Company: San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M)
Proceeding: 2028 General Rate Case
Application: A.26-06-___
Exhibit: SDGE-10

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DARREN A. WEIM

(ELECTRIC GENERATION)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

June 2026

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SUMMARY

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**TY2028 Est. (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Total Non-Shared Services	**38,175**	**48,696**	**10,521**
Total Shared Services (Incurred)	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total O&M	**38,175**	**48,696**	**10,521**

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)							
Capital	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Est. 2026 (000s)**	**Est. 2027 (000s)**	**Est. 2028 (000s)**	**Est. 2029 (000s)**	**Est. 2030 (000s)**	**Est. 2031 (000s)**
Total CAPITAL	**15,874**	**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**

Summary of Requests

- Approval of the forecasted cost of operating SDG&E's Electric Generation gas-fired power plant fleet, consisting of the Palomar Energy Center (PEC), Desert Star Energy Center (DSEC), Miramar Energy Facility (MEF), and Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant (CPEP).
- Approval of the forecasted cost of operating SDG&E's current Electric Generation Distributed Energy Facility (DEF) fleet, consisting of 23 California Independent System Operator (CAISO)-connected resources throughout the service territory, as well as new DEFs that are expected to be added to the Electric Generation DEF fleet in 2026.
- Approval of the forecasted cost of administration of the Electric Generation function (Generation Administration).

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DARREN A. WEIM
(ELECTRIC GENERATION)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Summary of Electric Generation Costs and Activities

My Electric Generation testimony encompasses three primary areas: Generation Plant, DEF (current and future), and Generation Administration. The testimony supports the General Rate Case (GRC) Test Year (TY) 2028 forecasts for operations and maintenance (O&M) costs for non-shared services, and capital costs for the forecast years 2026, 2027, and 2028, associated with the Electric Generation area for SDG&E. Table DAW-1 summarizes my sponsored costs.

TABLE DAW-1
Test Year 2028 Summary of Total Costs

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**TY2028 Est. (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Total Non-Shared Services	**38,175**	**48,696**	**10,521**
Total Shared Services (Incurred)	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total O&M	**38,175**	**48,696**	**10,521**

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)							
Capital	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Est. 2026 (000s)**	**Est. 2027 (000s)**	**Est. 2028 (000s)**	**Est. 2029 (000s)**	**Est. 2030 (000s)**	**Est. 2031 (000s)**
Total CAPITAL	**15,874**	**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**

In addition to this testimony, please also refer to my workpapers, exhibits SDG&E-10-WP (for O&M) and SDG&E-10-CWP (for Capital) for additional information on the activities described herein.

SDG&E's Electric Generation function (Generation) is responsible for the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of the Generation gas-fired power plant and Distributed Energy Facility (DEF) fleets. Costs are included for operations and maintenance of the generating fleet, as well as for Generation Administration.

Costs related to Generation power plant fleet represent the majority of the O&M and capital expenditures in the Electric Generation organization. SDG&E owns and operates two

combined cycle generating facilities, Palomar Energy Center (PEC) located in Escondido, CA and Desert Star Energy Center (DSEC) located in Boulder City, NV.[1] SDG&E also owns and operates two peaking plants, Miramar Energy Facility (MEF) located in San Diego, CA, and Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant (CPEP), located in El Cajon, CA. Descriptions and capabilities for each facility are provided below.

In addition, SDG&E owns and operates 23 DEFs. Costs are included for facility operations, minor maintenance activities, and costs associated with the administration of the Long-Term Service Agreement (LTSA) for each DEF.[2] The sites are located throughout the SDG&E service territory. Descriptions and capabilities for each facility are provided below.

B. Organization of Testimony

My testimony is organized as follows:

- Introduction
- Affordability & Efficiency
- Non-Shared O&M Costs
- Capital
- Conclusion
- Witness Qualifications

C. Description of Electric Generation Facilities

1. Generation Plants

a. Generation Plant Palomar

The Palomar Energy Center (PEC) is a 588 megawatt gas-fired combined-cycle plant with 2 General Electric (GE) 7FA model combustion turbine-generator sets (CT) and a single GE steam turbine-generator set (ST). Each CT exhausts into a Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG), each of which is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system for removal of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and an oxidation catalyst for removal carbon monoxide (CO). Each HRSG is also equipped with a duct burner system to provide additional heat for steam

[1] DSEC is located on land leased from the City of Boulder City, NV, pursuant to a lease agreement that has been extended to 2045.

