

Application No.: A.23-05-013
Exhibit No.: SDGE-1604
Witness: Stephen M. Elliott

UPDATED PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
STEPHEN M. ELLIOTT
ON BEHALF OF
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

****REDACTED, PUBLIC VERSION****

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



October 13~~May 15~~, 2023

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**UPDATED PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
STEPHEN M. ELLIOTT
ON BEHALF OF SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY**

I. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

This [updated prepared direct](#) testimony presents San Diego Gas & Electric Company’s (“SDG&E’s”) 2022-[2023](#)¹ costs for greenhouse gas (“GHG”) compliance instruments used to satisfy its compliance obligations under the California Air Resources Board’s (“CARB”) cap-and-trade program pursuant to Assembly Bill (“AB”) 32. This testimony also includes SDG&E’s 2022-[2023](#) revenues related to the sale of its allowance allocation.² The purpose of this [updated prepared direct](#) testimony is to present SDG&E’s 2022-[2023](#) emissions, costs, and revenues in accordance with applicable decisions. The following sections describe the cap-and-trade program and detail SDG&E’s 2022 actual revenues and ~~estimated~~[final](#) emissions and costs [as well as estimates for SDG&E’s 2023 revenues and costs](#). These emissions are a key input used in the calculations of SDG&E’s Direct GHG Emissions price and in customer rates, as further explained in the testimony of SDG&E witness Jimmy Elias.³ These revenues are used to

¹ The 2021 volumes and costs became final in September 2022 and were reported as part of SDG&E’s Updated 2023 ERRA Forecast Filing (Application (“A.”) 22-05-025); thus the 2021 volumes and costs were not reported in the May 2022 testimony. The 2022 ~~estimated~~ emissions and costs reported in this testimony [became final in August 2023](#). ~~are subject to change due to emission verification for all of 2022. Additionally, †~~This [updated](#) testimony ~~does not include~~ [2023 emissions](#), costs and revenues ~~since only~~for January [through August 2023](#) ~~and~~and forecasts for [September through December 2023](#). ~~February estimates are available at this time. In the October 2023 update of this testimony, it will include estimated costs and revenues for January through August of 2023 and forecasts for September – December 2023,~~ all of which are subject to change when actualized and/or verified [in August or September of 2024](#).

² The 2022 [revenues are now final](#). [2023 revenues for January – August are final, however the 2023 total is subject to the outcome of the November 2023 auction](#). ~~emissions and costs are subject to change due to emission verification which will become final in August – September 2023. Revenues for 2022, however, are now final.~~

³ The testimony of SDG&E witness Mr. Elias provides a forecast of the 2024 GHG costs.

1 calculate SDG&E’s Climate Credit, which is further discussed ~~in~~ in the testimony of SDG&E
2 witness [Rachelle](#)~~Ms.~~ Baez.

3 **II. BACKGROUND**

4 **A. AB 32 Background**

5 The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, also referred to as AB 32,⁴ establishes a goal
6 of reducing California’s GHG emissions to the 1990 level by 2020. The statute grants CARB
7 broad authority to regulate GHG emissions to reach this target. CARB’s Scoping Plan includes a
8 recommendation that California adopt a portfolio of emissions reduction measures, including a
9 California GHG cap-and-trade program.⁵

10 In October 2011, CARB released its Final Regulation Order, which was approved by its
11 Board and by the Office of Administrative Law (“OAL”) in December 2011.⁶ The CARB
12 regulations create a GHG emissions allowance cap-and-trade system, with compliance
13 obligations in the electricity sector applicable to “first deliverers of electricity”⁷ that emit more
14 than 25,000 Metric Tons (“MT”) of GHG. The regulation requires that first deliverers of
15 electricity, including investor-owned utilities (“IOUs”) such as SDG&E, obtain all the
16 compliance instruments required to meet their compliance obligations by November 1 of the year
17 following the end of a compliance period. Compliance instruments consist of allowances and
18 offsets. An allowance is a limited, tradable authorization to emit up to one MT of carbon dioxide

⁴ AB 32, Stats. 2005-2006, Ch. 488 (Cal. 2006).

⁵ State of California Air Resources Board, *California Cap-and-Trade Program, Resolution 11-32* (October 20, 2011) at 3-4 available at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2010/capandtrade10/res11-32.pdf>.

⁶ The ARB Final Regulation Order from December 2011 is codified at 17 California Code of Regulations section (“§”) 95800 *et seq.* and is also available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2010/capandtrade10/capandtrade10.htm>.

