 2018.

- **Bonds and Regulatory Fees (including nuclear decommissioning revenue requirements) decreased for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E during 2019.** During the era of electric restructuring, the State and the utilities issued a series of bonds to amortize the costs of energy restructuring and the energy crisis of 2000-2001. Fees include a variety of charges levied by federal, state and local governments. Fees are included as specific components of other revenue requirements, except for nuclear decommissioning costs, which are recovered by the Nuclear Decommissioning Adjustment Mechanism (NDAM). **Table 1.6** shows the 2019 revenue requirements for the three electric utilities associated with bonds and nuclear decommissioning activities.

Table 1.6: Bonds and Fees Revenue Requirement Comparison ($000)

Utility	2019	2018	Difference	
			$000	%
PG&E	409,699	427,460	(17,761)	(4.2)
SCE	370,695	410,925	(40,230)	(9.8)
SDG&E	76,798	90,137	(13,339)	(14.8)
Total	**857,192**	**928,521**	**(71,329)**	**(7.7)**

Much of the variation in the revenue requirements for bonds and assorted fees is driven by nuclear decommissioning costs. Revenue requirements for DWR bond charges and energy recovery bonds have decreased since 2016.

- **The revenue requirement for PG&E and SDG&E increased in 2019 due to adjustments for amortizations of balances in balancing and/or memorandum accounts, whereas the revenue requirements for SCE decreased. Table 1.7** shows the effect of these adjustments on the revenue requirements for the electric utilities.

Table 1.7: Adjustments to the 2019 Revenue Requirement ($000)

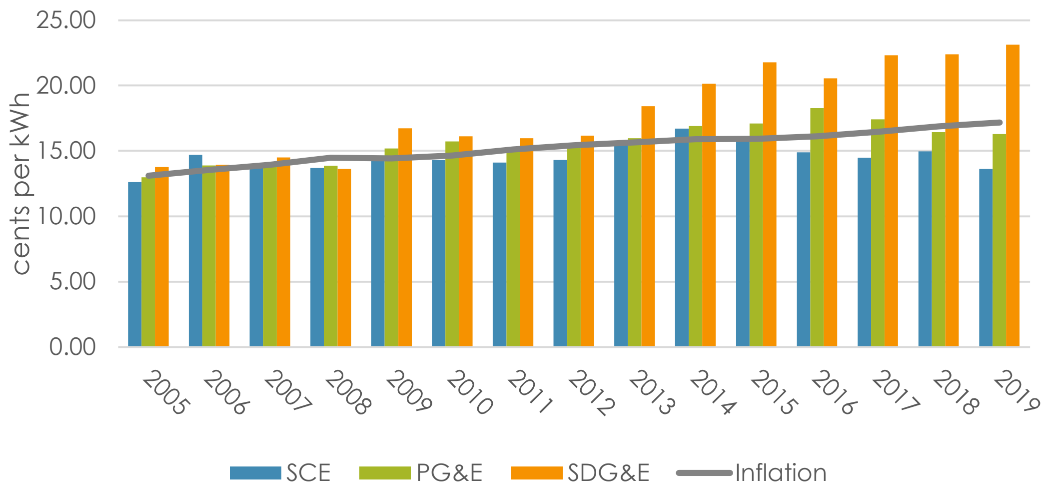
Utility	Forecasted 2019 Costs	Amortization Adjustments	Authorized 2019 Revenue Requirement	Difference %
PG&E	10,924,889	130,004	11,054,893	1.2
SCE	10,430,478	(280,143)	10,150,335	(2.7)
SDG&E	3,268,792	308,000	3,576,792	9.4
Total	**24,624,159**	**157,861**	**24,782,020**	**0.6**

Utilities add amortizations of balancing and/or memorandum accounts to the annual revenue requirement to recover costs of prior years and set rates incorporating this adjustment. The information in this report refers to the adjusted annual revenue requirement to show the annual cost to ratepayers.

- **Increases in System Average Rates generally tracked inflation from 2005 through 2015, except for SDG&E. SDG&E's average rates have been above the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 2009. Since 2018, PG&E's and SCE's average rates have been below the inflation rate (Figure 1.1).** From 2015 to 2019, system average rates across the three electric IOUs have decreased at an annual average of approximately 1.0 percent (**Table 1.8**), which is below the average annual inflation rate of 1.6 percent over the same time period, even though SDG&E shows an increase this year. In 2019, SCE's system average rate was 13.62 cents per kilowatt hour (¢/kWh), PG&E's was 16.30 ¢/kWh, and SDG&E's was 23.13 ¢/kWh. To show the effect of inflation from 2005 – 2019, the average of all three utilities' system average rate in 2005, adjusted for inflation to 2019 nominal dollars, is 17.18 ¢/kWh. The average of all three utilities' system average rate for 2019 is 17.7 ¢/kWh, which suggests that the cost of electricity to the ratepayer generally increased by 0.51 ¢/kWh since 2005 when excluding the effects of inflation. The average rate of the utilities in 2005 adjusted for inflation to arrive at a 2019 CPI-adjusted average rate is 17.18 ¢/kWh.[10]

[10] PG&E Advice Letter 5376-E, SCE Advice Letter 4043-E, and SDG&E Advice Letter 3326-E, effective 3/1/2019, 7/26/2019, and 1/1/2019, respectively.

Figure 1.1: Trends in Electric Total System Average Rates (2005-2019)[11]



Annual Inflation Rate (2009-2019)[12]											
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average (2015-19)
(0.4%)	1.6%	3.2%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	**(1.0%)**

Table 1.8: Annual Change in Electric Total System Average Rates (2015-2019)

Utility	2015	2016		2017		2018		2019		Average
	Rate	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	% Change
SCE	15.90	14.90	(6.3)	14.48	(2.8)	14.96	3.3	13.62	(8.9)	(3.7)
PG&E	17.10	18.28	6.9	17.42	(4.7)	16.43	(5.7)	16.30	(0.8)	(1.1)
SDG&E	21.77	20.54	(5.6)	22.32	8.7	22.40	0.3	23.13	3.3	1.7

- **For SDG&E, system average rates have generally trended above inflation in recent years.** All three utilities have experienced declines in kWh sales, which also lead to increased system average rates when the revenue requirement remains flat or rises. Small incremental declines in average rates for PG&E in 2019 result from recent outcomes in its GRC and lower fuel costs. SDG&E's increased costs are due to safety-related programs and activities that are being added to the 2019 GRC.

[11] Total System Average Rates reflect total authorized revenue requirement and total forecasted sales for both bundled and unbundled customers.

[12] Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-All Urban Consumers

- **Electric generation and distribution are the largest components of electric rates.** As shown in **Figure 1.2** and **Table 1.9**, utility-owned generation and purchased power sources, plus distribution, collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the utilities' electric rates.

Figure 1.2: 2019 Electric Rate Components

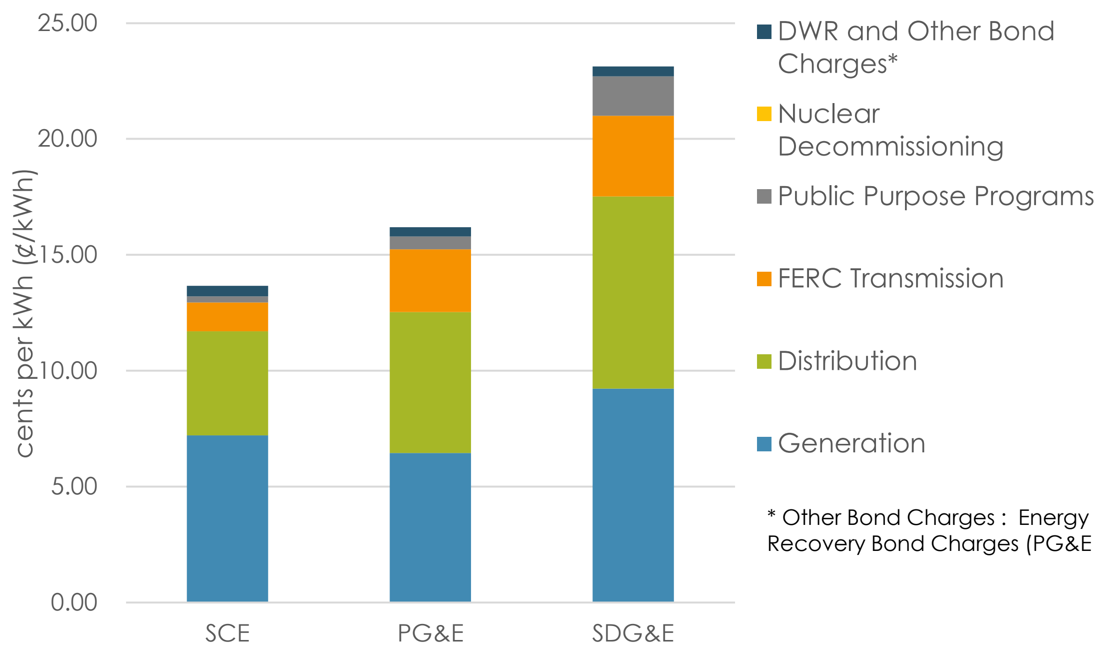


Table 1.9: 2019 Electric Rate Component Values (¢/kWh)

Rate Component	SCE[13]	PG&E	SDG&E[14]
Generation	7.21	6.45	9.23
Distribution	4.49	6.09	8.28
FERC Transmission	1.24	2.71	3.49
Public Purpose Program	0.27	0.55	1.71
Nuclear Decommissioning	(0.03)	0.10	(0.00)
DWR and Other Bond Charges	0.45	0.41	0.42
Total	**13.62**	**16.30**	**23.13**

[13] The negative value for nuclear decommissioning rate component for SCE is associated with a refund to ratepayers resulting from a 2015 ERRA review.

[14] The negative value for the nuclear decommissioning rate component for SDG&E is associated with the overcollection of revenue based on a reasonableness review of balancing account expenditures in the last Nuclear Decommissioning Trust triennial review. These overcollections were returned to ratepayers in 2019.

Gas Utility Costs

- **For 2019, total natural gas utility costs increased by 12.8 percent from 2018 compared to the 2.7 percent decrease for 2017 to 2018 and the 0.6 percent decrease from 2016 to 2017**. The gas costs increase in 2019 resulted from higher distribution costs and inclusion of greenhouse gas costs in transportation, as well as higher procurement costs due to the cold winter and IOU spot market purchases to meet higher winter demands. Please see Chapter VII for a discussion of gas utility costs.

The remainder of this report provides a breakdown of the various electric and gas revenue requirement components and identifies the sources of the greatest increases in costs. Chapters II through VI address electric revenue requirements and Chapter VII addresses gas revenue requirements. In addition to the detailed summary tables provided throughout the text, Appendix A and Appendix B provide summaries of the IOU authorized revenue requirements organized by the rate components typically shown on customer bills.

II. Determining Revenue Requirements

Due to the increasingly varied nature of utility costs and the multitude of energy policy programs, the determination of revenue requirements and the rate-setting process at the CPUC have grown more complex over time. The following forums are used to determine the revenue requirements that the utilities are authorized to collect through rates:

1. **General Rate Cases (GRCs):** GRCs have occurred on a three-year cycle at the CPUC, and are in transition to a four-year cycle based on Decision (D.) 20-01-002. In GRCs, the CPUC evaluates the regulated operations of the IOUs as well as determines the reasonableness of IOU requests for changes in revenue requirements. For PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E, the GRCs are parsed into two phases. Phase I of a GRC determines the total amount the utility is authorized to collect, while Phase II determines the share of the cost each customer class is responsible and the rate schedules for each class

2. **Transmission rate cases at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC):** The CPUC is required to allow recovery of all FERC-authorized costs. Because transmission rates are subject to oversight by the FERC, the transmission revenue requirements of the various utilities that participate in the CAISO is determined in FERC proceedings, called TO rate cases that are filed before the FERC.

3. **Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) proceedings**: The CPUC annually reviews each utility's fuel and power purchase forecast and, to the extent deemed reasonable, passes through the revenue requirements without any profit or mark-up for the utility. Some public purpose charges are also authorized here.

4. **Program Budget allocations**: Specific program area proceedings in which program budgets are determined.

The utilities earn a rate of return (authorized profit from rate base) on utility-owned and capitalized assets and equipment. For many cost categories, such as purchased power and fuel, there is no rate of return or profit – the utilities are only reimbursed for these costs from customers as "pass-through" costs.

Categorization of Utility Costs

Utility costs or revenue requirements fall into three major categories: generation, distribution, and transmission. While this basic categorization of costs reflects major areas of utility operations or business units, it is also used to determine what portions of utility costs should be paid by different types of customers. For instance, some customers do not receive full or bundled service from the utility and may generate their own electricity on site or buy electricity from a non-utility source (e.g., an Electric Service Provider (ESP), or a Community Choice Aggregator (CCA)). Customers who receive electricity from a CCA or ESP do not typically pay generation costs but do pay transmission and distribution costs. However, these customers are also required to pay non-bypassable charges for generation procured on their behalf before they departed from bundled service. Additionally, some larger customers receive service at transmission voltage levels and are not charged for use of the utility distribution system. **Table 2.1** offers a breakdown of the major components of the electric IOUs' 2019 revenue requirements.

Table 2.1: 2019 Electric IOU Authorized Revenue Requirements ($000)

Revenue Component	SCE	PG&E	SDG&E
Generation / Energy Procurement	5,910,443	5,223,200	1,680,674
Purchased Power	5,057,272	2,623,621	1,189,636
Utility Owned Generation	150,816	367,769	312,010
General Rate Case	670,615	2,156,844	244,650
Other Regulatory	31,740	74,966	(65,622)
Distribution	4,571,605	5,004,292	1,296,667
Transmission	1,016,889	2,206,039	634,909
Public Purpose Programs	(27,806)	300,864	517,218
Bonds and Fees	417,984	505,466	82,233
Total 2019 Revenue Requirement	**11,889,115**	**13,239,862**	**4,211,701**

Rate Base

The rate base is the book value, after depreciation, of the generation, distribution and transmission infrastructure owned and operated by the utility for the provision of electric service. Utilities earn a regulated return on rate base (ROR) commonly expressed as a percentage of a return on equity (ROE). This ROR is the main source of profit for regulated utilities. Other things being equal, a larger rate base results in a higher net profit for the utilities.

Depreciation causes the utilities' rate base for existing assets to decline over time, while building new plants or making capital improvements to existing plants causes their rate base to increase. Changes in rate base also result in changes in the depreciation allowance utilities are authorized to collect. As shown in **Figure 2.1** below, the result of these competing effects has historically been a net increase in rate base. **Figure 2.1** indicates that between 2009 and 2019, the utilities' rate base doubled in size from $31.7 billion to $66.3 billion, or a 109 percent increase in nominal dollars over the past decade, triggering corresponding increases in GRC revenue requirements.[15]

[15] When adjusted for inflation, the 2009 rate base equals $37.8 billion. Therefore, an inflation adjusted comparison of rate base from 2009 to 2019, the rate base increased in size from $37.8 billion (adjusted for inflation from $31.7 billion) to $66.3 billion, which yields a 76 percent increase.

Figure 2.1: Trends in Electric Utility Rate Base

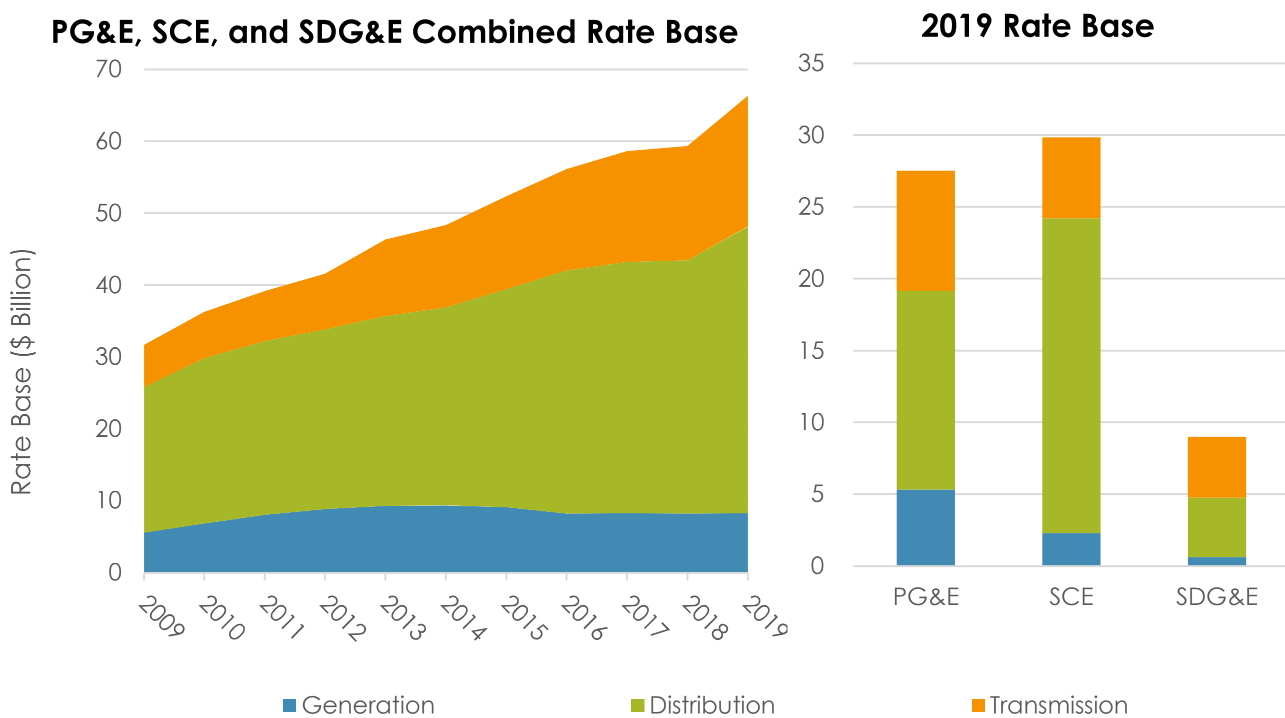


Table 2.2 shows the contributions of generation, transmission, and distribution components to the 2019 rate base.

Table 2.2: 2019 Utility Rate Base Components ($000)

Category	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
Generation	5,321,410	2,282,707	627,120	
Distribution	13,838,010	21,922,622	4,141,858	
Transmission	8,353,382	5,624,393	4,229,662	
Total All IOUs	**27,512,802**	**29,829,722**	**8,998,641**	**66,341,165**

III. General Rate Case Revenue Requirements

Costs that utilities can forecast with reasonable accuracy are examined and approved by the CPUC in general rate case (GRC) proceedings. GRC proceedings had occurred on a three-year cycle, but are in transition to a four-year review cycle for the major utilities. In these GRC proceedings, the CPUC sets a pre-specified revenue requirement for the first year in the cycle, or "test year," with formulaic adjustments for the subsequent "attrition years" until the next GRC cycle commences.

The utilities' authorized revenue requirements typically remain unchanged even if the utilities spend more or less than authorized by the CPUC. The exception to this occurs in operations covered by balancing and/or memorandum accounts which can adjust the authorized revenue requirement based on actual spending upon CPUC approval.

Approximately 55 percent of the utilities' electric revenue requirements are set in GRCs at the CPUC and the FERC (FERC sets the revenue requirement for transmission assets), while the remaining 45 percent consists of pass-through of the costs of power procurement, DWR power charges, nuclear decommissioning trusts, Public Purpose Programs, fees, and regulatory expenses approved by the CPUC.