[2] Costs associated with the administration of the DEF LTSAs (primarily labor) are included in this GRC request. Costs of contracted LTSA services (*e.g.*, site maintenance and repairs) are recovered through other regulatory accounts.

production during peak load periods. The steam produced in the two HRSGs is supplied to the single ST. Exhaust steam exiting the ST is condensed in a steam surface condenser by transferring heat to circulating cooling water. Heat in the circulating cooling water is then rejected to the atmosphere in an evaporating cooling tower.

PEC is also configured so that it may operate only one combustion turbine and the steam turbine. The steam turbine depends on the HRSG, fueled by the gas turbine's exhaust, to generate steam for power production. This gives PEC the operational flexibility to respond to varying load demands while maximizing operational efficiency. This plant configuration is commonly referred to as a combined-cycle plant.

Combined-cycle power plants generate more power and operate more efficiently at lower gas-turbine inlet air temperatures. To take advantage of this characteristic, the plant is equipped with inlet air chillers and a thermal energy storage tank, allowing it to maintain full generating capacity during the summer months. Recycled water is used to cool plant equipment.

b. Generation Plant Desert Star

The Desert Star Energy Center (DSEC) is a 480 megawatt gas-fired combined-cycle plant with 2 Siemens W501-FC+ model CT and a single Siemens-Westinghouse ST. Each CT exhausts into a HRSG, each of which is equipped with SCR for removal of NOx and an oxidation catalyst for removal of CO. Each HRSG is also equipped with a duct burner system to provide additional heat for steam production during peak load periods. The steam produced in the two HRSGs is supplied to the single ST. Exhaust steam exiting the ST is condensed in an air-cooled condenser by rejecting heat to the atmosphere.

DSEC is also configured so that it may operate only one combustion turbine and the steam turbine. This gives DSEC the operational flexibility to respond to varying load demands while maximizing operational efficiency.

c. Generation Plant Miramar

The Miramar Energy Facility (MEF) is a peaking plant with two GE LM6000 model turbine-generator sets in a simple cycle configuration (MEF-1 and MEF-2). Together they are capable of producing 92 megawatts. The facility uses modern peaking turbines with SCR for removal of NOx and an oxidation catalyst for removal of CO. This site also provides black start services used for restoration of the electric grid. Operations and maintenance personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center provide all plant services to this facility.

d. Generation Plant Cuyamaca

The Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant (CPEP) is a peaking plant with a Pratt & Whitney FT8 model turbine generator set that is capable of producing 45 megawatts. The facility uses modern peaking turbines with SCR for removal of NOx and an oxidation catalyst for removal of CO. This site also provides black start services used for restoration of the electric grid. Operations and maintenance personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center provide all plant services to this facility.

2. Distributed Energy Facilities – Current

Since SDG&E's TY 2024 GRC application, the site count of SDG&E's California Independent System Operator (CAISO)-connected DEF resources has increased from 9 to 23. The power rating has increased from a total of 93.82 megawatts to 442.92 megawatts, and the energy rating has increased from a total of 358 megawatt-hours to 1,783.04 megawatt-hours. These DEFs are located throughout SDG&E's service territory and are operated by personnel based out of Palomar Energy Center. See Appendix B for a list of DEF sites and capabilities. A description of each DEF site follows:

a. Boulevard Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

Boulevard BESS was constructed pursuant to California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) Resolution E-5219. This Resolution approved contracts for energy storage microgrid projects for a total of 39 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2023 summer reliability and thereafter. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 50.5 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 5 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Prevalon under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

b. Cameron Corners Solar

Cameron Corners Solar was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution SPD-01. This Resolution ratified the approval of SDG&E's 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan, which included development and deployment of microgrids that may reduce the risk of ignition, risk from public safety power shutoff (PSPS), and wildfire consequences. The site is built with fixed photovoltaic panels and can produce up to 840 kilowatts (alternating current). Operations and

maintenance personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center provide all plant services at this facility.