⁷ “First deliverers of electricity” is defined in § 95811(b) of ARB’s Final Regulation Order as electricity generators inside California and electricity importers.

1 equivalent (“CO2e”) and an offset is a project that reduces GHG in sectors outside of those
2 covered in the cap-and-trade program.⁸ Section 95892(b) of CARB’s Final Regulation Order
3 establishes that IOUs are required to sell all their free allowances and acquire an amount equal to
4 their direct compliance obligations. There are also annual requirements to surrender at least 30%
5 of expected annual obligations each year by November 1 of the following year.

6 **B. GHG Actual Revenue**

7 The revenues discussed in my testimony result from the sale of allowances allocated to
8 SDG&E by CARB for the benefit of its ratepayers. CARB requires that the allowances that are
9 allocated annually to the IOUs be made available for sale at the CARB auctions. Allowances
10 given to the IOUs must all be consigned by the last auction of that year. Except for the
11 November 2012 auction, where CARB specified the amount that each IOU needed to auction, all
12 other amounts consigned at auctions are up to the discretion of each IOU, provided the entire
13 annual volume is consigned by the end of each year. Revenues are calculated by multiplying the
14 volume sold by the auction settlement price. The revenues presented in this testimony consist of
15 allowances sold in the 2022 [auctions and the 2023 quarterly auctions that occurred in](#) February,
16 May, August, and [an estimate for the 2023](#) November auctions.

17 **C. GHG Estimated Emission Volumes**

18 The 2022-~~2023~~ direct emissions will be the ~~estimated~~[verified](#)/calculated GHG emissions
19 for: (1) SDG&E’s California utility-owned generation (“UOG”), (2) California generators with
20 whom SDG&E has contracts where SDG&E is responsible for GHG costs, (3) estimated
21 emissions associated with SDG&E imports of both specified electricity and unspecified
22 electricity, and (4) Renewable Portfolio Standard adjustment (“RPS Adjustment”). The RPS

⁸ Refer to § 95801 of CARB’s Final Regulation Order for definitions.

1 Adjustment, which is an optional provision of the Cap-and-Trade regulation that reduces a
2 compliance entity’s direct compliance obligation, is calculated by multiplying the out-of-state
3 renewable megawatt-hours (“MWh”) eligible for RPS adjustment by the CARB assigned
4 unspecified emission factor. The 2023~~2~~ direct volumes may change because they are subject to:
5 (1) emission estimates and emission reporting verification, (2) changing emission factors, and (3)
6 contractual requirements for reviewing tolling agreement emissions for potential reductions. If
7 there are such changes, they will be reflected in future testimony.

8 The 2022-2023 indirect emissions are estimated emissions based on net purchases from
9 the California electricity market controlled by the California Independent System Operator
10 (“CAISO”) measured in MWh and multiplied by the CARB assigned unspecified emission
11 factor. Indirect emissions are not overseen by CARB. Indirect emissions are comprised of
12 estimated GHG emissions for which SDG&E was exposed because of purchasing power from
13 third parties. The 2022-2023 indirect emissions within this testimony are those calculated in
14 SDG&E’s 2023~~2~~ ERRA Forecast Application and will be updated in the updated 2025~~4~~ ERRA
15 Forecast testimony in October 2024~~3~~.

16 **D. GHG Cost Categories**

17 The costs outlined in my ~~this~~ testimony are broken down into two categories of GHG
18 costs: direct costs and indirect costs. SDG&E defines direct costs of a given compliance year as
19 the net cost of procuring compliance instruments that can be used to satisfy SDG&E’s
20 compliance year obligation. SDG&E defines indirect costs of a given compliance year as the
21 GHG compliance costs embedded in the price of electricity delivered in that year, which are
22 passed on from sellers.

23 Section III below addresses the carbon price for 2022-2023. Section IV.A addresses
24 direct GHG emissions associated with SDG&E’s UOG plants, procurement of electricity from

1 tolling agreements, electricity imports attributed to SDG&E, and credits from SDG&E’s eligible
2 RPS Adjustment. Section IV.B addresses the approximate 2022-2023 indirect GHG emissions
3 for which SDG&E paid as GHG costs embedded in electricity prices charged by third parties to
4 SDG&E under contract for various supplies.⁹ Section IV.C summarizes the GHG costs based on
5 the carbon prices in Section III and emissions in Sections IV.A and IV.B.