GRC revenue requirements generally break down into the Distribution, Utility Owned Generation (UOG), and Transmission categories, and each is comprised of the following major cost elements: O&M, Depreciation, Return on Rate Base, and Taxes. **Table 3.1** below summarizes the total CPUC-jurisdictional GRC revenue requirements as broken down into these cost categories for the three electric utilities, followed by detailed descriptions of each.

Table 3.1: 2019 General Rate Case Revenue Requirements ($000)[16]

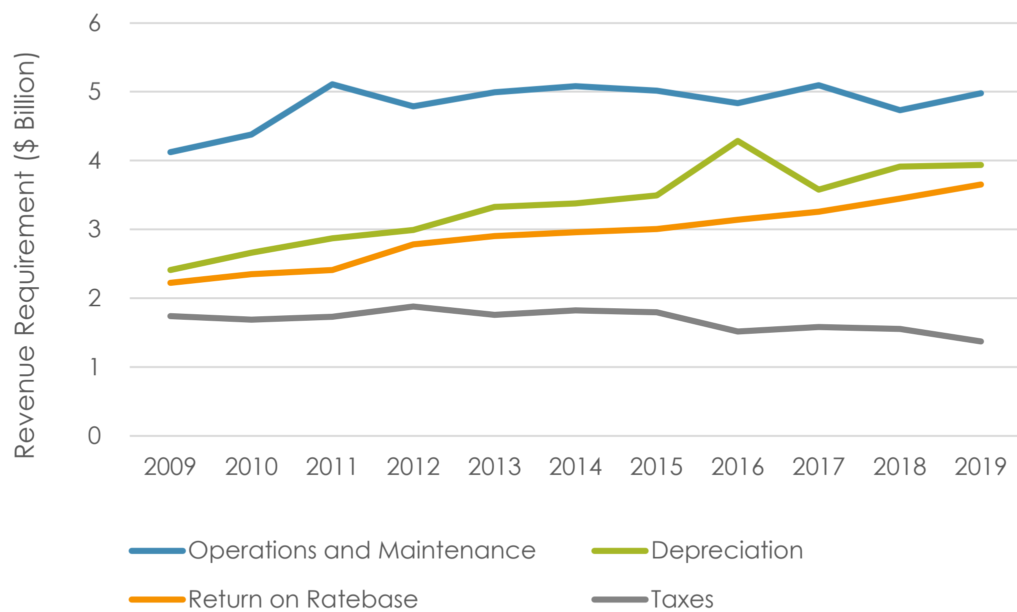
	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Operation and Maintenance	2,955,416	1,355,776	665,071
Depreciation	1,917,991	1,656,845	361,980
Return on Rate Base	1,544,249	1,801,799	309,225
Taxes	743,480	427,800	205,041
Total	**7,161,137**	**5,242,220**	**1,541,317**

(Excludes FERC determined transmission revenue requirements)

[16] Amounts shown include revenues adopted by the CPUC in the utilities' GRCs and additional revenues approved by the CPUC for inclusion in base revenues after the GRC decisions were issued.

Figure 3.1 below shows a ten-year trend of the costs for O&M, Depreciation, Return on Rate Base, and Taxes for the utilities.

Figure 3.1: Trends in General Rate Case Revenue Requirement[17]



- **<u>Operations and Maintenance (O&M)</u>:** These costs include all labor and non-labor expenses for a utility's operation and maintenance of its generation plants and distribution system. While the utilities are required to maintain their systems in accordance with safety and reliability standards and industry best practices, the CPUC does not typically dictate how the utilities spend O&M funds. Depending on how the utilities manage various projects, they may spend more or less than the CPUC authorized O&M budget.

  To better assess utility spending on ensuring the safe operation of their systems, the CPUC adopted a framework for incorporating risk-based decision-making into GRCs in 2014. This risk-based decision-making framework involves two key components: the filing of a Safety Model Assessment Proceeding (S-MAP) by each of the large energy utilities, and a Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP) for each large energy utility one year in advance of its GRC proceeding.

  In 2015, the S-MAP applications of the major electric and gas utilities were consolidated, and the utilities and parties discussed the methods by which to assess the risks in their operations. Each utility's RAMP proceeding utilizes the reporting format developed in the S-MAP proceeding and describes how the utility plans to

[17] Values shown are for Distribution and Generation Revenue Requirement.

assess and mitigate its risks. SDG&E and SoCalGas were the first utilities to initiate the RAMP, in October 2016, followed by PG&E in November 2017, and SCE in November 2018. A second RAMP was opened for SDG&E and SoCalGas in November 2019. In the general rate cases, the CPUC undertakes a thorough review of O&M costs, separately, for generation and distribution related facilities, and for general plant. Beginning in Test Year 2019, the CPUC incorporated RAMP findings into the utilities' GRC decisions.

- **Depreciation:** Capital investments in facilities and assets are initially financed by the utilities' own funding sources and are returned to the utilities with ratepayer funding in the form of a depreciation allowance. Depreciation spreads the ratepayers' cost of the physical electric plant and systems over its useful life.

- **Rate of Return on Rate Base:** Because the utilities provide the upfront financing for all capitalized expenditures, the CPUC authorizes a rate of return (ROR) on the invested capital. The ROR is the weighted average cost of debt and shareholder equity, and the CPUC allows the opportunity to earn a fair and reasonable return sufficient to allow the utilities to obtain financing. Formerly determined in each utility's GRC, the ROR is now determined in a separate cost of capital proceeding for the major IOUs. The utilities' actual ROR may be more, or less, than what is authorized by the CPUC, depending on how well the utilities manage their operations and costs. In most instances, if the utilities keep costs below their authorized revenues, actual ROR will exceed the authorized level. GRC ratemaking is aimed at providing the utilities with an incentive to stay within approved, pre-specified budgets. Under this ratemaking treatment, utility profits decline if spending is higher than the GRC authorized revenue requirement, and vice versa.

In addition to the authorized ROR, the CPUC has instituted incentive programs, such as the Efficiency Savings and Performance Incentive mechanism, whereby utility shareholders are eligible to receive payments for achieving good energy savings performance. The utilities do not earn a return on purchased power and fuel expenditures, which, as noted elsewhere in this report, are pass-through costs reviewed in Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) proceedings.

The CPUC also requires the utility to track some costs in "one-way balancing accounts." For expense categories tracked in one-way balancing accounts, if the utility underspends, then the utility returns the funds to ratepayers. If a utility overspends, in a one-way balancing account, the utility has to absorb the costs in profits. One-way balancing accounts are occasionally used for spending related to safety such that the utility does not profit from underspending in those areas.[18]

[18] In the past, utilities were authorized costs for safety-related programs without the use of a balancing account. If a utility spent less, then it could retain the net revenues, including profits, for those programs. To prevent the utilities from profiting from safety-related programs, the CPUC adopted balancing accounts for these programs. One ratemaking mechanism is to cap safety spending in a "one-way" balancing account to avoid ratepayers paying costs above authorized and to have the utilities refund any net revenues to ratepayers instead of retaining them. More often of late, the CPUC uses "two-way" balancing accounts for safety costs to allow utilities to recover much needed expenditures from ratepayers for safety spending such as wildfire prevention. Utilities are prevented from profiting off this system, and

Distribution Revenue Requirement

Since 2009, the total distribution revenue requirement has increased, from $8.00 billion to $10.87 billion (**Figure 3.2**).[19] Over the same time period, depreciation expenses have experienced the greatest increase, with an approximate 3.2 percent average annual growth rate.[20] The increases in distribution costs are primarily due to capital additions and ongoing infrastructure modernization and improvements to the distribution system, which have increased rate base, as discussed on page 13.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Distribution Revenue Requirement

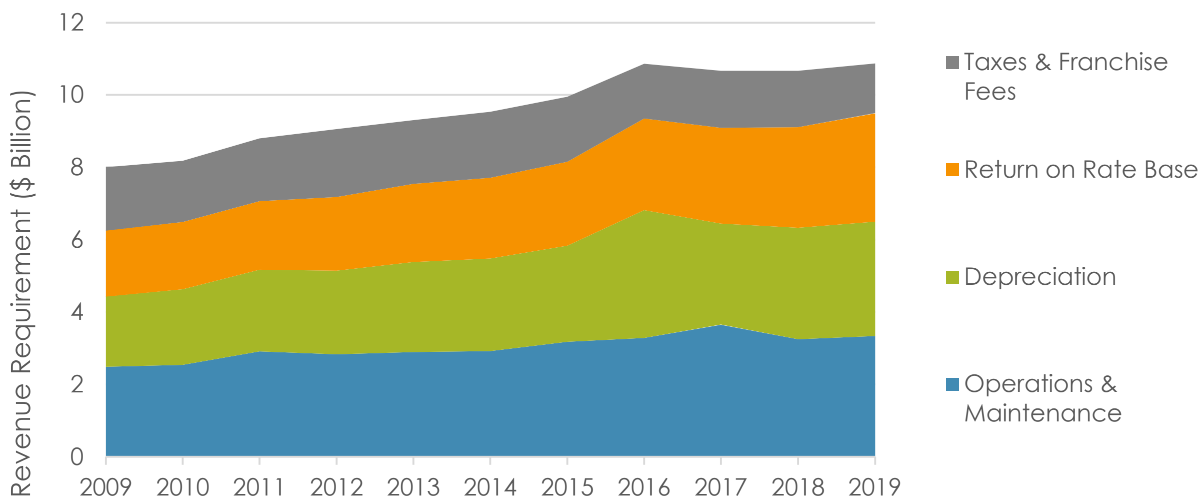


Table 3.2 below shows the contributions of distribution components to the 2019 revenue requirement.

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if a utility spends more than authorized, it may seek to recover its additional spending as directed when the account is established.

[19] When adjusted for inflation, the 2009 total distribution revenue requirement corresponds to $9.5 billion, resulting in an approximately 14 percent increase in 2019 dollars.

[20] Adjusted for inflation.

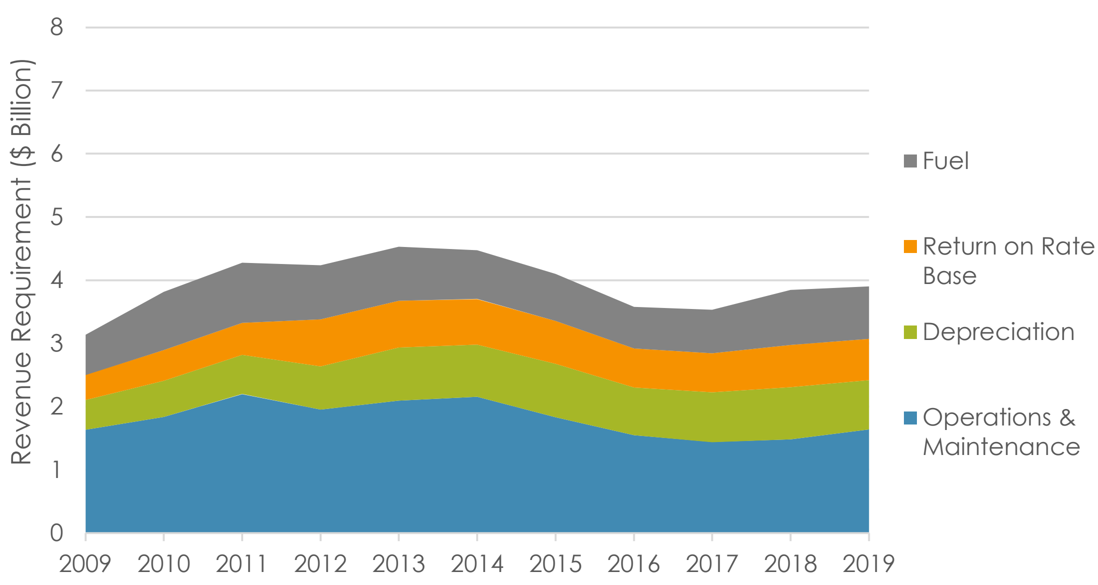
Table 3.2: 2019 Distribution Revenue Requirements ($000)

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Operations and Maintenance	1,780,974	1,039,288	514,092
Depreciation	1,364,495	1,476,413	319,872
Return on Rate Base	1,115,344	1,628,103	257,662
Taxes and Franchise Fees	743,480	427,800	205,041
Total	**5,004,292**	**4,571,605**	**1,296,667**

Utility Owned Generation Revenue Requirements

The revenue requirement for utility-owned (or retained) generation (UOG) includes O&M costs, depreciation, and return on rate base related to these facilities. As older generating plants depreciate, costs of owning those plants decrease over time, even though costs of operating them may increase. As new plants are built by the utilities or capital improvements are made to existing facilities, the capital costs of the new plants typically exceed the capital costs of the old plants they replace. As a result, the generation rate base tends to increase over time as shown in **Figure 3.3**.

Figure 3.3: Trends in Generation Revenue Requirement



*Fuel costs are not included in the GRC but are reflected in generation revenue requirements

Spikes in UOG revenue requirement in 2011 and 2013 were mainly the result of amortization of large under-collections recorded in the utilities' balancing accounts. These accounts compare authorized generation revenue requirements to actual revenues collected through rates. Any amounts collected above, or below, authorized revenues are returned to, or collected from, ratepayers. The UOG revenue requirement decreased in 2015 and again in 2016 because costs related to the inactive San Onofre Nuclear Generation Station owned by SCE and SDG&E have been categorized as regulatory costs.

Following electric industry restructuring in the late 1990s and the utilities' divestiture of fossil-fueled generation, UOG (including fuel costs) now accounts for only 3 percent of their combined revenue requirements. The 2019 generation revenue requirement for the electric IOUs is shown in **Table 3.3**.

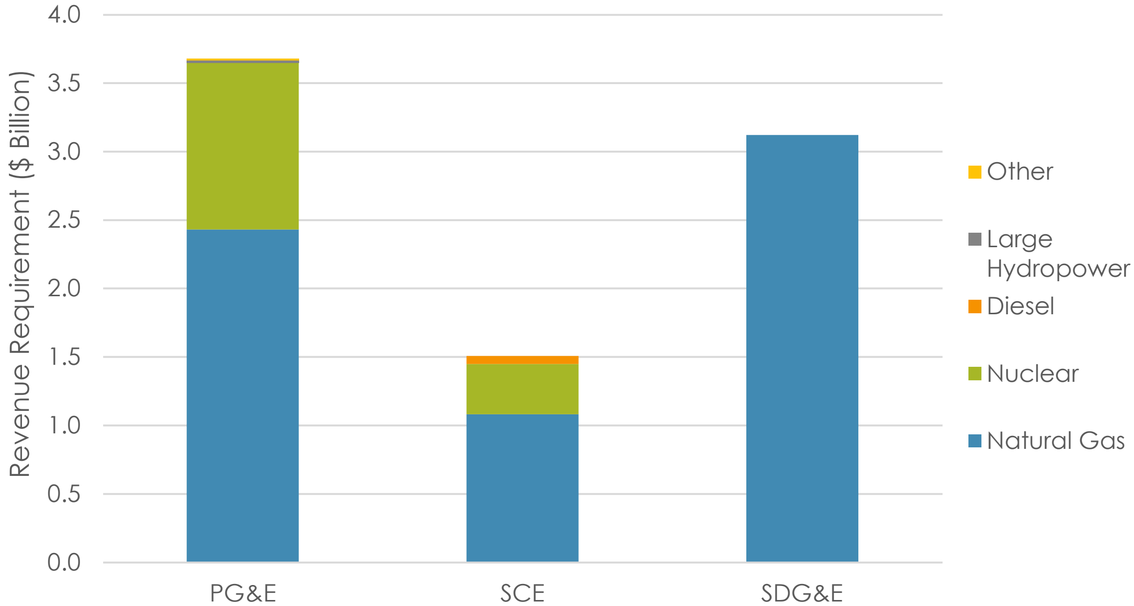
Table 3.3: 2019 Generation Revenue Requirements ($000)

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Operations and Maintenance	1,174,442	316,488	150,979
Depreciation	553,496	180,432	42,108
Return on Rate Base	428,906	173,696	51,563
Total	**2,156,844**	**670,615**	**244,650**

Figure 3.4 shows the components of the 2019 UOG revenue requirement by sources. PG&E's UOG consists primarily of nuclear power (Diablo Canyon) and several natural gas plants (e.g., the 660-megawatt (MW) Colusa Generation Station, 580 MW Gateway Generating Station, and 163 MW Humboldt Bay Generating Station). SCE's UOG portfolio consists primarily of nuclear (Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station) and natural gas power plants, including the 1,035 MW Mountain View Power Plant and Peaker plants. SDG&E's UOG includes natural gas plants: the 560 MW Palomar Energy Center, the 96 MW Miramar Energy Facility, the 495 MW Desert Star Energy Center, and the 42 MW Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant.[21]

[21] Desert Star Energy Center was purchased from Sempra Natural Gas in October 2011 and Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant was purchased in January 2012.

Figure 3.4: 2019 Revenue Requirements of UOG Sources



Nuclear Revenue Requirement

SCE and SDG&E hold joint ownership in San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) and SCE holds partial ownership in the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station operated by the Arizona Public Service.[22] Due to operating issues at SONGS, this facility was taken offline in the first quarter of 2012 and permanently shut down in June 2013. In 2014, SCE and SDG&E were authorized by the CPUC to purchase replacement power to alleviate the capacity shortfall. Ratepayer and SCE/SDG&E shareholder responsibilities for SONGS-related costs were determined in a 2014 decision in the SONGS Investigation, which was subsequently re-opened to determine whether that decision represented a fair and equitable balance between ratepayer and shareholder recovery. A final decision on SONGS related costs was issued in August 2018 (D.18-07-037).

As part of SONGS' original coastal development permit issued in 1974, the California Coastal Commission (CCC) required SCE to mitigate adverse impacts on the marine environment. In 2016, as part of that directive, the CCC required SCE to update the configuration of the Wheeler North Reef (WNR), an artificial kelp reef project created in 1999. In 2018, the CPUC approved a settlement agreement in D.18-03-027 which ordered SCE and SDG&E to update WNR forecast costs and present them to the CPUC for approval. Accordingly, the utilities submitted Advice Letters 4052-E (SCE) and 3422-E

[22] In addition to the list of UOG resources above, SCE also owns and operates a diesel generating facility on Santa Catalina Island. Since the island's load is not connected to the grid, the supply and demand are not included in the forecasts, but the expense is included in the revenue requirements.

(SDG&E) with the updated forecast costs, which were approved in December 2019 in Resolution E-5032. Resolution E-5032 authorized revenue requirement increases of $16.62 million and $4.42 million for SCE and SDG&E respectively.

PG&E owns and operates the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. In January 2018, CPUC approved a joint request by PG&E and other parties to shutter the plant's two generators in 2024 and 2025 (D.18-01-022) and approved ratepayer funding of $241.2 million for employee retention and retraining ($222.6 million) and license renewal activities ($18.6 million). In September 2018, SB 1090 passed and approved an additional $225.8 million in funding for the shutdown of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, with $140.8 million of that amount for employee retention programs and $85 million for a Community Impact Mitigation Program (see also D.18-11-024). In total, $467 million in ratepayer funding was approved. Diablo Canyon's 2019 Operating Costs (i.e. O&M) were approximately $366 million while its capital expenditures totaled approximately $111 million (see Application (A.) 18-12-009).

The Nuclear Decommissioning Cost Triennial Proceedings (NDCTP) provide a venue for the utilities to forecast their expected decommissioning costs and for the reasonableness review of recorded costs at their respective nuclear facilities. PG&E's 2018 NDCTP (A.18-12-008) is considering a proposed settlement agreement that would increase annual revenue requirement for Diablo Canyon by $112.5 million annually from 2020 through 2027. A decision is expected by mid-2020 for PG&E's 2018 NDCTP. In addition, the CPUC is still considering the 2017 NDCTP for SONGS (A.18-03-009) in which SCE and SDG&E propose to increase revenue requirement by $108.4 million. A decision is expected by mid- to late-2020 for the 2017 NDCTP for SONGS.

