Application:	
Exhibit No.:	SDG&E-

# PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF RAGHAV MURALI ON BEHALF OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY CHAPTER 1



# BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**November 26, 2018** 

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# PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF RAGHAV MURALI CHAPTER 1

# I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of my prepared direct testimony is to give a brief overview of the Application, describe San Diego Gas and Electric Company's ("SDG&E") perspective on the data privacy implications at hand, and request specific action by the California Public Utilities Commission ("Commission"). The topics discussed in this chapter are expanded upon in the testimony of witnesses Tishmari Lewis (Chapter 2), Claudio Pellegrini (Chapter 3), Christopher Vera (Chapter 4), and John Roy (Chapter 6).

# II. APPLICATION OVERVIEW

### A. Executive Summary

By this Application ("A.") SDG&E complies with the Ordering Paragraphs ("OP" or "OPs") of the Commission's Resolution E-4868 ("Resolution"). The Resolution ordered the investor-owned utilities ("IOUs") to continue to refine their current click-through authorization processes ("CTP") by which customers can be authenticated as real customers of a specific IOU and then authorize the IOU to provide a specific data set to a third-party demand response provider ("DRP") via a seamless automated process that starts and ends on the website of the third-party.

SDG&E launched the first phase of its CTP in Spring 2018, with the third phase of implementation concluding around the time of this Application, November 2018.<sup>2</sup> In that short time, approximately 9,000 customers have authorized SDG&E to provide the expanded data set

Resolution E-4868 (August 24, 2017), pp. 105-106, OP 29.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> *Id.*, OP 26.

(as defined in the Resolution Attachment 1) to DRPs. The CTP solution, as discussed in both the testimony of witnesses Lewis (Chapter 2) and Pellegrini (Chapter 3), has been clearly successful in SDG&E's view. It has accomplished what it was designed to achieve: to provide a clear, secure, standards-based technology solution that begins and ends on a third-party website and through a process that achieves the following:

- 1) Securely provides utility authentication of the customer (the customer is confirmed to be who they say they are), and the customer is recognized by the utility as an SDG&E customer;
- 2) Allows the customer to indicate to the utility his or her desire to share a defined set of data with a defined third-party;
- Requests the customer to verify his or her understanding and agreement to a set of SDG&E terms and conditions granting authority to SDG&E to share the data with the third-party;
- 4) Provides the third-party with confirmation of the customer authorization;
- 5) Seamlessly allows the customer to start and finish his or her authentication and authorization process on the third-party website and reduces the chance of attrition or abandonment of the authorization process mid-stream; and
- 6) Provides a process for the customer to revoke this authorization if, for any reason, the customer no longer wishes to share data with the third-party.

Not only has SDG&E's CTP achieved these goals, but it has done so within the budget authorized for the effort, and in the overall total timeframe that was contemplated under the Resolution.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See id., OP 26 for schedule (15 months).

# **B.** Summary of the Chapters and their Contents

As SDG&E looks forward to the future of the CTP, OP 29 of the Resolution lists ten required elements to be included in this Application. These elements can be grouped into three categories:

Category 1 contains one element: The expansion of the CTP to serve distributed energy resource and energy management providers (collectively, "DERPs") in response to OP 24 and the first bullet in OP 29. Today, as required, the CTP at SDG&E only serves DRPs who are participating directly in the California Independent System Operator ("CAISO") markets, via SDG&E's Electric Rule 32.<sup>4</sup>

Category 2 also contains one element in response to the second bullet in OP 29: "a cost estimate and proposal for API [Application Program Interface] Solution 1," herein referred to as the "Alternate Solution," to differentiate it from SDG&E's current CTP, which is in operation and serving customers today.

Category 3 of required elements for this Application consists of the remaining eight bullet points contained in OP 29, which are generally less expansive and complex in nature.

These items are as follows:

- A cost estimate and proposal for Synchronous data;
- Improvements to the authorization process to increase participation;
- Improvements to the data delivery processes;
- Upgrades to information technology ("IT") infrastructure needed for the CTP;

SDG&E Electric Rule 32 is the "direct participation" in the CAISO market rule; and governs the relationship between the customer, utility, and third-party or DRP. Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Southern California Edison Company's direct participation rules are both numbered Rule 24. The rules are often referred to as Rule 24/32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Resolution, p. 105.