6 **III. CARBON PRICE METHODOLOGY**

7 **A. Price for Direct GHG Emissions**

8 The 2022 Direct GHG Emissions price is based on the sum of 2022 monthly balancing
9 account entries and the 2022 emission volumes as described in section IV.A. The 2023-monthly
10 January 2023 – August 2023 Direct GHG Emissions price is based on the monthly balancing
11 account entries and the January – August emission estimates as described in section IV.A.

12 The Direct GHG Emissions price is listed in the table below:¹⁰

2022 Direct GHG Emissions (\$/MT)	
Jan-Dec 2022 Direct GHG Emissions (\$/MT)	
Jan-Aug 2023 Direct GHG Emissions (\$/MT)	

16 For September – December 2023 SDG&E will use the forecast price from Mr. Elias’
17 Testimony in the SDG&E 2023 ERRA Forecast Application of \$28.96.

9 Indirect GHG costs are estimated based on the assumptions described herein.

10 Per D.19-04-016, the details and underlying computations for the Direct GHG Emissions price and the Weighted Average Cost (WAC) will be provided in the annual ERRA Compliance filing.

1 Historically, SDG&E included testimony in its ERRA forecast application that presented
2 SDG&E’s accounting procedure used to record the GHG compliance instrument costs using the
3 Weighted Average Costs (“WAC”). SDG&E previously included Attachment C in its annual
4 ERRA forecast application and provided supporting testimony regarding its methodologies and
5 assumptions.¹¹ However, in D.19-04-016, the Commission found that the language in OP 9 of
6 D.14-10-033 was ambiguous as it failed to distinguish between the differing compliance
7 obligations in the utilities’ ERRA forecast and ERRA compliance proceedings.¹² The
8 Commission clarified the requirements of D.14-10-033 to state that compliance with Attachment
9 C shall be demonstrated in the ERRA compliance proceeding and not the ERRA forecast
10 proceeding.¹³ Accordingly, SDG&E is not including Attachment C (or supporting testimony
11 regarding methodologies) in this ERRA forecast application. Rather, SDG&E will comply with
12 D.19-04-016, OP 3, which directs the IOUs to demonstrate compliance with the revised D.15-01-
13 024 Attachment C in its ERRA compliance filings and not in its ERRA forecasts. SDG&E will
14 submit the GHG WAC compliance testimony for record year 202~~32~~³³ in its 202~~23~~³⁴ ERRA
15 Compliance testimony, which will be filed on June 1, 202~~34~~³⁵.

16 **B. Price for Indirect Emissions**

17 The embedded GHG costs for indirect emissions are estimated by using the average
18 CAISO GHG Allowance Price Indices, as listed in the table below.¹⁴ Indirect costs are estimated

¹¹ Per D.14-10-033 at OP 9.

¹² D.19-04-016 at FOF 17.

¹³ *Id.* at OP 3.

¹⁴ Annual CAISO prices are a straight average of public daily GHG prices published on CAISO’s OASIS website.

1 since it is assumed that the GHG cost was passed on by all sources of power from market
2 purchases.

2022 CAISO GHG Prices	
Jan-Dec 2022	\$29.48

2023 CAISO GHG Prices	
Jan-Aug 2023	\$32.08

3
4
5 **IV. GHG COMPLIANCE COSTS**

6 **A. Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

7 Under CARB’s cap-and-trade program, the “first deliverer of electricity” within
8 California must surrender one allowance or offset credit for each MT of GHG emissions.
9 Accordingly, SDG&E had direct compliance obligations for GHGs emitted from burning natural
10 gas at its UOG plants, namely, the Palomar Energy Center (“Palomar”) and Miramar Energy
11 Facility I and II (collectively, “Miramar”). SDG&E’s UOG GHG emission volumes are derived
12 from information extracted from each covered plant’s Continuous Emissions Monitoring
13 Systems (“CEMS”) and that plant’s annual fuel usage. The data is reported to CARB (under the
14 mandatory GHG reporting rule) and undergoes a rigorous quality assurance/quality control
15 (“QA/QC”) process with supporting documentation from the CEMS systems. The data is then
16 subject to third party verification by an ARB-certified verifier. The 2022 UOG emissions will
17 become final in August 2023. The [verified 2022 estimated-UOG emissions and January 2023 –](#)
18 [August 2023 estimated UOG emissions](#) are as follows:

Jan-Dec 2022 California UOG Plants	Emissions Estimate (in MT)
Palomar Energy Center	[REDACTED]
Miramar Energy Facilities	
Total	

Jan-Dec 2022 California UOG Plants	Verified Emissions (in MI)
Palomar Energy Center	
Miramar Energy Facilities	
Total	