Apart from the O&M, depreciation and ROR authorized in GRC proceedings, and fuel costs authorized in ERRA proceedings, nuclear generation also results in additional costs, which are collected as separate revenue requirements:[23]

- Fees for disposal and storage of spent nuclear fuel are required by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for temporary and permanent storage facilities. Costs incurred for storage of spent nuclear fuel storage are currently reimbursed by DOE through claims for prior years consistent with PG&E's 2014 General Rate Case Settlement for Refunding DOE Litigation and Claims Net Proceeds to Customers. In D.07-03-044 the CPUC established the Department of Energy Litigation Balancing Account (DOELBA) to track litigation costs and proceeds received from DOE for the cost of spent nuclear fuel storage on site. SCE and PG&E have been directed to continue to report updated information regarding the net underlying costs supporting the payments from DOE through the litigation and claims process in each nuclear decommissioning cost triennial proceedings (see D.17-5-020 and D.18-11-034).

[23] Nuclear Decommissioning and DOE Decommissioning & Disposal expenses are categorized with Bonds & Fees because they are collected separately.

- Nuclear decommissioning of generating plants at the end of their operating lives is required by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). To pay for these eventual decommissioning efforts, the utilities were required to establish Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NDTF). The funds placed into the NDTF are estimated in nuclear decommissioning cost triennial proceedings. The amounts authorized through the nuclear decommissioning costs are funded through rates during the operating lives of the nuclear plants.

Authorized Rate of Return

The authorized rate of return on rate base (ROR) is the weighted average of the cost of capital provided to fund company operations. The cost of capital consists of debt obligations and dividend payments and other company earnings to shareholders. The cost of debt is based on the portion of the utility's capital structure financed by long-term debt (maturation periods greater than one year) and the estimated debt interest rate. The ROE is based on the equity portion of the capital structure (preferred stock and common equity) and the estimated payments to shareholders. The ROE is a prospective calculation that considers the returns on investments in other industries having similar risks. The CPUC authorizes a structure to maintain reasonable credit ratings and to attract additional capital investment.

Figure 3.5 illustrates the ROR expressed as a rate authorized by the CPUC since 2009 for major energy utilities. The figure does not include ROR authorized by FERC for IOU transmission systems; it includes only the ROR authorized by the CPUC for UOG and distribution. **Figure 3.6** shows trends in the ROE component of ROR authorized by the CPUC since 2009.

Figure 3.5: Trends in Weighted Average Rate of Return (ROR)

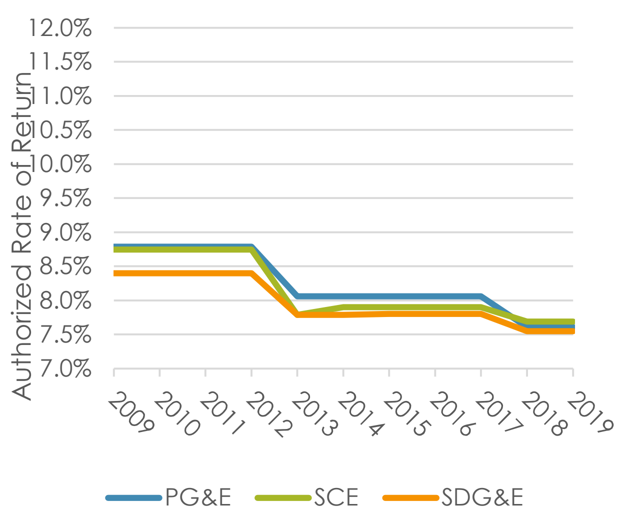


Figure 3.6: Trends in Return on Equity

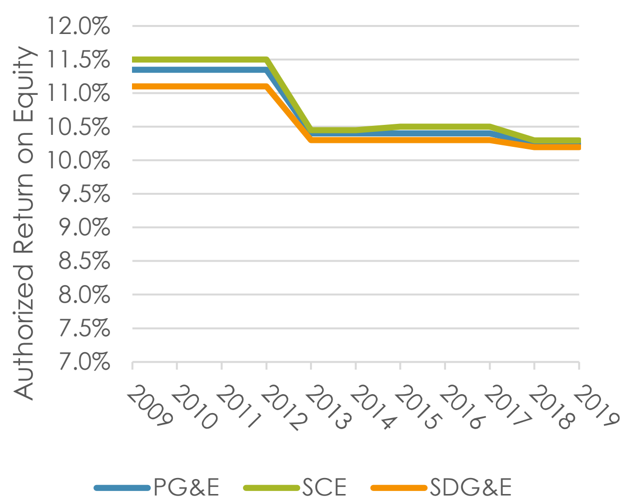
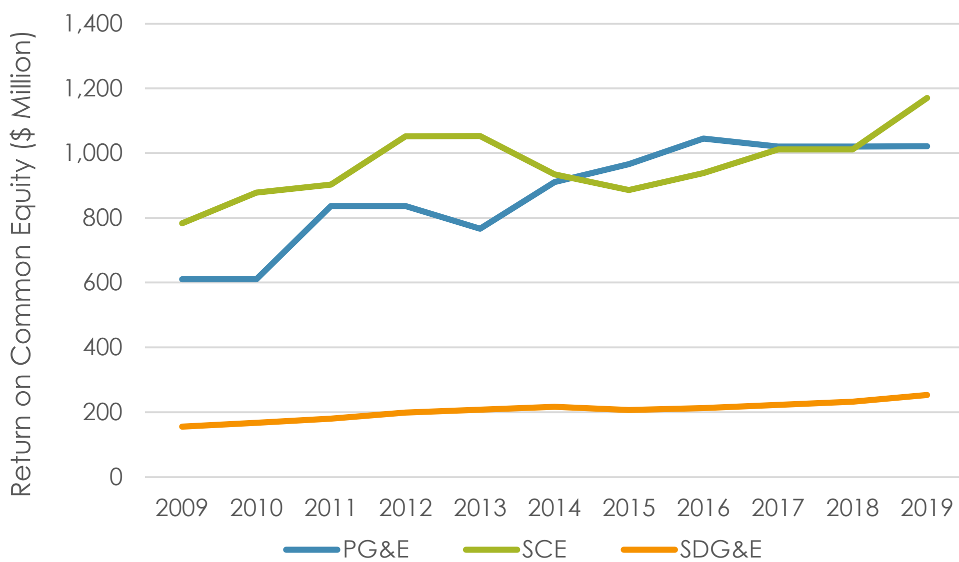


Figure 3.7 shows trends in return on common equity as authorized by the CPUC for major energy utilities since 2009. The figure does not include return on common equity authorized by FERC for IOU transmission systems; it includes only the return on common equity authorized by the CPUC for UOG and distribution.

Figure 3.7: Trends in Authorized Return on Common Equity



The utilities are currently required to file a complete cost of capital application every three years, although this review cycle can be, and has sometimes been, extended. In April 2019, SCE, SDG&E, and PG&E filed their 2020 cost of capital applications. In D.19-12-056, the CPUC established the 2020 ratemaking cost of capital for SCE, PG&E, and SDG&E.

Transmission Revenue Requirement

Background and Jurisdictional History

As part of energy restructuring, the CAISO was created and given operational control[24] over the utilities' high voltage transmission lines on January 1, 1998, and authority for determining transmission revenue requirements was transferred to FERC.[25] The transmission revenue requirements (TRR) authorized by FERC include the same core

[24] The Restructuring Decision (1996) functionally created the implementation of the CAISO through the acceptance of AB 1890 (Sept. 24, 1996).

[25] FERC Order 888 and 889 (April 1996) required utilities to open transmission grids for access by all generators on a nondiscriminatory basis and functionally unbundled rates for generation, transmission, and ancillary services. The CPUC acceded to this regulatory transfer in its Electric Restructuring Decision D.95-12-063 (Dec. 20, 1995).

components (e.g. cost-of-service, depreciation, cost of capital, and taxes) as the general rate cases at the CPUC.

Currently, the three major IOUs file Transmission Owner (TO) formula rate cases at FERC, establishing rates of depreciation and cost of capital for the next several years. A formula provides a structure through which necessary expenses and capital costs can be implemented, as well as the opportunity for annual true-ups to account for over- or under-collection in rates. Further, a formula prevents the need for an entirely new rate case at FERC every year. In October 2018, PG&E was the last of the three IOUs to propose a formula rate with the filing of its Twentieth Transmission Owner Rate Case (TO20) at FERC. Settlement discussions on PG&E's proposed formula rates will continue into 2020. Until that time, PG&E had filed a rate case annually at FERC. Many of PG&E's annual rate cases typically ended with so-called "black box" settlements where the costs of specific components of the transmission revenue requirement are not provided, but the PG&E's TO18 case filed in 2016 did not settle and was fully litigated and is pending a final decision by FERC. Whether fully litigated or settled, annual rate cases provide no opportunity to true-up amounts over- or under-collected in rates. The CPUC seeks greater transparency into such cases and IOU capital projects to ensure reasonableness.

Components of the electric grid are considered part of the transmission system and under FERC jurisdiction if they are high-voltage and meet FERC criteria for connectivity in the transmission system. Each utility defines its high-voltage transmission lines differently. PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E define all power lines at and above 60 kV, 200 kV, and 69 kV, respectively, as transmission-level assets that are regulated by FERC. These high voltage networked parts of the grid fall under CAISO's operational control and FERC's regulatory jurisdiction. All other electric power lines and assets remain under CPUC regulatory control and jurisdiction.

Transmission Revenue Requirements and Trends

The CPUC is the statutorily-designated agency representing the interests of California ratepayers in TO rate cases at FERC.[26] It is FERC's responsibility to approve just and reasonable transmission revenue requirements (TRR) and rates. The CPUC's fundamental role in FERC proceedings is to advocate for containing ratepayer costs in the TO rate cases. To this end, the CPUC actively participates in TO rate cases before FERC to advocate for just and reasonable rates in transmission ratemaking proceedings. Due to the importance and complexity of these rate cases, CPUC Legal Division and Energy Division staff analyze a multitude of expenses and capital projects for cost effectiveness, reliability, safety, and overall prudence of expenditures. Specific TRR components examined include return on equity, taxes, depreciation, cost-of-service, and the forecast of expenses of transmission capital projects.

[26] CPUC Code, Section 307(b).

FERC approves just and reasonable TRRs for the IOUs.[27] When the IOUs file their TRR requests, the CPUC team, other joint interveners, and FERC staff review, analyze, and critique the filings. These entities also conduct discovery on the utilities' filings to collect evidence and develop a fact-based recommendation on what they believe is a just and reasonable revenue requirement to protect ratepayers. Generally, a FERC Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) facilitates a settlement. If settlement talks come to an impasse, as they did in PG&E's TO18 rate case, FERC sets the case for hearing and ultimately decides how the various rate case components will result in a just and reasonable TRR.

In January 2018, the CPUC litigated PG&E's TO18 rate case at FERC. Although a FERC ALJ issued his Initial Decision in October 2018, FERC has yet to issue the Final Decision. Further, the CPUC reached settlement in PG&E's TO19 rate case, which will be a determined percentage of the eventual non-appealable decision in TO18. While FERC has not issued a final ruling in TO18, the ALJ's Initial Decision indicated at least a $200 million reduction in PG&E's as-filed TRR from July 2016, which in turn would result in a further reduction of about $190 million in TO19. As mentioned above, PG&E filed TO20 in October 2018, and settlement negotiations on this rate case will continue into 2020.

In SCE's case, the timing of their filing makes it too early to determine the efficacy of the CPUC's 2018 advocacy. SCE filed its formula rate case in December 2017, and it remains in confidential settlement discussions.

SDG&E filed its fifth (TO5) formula rate application at the end of October 2018 and successful negotiations have resulted in a TRR reduction of $87.13 million annually for California ratepayers. The estimated savings from FERC Transmission cases bring the cumulative savings from 2008 to 2019 to approximately $1.91 billion for California ratepayers. Additional savings from negotiations in the unresolved SCE and PG&E rate cases are anticipated.

Even with the savings for ratepayers secured by the CPUC's efforts, transmission revenue requirements for the IOUs have been trending sharply up since 2009, increasing at an average annual growth rate of 9.95 percent for PG&E; 16.76 percent for SCE; and 14.36 percent for SDG&E as shown in **Figure 3.8**. Historically, much of the increase in the IOU's revenue requirements has been due to transmission infrastructure capital investments. In the past years, reasons for these increases have included CAISO reliability and Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) mandates, such as replacing and modernizing transmission infrastructure, interconnecting new electric generation to the grid, and compliance with updated North American Electric Reliability Corporation requirements.

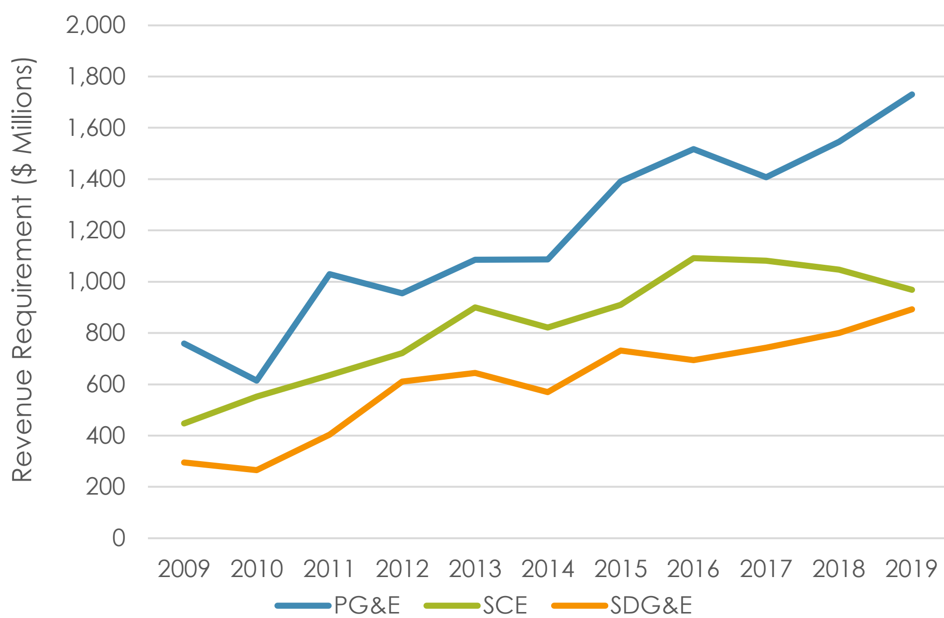
The current trend in transmission capital investment shows that all three IOUs are increasing their spending on "self-approved" transmission projects. "Self-approved"

[27] In general, although the CPUC has jurisdiction over the environmental review and siting of many large and/or capacity expanding transmission projects, FERC has jurisdiction over the revenue requirement for such projects.

means there is no existing requirement that these projects undergo review for cost or need by CAISO, CPUC, or any other third party. In 2019, the three IOUs reported that from 2009 to 2019, these self-approved transmission projects accounted for 38 percent of their collective transmission investment. However, the IOUs forecast that from 2019 to 2023, these unreviewed projects will account for nearly 54 percent of their capital project costs.

While the CPUC strives to contain transmission costs on behalf of California ratepayers, FERC has found that these self-approved projects do not fall under the planning requirements of existing FERC regulations. Therefore, the CPUC and other stakeholders continue to pursue means to protect ratepayers by seeking transparency of all transmission projects. Adequate oversight of utilities' capital projects is also needed to ensure that the IOUs are building the right projects in the right locations at the right times for safety and reliability of the grid. Not only will the needed transparency of such projects help stakeholders provide input on cost efficiency, it will also enable the CPUC to better track work needed for long-term safety and reliability in our modernizing grid.

Figure 3.8: Trends in Transmission Revenue Requirement[28]



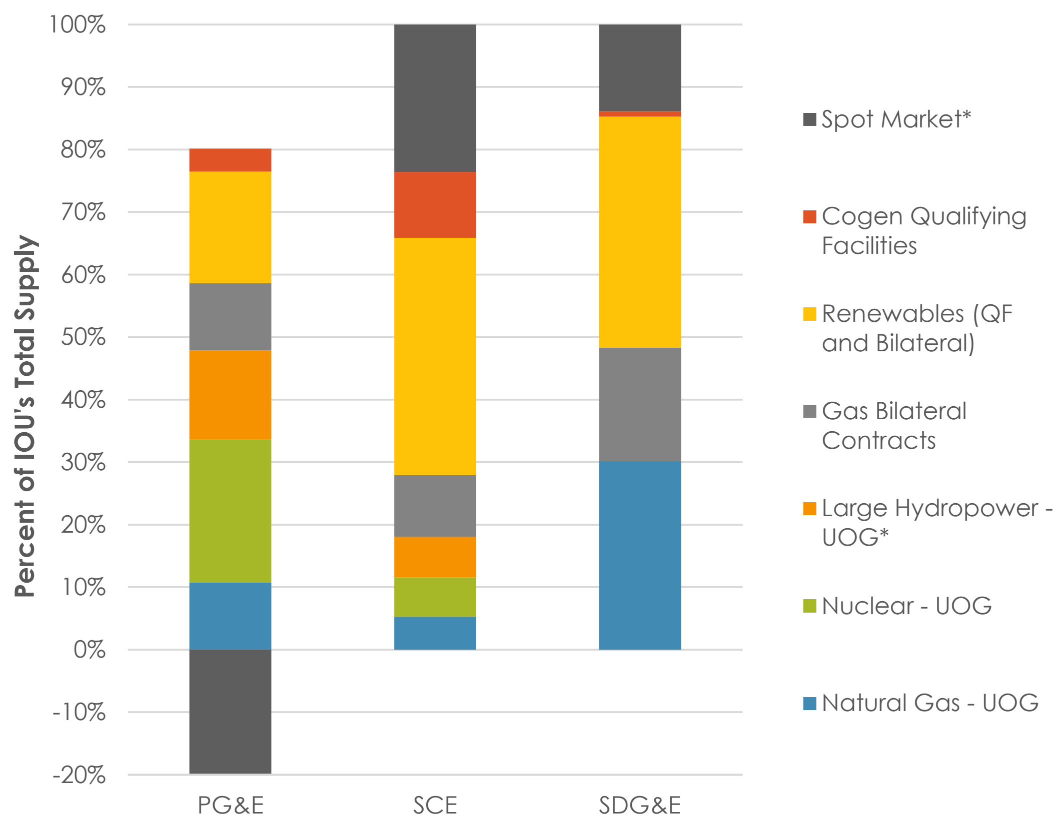
[28] Does not include costs related to Reliability Services or Transmission Access Charge.

IV. Power Procurement Costs

The generation revenue requirement includes utility owned (or retained) generation (UOG) costs), as well as purchased energy and capacity costs. As previously noted, in the late 1990s the utilities divested almost all of their fossil-fueled generating plants during restructuring, and as a result, they largely rely on purchased power for incremental electricity needs.

In 2019, purchased power accounted for approximately 69 percent of the total generation revenue requirement, while UOG comprised about 6 percent (see **Figure 4.1**). Power purchase costs represent the largest component of forecasted generation costs and accounted for 30 percent of total revenue requirements. Recovery of these pass-through costs is authorized through the energy resource recovery account (ERRA) proceedings. Utilities are not authorized to mark-up or profit from the sale of purchased power.

Figure 4.1: 2019 Forecast Energy Supply for Electric Utilities[29]



*Includes Other.