1	-	Additional functionality suggested in the Customer Data Access Committee
2		("CDAC");
3	-	Resolution of any implementation issues in the current CTP or Alternate Solution
4		as raised by the stakeholders in the CDAC;
5	-	Costs for integrating the Customer Information Service Request ("CISR")-DRP
6		into the Green Button platforms; and
7	-	A description of how SDG&E would update its website to include customer-
8		friendly data on its Rule 32, how to authorize the sharing of data, and the how to
9		revoke that authorization.
10	In resp	onding to the bullets above from OP 29, SDG&E provides its prepared direct
11	testimony div	ided into the following chapters:
12	1.	Chapter 1 – My testimony, as described in the Introduction above;
13	2.	Chapter 2 – The prepared direct testimony of Tishmari Lewis, who describes the
14		proposed approach and rationale for each of the elements above, including
15		business unit costs and the business perspective for the OP 29 elements;
16	3.	Chapter 3 – The prepared direct testimony of Claudio Pellegrini, who describes
17		the IT architecture, IT costs, and technical approach for each of the elements
18		above;
19	4.	Chapter 4 – The prepared direct testimony of Christopher Vera, who addresses
20		privacy issues related to certain OP 29 elements;
21	5.	Chapter 5 – The prepared direct testimony of Amanda White, who provides the
22		revenue requirement needed for the proposed budgets requested in the
23		Application;

- 6. Chapter 6 The prepared direct testimony of John Roy, who provides SDG&E's proposal on how costs associated with this Application should be recovered; and
- 7. Chapter 7 The direct prepared testimony of Kellen Gill, who provides the estimated rate impacts that would result from the Commission's approval of SDG&E's requested budget.

### III. SDG&E'S PROPOSALS IN RESPONSE TO OP 29

A. Category 3 Requirements - SDG&E is already compliant with, or is proposing changes to comply with, these requirements.

The final eight bullets of OP 29 contain several operational requirements. SDG&E has already achieved, or is proposing to achieve in this Application, each of these requirements. Witnesses Lewis and Pellegrini provide greater detail on each of these, summarized below:

- 1. **Data Delivery Synchronization** SDG&E understands the need to ensure a positive customer experience, providing a near real-time response to reduce the number of customers abandoning the process. SDG&E is currently meeting these needs, as required by the Resolution.<sup>6</sup>
- 2. **CTP Improvements** SDG&E's recommendation to improve the CTP includes the development and implementation of a communication plan when a planned or unplanned outage occurs that impacts the CTP. This plan is described in greater detail in Chapter 2. SDG&E requests no incremental funding for this effort.
- 3. **Data Delivery Process Improvements** SDG&E does not recommend any immediate improvements in this area. Data is being delivered in the timeframes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Resolution, OPs 18 and 29.

1		required, and without any significant issues. SDG&E recommends waiting until
2		more time has passed to determine if further improvements are warranted.
3	4.	Improvements to the CTP Infrastructure – SDG&E is proposing new
4		integration test environments to streamline testing for DRP integration to help
5		DRPs launch sooner.
6	5.	Additional CTP Functionalities Proposed in CDAC for the Current CTP
7		<b>Solution</b> – As described in greater detail in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, SDG&E has
8		either achieved, or proposes to achieve, new functionalities to the CTP.
9	6.	Resolution of Implementation Issues – SDG&E knows of no current
10		implementation issues to resolve.
11	7.	Integrating CISR-DRP Form Terms and Conditions with SDG&E's Green
12		<b>Button Platform</b> – SDG&E has implemented the link to the full terms and
13		conditions in the CTP.
14	8.	Publication of an Information Utility Website – The customer education web
15		page for CTP has been developed and published.
16	В.	Three New Data Elements:
17	In this	Application, SDG&E proposes (in the testimony of Ms. Lewis, Chapter 2) to add
18	three data eler	ments to the current data set provided to DRPs. <sup>7</sup> These data elements are: 1) gas
19	usage; 2) the o	customer's participation in Energy Efficiency ("EE") programs; and 3) historical

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customer rate information and notification of a customer rate change. These new data elements

would also be available to DERPs, should the CTP expand to DERPs. These three elements are

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Prepared Direct Testimony of Tishmari Lewis (Chapter 2), Section IV. Whitepaper Responses: Requests for Additional Data – Recommended.

minimal in their cost to provide, and support a level playing field for data. More importantly, these data fields meet a specific business need and cannot be obtained from other parties.