Jan-Aug 2023 California UOG Plants	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Palomar Energy Center	
Miramar Energy Facilities	
Total	

In addition, SDG&E has agreements with some California generators which stipulate that if SDG&E is dispatching the plant, then SDG&E will provide compliance instruments to the generator for its GHG compliance obligations. The generators covered by these agreements include the Pio Pico Energy Center (“Pio Pico”) and the Carlsbad Energy Center (“Carlsbad”). The estimated emissions for these plants can be calculated by multiplying the MMBtu burned with the emission factor of 0.05307 MT/MMBtu associated with natural gas as the input fuel. These estimates are subject to change, not only because the emissions estimates are based on fuel calculations instead of emission meter read calculations, but also because the tolling agreement contracts state that SDG&E will only cover the emissions generated resulting from SDG&E dispatches of efficiently run plants. The [verified 2022](#) [and](#) [estimated January 2023 – August 2023](#) SDG&E obligations to tolling agreement partners are shown below. ~~SDG&E will be analyzing the 2022 tolling data and could potentially adjust the 2022 estimated emissions for non-SDG&E dispatches, inefficiencies or based on verification. If there are such changes, they will be reflected in the October update.~~

Jan-Dec 2022 California Tolling Generators	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Pio Pico	
Carlsbad Energy Center	
Total	

Jan-Dec 2022 California Tolling Generators	Verified Emissions (in MI)
Pio Pico	
Carlsbad Energy Center	
Total	

Jan-Aug 2023 California Tolling Generators	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Pio Pico	
Carlsbad Energy Center	
Total	

An entity that delivers out-of-state electricity to a delivery point inside California is also responsible for the GHG emissions associated with generation of that electricity. For known imports, called “specified sources,” the estimated GHG emissions related to the portion of outputs of plants that are delivered to California are covered in the cap-and-trade program and as such the importer of that electricity has a compliance obligation. SDG&E has a contract with Yuma Cogeneration Associates (“YCA”) in Arizona and owns the Desert Star Energy Center (“Desert Star”) combined cycle plant in Nevada. These out-of-state generators are specified sources. The compliance obligation for the power imported from each of these sources is calculated by the product of the imported power times the transmission loss correction factor as listed in section 95111 of CARB’s mandatory reporting regulation, and the specified emissions factor assigned to those facilities by CARB. As with SDG&E’s other estimated obligations, specified imports are also subject to change, and those changes will be reflected in ~~the October~~ [future testimony update](#). The [final 2022](#) ~~estimated~~ emissions for SDG&E’s specified imports [and the January 2023 – August 2023 estimated emissions for SDG&E’s specified imports](#) are as follows:

Jan-Dec 2022 Specified Imports	Specified Import Estimates (in MWh)	Emission Factor Estimates	Transmission Loss Factor	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Desert Star		0.414	1.00	
YCA		0.486	1.02	
Total				

Jan-Dec 2022 Specified Imports	Verified Specified Imports (in MWh)	Emission Factor Estimates	Transmission Loss Factor	Verified Emissions (in MI)
Desert Star		0.416	1.00	
YCA		0.512	1.02	
Total				

Jan-Aug 2023 Specified Imports	Specified Import Estimates (in MWh)	Emission Factor Estimates	Transmission Loss Factor	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Desert Star		0.416	1.00	
YCA		0.512	1.02	
Total				

In addition to specified sources, importing of “unspecified sources” also generates a compliance obligation. SDG&E procured both contracted imports and market imports from unspecified sources in 2022 [and 2023](#). The cap-and-trade compliance obligation for these unspecified imports is calculated by multiplying the number of MWh imported, adjusted upward by two percent to account for transmission losses between the point of generation and the California border, by the CARB default rate, as stated in its regulation (currently 0.428 MT/MWh).¹⁵ Finally, CARB recognizes that the building of new renewable generation outside California reduces GHG. As such, the cap-and-trade regulations allow for an RPS Adjustment. The RPS Adjustment reduces an entity’s GHG compliance burden and is calculated by assigning

¹⁵ CARB’s Mandatory Reporting Regulation, Section 95111(b)(1). See Section 95852(c) in CARB, *Article 5: California Cap on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Market-based Compliance Mechanisms* at 116, available at: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/reporting/ghg-rep/regulation/mrr-2018-unofficial-2019-4-3.pdf?_ga=2.248590913.797450650.1572910305-557391757.1471971036.