[29] PG&E's negative spot market value is due to lower forecasted bundled load in 2019, mainly due to load shift to CCAs.

Background

Heavy reliance on power purchases rather than utility owned power plants began with the enactment of AB 1890 in 1996, which restructured the electric utility industry in California and created the CAISO and the Power Exchange. To create a competitive electricity market in which non-utility suppliers would compete with the utilities in the wholesale generation market, the utilities were encouraged to divest at least 50 percent of their fossil-fueled generation. The CPUC provided a rate of return (ROR) incentive to the utilities to encourage them to divest. As a result, the utilities sold a substantial portion of their fossil-fueled generation.

During the 2000-01 energy crisis, the utilities were exposed to high market prices for electricity, due in large part to the divestiture of their generating plants. Authorized utility rates, which were frozen at pre-restructuring levels from June 1996, were no longer sufficient for the utilities to cover the high costs of purchased power; PG&E filed for bankruptcy and both SCE and SDG&E faced substantial financial uncertainty. In response, the Legislature enacted AB 1X, which authorized the DWR to enter into power purchase contracts to stabilize the severely disrupted energy markets.

In 2002, the Legislature enacted AB 57 to return energy procurement responsibilities to the utilities. The legislation required the CPUC to adopt a Long-Term Procurement Plan to ensure sufficient resource availability over time. The legislation also established guidelines for procurement solicitations, cost recovery of power purchases, and integration of renewable resources using long-term planning. The contracts resulting from these solicitations are reviewed by Procurement Review Groups[30] that the CPUC required the IOUs to create.

AB 380 (2005) further addressed CPUC responsibilities for resource planning, requiring the CPUC, in consultation with the CAISO, to establish resource adequacy requirements to ensure that adequate physical generating capacity would be available to meet peak demand. Consequently, the utilities (and all load-serving entities) are required to maintain a 15-17 percent planning reserve margin for generating capacity to ensure they have sufficient capacity available or under contract to serve their forecasted load.

In addition, SB 1078 (2002) established the RPS and required the utilities to procure 20 percent of their electricity demand from renewable resources by 2017. The statute also required each IOU to hold an annual solicitation to procure renewable power.

[30] A Commission authorized forum that reviews procurement activities including contracts and reasonableness criteria and offers assessments and recommendations to each utility. The Commission initially established Procurement Review Groups (PRG) in D.02-08-071 as an advisory group to assess the investor-owned utilities' procurement strategy and processes, as well as specific proposed procurement contracts. The PRG includes non-market participants, as well as Energy Division and Cal Advocates.

SB 107 (2006) later increased the RPS obligation to 20 percent by 2010 and was updated by SB 2 (2011) when the RPS obligation was raised to 33 percent by 2020. SB 350 (2015) raised the RPS obligation to 50 percent by 2030. In 2018, SB 100 set the current RPS obligation to 60 percent by 2030 and the planning goal of 100 percent of electric retail sales to end-use customers be from renewable energy and zero-carbon resources by 2045.

Types of Purchased Power

DWR Contracts

DWR contracts were long-term contracts that the DWR entered into on behalf of IOU customers during the energy crisis. Each year, DWR submits its revenue requirement to the CPUC for adoption and subsequent collection from ratepayers through the DWR Power Charge. The total energy provided by DWR has been declining since 2003 as contracts expire. Due to the expiration and/or replacement of these contracts, DWR's revenue requirement for all three utilities was either negative or zero in 2019 and resulted in a refund of operating reserves to PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E customers. As discussed further below, there is also a DWR bond charge that is collected separately in electric rates.

Qualifying Facilities (QFs)

Qualifying Facilities (QFs) are co-generation and renewable generation facilities that qualify to sell power to the utilities under the Federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). These facilities must meet FERC's requirements for ownership, size, and efficiency to qualify as QFs. PURPA requires IOUs to interconnect with and purchase power from QFs at rates that reflect costs the utility avoids by buying QF power instead of procuring power from other sources. In 2011, the CPUC approved the QF/Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Program Settlement which suspends the "must take" obligation for QFs over 20 MW and establishes new energy prices for QFs.[31] In 2015, the CPUC adopted an Emissions Reduction Target associated with CHP procurement of 2.72 million metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions Reductions by 2020.[32]

Figure 4.2 and **Figure 4.3** break out QF supply and revenue requirements for cogeneration and renewable energy. Since 2005, the total energy supply provided by all QFs has decreased, and the QF revenue requirement has decreased by approximately $1.45 billion. Over the same time period, the revenue requirement for cogeneration has decreased as older contracts expire, and the revenue requirement for renewables has increased.

[31] QF costs include Competition Transition Charges (CTC). For a breakout, see table in Appendix A.

[32] D. 15-06-028.

Figure 4.2: Trends in Purchased Power Supply (GWh)

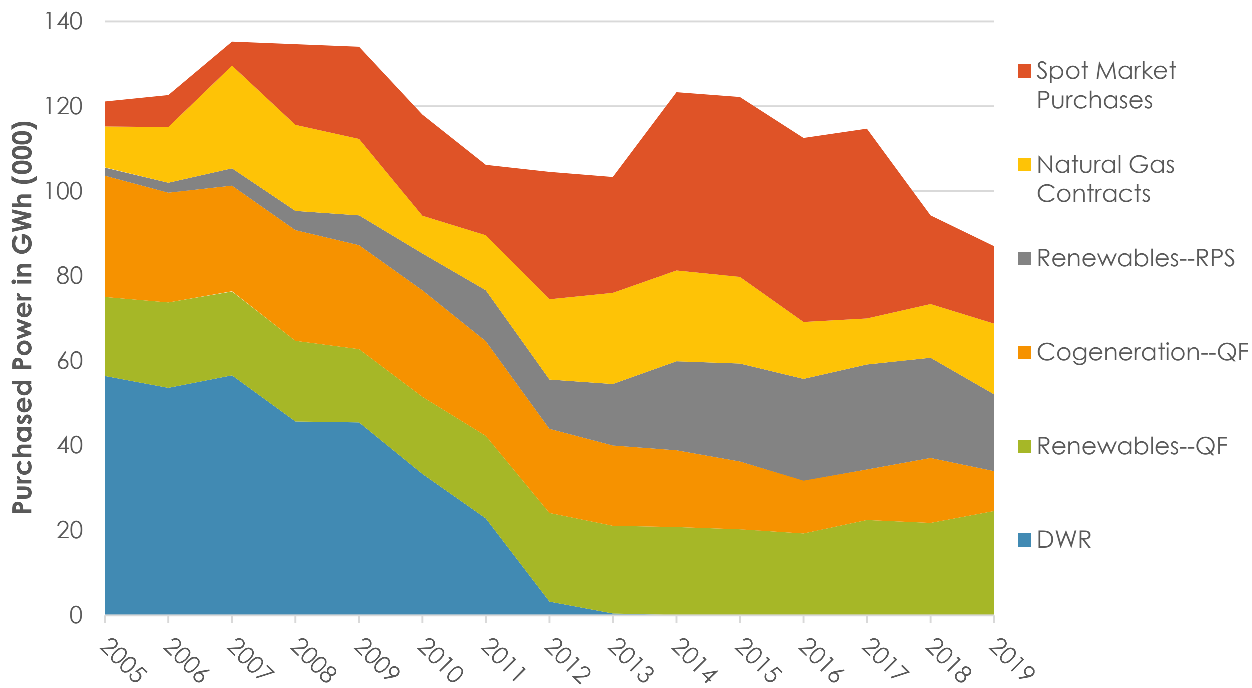
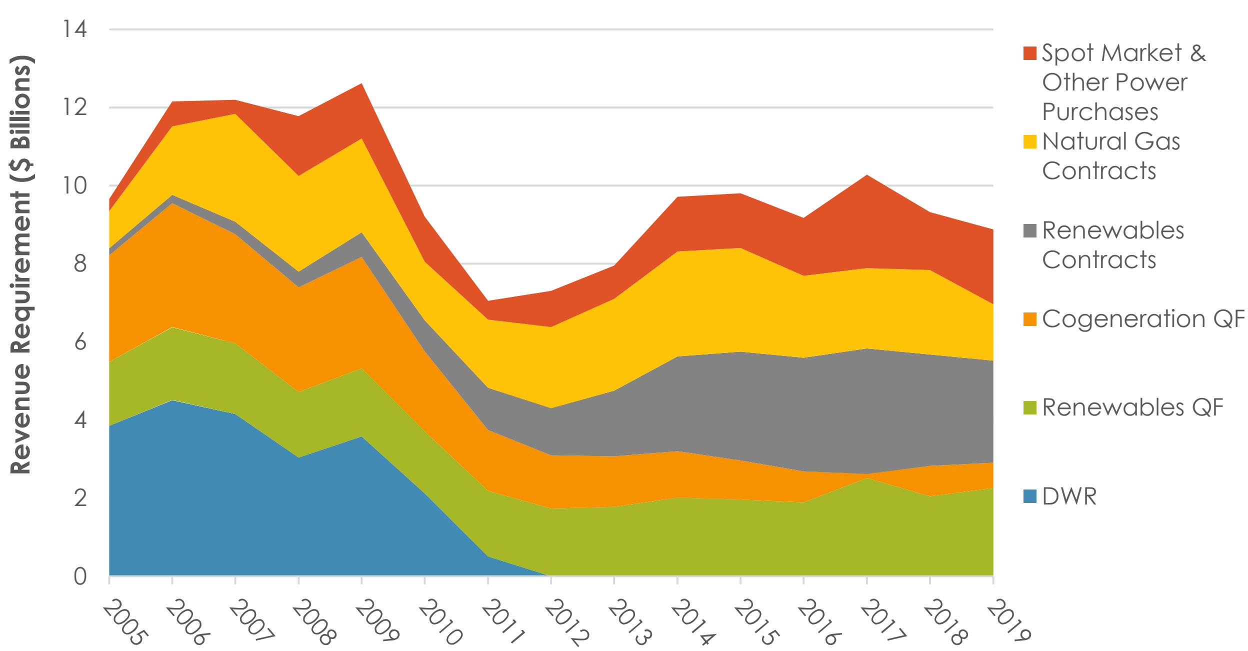


Figure 4.3: Trends in Purchased Power Revenue Requirement[33]



[33] The 2016 values for Renewables QF and Cogeneration QF were corrected during the 2019 reporting period.

Bilateral Contracts and Capacity Contracts

Bilateral contracts are a standard method for new energy procurement. These contracts are entered into directly between the utility and an independent power supplier, which may be a generator or a trader. The utilities typically select new contracts through a Request for Offers (RFO) open solicitation process. These bilateral contracts include capacity contracts, which are necessary for the utilities to maintain a minimum 15-17 percent planning reserve margin for generating capacity. The requirements for the additional capacity margin fall under the CPUC's Resource Adequacy decisions. Capacity contracts pay generators to be available to produce power and ensure that sufficient capacity is available to meet load. Reserve margins above forecasted loads are necessary to address unplanned outages and operating reserves.

Bilateral contracts became a larger portion of the utility power procurement portfolio as the DWR contracts expired. Subsequent to the energy crisis, the CPUC and the Legislature determined that the IOUs should not rely heavily on spot market purchases, and instead should have a more diversified portfolio. As a result, the CPUC requires long-term resource planning and resource adequacy. The price of long-term contracts can be thought of as a "hedging cost" or "hedging premium" over spot market prices to ensure certainty and stability of prices in the future. Since 2005, the revenue requirements from bilateral contracts have increased by approximately 1 percent annually.[34]

There are a few factors that help to explain the increasing cost of bilateral contracts for long term capacity. First, in 2004, CPUC D.04-10-035 and D.04-01-050 required load-serving entities to maintain a planning reserve margin of 15 percent above peak load for all months of the year. These requirements are primarily met through contracts with natural gas-fueled generators, but new contracts also include solar and energy storage providers. Senate Bill (SB) 2 1X (Simitian, 2011) altered the calculation methodology for wind and solar to consider their Effective Load Carrying Capability, which lowered wind and solar Qualifying Capacity. Thus, additional resources were required to be added to existing contracts for wind and solar resources to meet resource adequacy requirements. Because resources held in reserve exceed expected load, they often operate infrequently, making them more expensive on a per kWh basis. Second, natural gas prices spiked in 2005 and in 2008, which increased the cost of the natural gas resources for several years. Recent natural gas pipeline outages have caused increases in the cost of natural gas in southern California. Thus, the fall in natural gas prices seen across the United States has not occurred in Southern California, where prices remain above the national average. Finally, many bilateral contracts are for new facilities, which are more expensive than the older, depreciated plants because of

[34] Bilateral contracts represent natural gas contracts only.

the up-front capital costs.

In addition, because approximately 10 percent of electric demand occurs for less than 120 hours per year, a significant amount of electric capacity is only needed for a few peak hours each year. The increasing amount of solar energy in California has also created a steeper demand curve over the course of each day. Plentiful solar power in the midday pushes down net demand in the early afternoon, requiring few additional natural gas power plants to meet the demand. However, the surge of people returning home coincides with the declining solar output, requiring additional (non-solar) units to come online to meet the evening demand (i.e., the "duck curve"). Natural gas-fueled generation and energy storage are needed on the evening ramp to supply peaking and firming capacity because these units can start and ramp-up quickly. Peaking capacity generally costs more per kWh because it is used in only a few peak hours per year and thus capital costs are spread over fewer hours. Recently, the utilities have added new peaking capacity to meet overall capacity requirements, particularly in transmission-constrained areas, increasing resource adequacy costs. As a result, UOG and contracted natural gas-fired generation costs are higher than would otherwise be expected considering recent low gas prices.

Renewable Energy Procurement

The IOUs forecast that they will exceed their 33 percent RPS requirement by 2020 through a combination of online generation and excess or "banked" renewable energy credits, or RECs. During 2019, the IOUs served a forecasted 37 percent of their generation from eligible renewable resources. From 2003 to 2019, the weighted average time-of-delivery adjusted price of contracts approved by the CPUC has increased from 9.4 ¢/kWh to 10.0 ¢/kWh in nominal dollars which has increased slightly from 6.2 ¢/kWh in 2018.[35]

Other Power Purchases

Additional power purchase and sale mechanisms exist to ensure that the utilities secure sufficient capacity to balance load across the grid and meet peak load requirements at least cost.

- **Spot Market Purchases:** This term refers broadly to power that the utilities buy from the CAISO's Day-Ahead market to balance the system on a day to day basis. IOUs use the spot market to balance their forecasted load requirements for the following day through transactions that may occur in the CAISO market.
- **Net Long Sales:** These are sales that the utilities make when their expected supply exceeds their forecasted load. These sales reduce ratepayer costs by generating revenue from excess capacity not likely to be needed.

[35] The increase in 2019 was due to mandated bioenergy procurement.

- **Inter-Utility or Power Exchange Agreements:** Traditionally, regulated utilities enter into seasonal and long-term inter-utility exchange agreements with other regulated utilities and other load-serving entities. Through bilateral negotiations the specific terms are crafted to best fit the resources and needs of both parties. Payment is typically in the form of non-cash exchanges of capacity and energy balanced to reflect the seasonal and locational value of the power. Different peaking times in the northwest and southwest lead to large-scale transactions.
- **Real-Time Market and Reliability Services:** CAISO has certain agreements with generators to provide reliability services. The CAISO spreads the costs of these reliability services among the load-serving entities. In addition, the CAISO buys power in the real-time market to balance resources and loads and charges the load-serving entities whose short supply necessitated real-time purchases.

Greenhouse Gas Costs and Allowance Proceeds

Since January 1, 2013, electric utilities have been regulated under California's Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program. As covered entities under the program, the electric utilities must buy compliance instruments - offsets and allowances - and surrender them to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to account for each unit of GHG emissions. CARB holds quarterly allowance auctions where entities can buy and sell allowances.

The Cap-and-Trade Program requires the utilities to comply on their customers' behalf for the emissions associated with the energy they use. For electric utilities, compliance costs come in the form of a direct compliance obligation for utility-owned generators and generators under contract (for which they must buy and surrender compliance instruments), as well as indirect costs from wholesale market transactions or power contracts with pricing terms that include GHG emission costs.

CARB allocates some allowances to electric utilities on behalf of their ratepayers. The Cap-and-Trade regulation requires the investor-owned electric utilities to sell all of these allowances at CARB's quarterly allowance auctions. The proceeds the utilities receive from the sale of GHG allowances must be used exclusively for ratepayer benefits, consistent with the goals of AB 32 ("The California Global Warming Solutions Act," Nunez, 2006), and as directed by the CPUC. Consistent with the direction in SB 1018 (2012), the CPUC has determined the methodologies the utilities should use to return proceeds to industrial customers ("emissions-intensive and trade-exposed"), small business, and residential customers. In addition to customer credits, some allowance proceeds may be used for clean energy or energy efficiency projects.

AB 693 (Eggman, 2015) directed up to $100 million of allowance proceeds be allocated annually to solar energy systems in disadvantaged communities. In response, the CPUC established the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH) Program in December 2017. In 2018, in response to AB 327 (Perea, 2013), CPUC developed the Disadvantaged Community Single-family Solar Homes program (DAC-SASH; $10 million, annually), and the Community Solar Green and DAC-Green Tariffs (funding provided as needed and available) to encourage growth of renewable generation among residential customers in disadvantaged communities, both of which are funded with allowance proceeds.

Beginning in 2014, the electric utilities started introducing Cap-and-Trade-related costs into electricity rates and distributing allowance proceeds to customers.

In 2019, the electric IOUs collectively introduced approximately $221 million in GHG costs into rates and returned approximately $774 million in allowance proceeds to customers in the form of customer credits (see **Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1: 2019 Summary of Greenhouse Gas Costs and Allowance Proceeds[36]

Utility	2019 Electric GHG Revenue Requirement	2019 Electric Proceeds Distributed to Customers
PG&E	($102,944,479)[37]	($321,170,000)
SCE	$264,510,506	($366,361,310)
SDG&E	$59,630,253	($86,713,160)
Total	$221,196,280	($774,244,470)

Other Factors Affecting Electricity Generation Costs

Prior sections have described many factors that cause energy generation and procurement costs to vary significantly between different types of procurement and over time. Natural gas prices are another factor that can have a significant effect on the cost of many types of generation:

> **Natural Gas Prices:** Gas prices cause natural gas generation costs to be more volatile than other forms of generation. Electric spot market purchases, DWR contracts, and cogeneration QFs costs fluctuate and track with gas prices. Natural gas bilateral contracts do not track as closely with gas prices, as most of the costs of those contracts are associated with capacity and not energy. Renewables contracts generally exhibit more cost stability because they are not reliant on gas prices.

[36] Recorded through September 30, 2019 and estimated through December 31, 2019 for proceeds; 2019 forecasted revenue requirement.

[37] As the amount of departed load increases over time, PG&E has sold electricity procured for former bundled customers to CAISO. As the CAISO sales price reflects GHG costs, PG&E has booked the GHG compliance cost amount associated with electricity sold to CAISO as a negative GHG cost. In 2019, for the first time, indirect negative GHG compliance costs surpassed direct GHG compliance costs associated with utility-owned generation and other purchase agreements, resulting in an overall net negative GHG compliance cost. In D.19-02-023 the CPUC recognized it is feasible for PG&E to achieve negative indirect emissions as a net seller at CAISO.

If generation costs are significantly higher or lower than forecasted,[38] the affected utility must file an Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Trigger notification with the CPUC's Energy Division. If the utility does not believe that the difference will be within the threshold amount within 120 days, it files an expedited ERRA application (Trigger) that corrects rates to be in line with the costs the utility is experiencing. The interim nature of the Trigger application maintains rate stability if the costs associated with fuel and purchased power vary greatly from forecasted amounts.