SDG&E elects to add them now because they support integrated demand side management ("IDSM") activity. For example, it may be useful for a DRP, which already receives data on DR program participation through the CTP, to also receive a customer's EE program participation. Specifically, some of SDG&E's EE programs include thermostat rebates, which would be useful for the DRP to know to support further DR activity. Similarly, it could be useful for the DRP to receive gas usage data, if available, for customers as part of the expanded data set.<sup>8</sup>

# C. Category 2 Requirement - The Current CTP has been a success so far; no alternative solution is required at this time.

As stated above, SDG&E launched its CTP on time in Spring 2018 and, since that time, thousands of customers have authorized SDG&E to provide the expanded data set (as defined in the Resolution) to DRPs. In SDG&E's view, the CTP has been a success so far; customers are enrolled in third-party demand response ("DR") programs at greater numbers than ever before, and protected, encrypted data is securely flowing between more third parties and the utility than ever before, with customers' informed consent. These are tangible successes that support the State's goal to increase direct third-party DR.

Given this success, the Commission should allow SDG&E to continue its current CTP rather than turning its attention to building out a separate process, an Alternate Solution.

Investing in the current successful CTP, rather than requiring SDG&E to invest incremental resources into building an Alternate Solution, is a logical and prudent use of ratepayer funds.

In fact, Southern California Gas Company recently filed an application to begin offering gas demand response programs. *See* A.18-11-005, Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) to Establish a Demand Response Program (filed November 6, 2018).

Underlying the Commission's requirement for the IOUs to propose and provide a cost estimate for an Alternate Solution, instead of waiting to evaluate the current CTP, was its desire to avoid customers "using a failed system to authorize the Utility to share their data with the third-party with the likely result that program enrollments would be lower than desired." However, there has been no evidence presented that the currently functioning CTP has "failed" in any way. In fact, to date, SDG&E has received positive feedback on the solution from a growing number of users. Likewise, there has been no indication that there are a substantial number of third-party DRPs who are anxious to use an Alternate Solution. SDG&E cannot champion the use of ratepayer funds for an Alternate Solution that may have little or no value to the grid without knowing that it would have substantial traction with both DRPs and customers. Therefore, the success of SDG&E's current CTP should assuage the Commission's concern. Further, given the lack of record as to the potential use of the Alternate Solution, proceeding with that Solution is unwarranted. Instead of requiring a new, and alternate process, the Commission should nurture the continued early growth of SDG&E's current — and thriving — CTP.

# D. Category 1 Requirement - An Expansion of Click-Through to all DERPs is premature and imprudent.

The Commission, as well as third parties, have also expressed a desire to expand the CTP to parties other than DRPs. Commission Staff issued a whitepaper through the CDAC and invited feedback on whether there was a need for customer usage data to support the growth of other energy programs statewide. A handful of parties responded to this invitation and provided their feedback.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Resolution, p. 63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> SDG&E identifies serious technical concerns associated with the Alternate Solution in Chapter 3.

SDG&E received responses from the following third parties, via the Energy Division: California Efficiency + Demand Management Council, ecobee, Home Energy Analytics, Lockheed-Martin,

SDG&E believes that the CTP should not yet be expanded for use by DERPs. The Commission has developed multiple platforms to supply data in various proceedings, rather than a single multi-faceted proceeding. A single proceeding may allow multiple platforms to be consolidated to serve ratepayers in an efficient manner. The best value is derived when fewer data delivery platforms can provide necessary data to the right parties for the right reasons.

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Further, there has been no record developed to demonstrate that expanding the CTP to DERPs would be in the best interest of ratepayers or even the DERPs themselves. Many more questions need to be asked and answered before the CTP, and the provision of the current customer information data set, is expanded to DERPs. If the CTP were to be expanded as proposed, the companies likely to use it will be those who can afford to build a system that integrates with each of the IOUs' click-through platforms. This approach may limit the data that can be delivered to smaller companies, those with less technology, or with less ability or incentive to invest in IOU integrations. Such issues become magnified when considering the burgeoning DERP market. Given the Commission's preference for DR growth to occur using third-party providers, along with its mandate for IOUs to outsource 60% of their energy efficiency portfolio in the near term, the role of DERPs will invariably expand, creating a larger need for data. For this reason, the Commission should not rush to expand the CTP for the sake of expansion alone, without a record of whether this would be an effective approach for such a potentially vast number of third parties, many of whom may not even be aware of this CTP proceeding.