1 the default emission rate (currently 0.428 MT/MWh) to the GHG-free renewable energy, as
2 measured at the point of generation. The adjustment does not account for the transmission losses
3 from the point of generation to California,¹⁶ and the cap-and-trade regulations also allow that
4 they be taken in following years. SDG&E successfully claimed the undelivered portion of its
5 potential 2014 RPS Adjustment in 2015. SDG&E has been unable to claim undelivered portions
6 of the 2015-2023~~2~~ contractually purchased renewable energy applicable to the RPS Adjustment
7 provision in recent GHG reports to CARB and SDG&E will not be claiming the RPS Adjustment
8 for 2023~~2~~.¹⁷ If the RPS Adjustment data for any prior year(s) becomes available in the future,
9 SDG&E will incorporate that benefit in an upcoming annual CARB Electric Power Entity
10 (“EPE”) report. Both the estimated 203~~2~~2 unspecified imports and the RPS Adjustments
11 claimed for 2023~~2~~ are subject to change and those changes will be reflected in future testimony.
12 The verified 2022 ~~estimated~~ emissions for SDG&E’s unspecified imports and RPS adjustment
13 claims, which became final in August 2023, and the January 2023 - August 2023 estimated
14 emissions for SDG&E’s unspecified imports and RPS adjustment claims are as follows:

¹⁶ See Section 95852(b)(1) of CARB’s Final Regulation Order for the calculation of the RPS Adjustment. CARB, *Article 5: California Cap on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Market-based Compliance Mechanisms*, at 115, Section 95852(b)(1), available at https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/capandtrade/ct_reg_unofficial.pdf.

¹⁷ SDG&E’s ability to utilize the non-imported portion of its Glacier and Rim Rock contracts for the RPS Adjustment is dependent on receipt of Glacier and Rim Rock import volumes from Morgan Stanley. SDG&E has, thus far, not received this information for the 2015-2022 generation years. SDG&E continues to have discussions with Morgan Stanley and Open Access Technology International, Inc. (“OATI”) about obtaining this data and may receive it in the future at which point SDG&E can apply the prior RPS Adjustment volumes to the next compliance year’s report.

Jan-Dec 2022 Unspecified Imports & RPS Adjustment	Unspecified Import Estimates (in MWh)	Unspecified Emission Factor	Transmission Loss Factor	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Unspecified Imports		0.428	1.02	
RPS Adjustment		0.428	1.00	
Total				

1

Jan-Dec 2022 Unspecified Imports & RPS Adjustment	Verified Unspecified Imports (in MWh)	Unspecified Emission Factor	Transmission Loss Factor	Verified Emissions (in MI)
Unspecified Imports		0.428	1.02	
RPS Adjustment		0.428	1.00	
Total				

2

Jan-Aug 2023 Unspecified Imports & RPS Adjustment	Unspecified Import Estimates (in MWh)	Unspecified Emission Factor	Transmission Loss Factor	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
Unspecified Imports		0.428	1.02	
RPS Adjustment		0.428	1.00	
Total				

3

4

Based on the above, SDG&E's verified 2022 ~~estimated~~ direct compliance obligations and

5

January 2023 – August 2023 estimated direct compliance obligations are:

Jan-Dec 2022 Direct Compliance Obligations	Emissions Estimate (in MI)
California UOG Plants	
California Tolling Generators	
Specified Imports	
Unspecified Imports	
RPS Adjustment	
Total	

6

Jan-Dec 2022 Direct Compliance Obligations	Verified Emissions (in MI)
California UOG Plants	
California Tolling Generators	
Specified Imports	
Unspecified Imports	
RPS Adjustment	
Total	

7

Jan-Aug 2023 Direct Compliance Obligations	Emissions Estimate (in MT)
California UOG Plants	
California Tolling Generators	
Specified Imports	
Unspecified Imports	
RPS Adjustment	
Total	

B. Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions

SDG&E, along with all other purchasers of wholesale electricity, is subject to indirect GHG compliance costs that generators incur and pass on to their buyers. This additional cost of GHG compliance is embedded in the market price of electricity procured in the wholesale market from third parties, thereby increasing SDG&E’s cost to purchase wholesale electricity, as well as from suppliers under contracts that include market-based prices. The cost of GHG affects both market purchases and contracts based on the price of energy (such as combined heat and power [“CHP”] facilities); because the price of energy changes in tandem with the change in the GHG allowance prices, sellers of electricity demand higher revenues to offset the costs related to their cap-and-trade obligations. The 2022-2023 indirect GHG volumes are estimated, for both net market purchases and CHP contracts, as the MWh of electricity production multiplied by the CARB default rate for unspecified electricity of 0.428 MT/MWh. The ~~forecasted-final~~ 2022 and forecasted 2023 MWh and emissions of SDG&E’s indirect purchases are as follows:

2022 Forecasted Indirect Volumes in MWh and MT	
Total INDIRECTS (MWh)	
Unspecified Emissions Factor (MT/MWh)	0.428
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	

2022 Verified Indirect Volumes in MWh and MT	
Total INDIRECTS (MWh)	
Unspecified Emissions Factor (MT/MWh)	0.428
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	

2023 Forecasted Indirect Volumes in MWh and MT	
Total INDIRECTS (MWh)	[REDACTED]
Unspecified Emissions Factor (MT/MWh)	0.428
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	[REDACTED]

C. GHG Costs

Using the prices from Section III above, the 2022 direct GHG costs and 2023 estimated GHG costs are as follows:

2022 GHG Direct Cost Estimates	Emissions Estimate (in MT)	Direct GHG Emissions Price (in \$/MT)	Estimated Direct Cost
Jan-Dec 2022 (estimated actuals)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

2022 GHG Direct Costs	Verified Emissions (in MT)	Direct GHG Emissions Price (in \$/MT)	Direct Cost
Jan-Dec 2022 (Verified actuals)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

2023 GHG Direct Cost Estimates	Emissions Estimate (in MT)	Direct GHG Emissions Price (in \$/MT)	Estimated Direct Cost
Jan-Aug 2023 (estimated actuals)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Sept - Dec 2023 (forecasted)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Total	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Combining indirect volumes and the CAISO GHG allowance price indices,¹⁸ the 2022-2023 estimated GHG indirect costs are as follows:

¹⁸ Per D.14-10-033 at 25, indirect costs are calculated using a proxy price equal to the average of the published CAISO GHG index daily prices in OASIS.

2022 Forecasted Indirect Volumes & Cost	
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	[REDACTED]
CAISO GHG Price (Jan-Dec 2022) (\$/MT)	\$29.48
Total Indirect Cost	[REDACTED]

2022 Indirect Volumes & Cost	
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	[REDACTED]
CAISO GHG Price (Jan-Dec 2022) (\$/MT)	\$29.48
Total Indirect Cost	[REDACTED]

2023 Forecasted Indirect Volumes & Cost	
Total INDIRECTS (MT)	[REDACTED]
CAISO GHG Price (Jan-Aug 2023) (\$/MT)	\$32.08
Total Indirect Cost	[REDACTED]

Thus, the 2022 and 2023 Direct and Indirect estimate blended cost are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D. Outreach and Administrative Costs

For 2024, the Detail of Outreach and Administrative Expense costs (Attachment G to the Application) reflects the twice-a-year Climate Credit Communications to customers as directed initially in D.16-06-04. These communications include emails and bill inserts for both April and October.

Therefore, the total cost projection of the expenses to be incurred in 2024 is \$83,000.00 for the required touchpoints stated above, including \$58,000.00 for residential customers and \$25,000.00 for small business customers.

V. ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED GHG REVENUES

SDG&E received 6,651,508 MT of vintage 2022 allowances to sell at 2022 auctions and 6,491,305 MT of Vintage 2023 to sell at 2023 auctions.- SDG&E’s annual allocated allowances are required to be consigned at that year’s quarterly auctions; however, SDG&E has full

1 discretion on how to distribute its allowances across the four quarterly auctions. The tables
 2 below show the volumes sold at each 2022 [and at the first three 2023 auctions, with an estimate](#)
 3 [for the last 2023](#) auction along with associated revenues.

2022 GHG Revenues			
Auction	Settlement Price (\$/MT)	Sold Volume (MT)	Revenue
Feb-22	\$29.15		
May-22	\$30.85		
Aug-22	\$27.00		
Nov-22	\$26.80		
Total	\$28.45		

2023 GHG Revenues			
Auction	Settlement Price (\$/MT)	Sold Volume (MT)	Revenue
Feb-23	\$27.85		
May-23	\$30.33		
Aug-23	\$35.20		
Total	\$31.13		

2023 Estimated GHG Revenues Sept - Dec 2023			
Auction	ICE Price (\$/MT)	Consign Volume (MT)	Revenue
2023 Balance	\$28.96		
Total	\$28.96		

2023 Estimated GHG Revenues			
Total			

6 This concludes my prepared direct testimony.

1 **VI. QUALIFICATIONS**

2 My name is Stephen M. Elliott. My business address is 8315 Century Park Court, San
3 Diego, CA 92123. I am employed by San Diego Gas & Electric as an Electric & Fuels Trader in
4 the Energy Supply and Dispatch Department. My responsibilities include managing the
5 execution of SDG&E's GHG portfolio and also the day ahead and forward procurement of
6 natural gas that serves SDG&E's electric portfolio. I assumed my current position in December
7 2022.