The CPUC conducts annual Compliance ERRA reviews that true-up any difference from the utility's forecasted revenue requirement to the actual costs incurred regardless of whether or not a Trigger application was filed.

[38] The utility must alert the CPUC if a balance grows to greater than 4 percent more or less than revenue requirement per D. 02-10-062; if the balance is expected to cross 5 percent the utility must file an expedited application known as an "ERRA Trigger Application".

V. Demand-Side Management and Customer Programs

Demand-Side Management (DSM) involves various programs and activities on the customer side of the meter to reduce, curtail, or shift demand for electricity through energy efficiency, demand response, or self-supply through distributed generation. In 2003, the CPUC and the California Energy Commission adopted the Energy Action Plan to establish goals for the state's energy strategy.[39] The plan established that cost-effective energy efficiency and demand response are at the top of the loading order and are therefore the preferred means for meeting the state's growing energy needs, followed by renewable energy and distributed generation.

The revenue requirements for DSM primarily consist of financial incentives to encourage DSM activities and the administrative costs to manage these programs. To achieve the goals established in the Energy Action Plan, spending on DSM has experienced a 19 percent average annual increase since 2010. Energy efficiency savings have increased during the same time period. Electricity savings for 2018 were 35 percent above what they were in 2010; and therm savings in 2018 were 300 percent above the 2010 values. In total, DSM programs combined accounted for 4.6 percent of the total revenue requirement (actual energy efficiency program expenditures). In addition to DSM, California also mandates customer programs to provide rate discounts and energy efficiency improvements for low-income customers. **Table 5.1** shows the DSM and customer program costs recovered in rates.

[39] The Energy Action Plan was updated in 2005 and 2008.

Table 5.1: 2019 Demand Side Management and Customer Programs Costs ($000)[40]

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
Energy Efficiency	194,425	92,892	104,038	**391,355**
Demand Response	68,419	37,997	11,838	**118,254**
California Solar Initiative	7,955	3,840	2,002	**13,798**
Self-Generation Incentive Program	59,851	55,998	20,069	**135,918**
Electric Program Investment Charge	89,885	76,095	17,138	**183,118**
New Home Solar Partnership*	(28,848)	(21,800)	0	**(50,648)**
California Alternative Rates for Energy**	57,758	(1,288)	154,707	**211,178**
Energy Savings Assistance	129,493	63,617	5,829	**198,938**
Other PPP Programs	3,381	11,185	7,227	**21,793**
Other Regulatory	(281,455)	(346,342)	194,369	**(433,428)**
Total	**300,864**	**(27,806)**	**517,218**	**790,276**

* PG&E and SCE over-collected for the new home solar partnership balancing account. These overcollections were returned to ratepayers in 2019.
** SCE forecasted an over-collection in the CARE balancing account to be returned to ratepayers.

Energy Efficiency

In 2003, the California Energy Action Plan set energy efficiency at the top of the loading order, determining that the state should maximize all cost-effective energy efficiency investment over both the short and long-term. In D.04-09-060, the CPUC translated this policy into specific annual and cumulative numerical goals for electricity and natural gas savings by utility service territory, which are updated periodically as provided for in that decision. The CPUC-adopted energy savings goals are expressed in terms of annual and cumulative gigawatt hours (GWh), million-therms (MMtherms), and peak megawatt (MW) load reductions.

The gas portion of the energy efficiency portfolios is funded through the gas Public Purpose Program (PPP) component of rates; the electric portion is funded through the Procurement Energy Efficiency Balancing Account (PEEBA) to reflect the avoided generation and transmission and distribution upgrades that result from reduced electricity demand. The aggregated annual budget averages approximately $1 billion for the combined years of 2018 and 2019 (see **Table 5.2**).

[40] Revenue requirement for Demand Side Management, California Solar Initiative, Self-Generation Incentive Program, and other regulatory (-$145 million for PG&E, -$249 million for SCE, and $228 million for SDG&E) is collected through the distribution rate component.

Programmatic efforts over this time resulted in reported program savings of 2,032 GWh (or 457 MW) and 55 MMtherms.[41] According to the EPA,[42] that is enough electricity savings to power about 243,291 homes for one year, and enough gas savings to avoid the need for about three-quarters of a coal power plant.

These programs support residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors to overcome barriers to improving energy efficiency and realize savings for the ratepayer. In addition to the directly quantifiable savings and benefits, the CPUC also supported programmatic activities targeted at the long-term transformation of consumer energy markets through education, training, and other initiatives—though the savings benefits associated with these efforts are difficult to quantify and the CPUC has historically not done so.

[41] Reported savings estimates are net and are available from EEStats (http://eestats.cpuc.ca.gov/).

[42] Equivalencies estimated using the EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator).

Table 5.2: Savings & Expenditures from Non-Codes and Standards IOU Program[43]

Year	2019	2018	Grand Total
All Investor Owned Utilities			
Electric (GWh)	**738**	**1295**	**2032**
Demand (MW)	**97**	**360**	**457**
Natural Gas (MMTh)	**21**	**34**	**55**
Carbon (1000 Tons CO2)	**187**	**300**	**487**
Total Expenditures ($M)	**$354**	**$639**	**$994**
PGE			
Electric (GWh)	321	495	**816**
Demand (MW)	47	165	**212**
Natural Gas (MMTh)	7	15	**21**
Carbon (1000 Tons CO2)	74	127	**202**
Total Expenditures ($M)	$167	$276	**$443**
SCE			
Electric (GWh)	305	532	**837**
Demand (MW)	34	104	**138**
Natural Gas (MMTh)	0	0	**0**
Carbon (1000 Tons CO2)	22	45	**67**
Total Expenditures ($M)	$81	$190	**$272**
SoCalGas			
Electric (GWh)	5	12	**17**
Demand (MW)	1	1	**3**
Natural Gas (MMTh)	14	19	**33**
Carbon (1000 Tons CO2)	80	99	**179**
Total Expenditures ($M)	$63	$90	**$153**
SDGE			
Electric (GWh)	106	256	**362**
Demand (MW)	15	90	**105**
Natural Gas (MMTh)	0	0	**0**
Carbon (1000 Tons CO2)	10	29	**39**
Total Expenditures ($M)	$43	$82	**$125**

[43] Table Notes: 2019 data does not include Q4 data which will be available May 1st, 2020; Data does not include accurate carbon estimates (underestimated due to database error); Savings data does not include REN/CCAs or Codes and Standards advocacy savings; Savings data is reported net, first-year savings; Data does not include Energy Savings Assistance Program savings and costs; IOU Expenditures are reported at the program level and are not broken down into gas vs. electric expenditures.

Demand Response

Demand response generally refers to the reduction (by end-use customers) of electricity usage during peak periods (or shifting of usage to another time period) in response to a price signal, financial incentive, environmental condition, or reliability signal. Demand response programs save ratepayers money by reducing the need to build power plants or by avoiding the use of older, less efficient power plants that would otherwise be necessary to meet peak demand. The reduction in peak demand also lowers the price of wholesale energy and, in turn, retail rates.

Demand Response Customer Programs

Demand response goals are met through customer programs where customers are provided bill credits or payments to participate in demand response programs and are called to curtail load to meet system reliability or peak capacity management needs.

Some demand response programs operate with the use of dynamic pricing programs and time-based rates where price signals encourage customers to shift their energy use to times of the day when energy is less in demand. Other demand response programs are 'bid' as a resource into CAISO energy markets, enabling them to compete against generation bids and to be dispatched when and wherever needed by the CAISO. More and more demand response programs involve controls on end uses such as air conditioning units, which automate the customer's response to a CAISO signal. Future demand response programs are expected to help integrate increasing amounts of renewable power onto the grid by shifting electric loads to periods of high renewable generation. There may also be a significant role for demand response to alleviate electricity supply shortages in certain local areas of the state with constraints on transmission capacity.

Demand response programs were historically aimed at large commercial and industrial customers that can shed significant amounts of load as an immediate or day-ahead response. Demand response programs for residential customers also exist (e.g., AC Cycling), and with the advent in recent years of smart meters and smart thermostats, residential customer participation has grown. Additionally, some demand response programs are arranged by third-party operators also known as "Aggregators" or "Demand Response Providers," which provide customers with additional choices beyond programs run by utilities. The addition of third-party operators to utility demand response programs is intended to stimulate competition in order to innovate and offer the best value at the lowest cost.

The costs for demand response programs include administration, incentives, marketing/customer education, measurement/evaluation, IT infrastructure, and pilots. One of the third-party programs – the Demand Response Auction Mechanism (DRAM) – is operated outside the utility program portfolios. Under the DRAM pilot, utilities procure capacity through bids that include all costs except for utility technology incentives, and limited utility marketing.

For 2019, the maximum potential capacity reduction resulting from demand response programs, including load modifying rates and DRAM, was forecasted at 2,732 MW.

Customer Generation

Over the past several years, the CPUC has taken actions that support the development of customer-sited distributed energy resources and related technologies by providing financial incentives to customers and project developers. Ratepayers fund Distributed Generation (DG) programs that provide financial incentives to participating customers – the California Solar Initiative (CSI), the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP), and the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH) program. In addition, Net Energy Metering (NEM) provides customer generators with bill credits for power generated by their onsite systems that is fed back into the grid.

California Solar Initiative (CSI)

Established in 2006, the CSI program provided either up-front incentives or performance-based payments for the installation of photovoltaic solar systems up to 1 MW on existing residential homes as well as existing and new commercial, industrial, government, non-profit and agricultural properties within the service territories of the IOUs. The CSI program set a budget of $2.367 billion over 10 years and a goal of reaching 1,940 MW of installed solar capacity from the general market program and two low-income programs.[44] Additionally, the CSI Thermal program, which incentivizes gas-displacing solar technologies, was launched in 2007 and has a budget of $250 million and a goal of establishing a mainstream market for solar thermal systems that directly reduces demand for natural gas in California.

- The CSI General Market incentive program closed on December 31, 2016. Program administration continued until December 31, 2019 to allow time for CSI program administrators to process remaining performance-based payments. The CSI low-income programs – the Single-family Affordable Solar Housing (SASH) program and Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH) program – are ongoing, though the incentives for MASH are fully reserved.

- The installed capacity under the CSI General Market program was 1,897 MW. As of January 2020, 41.1 MW of capacity were installed under the MASH Program and 28.3 MW were installed under the SASH Program.[45] The MASH Program funding has been exhausted. As of January 2020, an estimated 10,433 solar thermal systems were installed on the customer side of the meter.[46]

[44] The low-income CSI programs were extended in 2015 and received an additional $54 million each, which increases the total CSI budget to $2.475 billion through 2021.

[45] californiadgstats.ca.gov.

[46] californiadgstats.ca.gov.

Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)

Established in 2001, SGIP provides incentives to support distributed energy resources that will result in reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and peak demand. SGIP is one of the longest-running DG incentive programs in the country. Since the program's inception, $1.58 billion in SGIP incentives have been paid out or reserved to over 15,000 projects comprising over 1 gigawatt of capacity. In 2019, nearly $37.5 million was paid out or reserved to a total of 3,424 projects comprising over 59 MW of capacity; all but $2 million went to energy storage systems.[47]

- The program was reauthorized by SB 861 (2014) to continue through 2020. Also, pursuant to AB 1637 (Low, 2016), the CPUC was authorized to double the amount of funding collected by the IOUs for SGIP every year from $83 million to $166 million for calendar years 2017 through 2019. The program funds are collected from PG&E, SCE, SDGE, and SoCalGas. SB 700 (Wiener, 2018) extended SGIP annual collections through 2024 and authorized the CPUC to approve annual funding up to $166 million for years 2020 through 2024.
- Qualifying technologies include wind turbines, waste heat to power technologies, pressure reduction turbines, internal combustion engines, microturbines, gas turbines, fuel cells and advanced energy storage systems. For larger systems, half of the incentive is paid up-front and half of the incentive is paid based on the performance of the technology over five years.
- A cost-effectiveness study of SGIP was issued in October 2015.[48] An SGIP Impact Evaluation for 2014-2015 was released on November 4, 2016.[49] In addition, a 2016 SGIP Advanced Energy Storage Impact Evaluation was released on August 31, 2017.[50]
- CPUC D.17-10-004 created the SGIP Equity Budget, which allocates 25 percent of SGIP funds already allocated for energy storage projects to and will provide incentives for customer-sited energy storage in disadvantaged communities and low-income communities in California. Eligible customers include low income households, state and local government agencies, educational institutions, non-profits, and small businesses.
- In 2019, CPUC D.19-08-001 created new rules for SGIP funded projects to ensure that eligible SGIP energy storage systems reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). The decision required SGIP program administrators to provide a digitally accessible final GHG signal that provides marginal GHG emission factors in units of kilograms carbon dioxide per kilowatt hour (kg/kWh).

[47] *SGIP Weekly Statewide Report*, available at (selfgenca.com/home/resources).

[48] See http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=7889.

[49] See http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6442451496.

[50]See http://cpuc.ca.gov/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6442454964.

- In 2019, CPUC D.19-09-027 established a new equity resiliency budget set-aside that will support vulnerable households and facilities that support vulnerable communities with critical resiliency needs resulting from wildfire risks in the state. The decision also modified the equity budget program requirements and incentive levels to increase participation. Finally, the decision established a $10 million budget for SGIP storage incentives to support pilot projects in eleven San Joaquin Valley disadvantaged communities and a $4 million equity budget set-aside for heat pump water heater (HPWH) incentives.

Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH) Program

Assembly Bill (AB) 693 (Eggman, Chapter 582, 2015) directed the CPUC to develop a program that provides financial incentives for the installation of solar energy photovoltaic (PV) systems on multifamily affordable housing properties throughout California. The CPUC issued D.17-12-022 that outlined the program design for the new SOMAH program in the service territories of PG&E, SCE, SDGE, Liberty Utilities, and PacifiCorp. In addition to building on many of the program successes and lessons learned from the CSI-funded MASH Program, the SOMAH program seeks to:

- Direct up to $100 Million, annually, from the electric IOU's Greenhouse Gas Auction Proceeds towards subsidized solar energy systems on multifamily affordable housing.
- Encourage the development and installation of solar systems in California's disadvantaged communities.
- Develop, by December 31, 2030, at least 300 MW of installed solar generating capacity.

The SOMAH Program opened on July 1, 2019, with more than 200 applications received on day one, and waitlists were started in the PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E service territories. By the end of 2019, 317 applications had been submitted into the program, with participation in all five SOMAH-eligible IOU territories. The SOMAH program surpassed the initial targets set forth by the SOMAH Program Administrator of 15 MW on opening day, receiving 74 MW of capacity. With the initial MW target goals met within the first day of launch, the SOMAH PA has developed and begun to implement strategies to ensure a robust pipeline of applications in future years.

Net Energy Metering (NEM)

Residential and commercial customers who install small RPS-eligible generation facilities to serve all or a portion of onsite electricity needs are eligible for the state's NEM program. NEM allows customer-generators to receive a full retail-rate bill credit for energy generated by their on-site system that is fed back into the utility grid during times when on-site generation exceeds a customer's energy demand. The credit is used to offset the customers' electricity bills and may be rolled over to subsequent billing periods for up to a year.

In January 2016, the CPUC approved a decision adopting a NEM successor tariff (NEM 2.0) for customers receiving NEM service after each IOU reached its 5 percent NEM capacity cap. The current NEM 2.0 program went into effect in SDG&E's territory on June 29, 2016, in PG&E's territory on December 15, 2016, and in SCE's territory on July 1, 2017. Customers on NEM 2.0 must pay non-bypassable charges on each kWh of energy they consume from the grid within a metered interval.[51]

Following a competitive bid process, in December 2019 Itron, Energy and Environmental Economics (E3), and ILLUME Advising were chosen to conduct a formal and independent evaluation of NEM 2.0. The evaluation will analyze the costs and benefits to both customers and to utilities of customer-sited renewable resources taking service on NEM and its variants. It will examine the tariff's effects and will assist the CPUC in its review of NEM 2.0.

Low-Income Programs

In addition to the low-income and disadvantaged community programs mentioned previously, the IOUs provide three ratepayer-funded energy assistance programs for qualifying low-income customers meeting the income limits at or below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines. The California Alternate Rates for Energy program (CARE) offers rate discounts off energy bills for low-income customers, and the Energy Savings Assistance program (ESA) provides no-cost in-home weatherization services, energy efficiency measures, and energy education to help eligible low-income households conserve energy, reduce energy costs and improve their health, comfort, and safety. The Energy Savings Assistance Common Area Measures (ESA CAM) program provides no-cost energy efficiency measures for deed restricted multifamily properties with a majority of eligible low-income tenant households

California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE)

The CARE program is a low-income energy rate assistance program that provides a discount on energy rates to qualifying low-income households. CARE is funded by non-participating CARE customers as part of a statutory "public purpose program surcharge" that appears on monthly utility bills.

The program was established in 1989 by California Public Utilities Code Sections 739.1 and 739.2, authorizing a 15 percent rate discount for qualifying low-income customers off their energy bills. In 2001, the minimum CARE rate discount was increased from 15 percent to 20 percent by CPUC D.01-06-010. However, due to a number of factors on how rate increases and new charges were allocated to customers, the effective discounts grew to over 40 percent for some CARE customers. In October 2013, AB 327 was passed requiring the IOUs to restructure the CARE discount rates and to set an

[51] For purposes of the NEM successor tariff, the relevant non-bypassable charges are: Public Purpose Program Charge; Nuclear Decommissioning Charge; Competition Transition Charge; and Department of Water Resources bond charges.

effective electric rate discount between 30-35 percent. In 2018, PG&E's CARE effective electric discount was 35.5 percent, SCE's was 32.5 percent, and SDG&E's was 38 percent. In compliance with AB 327 and D.15-07-001, the effective discounts have been reduced to 35 percent for PG&E and SDG&E, and will remain at 32.5 percent for SCE. These reductions have occurred gradually to prevent rate shock.

In 2019, the program provided approximately $1.2 billion in annual subsidies and served approximately 4.4 million low income households statewide.[52] A higher CARE subsidy does not result in a higher revenue requirement for the utility, but it does increase the rates that non-CARE customers pay.

PG&E's CARE subsidy in 2019 was approximately $638 million, compared to $365 million for SCE, $133 million for SoCalGas, and $117 million for SDG&E (see **Table 5.3**).

Table 5.3 2019 CARE Program Costs[53]

Utility	Operations	Subsidy	Administrative Costs	Total
PG&E	Electric	$525,905,795	$9,154,548	$535,060,343
	Gas	$112,796,014	$2,260,970	$115,056,984
SCE	Electric	$365,302,843	$6,155,745	$371,458,588
SDG&E	Electric	$104,986,999	$5,435,862	$110,422,861
	Gas	$12,960,052	$533,644	$13,493,696
SoCalGas	Gas	$133,972,855	$6,892,681	$140,865,536
Total		**$1,255,924,558**	**$30,433,450**	**$1,286,358,008**

Energy Savings Assistance Program (ESA)[54]

The ESA program provides no-cost home weatherization services, energy efficiency measures (including water-energy saving measures), and energy education to help eligible low-income households conserve energy, reduce energy costs and improve their health, comfort, and safety. The ESA program also has a multifamily whole building program, known as ESA Common Area Measures or ESA CAM, providing energy efficiency measures for deed restricted properties with a majority of low-income households. Program funding comes from the statutory "public purpose program surcharge" that appears on monthly utility bills.

The program's original objective was to promote equity and relieve low-income customers of the burden of rising energy prices. The program has evolved into a resource program that achieves energy savings while improving quality of life for low-income customers.

[52] Source: Investor Owned Utilities' Dec 2019 Monthly CARE and ESA program Report.