OhmConnect, Mission:Data, SunRun, and Tesla. The Public Advocates Office also provided a response.

Indeed, the need for a more deliberative and thoughtful approach to expanding the CTP, or building out an alternative platform, for all DERPs should be taken seriously considering the very public data privacy concerns in other industries, particularly social media. These concerns were identified and addressed by the State during this past legislative session in the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA").<sup>12</sup> This law authorizes fines and a private right to legal action to protect every Californian's right to privacy. It also illustrates the State's serious emphasis on transparent data management, customer privacy, and data protection. Ordering an immediate expansion of the CTP for all DERPs without a record of the need for DERP access to customer usage data, the scope and content of such data, and controls for access to that data at a time when DERPs are rapidly expanding, is not prudent given the high priority the State has placed on data control. Customer privacy and data access issues must be treated in a thoughtful, deliberative manner. For this reason, in response to the Commission's first bullet in OP 29, SDG&E proposes that the Commission should initiate a separate proceeding where all relevant stakeholders will have the opportunity to participate and shape the outcome. 13 The data use, sharing and privacy concerns described above are expanded upon in witness Vera's testimony (Chapter 4).

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If, however, SDG&E is ordered to implement an expansion of the CTP to DERPs now regardless of the risks, the testimony of Tishmari Lewis (Chapter 2) provides recommended parameters for implementation and cost estimates. The testimony of John Roy (Chapter 6)

Assembly Bill ("AB") 375, California Consumer Privacy Act, Stats. 2017-2018, Ch. 55 (Cal. 2018), Section 1798.150(a)(1)(A).

This approach is consistent with the Customer Choice Gap Analysis. See California Public Utilities Commission, California Customer Choice Project: Draft Gap Analysis/Choice Action Plan (October 2018), p. 1. The proposed proceeding would also address any jurisdictional issues or controls to be established for an expansion of the CTP to DERPs.

further discusses SDG&E's proposal for cost recovery of such an undertaking, should SDG&E be ordered to implement an expansion of the CTP to DERPs. These costs are not reflected, however, in SDG&E's budget request, revenue requirement, or estimated rate impacts.

# E. If SDG&E is ordered to expand the CTP to DERPs, controls should be mandated.

Notwithstanding SDG&E's position that the Commission should build a further record before expanding the CTP to DERPs, SDG&E recommends that any future expansion of the CTP to DERPs should occur only with the following controls in place:

# 1. All DERPs, including DRPs, should receive the same data.

If the CTP is expanded to other energy service providers, DERPs should receive the same data set that is currently being provided to DRPs through the CTP, <sup>14</sup> under the conditions described below.

To ensure a level playing field, SDG&E proposes that the CTP expansion to DERPs should restrict the data set authorized by customers and provided to the DERP to the information contained in the expanded data set approved by the Commission in the Resolution. This also minimizes ratepayer exposure to a more complicated and costly process. Further, such an approach simplifies the authorization process so that different data options do not confuse customers, which could result in the authorization of the incorrect data set. In sum, all DRPs and DERPs should get the same data.

Resolution, Attachment 1, describes the "expanded data set" for SDG&E in detail. SDG&E has implemented this data set and is referred to herein as the "current data set."

2. If required to implement expansion to DERPs, DERPs who choose to access the CTP should be subject to the same data controls as DRPs.

# a. Utility Registration:

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DERPs should be required to sign a registration contract with SDG&E as DRPs do today.

Consistent with how the IOUs treat DRPs, the purpose of a DERP contract should be to:

- i. Identify the DERPs who will be integrating into SDG&E's system;
- ii. Set forth the parameters for how data will be sent and received; and
- iii. Set forth any consequences if the CTP participation contract is breached.

# b. Commission Registration:

Further, the Commission has ruled that it has jurisdiction over DRPs.<sup>15</sup> As such, DERPs must be required to register with the Commission, just as DRPs are required to do today. This is an important step to ensure that data recipients have some "skin in the game," which includes providing a performance bond based on the number of customers served, as DRPs do today.<sup>16</sup> Beyond mere equity with DRPs, these requirements should be in place to ensure that appropriate

See Decision ("D.") 10-06-002 (modified in D.10-12-060) in which the Commission established that the Commission has jurisdiction over third-party demand response.