8 I have been employed by SDG&E in numerous positions including an Analyst for Energy
9 Efficiency and Demand Response programs, a Business Analyst for Credit & Collections /
10 Customer Payment Services and a Senior Energy Risk Advisor in Energy Risk Management
11 (Middle Office). I have been responsible for Risk & Compliance of the Electric & Fuel ~~& Fuel~~
12 Procurement operations, natural gas scheduling and trading and the management and execution
13 of SDG&E's emissions portfolio.

14 I hold a bachelor's degree in ~~H~~history with an emphasis in Pre-Law studies from San
15 Diego State University and a Masters of Business Administration with an emphasis in Finance
16 from National University.

17 I have ~~not~~ previously testified before the California Public Utilities Commission.

ATTACHMENT A

**DECLARATION OF CHRIS SUMMERS REGARDING
CONFIDENTIALITY OF CERTAIN DATA/DOCUMENTS
PURSUANT TO D.16-08-024, *et al.***

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES
COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**DECLARATION OF CHRIS SUMMERS
REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF CERTAIN DATA/DOCUMENTS
PURSUANT TO D.16-08-24, *et al.***

I, Chris Summers, do declare as follows:

1. I am the Director of Origination, Energy Supply & Dispatch in the Electric and Fuel Procurement department for San Diego Gas & Electric Company (“SDG&E”). I have been delegated authority to sign this declaration by Adam Pierce, Vice President of Energy Procurement and Rates. I have reviewed Stephen Elliott’s Prepared Direct Testimony (“Testimony”) and Attachment G, the GHG Revenue and Reconciliation Application Form, in support of SDG&E’s “October Update to Application”, related to its Application for approval of its 2024 Electric Procurement Revenue Requirement Forecasts and GHG Related-Forecasts (“Application”), filed October 13, 2023. I am personally familiar with the facts in this Declaration and, if called upon to testify, I could and would testify to the following based upon my personal knowledge and/or information and belief.

2. I hereby provide this Declaration in accordance with Decisions (“D.”) D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035 and D.17-09-023 to demonstrate that the confidential information (“Protected Information”) provided in Mr. Elliott’s Testimony and Attachment G are within the scope of data protected as confidential under applicable law.

3. In accordance with the legal citations and narrative justification described in Attachment A, the Protected Information should be protected from public disclosure.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 12th day of October 2023, at San Diego.

DocuSigned by:
Chris Summers
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Chris Summers
Director of Origination, Energy Supply & Dispatch

ATTACHMENT A

SDG&E Request for Confidentiality on the following information contained in Scott Lewis’s Testimony and Attachment G in support of SDG&E’s Application

Location of Protected Information	Legal Citations	Narrative Justification
<p><i>1. SDG&E Direct GHG Emissions Price and Direct GHG Emissions calculations</i></p> <p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Direct GHG Emissions price appears in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The Jan 2013 - Aug 2023 Direct GHG Emissions calculations are utilized in tab “D-2” of Attachment G.</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>The GHG Confidential Information Matrix in Attachment A of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>The Matrix makes the following confidential: “Weighted Average Cost (WAC) of compliance instruments, and the calculation of WAC”</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p><i>2. Historical/Recorded UOG Emissions</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p>

<p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Historical UOG Emissions appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013-2022 and Jan - Aug 2023 Recorded UOG Emissions appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded UOG emissions as confidential</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>3.</p> <p><i>Historical/Recorded California Tolling Agreement Emissions</i></p> <p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Tolling Agreement Emissions appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013-2022 and Jan - Aug 2023 Tolling Agreement Emissions appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Tolling Agreements emissions as confidential</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k),</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>

	6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.	
<p>4. Historical/Recorded Specified Imported MWh and calculated Emissions</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Specified Imported MWh and calculated Emissions appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013-2022 and Jan - Aug 2023 Recorded Specified Imported Emissions appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Energy Imports (Specified emissions as confidential. Knowledge of the MWh makes discovery of the emissions possible, thus the MWh are also confidential.</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>5. Historical/Recorded Unspecified Imported MWh and calculated Emissions</p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance</p>