[53] Source: Investor Owned Utilities' Dec 2019 Monthly CARE and ESA program Report.

[54] Formerly known as the Low-Income Energy Efficiency (LIEE) Program.

The CPUC initiated the first energy efficiency programs for low-income customers in the early 1980's. In 1990, the California legislature adopted and codified the ESA program in California Public Utilities Code Section 2790(a) requiring the electrical and gas corporations to perform home weatherization services for low-income customers in their service territory, taking into consideration both the cost-effectiveness of the services and the policy of reducing hardships for low-income households. In 2007, the CPUC adopted a programmatic initiative in D.07-12-051 to provide all eligible customers the opportunity to participate in the ESA program and to offer participants with cost-effective energy efficiency measures in their residences by 2020. California Public Utilities Code Section 382(e) codified this goal so that by the end of 2020, 100 percent of all eligible and willing low-income customers will have the opportunity to participate in the ESA program.

CPUC D.17-12-009, which modifies D.16-11-022, provides direction for the current ESA program cycle from 2017 to 2020. To better serve the needs of low-income multifamily households, the CPUC authorized the treatment of communal areas for qualified deed-restricted multifamily properties within the ESA CAM program. The initial funding of $80 million came from previously unspent ESA funds. The ESA CAM goal is to decrease operating costs for property owners to preserve rent affordability and increase tenants' health, comfort, and safety. In 2019, the ESA CAM program served five properties which together contain over 1,500 units and achieved annual energy savings of 0.06 GWh and 0.17 MMtherms.

Customers enroll in the ESA program through various channels including leads from CARE program participants, door-to-door neighborhood canvasing, direct mail, email, community-based organizations, categorical enrollment, online, and community events. Marketing materials are available in multiple languages. ESA is an income verified program; however, customers can enroll automatically if already participating in another financial assistance programs with similar criteria. As the program matures and nears its 2020 goal, ESA will be targeting high energy usage and hard to reach customers not yet enrolled. **Table 5.4** shows the 2019 ESA program costs. In 2019, ESA served approximately 290,000 households (seven percent received energy education only), achieved 119 GWh and 0.2 MMtherms of annual energy savings.[55]

[55] The number of households treated was reduced by 10% as a placeholder to account for households treated in shared IOU-territories. Final household treatment numbers will be available in IOU Annual Reports for Program Year 2019 on May 1, 2020.

Table 5.4: 2019 ESA Program Costs[56]

Utility	Operations	ESA Year-To-Date Expenses 2019	ESA CAM Year-To-Date Expenses 2019*
PG&E	Electric and Gas	$161,248,038	$2,360,857
SCE	Electric	$75,672,717	$46,830
SDG&E	Electric and Gas	$17,283,678	$341,745
SoCalGas	Gas	$101,189,040	$1,419,267
Total		$355,393,473	$4,168,699

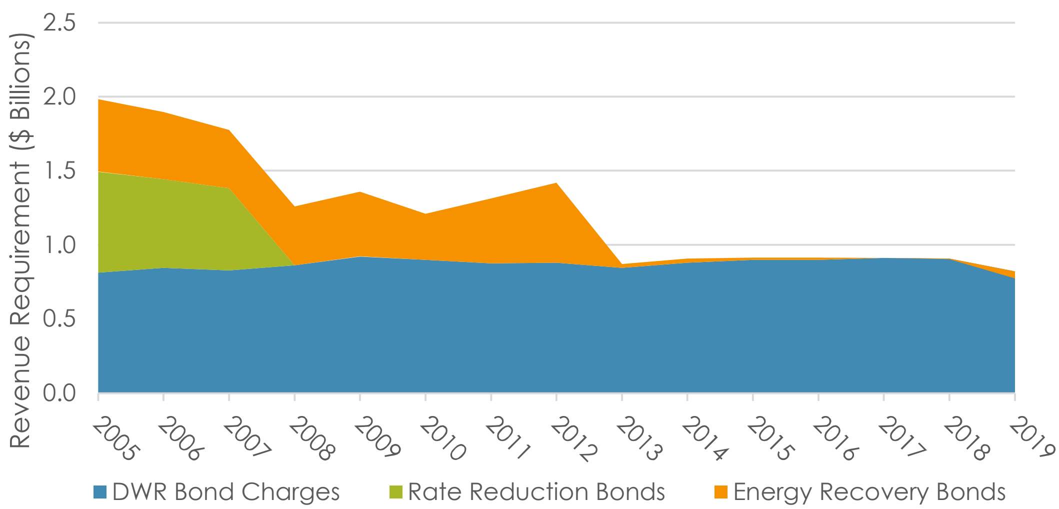
*ESA CAM is not a part of the investor-owned utilities' total revenue requirement as it is funded by previously unspent ESA Funds by D.16-11-022, modified by D.17-12-009.

[56] Source: 2019 Investor-Owned Utility ESA-CARE Monthly Reports, posted to Docket A.14-11-007.

VI. Bonds and Regulatory Fees

During the era of electric restructuring, the State and the utilities issued a series of bonds to amortize the costs of energy restructuring and the energy crisis of 2000-2001. Since the energy crisis, these bond costs have decreased from a peak of approximately $2 billion in 2005 to $775 million in 2019, as illustrated in **Figure 6.1**.

Figure 6.1: Trends in Bond Expenses ($ Billions)



Rate Reduction Bonds were issued in 1998 and paid back in full in 2007. AB 1890, the legislation that established the terms of energy restructuring, authorized these bonds to provide an immediate reduction in electric rates. Among other things, the legislation froze electric rates at June 1996 levels and reduced rates for residential and small commercial customers by 10 percent.

DWR Bonds were issued in 2003 to recover the costs incurred by the State of California to purchase power during the energy crisis. As of August 22, 2019, a $312 million balance remains outstanding on the DWR bonds and is expected to be repaid by August of 2020.[57] A new bond issuance (with a substantially equivalent bond charge) will be repaid through the Wildfire Fund non-bypassable charge pursuant to AB 1054 (2019).[58] The new charge would support the participation of large electrical utilities in the Wildfire Fund.

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[57] CPUC D.19-12-007, Finding of Fact 8 and Appendix A, December 5, 2019, available at http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M322/K123/322123473.PDF.

[58] CPUC D.19-10-056, October 24, 2019, available at http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M318/K549/318549782.pdf.

Regulatory Asset / Energy Recovery Bonds: As part of the CPUC and PG&E bankruptcy settlement agreement reached after PG&E's first move into bankruptcy protection in 2001, the utility was authorized to recover $2.2 billion as a Regulatory Asset. This was a separate and additional part of PG&E's rate base. The Energy Recovery Bonds were issued by PG&E in 2003 to reduce the financing cost of the Regulatory Asset to ratepayers.

Table 6.1 shows the bond expenses component of the 2019 revenue requirement for each of the electric IOUs.

Table 6.1: 2019 Bond Expenses ($000)[59]

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
DWR Bond Charges	376,681	366,979	77,388	821,049
Rate Reduction Bonds	0	0	0	0
Energy Recovery Bonds	(46,396)	0	0	(46,396)
Total	**330,285**	**366,979**	**77,388**	**774,652**

Fees and Incentives

Fees include a variety of charges levied by federal, state, and local governments. For example, the CPUC fee reimburses the state for the cost of regulating the utilities. Incentives offer a financial inducement for utilities to achieve certain policy goals that may not be effectively accomplished only through regulatory directives. **Table 6.2** shows the 2019 revenue requirement for regulatory fees. In total, this entire category of expenses accounted for roughly three percent of the 2019 revenue requirement. Some fees are included in the other revenue components. Only nuclear decommissioning costs are recovered separately through the Nuclear Decommissioning Adjustment Mechanism.

[59] The negative value for the energy recovery bonds for PG&E is associated with overcollection. These overcollections were returned to ratepayers in 2019.

Table 6.2: 2019 Regulatory Fees ($000)

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
Fees				
CPUC Reimbursement Fee*	48,009	46,584	0	94,592
Franchise Fee & Uncollectible Surcharge**	0	705	5,165	5,870
Catastrophic Events Memo Account***	4,800	0	0	4,800
Hazardous Substance Mechanism	39,657	0	270	39,927
Nuclear Decommissioning****	79,414	(540)	(1,674)	77,200
Spent Nuclear Fuel	0	4,257	1,084	5,341
Major Emergency Balancing Account*****	3,301	0	0	3,301
Total	**175,181**	**51,005**	**4,845**	**231,031**

* SDG&E did not include the CPUC fee in the revenue requirements reported here, but they do collect this fee as a separate charge on utility bills. The 2019 CPUC reimbursement fees for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E is $0.00058/kWh.
** Not reported elsewhere.
*** SCE and SDG&E funds recorded in CEMA were not authorized to be collected in 2019.
**** Includes Nuclear Decommission franchise fees and uncollectible expense as applicable.
***** For SCE and SDG&E, forecasts for emergency preparedness and response are approved as part of the GRC budget and not in a segregated balancing account.

Definition of Fees

- **CPUC Reimbursement Fee:** This is the annual fee to be paid by utilities to fund their regulation by the CPUC (California Public Utilities (PU) Code Section 401-443). The surcharge to recover the cost of that fee is ordered by the CPUC under authority granted by PU Code Section 433.
- **Franchise Fees:** Fees paid by a privately-owned utility to cities and counties for the right to use or occupy public streets and roads, and for permission to provide service in their jurisdictions. These fees are then redistributed to the cities and counties. In some cases, these fees are included in other cost categories and not separately determined in this report, as appears to be the case with PG&E.[60]
- **Uncollectibles:** Includes accounts receivable that have defaulted or cannot be collected.
- **Catastrophic Events Memorandum Account (CEMA)**: An account established to enable a utility to recover the costs associated with the restoration of service and utility facilities affected by a catastrophic event (e.g. an earthquake) or state of emergency declared by federal or state authorities.
- **Hazardous Substance Mechanism:** An account established to allow certain costs of investigating and remediating hazardous waste sites identified by the utilities.

[60] PG&E reported $0 for franchise fees in 2019 and in several other year's past, suggesting that they may have been reported in other cost categories after recovery in surcharges, and not recorded here.

- **Nuclear Decommissioning:** Nuclear decommissioning funds are established for the safe removal of nuclear facilities from service and the reduction of residual radioactivity to a level that permits termination of the NRC license and release of the property for unrestricted use. Spent nuclear fuel is shown as a separate item.
- **Major Emergency Balancing Account:** Specific to PG&E, the MEBA recovers actual costs resulting from responding to major emergencies and catastrophic events not eligible for recovery through the CEMA. In some cases, costs relating to major emergencies that are found by the CPUC not to be eligible for recovery through the CEMA process may be recoverable through the MEBA.
- **Wildfire Mitigation Plan Memorandum Account:** In 2019, pursuant to SB 901 (Dodd, 2018), each electric utility opened an account to track its costs incurred to implement its annual wildfire mitigation plan and seek recovery at a later date. With the exception of SCE,[61] the utilities have not yet submitted applications to recover the costs recorded in these accounts.
- **Fire Risk Mitigation Memorandum Account:** In 2019, pursuant to SB 901 (Dodd, 2018), each electric utility was allowed to establish an account to enable it to track its costs incurred for fire risk mitigation that are not otherwise covered in the electric revenue requirement, and seek recovery at a later date. With the exception of SCE,[62] the utilities have not yet submitted applications to recover the costs recorded in this account.

[61] SCE is seeking recovery of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan Memorandum Account costs in its Test Year 2021 General Rate Case application.

[62] SCE is seeking recovery of the Fire Risk Mitigation Memorandum Account costs in its Test Year 2021 General Rate Case application.

VII. Natural Gas Utility Ratepayer Costs

The CPUC determines the reasonableness of natural gas utility operational costs, gas cost allocation among customer classes, and gas rate design for PG&E, SDG&E, and SoCalGas.

Natural gas utility costs may be categorized into the following three main components: 1) core procurement costs, 2) costs of operating the natural gas transportation system and providing customer services, and 3) costs associated with gas public purpose programs (PPP).

Unlike its process for electric utilities, the CPUC does not set an annual authorized revenue requirement for natural gas utilities' procurement costs. Utilities procure gas supplies for core gas customers (primarily residential and small commercial) only, and procurement costs shown in this report pertain to these core customers. Large volume noncore customers, such as industrial or electric generation, procure their own gas supplies and, therefore, procurement costs of their gas usage are not included herein. Core gas procurement costs are recovered in utility gas procurement rates, which are adjusted monthly. The commodity gas price is the cost component with the greatest variability. Monthly changes in gas commodity prices on customer bills provide consumers with immediate price signals that they can use to adjust their gas usage. The tables below show costs for 2019 and a comparison of 2019 to other years.

Table 7.1 shows the 2019 natural gas revenue requirement by components.

Table 7.1: 2019 Gas Revenue Requirement Summary by Key Components ($000)

	PG&E	SDG&E	SoCalGas	Total
Core Procurement	935,782	157,016	1,134,044	2,226,842
Transportation	3,389,751	478,127	3,550,769	7,418,647
Public Purpose Programs	262,036	31,055	357,877	650,968
TOTAL	**4,587,569**	**666,198**	**5,042,690**	**10,296,457**

Table 7.2 shows historical revenue requirement for 2014-19 for the key components.

Table 7.2: Historical Gas Utility Revenue Requirement ($000) (2014-2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Core Procurement	3,055,256[63]	2,371,796	2,053,768	2,465,182	2,067,169	2,226,842
Transportation	4,788,140	5,390,916	6,753,286	6,275,397	6,458,407	7,418,647
Public Purpose Programs	581,915	670,067	639,808	647,260	604,622	650,968
Total	**8,425,311**	**8,432,779**	**9,446,862**	**9,387,839**	**9,130,198**	**10,296,457**

As **Table 7.2** shows, the 2019 total natural gas utility costs increased by 12.8 percent from 2018 compared to the 2.7 percent decrease for 2017-2018 and the 0.6 percent decrease from 2016 to 2017. Compared to 2018, PG&E's total natural gas utility costs in 2019 increased by 2.6 percent, SoCalGas' costs increased by 22.6 percent, and SDG&E's costs increased by 22.1 percent.

Gas utility transportation and distribution costs, a subset of total costs, increased by 14.9 percent from 2018 to 2019. This is accounted for predominantly by changes in SoCalGas costs, specifically, in distribution costs and the inclusion of GHG costs in 2019.

Another subset of total costs is core procurement. In 2019, overall core procurement increased for each of the three gas IOUs compared to 2018. The increase of 8 percent in 2019 was due to the cold winter and IOUs' spot market purchases to meet higher winter demand.

A third component of total costs, natural gas PPP costs, increased by 7.7 percent from 2018 to 2019. These are the expenditures for CARE and low-income energy-efficiency programs, both of which are designed to subsidize low-income households' utility bills.

[63] In previous years' reports, the Revenue Requirement for Core Procurement ($000) for 2014 was incorrectly reported as $3,553,256. This has been corrected above in Table 7.2 for the 2019 reporting period.

Figure 7.1 and **Figure 7.2** show the trends in natural gas utility revenue requirements.

Figure 7.1: Historical Trends in Gas Utility Revenue Requirement ($ Billions)

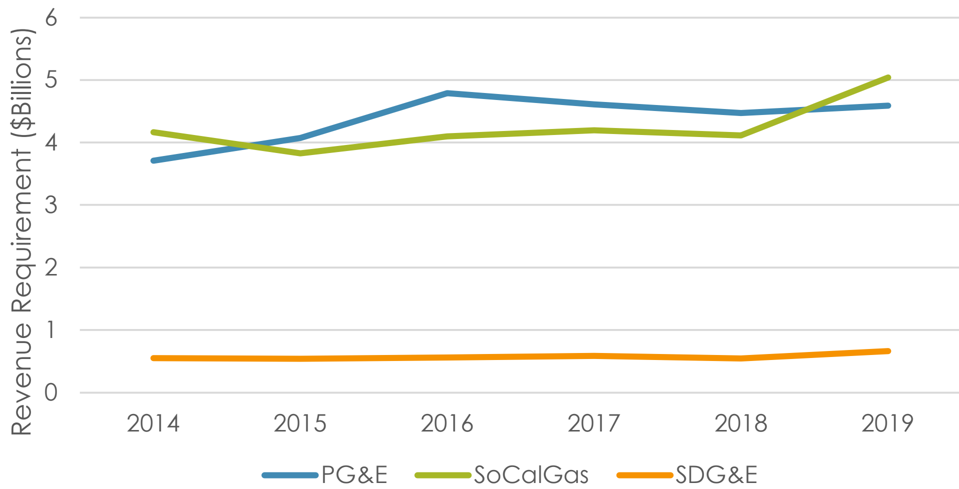
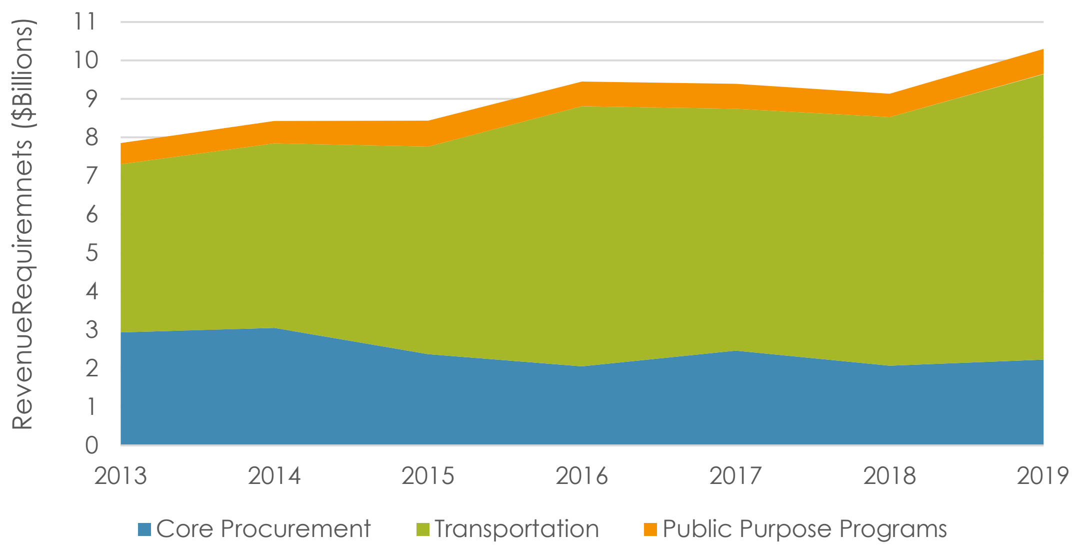


Figure 7.2: Historical Trends in Gas Utility Revenue Requirement Components ($ Billions)



Core Gas Procurement

The gas utilities recover the actual cost of procurement of natural gas for core customers through a rate component called the gas procurement rate. The gas procurement rate changes every month to reflect the most current commodity prices for natural gas.

Core gas customers in California have the option to choose between utility gas procurement service and gas procurement service from other entities called Core Transport Agents (CTAs). Even with CTAs, over 80 percent of core gas customers still receive gas procurement service from the utility. In contrast, almost all larger, noncore natural gas consumers--industrial customers or electric generators--procure their own natural gas supplies using non-utility suppliers. The procurement costs shown in this section reflect only the utilities' costs of providing procurement service to core customers.

Core procurement costs include the various costs associated with procuring natural gas supplies for a utility's core gas customers, such as the cost of the commodity, interstate pipeline capacity costs, hedging costs, and other costs. However, the major component of core procurement costs is the cost of the commodity itself.

Due to a significant decrease in the price of natural gas since mid-2008, the state's natural gas utilities' procurement costs have decreased 24 percent from 2013 to 2019.