On December 4, 2012, the Commission adopted D.12-11-025 (later amended by D.13-05-012), which set policies for the implementation of direct participation demand response. In April 2014, the Commission approved a set of rules that defined the roles and responsibilities of third-party DRPs, aggregators, utilities, and customers in direct participation demand response. More information on direct participation demand response and the utilities' Rule 24/32 is available online. See California Public Utilities Commission, DRP Registration Information, available at <a href="http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=8314">http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=8314</a>. Any DRP/aggregator that enrolls a utilities' bundled customers in Direct Participation Demand Response is required to register with the Commission (and with CAISO). As a part of the Commission registration, DRP/aggregators serving residential and small commercial customers (defined as having a maximum peak demand of less than 20 kW) are also required to provide a performance bond and sample customer notification form letter to the Commission.

controls for customer privacy and data usage exist, resulting in Commission jurisdiction and enforcement capability should violations or abuses occur.

### c. Consumer Protections:

Additionally, it is worth noting that the Commission has ruled that there should be certain consumer protections for ratepayers and customers of the utilities when sharing their data with DRPs.<sup>17</sup> Specifically, the Commission has allowed customers who encounter less than scrupulous companies to file formal complaints at the Commission and for those complaints to be resolved through a regulated, transparent process. The same standard must be applied to DERPs.

### d. Grid and Greenhouse Gas Value:

SDG&E believes that ratepayers should only fund expansion of the currently launched CTP to DERPs if some grid value or reduction in greenhouse gas ("GHG") is directly attributable to the resource. In other words, SDG&E wants to prevent any non-energy related company from accessing this data, at the expense of ratepayers, to serve industries that do not directly provide some value to ratepayers. Requiring DERPs to register with the Commission, as described above, is one way to ensure that the third-party receiving the data at ratepayer expense is, in fact, an energy management company or offers some grid or GHG benefit.

### e. Use Neutral:

In addition, any expansion of the CTP to DERPs should be "use neutral." This means that the CTP should be developed for all kinds of DERPs (as described above), without

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> See, e.g., SDG&E Electric Rule 32, Sheet 17. Per Rule 32, customers are also afforded a complaint process with the Commission if disagreements arise between customers and DRPs. *Id.*, Sheet 23-25.

preference as to the type of distributed energy resource. This supports competition, fairness and a level playing field.

# IV. SUMMARY OF SDG&E'S BUDGET REQUEST AND OTHER COST ESTIMATES

SDG&E seeks cost recovery for its proposed budgets as discussed in witness John Roy's prepared direct testimony (Chapter 6). SDG&E has developed cost estimates based upon its good faith assumptions, described in each chapter. The budgets SDG&E seek recovery for have not been sought elsewhere and are directly attributable to the items in this Application as described. Chapter 3, the prepared direct testimony of witness Pellegrini, contains the total individual cost estimates for SDG&E's proposed budgets. The total budget request from Mr. Pellegrini is summarized below in Table RM-1:

Table RM-1 - SDG&E TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST (in dollars)

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
Category 3 - Misc. Projects	Testimony Reference						
	Capital, Pellegrini,						
Status of Authorization	Section V.	146,997					146,997
DR Program Eligibility	Capital, Pellegrini, Section						
Check	V.	342,993					342,993
Status of Authorization	O&M, Pellegrini, Section V.	1,845	5,534	4,612	3,689	2,767	18,447
DR Program Eligibility							
Check	O&M, Pellegrini, Section V.	4,304	12,913	10,761	8,608	6,456	43,042
	Capital, Pellegrini, Section						
System Test Environment	IV.	52,083					52,083
System Test Environment	O&M, Pellegrini, Section IV.	8,906	10219	9,890	9,563	9,234	47,812
	Capital, Pellegrini, Section						
<b>Expanded Dataset</b>	VI.	427,554					427,554
Expanded Dataset	O&M, Pellegrini, Section VI.	14,320	42960	35,800	28,640	21,480	143,199
TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST		999,002	71,626	61,063	50,500	39,937	1,222,128

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Table RM-2 - SDG&E TOTAL COST ESTIMATES FOR ITEMS NOT REQUESTED (in dollars)

Questions on the above table should be directed to Mr. Pellegrini (Chapter 3).

required by OP 29 in the Resolution. Although SDG&E provides cost estimates for these items,

it is not requesting recovery of such amounts at this time for the reasons explained in Chapter 2

and Chapter 3. For convenience, SDG&E provides a total of all the cost estimates for which it

currently does not seek funding in Table RM-2 below. Questions on Table RM-2 should be

directed to witnesses Lewis (Chapter 2) and Pellegrini (Chapter 3).