<p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Unspecified Imported MWh and calculated Emissions appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013-2022 and Jan - Aug 2023 Unspecified Imported Emissions appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Energy Imports (Unspecified) emissions as confidential. Knowledge of the MWh makes discovery of the emissions possible, thus the MWh are also confidential</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>6. Historical RPS Adjustment eligible MWh and calculated Emissions</p> <p><i>(The RPS Adjustment eligible MWh and calculated Emissions for 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony.</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Energy Imports (Unspecified) emissions, which includes any applicable RPS Adjustments as confidential. Knowledge of the MWh</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>

	<p>makes discovery of the emissions possible, thus the MWh are also confidential</p> <p>Gov't Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	
<p>7. Total Direct Compliance Obligation</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 Total Direct Compliance Obligation appears in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013-2022 and Jan - Aug 2023 Total Direct Compliance Obligation appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Direct GHG Emissions Subtotal as confidential.</p> <p>Gov't Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>8. Indirect Purchases in MWh and calculated Emissions</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and 2023 forecasted Indirect Purchase MWhs and calculated Emissions</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance</p>

<p><i>appear in Stephen Elliott's Testimony.</i></p>	<p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Indirect GHG Emissions as confidential. Knowledge of the MWh makes discovery of the emissions possible, thus, the MWh are also confidential.</p> <p>Gov't Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>instrument prices, weight average cost ("WAC") and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E's bidding/consignment strategies contain "commercial value," which gives SDG&E "an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it."</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>9. Direct GHG Costs</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and estimated 2023 Direct GHG Costs appear in Stephen Elliott's Testimony. The 2013 – 2022 final and 2023 estimated Direct GHG Costs appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order ("GO") 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the "ARB Confidentiality Regulations")</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Direct GHG Costs as confidential.</p> <p>Gov't Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost ("WAC") and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E's bidding/consignment strategies contain "commercial value," which gives SDG&E "an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it."</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>

<p>10. Estimated Indirect GHG Costs</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and 2023 estimated Indirect GHG Costs appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony.</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>Annual GHG Emissions and Associated Costs in Template D-2 of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>Template D-2 designates forecasted and recorded Indirect GHG Costs as confidential.</p> <p>Gov’t Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p> <p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
<p>11. GHG Quarterly Auction Revenue</p> <p><i>(The 2022 and Jan – Aug 2023 actual GHG Quarterly Auction Revenues and the forecasted 2023 balance of Quarterly Auction Revenues appear in Stephen Elliott’s Testimony. The 2013 - 2022 actual GHG Quarterly</i></p>	<p>D.08-04-023</p> <p>D.14-10-033, D.16-08-024, D.17-05-035, D.17-09-023, Public Utilities Code Section 454.5(g)</p> <p>General Order (“GO”) 66-D</p> <p>17 CCR § 95914(c) (the “ARB Confidentiality Regulations”)</p> <p>1a. of Attachment A of D.14-10-033 and revised in D.15-01-024</p> <p>1a. makes the following confidential: “AB 32 GHG auction participation.”</p>	<p>The Protected Information is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the legal authority cited herein. The information does not expressly fall within any category of the IOU Matrix applicable to electric procurement information, but is market-sensitive information.</p> <p>Among other things, 17 CCR Section 95914(c)(1) of the Cap-and-Trade regulations prohibits disclosure of any auction-related information. Violation of Section 95914 may subject SDG&E to penalties by the California Air Resources Board.</p> <p>In addition, Attachments A, C & D of D.15-01-024 and Appendices A & B of D.15-10-032 require Auction-related information, forecasts of emissions intensity, forecasts of greenhouse gas (GHG) costs, GHG transactions, compliance instrument prices, weight average cost (“WAC”) and other GHG information to be kept confidential.</p> <p>Additionally, the Protected Information also includes trade secret information because SDG&E’s bidding/consignment strategies contain “commercial value,” which gives SDG&E “an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.”</p>

<p><i>Auction Revenues and estimated 2023 GHG Quarterly Auction Revenues appear in Attachment G of this Application.)</i></p>	<p>Although Annual Auction Revenues are public, Quarterly Auction Revenue must be confidential since public auction settlement prices and Quarterly Auction Revenues would reveal SDG&E's quarterly auction participation as a consignee.</p> <p>Gov't Code §§6254(k), 6254.7 (d), Evidence Code 1060, Civil Code §3426 et seq.</p>	<p>Disclosure of this information would place SDG&E at an unfair business disadvantage relative to other Cap-and-Trade market participants and result in higher Cap-and-Trade compliance costs for SDG&E and its end-use ratepayers.</p>
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