Neither the CPUC nor FERC regulates the wholesale price of natural gas.

Table 7.3 and **Figure 7.3** show the historical revenue requirement for natural gas core procurement.

Table 7.3: Historical Revenue Requirement for Core Procurement Summary ($000)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PG&E	1,359,218	1,378,948	1,289,757	1,020,570	1,158,601	879,270	935,782
SoCalGas	1,385,335	1,481,448	951,033	912,847	1,154,731	1,048,393	1,134,044
SDG&E	188,067	194,860	131,006	120,352	151,850	139,506	157,016
Total	**2,932,620**	**3,055,256**	**2,371,796**	**2,053,769**	**2,465,182**	**2,067,169**	**2,226,842**

Figure 7.3: Historical Revenue Requirement for Utility Natural Gas Core Procurement ($ Billions)

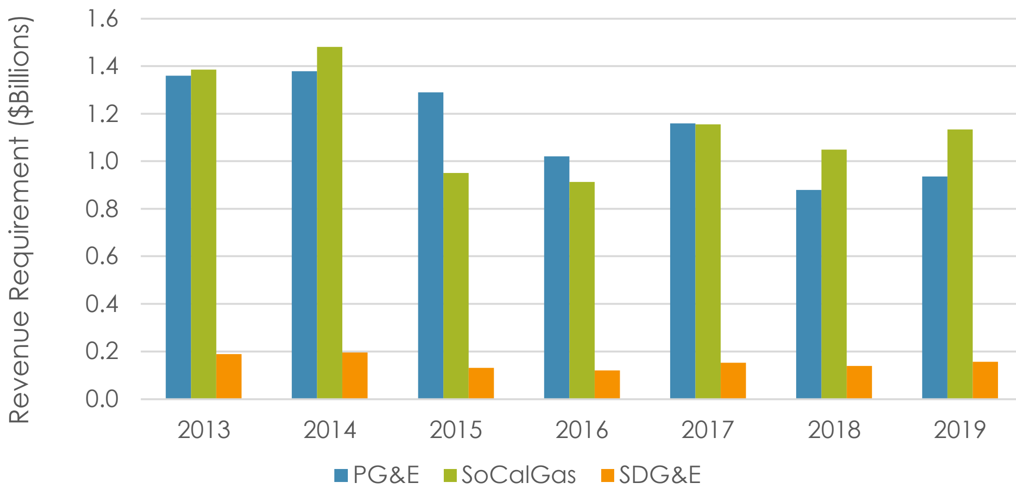


Table 7.4 shows the change in revenue requirement for core procurement.

Table 7.4: Percentage Change in Revenue Requirement for Core Procurement (2017-19)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
PG&E	14%	(24%)	6%
SDG&E	26%	(8%)	13%
SoCalGas	26%	(9%)	8%
Total	**20%**	**(16.15%)**	**7.72%**

For 2016-17, **Table 7.4** shows large increases in the overall natural gas core procurement costs for the three major utilities. Procurement costs increased by 14 percent for PG&E. The increase in procurement costs was much larger at 26 percent for both SoCalGas and SDG&E, likely in response to system issues with storage and pipeline capacity.

For 2018, overall core gas procurement costs decreased from 2017. This decrease was reflected in the large reduction in core procurement costs (24 percent) for PG&E in 2017-2018. Procurement costs decreased by smaller margins for SDG&E (8 percent) and SoCalGas (9 percent) due to ongoing constraints on the SoCalGas system.

For 2019 compared to 2018, overall core procurement increased for each of the three IOUs. The 7.72 percent increase in 2019 was due to the cold winter and IOUs' spot market purchases. In 2019, core gas procurement costs accounted for about 22 percent of the total utility costs.

Gas Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Costs

The CPUC authorizes natural gas distribution utilities' revenue requirements for operating their extensive natural gas transmission, distribution and storage systems and for providing various customer services. These costs have steadily increased in recent years. The bulk of these revenue requirements are determined by the CPUC in the utilities' rate cases.

Table 7.5 shows historical revenue requirement for transportation for 2014-2019. Increases in total authorized revenue requirement for transmission, distribution, storage, and customer services, combined under the "transportation" category, have increased by 55 percent from 2014 to 2019. Such costs increased by 63 percent, 50 percent, and 48 percent for PG&E, SDG&E, and SoCalGas, respectively, from 2014 to 2019. In addition, with the recent emphasis on safety and replacement of aging infrastructure, the CPUC has authorized increased revenue requirement for all three major gas utilities with respect to transmission and distribution.

Table 7.5: Historical Revenue Requirement for Transportation Summary ($000)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PG&E	2,076,507	2,500,926	3,494,033	3,184,277	3,343,689	3,389,751
SoCalGas	2,392,986	2,511,953	2,850,105	2,693,301	2,741,585	3,550,769
SDG&E	318,647	378,037	409,148	397,819	373,133	478,127
Total	**4,788,140**	**5,390,916**	**6,753,286**	**6,275,397**	**6,458,407**	**7,418,647**

Table 7.6 shows the change in revenue requirement for transportation.

In **Table 7.6**, comparing 2019 to 2018, gas transportation costs increased by 14.87 percent and represented 72 percent of total utility gas costs. This increase in 2019 over 2018 was mainly accounted for by increases for SoCalGas (30 percent) and SDG&E (28 percent). The increase in Transportation costs for PG&E was 1 percent.

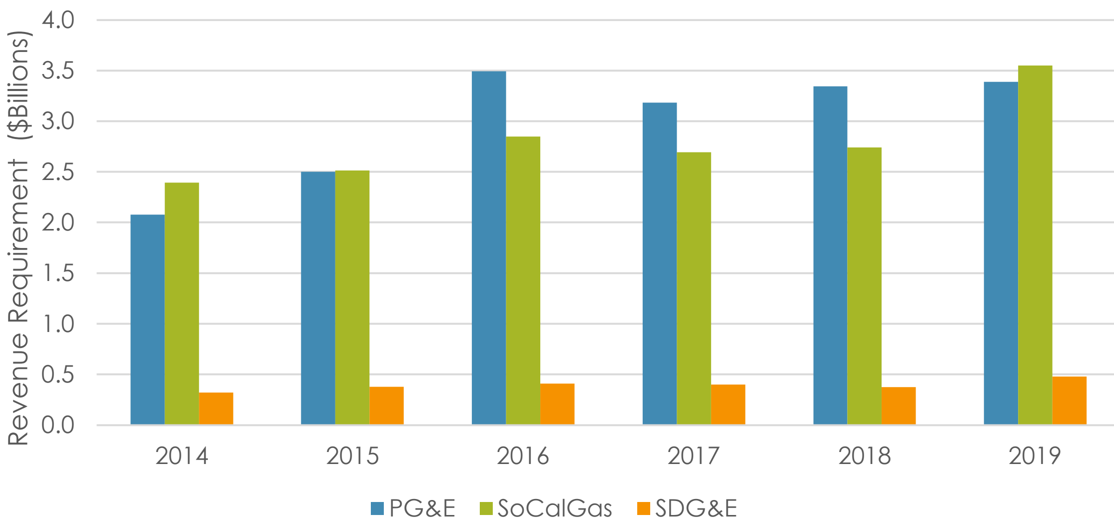
A major factor in the increase in total transportation costs was that in 2019 for the first time for SoCalGas and SDG&E, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Program Costs and Proceeds (see further discussion below) were included in the transportation costs.

Table 7.6: Percentage Change in Revenue Requirement for Transportation (2017-19)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
PG&E	(9%)	5%	1%
SDG&E	(3%)	(6%)	28%
SoCalGas	(6%)	2%	30%
Total	**(7.08%)**	**2.92%**	**14.87%**

Figure 7.4 shows the historical revenue requirement for transmission, distribution, and storage.

Figure 7.4: Historical Revenue Requirement for Utility Natural Gas Transportation ($ Billions)



Greenhouse Gas Costs and Allowance Proceeds

Since January 1, 2015, natural gas utilities have been covered under California's Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program. As covered entities under the program, the natural gas utilities must buy compliance instruments - offsets and allowances - and surrender them to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to account for GHG emissions associated with the combustion or oxidation of fuels they import into California (less any amount delivered to covered entities that supply their own compliance instruments to CARB). CARB holds quarterly allowance auctions where entities can buy and sell allowances.

CARB allocates some allowances to natural gas utilities on behalf of their ratepayers. The Cap-and-Trade regulation requires the investor-owned natural gas utilities to sell an increasing share of these allowances at CARB's quarterly allowance auctions and use the proceeds for the benefit of ratepayers, starting at 25 percent of their allocated allowances in 2015 and increasing at a rate of 5 percent a year through 2030 (when 100 percent will be sold for ratepayer benefit). For 2019, natural gas utilities were required to sell 45 percent of allocated allowances for ratepayer benefit. The proceeds from the sale of GHG allowances must be used exclusively for ratepayer benefit, consistent with the goals of AB 32 ("The California Global Warming Solutions Act," Nunez, 2006), and as directed by the CPUC. The CPUC has determined the methodologies the utilities should use to return proceeds. D.15-10-032 and D.18-03-17 instructed natural gas utilities to return proceeds to residential ratepayers each April as an on-bill credit, with each residential ratepayer receiving an equal share of their utilities' available proceeds. In addition to customer credits, pursuant to SB 1477, starting in 2020, $50 million of allowance proceeds will be used for building decarbonization pilot projects each year through 2023.

Beginning in 2015, the natural gas utilities started tracking Cap-and-Trade-related costs and allowance proceeds. However, these costs and credits were not introduced into customer rates until July 1, 2018.[64] PG&E provided the 2018 credit in October 2018 and the 2019 credit in April 2019. SDG&E and SoCalGas distributed their 2018 and 2019 credits together in April 2019. All investor-owned natural gas utilities will distribute the natural gas California Climate Credit annually in April going forward.

In 2019, the electric IOUs collectively introduced approximately $455 million in GHG costs into rates and returned approximately $416 million in allowance proceeds to customers (see **Table 7.7**).

Table 7.7: 2019 Summary of Greenhouse Gas Costs and Allowance Proceeds[65]

	2019 Natural Gas GHG Revenue Requirement	2019 Natural Gas Proceeds Distributed to Customers
PG&E	$131,106,930	($133,145,604)
SDG&E	$41,925,332	($44,747,573)
SoCalGas	$282,201,611	($238,085,527)
Total	**$455,233,873**	**($415,978,704)**

[64] D.18-03-07 instructed the natural gas utilities to net compliance costs against proceeds for the 2015-2017 period and either (1) amortize costs over a 12-month period starting in July 2018 if costs exceeded proceeds or (2) distribute the net proceeds in 2018 as a climate credit if proceeds exceeded costs. D.18-03-017 also ordered that 2018 GHG compliance costs be amortized in rates over an 18-month period starting July 2018.

[65] Based on 2019 forecasted amounts. Costs include 2015-2017 and 2018 cost amortization. Net proceeds for 2015-2018 were returned in 2018 for PG&E. For SDG&E and SCE 2018 proceeds were returned in 2019 alongside 2019 proceeds.

Gas Public Purpose Program (PPP) Costs

The CPUC also authorizes costs for three main categories of gas PPPs: energy efficiency (EE) and low-income EE, the CARE subsidy, and the gas public interest research and development program administered by the California Energy Commission. Gas PPP costs are determined in various CPUC proceedings associated with the particular type of gas PPP. Gas PPP costs have increased since 2008 but are a relatively small part of total costs.

Costs authorized by the CPUC in 2019 for natural gas PPPs increased by 8 percent from 2018. Gas PPP costs made up 6 percent of total utility costs in 2019.

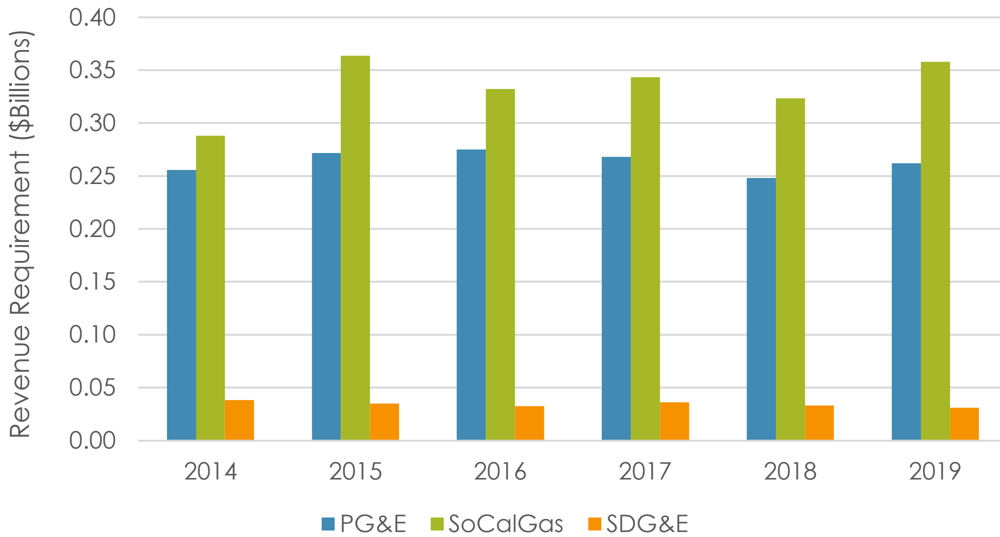
Gas PPP costs are recovered through the gas PPP surcharge on core and non-exempt noncore customers. Only non-CARE customers pay for the CARE subsidy portion of the gas PPP surcharge. The gas PPP surcharges are changed annually through advice letter filings, incorporating the revenue requirements for the gas PPPs adopted in CPUC proceedings.

Table 7.8 and **Figure 7.5** show the historical revenue requirement for public purpose programs.

Table 7.8: Historical Revenue Requirement for Public Purpose Programs Summary ($000)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PG&E	255,754	271,726	275,079	267,938	248,026	262,036
SoCalGas	287,906	363,588	332,206	343,321	323,410	357,877
SDG&E	38,255	34,753	32,523	36,001	33,186	31,055
Total	**581,915**	**670,067**	**639,808**	**647,260**	**604,622**	**650,968**

Figure 7.5: Historical Revenue Requirement for Gas Utility Public Purpose Programs ($ Billions)



Appendix A: Historical Electric Revenue Requirements 2019-2016

2019 Revenue Requirements ($000)

Rate Component	Mandated by Federal/State Statute	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Generation Total			**5,388,555**	**5,926,553**	**1,668,615**
Qualifying Facilities	Federal PURPA, 1978; PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	181,551	2,719,189	7,566
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	2,156,844	670,615	244,650
Renewable Portfolio Standard	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	1,931,130	Included with Qualifying Facilities	746,366
Other Utility Fuel & Purchased Power	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	1,041,266	2,494,399	735,655
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	77,763	42,350	(65,622)
Transmission Total			**2,206,039**	**1,016,889**	**634,909**
Reliability Services	FERC Order 459		(24,241)	2,977	115
Transmission Access Charge	FERC		500,276	45,336	(265,539)
Transmission Owner Rate Case Revenues	FERC		1,736,739	1,039,554	900,051
Other - FERC Rate Case Revenues	FERC		(6,735)	(70,978)	(7,255)
Other			0	0	7,537
Distribution Total			**5,004,292**	**3,881,203**	**1,296,667**
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	5,004,292	3,881,203	1,296,667
Nuclear Decommissioning	PUC Sections 8321-8330, 10 CFR 50.33, 50.75	CPUC Decisions	**79,414**	**(27,773)**	**(590)**
Demand Side Management and Customer Programs Total*			**323,135**	**(38,479)**	**512,218**
Self-Generation Incentive Program	PUC Section 379.6(a)	CPUC Decisions	59,851	55,998	20,069
California Solar Initiative		CPUC Decisions	7,955	3,840	2,002
Demand Response Program	PUC Section 740.10, 740.7, 740.9, 740.11	CPUC Decisions	68,419	37,997	11,838
Energy Efficiency, PU Code 399.8	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Decisions, E-3792	92,009	92,892	0
Energy Efficiency (non-PUC 399.8)			73,624	0	104,038
Electricity Program Investment Charge		CPUC Decisions	89,885	76,095	17,138
Low Income Energy Efficiency	PUC Sections 739.1, 739.2, 2790	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	129,493	63,617	5,829
CARE Admin., CARE amortized in rates	PUC Section 739.1, 739.2	CPUC Decisions	57,758	(1,288)	38,000
Renewables	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Resolution E-3792	0	0	0
Other PPP		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	3,381	(10,615)	123,934
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(259,241)	(357,015)	189,369
Other Regulatory Total*			**70,252**	**46,584**	**5,270**
Catastrophic Events	PUC Section 454.9(a)	CPUC Decisions	4,800	0	0
Hazardous Substance Mechanism		CPUC Decisions	39,657	0	270
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	CPUC Resolution M-4816	48,009	46,584	0
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(22,214)	0	5,000
DWR Power Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**(4,057)**	**(5,437)**	**(434)**
DWR Bond Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**376,681**	**366,979**	**77,388**
Ongoing Competition Transition Charge	AB 57, PUC Section 367(a) & 369	CPUC Decisions	**(136,983)**	**0**	**12,493**
Energy Recovery Bonds (PG&E only)	SB 772, PUC Section 848-848.7	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	**(46,396)**	**0**	**0**
Franchise Fee Surcharge**	PUC Sections 6350-6354, 6231	CPUC Decisions	**0**	**705**	**5,165**
Electric Total			**13,260,932**	**11,167,224**	**4,211,701**

*Recovered in distribution rate component
**Not reported elsewhere.

Appendix A (cont.)

2018 Revenue Requirements ($000)

Rate Component	Mandated by Federal/State Statute	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Generation Total			**5,668,922**	**5,934,570**	**1,822,448**
Qualifying Facilities	Federal PURPA, 1978; PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	182,537	2,594,336	43,088
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	1,981,324	750,267	242,986
Renewable Portfolio Standard	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	2,068,222	Included with Qualifying Facilities	691,131
Other Utility Fuel & Purchased Power	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	1,398,617	2,352,938	887,777
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	38,223	237,030	(42,534)
Transmission Total			**2,146,305**	**1,024,468**	**502,821**
Reliability Services	FERC Order 459		170,611	4,136	734
Transmission Access Charge	FERC		430,524	(26,963)	(304,074)
Transmission Owner Rate Case Revenues	FERC		1,556,910	1,162,882	813,492
Other - FERC Rate Case Revenues	FERC		(11,740)	(115,588)	(13,302)
Other			0	0	5,970
Distribution Total			**4,702,384**	**4,663,722**	**1,299,314**
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	4,702,384	4,663,722	1,299,314
Nuclear Decommissioning	PUC Sections 8321-8330, 10 CFR 50.33, 50.75	CPUC Decisions	**22,625**	**4,400**	**(939)**
Demand Side Management and Customer Programs Total*			**328,882**	**181,450**	**566,662**
Self-Generation Incentive Program	PUC Section 379.6(a)	CPUC Decisions	59,849	55,998	0
California Solar Initiative		CPUC Decisions	8,292	6,000	0
Demand Response Program	PUC Section 740.10, 740.7, 740.9, 740.11	CPUC Decisions	41,271	42,854	19,358
Energy Efficiency, PU Code 399.8	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Decisions, E-3792	120,806	312,268	0
Energy Efficiency (non-PUC 399.8)			251,626	0	112,520
Electricity Program Investment Charge		CPUC Decisions	96,989	69,840	47,060
Low Income Energy Efficiency	PUC Sections 739.1, 739.2, 2790	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	82,946	62,540	16,684
CARE Admin., CARE amortized in rates	PUC Section 739.1, 739.2	CPUC Decisions	38,391	(3,259)	(7,000)
Renewables	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Resolution E-3792	0	0	0
Other PPP		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(26,720)	18,112	93,832
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(344,568)	(382,903)	284,208
Other Regulatory Total*			74,607	0	1,318
Catastrophic Events	PUC Section 454.9(a)	CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Hazardous Substance Mechanism		CPUC Decisions	36,183	0	223
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	CPUC Resolution M-4816	38,133	0	0
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	292	0	1,095
DWR Power Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	(1,171)	0	0
DWR Bond Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	408,607	406,524	91,076
Ongoing Competition Transition Charge	AB 57, PUC Section 367(a) & 369	CPUC Decisions	(79,700)	0	29,399
Energy Recovery Bonds (PG&E only)	SB 772, PUC Section 848-848.7	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(3,773)	0	0
Franchise Fee Surcharge**	PUC Sections 6350-6354, 6231	CPUC Decisions	0	4,243	6,301
Electric Total			13,267,690	12,219,378	4,318,400

*Recovered in distribution rate component
**Not reported elsewhere.