Chapter 2 (Lewis) and Chapter 3 (Pellegrini) also contain other cost estimates for items

	1 0000	Q2 : 0 : / (2 00 c				(iii dollars)	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
DERP							
Expansion							
Business	O&M, Lewis,						
Support	Section VI	93,077	282,300	282,300	282,300	282,300	1,222,277
DERP	Capital, Pellegrini,						
Expansion	Section IX	593,760	0	0	0	0	593,760
DERP	O&M, Pellegrini,						
Expansion	Section IX	21,955	131,732	131,732	87,821	65,866	439,106
Alternate	Capital, Pellegrini,						
Solution	Section VIII	2,539,967	846,656	0	0	0	3,386,623
Alternate	O&M, Pellegrini,						
Solution	Section VIII	0	352,065	821,485	704,130	469,420	2,347,100
Alternate	O&M, Lewis,						
Solution	Section VII	0	86,084	129,125	129,125	129,125	473,459
Total for							
projects		3,248,759	1,698,837	1,364,642	1,203,376	946,711	8,462,325

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# V. CONCLUSION

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In view of SDG&E's demonstration in this Application, SDG&E respectfully requests that the Commission act as follows:

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1) The Commission should approve SDG&E's budget request of \$1,222,128, as described in Table RM-1 above, for enhancements to its existing CTP.

- 2) The Commission should not direct SDG&E to build an Alternate Solution.

  SDG&E requests that it not be ordered to provide an alternative CTP, separate from its current CTP, <sup>18</sup> as referenced in Resolution, OP 29. Rather, the Commission should invest in the proven and continued success of SDG&E's existing CTP. If, however, SDG&E is ordered to implement an Alternate Solution, SDG&E should be granted a two-way balancing account.
- The Commission should defer expansion of the CTP to DERPs and other Energy Management Services ("EMS"). SDG&E believes that the Commission should not order a CTP expansion until it convenes a more deliberative process to ensure that there is adequate need by DERPs for the current data set provided to DRPs, and that there are adequate data controls in place. This is particularly important because of the State's emphasis on data privacy and the rapid expansion occurring in the DERP market. Specifically, the Commission should convene a new proceeding to develop a record on this issue and arrive at a more holistic platform.
- 4) If SDG&E is ordered to expand the CTP to DERPs, SDG&E requests the Commission require DERPS be treated the same as DRPs. Should expansion of the CTP to DERPs occur, the Commission should establish certain necessary controls, such as requiring DERPs to register with the IOUs and the Commission, as DRPs are required to do today.

This concludes my prepared direct testimony.

This includes any modifications the Commission would order to the current SDG&E CTP to serve as a foundation or start for the Alternate Solution in any form.

# VI. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

My name is Raghav S. Murali. I am employed by SDG&E. My business address is 8326 Century Park Court, San Diego, CA 92123. I am the Customer Programs Policy and Strategy Manager for SDG&E. My primary responsibilities include regulatory strategy, compliance filings, data analytics, and reporting for all customer program offerings. At SDG&E, I have previously held the positions of Senior Policy Advisor and Public-Sector Supervisor. Prior to SDG&E, I was an Environmental and Energy Attorney at Schiff Hardin LLP in Chicago, served as Assistant Chief of Staff of Legislative Affairs to Illinois Governor Pat Quinn, overseeing the state's energy and environmental agencies, and served as Chief Policy Advisor and Chief of Legislative Affairs for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

In 2004, I graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. I also received a JD from Chicago-Kent College of Law in 2007, with a Certificate in Public Interest Law.

I have not previously testified before the Commission.

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

A. Application

AB Assembly Bill

CAISO California Independent System Operator

CCPA California Consumer Privacy Act
CDAC Customer Data Access Committee

CISR Customer Information Service Request
CTP Click-Through Authorization Process

DERPs Distributed Energy Resource and Energy Management Providers

DR Demand Response

DRP Demand Response Provider

EMS Energy Management Services

IDSM Integrated Demand Side Management

IOUs Investor-Owned Utilities
IT Information Technology

OP/OPs Ordering Paragraphs

SDG&E San Diego Gas & Electric Company