Appendix A (cont.)

2017 Revenue Requirements ($000)

Rate Component	Mandated by Federal/State Statute	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Generation Total			**6,210,080**	**5,569,248**	**1,814,687**
Qualifying Facilities	Federal PURPA, 1978; PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	97,880	2,485,433	41,886
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	1,948,890	605,317	289,538
Renewable Portfolio Standard	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	2,292,419	Included with Qualifying Facilities	775,090
Other Utility Fuel & Purchased Power	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	1,864,807	2,323,409	775,067
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	6,085	155,090	(66,893)
Transmission Total			**1,936,457**	**1,011,823**	**582,004**
Reliability Services	FERC Order 459		0	14,308	3,077
Transmission Access Charge	FERC		529,280	(83,659)	(171,143)
Transmission Owner Rate Case Revenues	FERC		1,522,521	1,188,758	775,937
Other - FERC Rate Case Revenues	FERC		(115,344)	(107,584)	(32,778)
Other			0	0	6,911
Distribution Total			**4,717,006**	**4,667,759**	**1,284,950**
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	4,717,006	4,667,759	1,284,950
Nuclear Decommissioning	PUC Sections 8321-8330, 10 CFR 50.33, 50.75	CPUC Decisions	**125,779**	**1,529**	**(10,001)**
Demand Side Management and Customer Programs Total			**512,273**	**389,980**	**510,162**
Self-Generation Incentive Program	PUC Section 379.6(a)	CPUC Decisions	29,988	27,999	10,035
California Solar Initiative		CPUC Decisions	7,959	8,840	3,560
Demand Response Program	PUC Section 740.10, 740.7, 740.9, 740.11	CPUC Decisions	66,521	76,850	15,959
Energy Efficiency, PU Code 399.8	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Decisions, E-3792	120,865	338,197	0
Energy Efficiency (non-PUC 399.8)			208,767	0	107,199
Electricity Program Investment Charge		CPUC Decisions	89,000	69,840	24,790
Low Income Energy Efficiency	PUC Sections 739.1, 739.2, 2790	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	81,691	62,376	15,168
CARE Admin., CARE amortized in rates	PUC Section 739.1, 739.2	CPUC Decisions	38,211	(15,098)	(24,471)
Renewables	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Resolution E-3792	0	0	0
Other PPP		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	56,446	156,287	96,001
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(187,176)	(335,310)	261,920
Other Regulatory Total*			**52,117**	**20,648**	**0**
Catastrophic Events	PUC Section 454.9(a)	CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Hazardous Substance Mechanism		CPUC Decisions	20,438	0	0
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	CPUC Resolution M-4816	35,694	20,648	0
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(4,016)	0	0
DWR Power Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**(2,516)**	**0**	**0**
DWR Bond Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**406,896**	**414,068**	**91,076**
Ongoing Competition Transition Charge	AB 57, PUC Section 367(a) & 369	CPUC Decisions	**274,363**	**0**	**32,015**
Energy Recovery Bonds (PG&E only)	SB 772, PUC Section 848-848.7	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	**(432)**	**-**	**-**
Franchise Fee Surcharge**	PUC Sections 6350-6354, 6231	CPUC Decisions	**0**	**4,032**	**4,086**
Electric Total			**14,232,023**	**12,079,088**	**4,308,979**

*Recovered in distribution rate component

**Not reported elsewhere.

Appendix A (cont.)

2016 Revenue Requirements ($000)

Rate Component	Mandated by Federal/State Statute	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
Generation Total			**6,925,847**	**4,305,858**	**1,600,320**
Qualifying Facilities	Federal PURPA, 1978; PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	348,936	2,115,227	39,905
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	2,076,532	493,039	284,143
Renewable Portfolio Standard	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	2,125,494	0	709,127
Other Utility Fuel & Purchased Power	PUC Section 454.5(d)(3)	CPUC Decisions	2,371,769	1,697,775	567,188
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	3,116	(184)	(43)
Transmission Total			**1,558,681**	**1,058,025**	**531,095**
Reliability Services	FERC Order 459		16,178	5,111	2,457
Transmission Access Charge	FERC		250,839	(7,754)	(169,798)
Transmission Owner Rate Case Revenues	FERC		1,380,518	1,091,803	707,837
Other - FERC Rate Case Revenues	FERC		(88,855)	(31,135)	(15,774)
Other			0	0	6,373
Distribution Total			**4,982,176**	**4,691,106**	**1,241,696**
General Rate Case Revenues		CPUC Decisions	4,982,176	4,691,106	1,241,696
Nuclear Decommissioning	PUC Sections 8321-8330, 10 CFR 50.33, 50.75	CPUC Decisions	**89,542**	**(72,929)**	**(893)**
Demand Side Management and Customer Programs Total*			**643,166**	**665,137**	**316,119**
Self-Generation Incentive Program	PUC Section 379.6(a)	CPUC Decisions	29,988	27,999	10,035
California Solar Initiative		CPUC Decisions	90,853	101,063	34,970
Demand Response Program	PUC Section 740.10, 740.7, 740.9, 740.11	CPUC Decisions	(17,863)	97,864	15,959
Energy Efficiency, PU Code 399.8	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Decisions, E-3792	120,865	0	0
Energy Efficiency (non-PUC 399.8)			236,064	0	101,486
Electricity Program Investment Charge		CPUC Decisions	0	69,815	0
Low Income Energy Efficiency	PUC Sections 739.1, 739.2, 2790	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	96,219	72,710	12,434
CARE Admin., CARE amortized in rates	PUC Section 739.1, 739.2	CPUC Decisions	21,363	(8,596)	3,356
Renewables	PUC Section 399.8	CPUC Resolution E-3792	0	6,732	14,954
Other PPP		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	65,675	297,550	122,925
Other Regulatory Total*			**(405,449)**	**246,358**	**149,188**
Catastrophic Events	PUC Section 454.9(a)	CPUC Decisions	0	6,732	0
Hazardous Substance Mechanism		CPUC Decisions	21,363	0	1,698
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	CPUC Resolution M-4816	28,322	20,648	0
Other		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	(455,134)	218,977	147,490
DWR Power Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**(44,531)**	**(15,816)**	**(3,506)**
DWR Bond Charge Revenues	AB1X, Water Code, Division 27	CPUC Decisions	**411,235**	**415,785**	**91,823**
Ongoing Competition Transition Charge	AB 57, PUC Section 367(a) & 369	CPUC Decisions	**191,735**	**0**	**32,395**
Energy Recovery Bonds (PG&E only)	SB 772, PUC Section 848-848.7	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	**(1,663)**		
Franchise Fee Surcharge**	PUC Sections 6350-6354, 6231	CPUC Decisions	**0**	**16,047**	**10,419**
Electric Total			**14,756,188**	**11,309,571**	**3,288,373**

*These items are recovered in the Delivery component of rates.

Appendix B: Historical Natural Gas Revenue Requirements 2019-2016

2019 Revenue Requirements ($000)

	Federal/State Mandate	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SDG&E	SoCalGas
Core Procurement Total			**935,782**	**157,016**	**1,134,044**
Core Gas Supply Portfolio		CPUC Decisions	506,105	157,016	1,117,245
Other		CPUC Decisions	422,266	0	0
10/20 Winter Gas Savings		CPUC Resolutions	0	0	0
Core Gas Hedging		Report	4,848	0	0
Incentive Mechanism		Report	2,563	0	16,799
Transportation Total			**3,389,751**	**478,127**	**3,550,769**
Distribution		CPUC Decisions	2,085,766	402,360	2,796,303
Gas Pipeline Integrity Mgmt. (DIMP)				43,695	160,234
PSEP					
SoCalGas Only - SIMP					
SoCalGas Only - Aliso Canyon					
Transmission		CPUC Decisions	1,178,640	0	0
Gas Pipeline Integrity Mgmt. (TIMP)				6,361	77,062
PSEP					
Advanced Metering Infrastructure		Report	0	0	21,750
Smart Meter			0	0	0
Self Gen Inc Prog (SGIP)	PUC Section 379.6 (a)	CPUC Decisions	12,990	1,545	16,270
Climate Smart			0	0	0
Calif Solar Initiative (CSI)		CPUC Decisions	7,358	1,834	25,492
Annual Earning Assessment (AEAP)		CPUC Decisions	612	0	258
Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)	PUC Section 740.3 & 740.8	CPUC Decisions	0	0	48,562
Haz Substance Mechanism (HSM)		CPUC Decisions	91,470	580	4,223
Performance Based Regulation (PBR)		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Customer Service & Safety Performance Indicator		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Non-Public Interest Research, Dvlp & Demo (RD&D)		CPUC Decisions	0	0	15,658
Core Pricing Flexibility Program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	1,619
Non-core competitive load growth program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	2,266
Catastrophic Event Memo Acct (CEMA)	PUC Section 454.9 (a), Res E-3238	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Z-Factor		CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Other Balancing Accts Balances		Report	(76,948)	10,313	43,780
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	Resolution M-4816	11,661	0	0
Franchise Fees & Uncollectibles	PUC Section 6231	CPUC Decisions	6,849	0	0
Franchise Fee Surcharge (G-SUR)	PUC Sections 6350-6354	CPUC Resolutions	7,047	2,521	20,492
AB 32 Cap-And-Trade			25,403	615	9,264
GHG Program			38,903	8,303	307,536
Public Purpose Program Surcharges Total	**PUC Sections 399.8, 890-900**	**CPUC Decisions**	**262,036**	**31,055**	**357,877**
Energy Efficiency (EE) Programs	PUC Sections 739.1, 890-900, 2790	CPUC Decisions	64,668	10,996	102,319
Low Income Energy Efficiency (LIEE)	PUC Sections 740, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	78,343	6,436	131,837
Public Interest RD&D and State Board of Equalization (BOE)	PUC Sections 739.1 & .2, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	11,092	1,258	14,136
Calif Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program			107,933	12,365	109,585
GAS TOTAL			**4,587,569**	**666,198**	**5,042,690**

Appendix B (cont.)

2018 Revenue Requirements ($000)

	Federal/State Mandate	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SDG&E	SoCalGas
Core Procurement Total			**879,270**	**139,506**	**1,048,393**
Core Gas Supply Portfolio		CPUC Decisions	517,473	139,506	1,037,040
Other		CPUC Decisions	362,041	0	0
10/20 Winter Gas Savings		CPUC Resolutions	0	0	0
Core Gas Hedging		Report	(3,316)	0	0
Incentive Mechanism		Report	3,072	0	11,353
Transportation Total			**3,343,689**	**373,133**	**2,741,585**
Distribution		CPUC Decisions	1,964,824	325,765	2,331,772
Transmission		CPUC Decisions	1,281,236	0	0
Advanced Metering Infrastructure		Report	0	0	31,780
Smart Meter			0	0	0
Self Gen Inc Prog (SGIP)	PUC Section 379.6 (a)	CPUC Decisions	12,990	2,317	24,405
Climate Smart			0	0	0
Calif Solar Initiative (CSI)		CPUC Decisions	6,722	1,638	13,862
Annual Earning Assessment (AEAP)		CPUC Decisions	182	0	638
Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)	PUC Section 740.3 & 740.8	CPUC Decisions	0	0	52,872
Haz Substance Mechanism (HSM)		CPUC Decisions	83,469	520	1,396
Performance Based Regulation (PBR)		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Customer Service & Safety Performance Indicator		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Non-Public Interest Research, Dvlp & Demo (RD&D)		CPUC Decisions	0	0	12,924
Core Pricing Flexibility Program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	784
Non-core competitive load growth program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	1,795
Catastrophic Event Memo Acct (CEMA)	PUC Section 454.9 (a), Res E-3238	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Z-Factor		CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Other Balancing Accts Balances		Report	10,526	6,261	28,610
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	Resolution M-4816	7,837	0	0
Franchise Fees & Uncollectibles	PUC Section 6231	CPUC Decisions	5,102	0	0
Franchise Fee Surcharge (G-SUR)	PUC Sections 6350-6354	CPUC Resolutions	5,842	2,057	22,589
AB 32 Cap-And-Trade			19,677	614	6,461
GHG Program	Sections 95851 (b), and 95852 (c) of Title 17	CPUC Decisions	(54,718)	-	-
Public Purpose Program Surcharges Total	**PUC Sections 399.8, 890-900**	**CPUC Decisions**	**248,026**	**33,186**	**323,410**
Energy Efficiency (EE) Programs	PUC Sections 739.1, 890-900, 2790	CPUC Decisions	57,823	11,931	74,527
Low Income Energy Efficiency (LIEE)	PUC Sections 740, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	75,742	16,002	129,252
Public Interest RD&D and State Board of Equalization (BOE)	PUC Sections 739.1 & .2, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	10,840	1,203	13,294
Calif Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program			103,621	4,050	106,337
GAS TOTAL			**4,470,985**	**545,825**	**4,113,388**

Appendix B (cont.)

2017 Revenue Requirements ($000)

	Federal/State Mandate	CPUC Mandate	PG&E	SDG&E	SoCalGas
Core Procurement Total			1,158,601	151,850	1,154,731
Core Gas Supply Portfolio		CPUC Decisions	792,973	151,850	1,150,484
Other		CPUC Decisions	354,497	0	0
10/20 Winter Gas Savings		CPUC Resolutions	0	0	0
Core Gas Hedging		Report	5,452	0	0
Incentive Mechanism		Report	5,679	0	4,247
Transportation Total			3,184,277	397,819	2,693,301
Distribution		CPUC Decisions	1,966,317	375,042	2,292,672
Transmission		CPUC Decisions	1,105,365	0	0
Advanced Metering Infrastructure		Report	-	0	79,980
Smart Meter			0	0	0
Self Gen Inc Prog (SGIP)	PUC Section 379.6 (a)	CPUC Decisions	12,989	773	8,135
Climate Smart			0	0	0
Calif Solar Initiative (CSI)		CPUC Decisions	9,998	672	19,643
Annual Earning Assessment (AEAP)		CPUC Decisions	2,308	0	3,375
Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)	PUC Section 740.3 & 740.8	CPUC Decisions	0	0	51,662
Haz Substance Mechanism (HSM)		CPUC Decisions	46,826	(2,384)	3,121
Performance Based Regulation (PBR)		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Customer Service & Safety Performance Indicator		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Non-Public Interest Research, Dvlp & Demo (RD&D)		CPUC Decisions	0	0	11,557
Core Pricing Flexibility Program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	1,322
Non-core competitive load growth program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	762
Catastrophic Event Memo Acct (CEMA)	PUC Section 454.9 (a), Res E-3238	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Z-Factor		CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Other Balancing Accts Balances		Report	16,043	(711)	41,893
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	Resolution M-4816	6,562	0	0
Franchise Fees & Uncollectibles	PUC Section 6231	CPUC Decisions	5,172	0	0
Franchise Fee Surcharge (G-SUR)	PUC Sections 6350-6354	CPUC Resolutions	9,067	2,304	18,915
AB 32 Cap-And-Trade			3,630	593	5,679
Public Purpose Program Surcharges Total	PUC Sections 399.8, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	267,938	36,001	343,321
Energy Efficiency (EE) Programs	PUC Sections 739.1, 890-900, 2790	CPUC Decisions	71,598	12,943	85,705
Low Income Energy Efficiency (LIEE)	PUC Sections 740, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	69,429	11,340	132,249
Public Interest RD&D and State Board of Equalization (BOE)	PUC Sections 739.1 & .2, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	11,196	1,260	13,002
Calif Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program			115,715	10,458	112,365
GAS TOTAL			**4,610,816**	**585,670**	**4,191,353**

Appendix B (cont.)

2016 Revenue Requirements ($000)

AB 67-Annual Gas Revenue Requirements Components			Jan-Dec 2016 figure ($000)		
	Federal/State Mandate	**CPUC Mandate**	**PG&E**	**SDG&E**	**SoCalGas**
Core Procurement Total			**1,020,570**	**120,352**	**912,847**
Core Gas Supply Portfolio		CPUC Decisions	643,936	120,352	907,807
Other		CPUC Decisions	362,664	0	0
10/20 Winter Gas Savings		CPUC Resolutions	0	0	0
Core Gas Hedging		Report	7,985	0	0
Incentive Mechanism		Report	5,985	0	5,040
Transportation Total			**3,494,033**	**409,148**	**2,850,105**
Distribution		CPUC Decisions	2,167,826	386,827	2,453,907
Transmission		CPUC Decisions	1,061,912	0	0
Advanced Metering Infrastructure		Report	0	0	122,300
Smart Meter			0	0	0
Self Gen Inc Prog (SGIP)	PUC Section 379.6 (a)	CPUC Decisions	6,505	773	8,136
Climate Smart			0	0	0
Calif Solar Initiative (CSI)		CPUC Decisions	7,056	2,257	12,414
Annual Earning Assessment (AEAP)		CPUC Decisions	1,895	0	3,915
Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)	PUC Section 740.3 & 740.8	CPUC Decisions	0	0	41,193
Haz Substance Mechanism (HSM)		CPUC Decisions	49,805	85	79
Performance Based Regulation (PBR)		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Customer Service & Safety Performance Indicator		CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Non-Public Interest Research, Dvlp & Demo (RD&D)		CPUC Decisions	0	0	12,066
Core Pricing Flexibility Program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	1,391
Non-core competitive load growth program		CPUC Decisions	0	0	622
Catastrophic Event Memo Acct (CEMA)	PUC Section 454.9 (a), Res E-3238	CPUC Decisions, Resolutions	0	0	0
Z-Factor		CPUC Decisions	0	0	0
Other Balancing Accts Balances		Report	(3,637)	(4,707)	21,911
CPUC Fee	PUC Section 431	Resolution M-4816	4,390	0	0
Franchise Fees & Uncollectibles	PUC Section 6231	CPUC Decisions	10,477	0	0
Franchise Fee Surcharge (G-SUR)	PUC Sections 6350-6354	CPUC Resolutions	8,728	2,156	21,975
AB 32 Cap-And-Trade			5,223	573	4,536
Public Purpose Program Surcharges Total	PUC Sections 399.8, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	**275,079**	**32,523**	**332,206**
Energy Efficiency (EE) Programs	PUC Sections 739.1, 890-900, 2790	CPUC Decisions	94,582	2,443	85,572
Low Income Energy Efficiency (LIEE)	PUC Sections 740, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	80,517	11,340	132,417
Public Interest RD&D and State Board of Equalization (BOE)	PUC Sections 739.1 & .2, 890-900	CPUC Decisions	11,689	1,264	14,190
Calif Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program			88,291	17,476	100,028
GAS TOTAL			**4,789,682**	**562,023**	**4,095,158**