c. Cameron Corners Vanadium Redox Flow BESS

Cameron Corners Vanadium Redox Flow (VRF) BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution SPD-01. This Resolution ratified the approval of SDG&E's 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan, which included development and deployment of microgrids that may reduce the risk of ignition, risk from PSPS, and wildfire consequences. This energy storage system uses VRF technology rated at 4 MWh with a maximum output of 460 kilowatts for up to 8 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance will be performed by Sumitomo under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

d. Clairemont BESS

Clairemont BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5219. This Resolution approved contracts for energy storage microgrid projects for a total of 39 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address reliability in summer 2023 and thereafter. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 29 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 9 megawatts for up to 3 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Prevalon under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

e. Dark Sky BESS

Dark Sky BESS was constructed pursuant to California Energy Commission Publication CEC-500-2019-013, Contract Number EPC-14-060 and CPUC Decision (D.) 24-12-074. The project is an addition to the existing microgrid facility that was built to independently provide power to an entire substation and the Borrego Springs community during emergencies. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 14.66 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 7.33 megawatts for up to 2 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Tesla under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

f. El Cajon BESS

El Cajon BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-4798. This Resolution approved SDG&E contracts for engineering, procurement and construction of energy storage

facilities to address electrical reliability risks in the Los Angeles Basin arising from the moratorium on injections into the Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility (Aliso Canyon). This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 30 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 7.5 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

g. Elliot BESS

Elliot BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5219. This Resolution approved contracts for energy storage microgrid projects for a total of 39 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address reliability in summer 2023 and thereafter. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 50.5 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 5 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Prevalon under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

h. Escondido 1 BESS

Escondido 1 BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-4798. This Resolution approved SDG&E contracts for engineering, procurement and construction of energy storage facilities to address electrical reliability risks in the Los Angeles Basin arising from the moratorium on injections into Aliso Canyon. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

i. Escondido 2 BESS

Escondido 2 BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-4798. This Resolution approved SDG&E contracts for engineering, procurement and construction of energy storage facilities to address electrical reliability risks in the Los Angeles Basin arising from the moratorium on injections into Aliso Canyon. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of

the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

j. Escondido 3 BESS

Escondido 3 BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-4798. This Resolution approved SDG&E contracts for engineering, procurement and construction of energy storage facilities to address electrical reliability risks in the Los Angeles Basin arising from the moratorium on injections into Aliso Canyon. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

k. Fallbrook BESS

Fallbrook BESS was constructed pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 2514 and D.18-05-024. The decision set a goal for SDG&E to procure 165 megawatts (MW) of energy storage by the end of 2020, to be installed no later than year-end, 2024. The energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 160 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 40 megawatts for up to 4 hours.

Under CPUC Resolution E-5303, utility-owned energy storage contracts for incremental capacity were approved to address 2024 and 2025 summer reliability. The system is being augmented to increase the rating to 278.4 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 69.6 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Projected commercial operation is expected Q2 of 2026. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence and Stella under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

l. Kearny North BESS

Kearny North BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5117. This Resolution approved SDG&E's request to procure 144 megawatts of nameplate energy storage capacity to satisfy the procurement requirements ordered in D.19-11-016, issued in the CPUC's Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) Rulemaking (R.16-02-007). This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site,

while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

m. Kearny South BESS

Kearny South BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5117. This Resolution approved SDG&E's request to procure 144 megawatts of nameplate energy storage capacity to satisfy the procurement requirements ordered in D.19-11-016. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

n. Melrose 1 BESS

Melrose 1 BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5193. This Resolution approved energy storage contracts for 161 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2023 summer reliability. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

o. Melrose 2 BESS

Melrose 2 BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5193. This Resolution approved energy storage contracts for 161 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2023 summer reliability. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Fluence under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

p. Miguel VRF BESS

Miguel VRF BESS was constructed as a demonstration project in partnership with Sumitomo, Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) and the State of California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz). Additional interconnection funding was authorized in accordance with D.18-01-008. This

energy storage system uses flow technology and is rated at 8 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 2 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is provided pursuant to a standard service agreement with Sumitomo.

q. Pala-Gomez Creek BESS

Pala-Gomez Creek BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5193. This Resolution approved energy storage contracts for 161 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2023 summer reliability. The energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 60 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 6 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Prevalon under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

r. Paradise BESS

Paradise BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5219. This Resolution approved contracts for energy storage microgrid projects for a total of 39 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address reliability in summer 2023 and thereafter. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 50.5 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 5 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Prevalon under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

s. Ramona BESS

Ramona BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution SPD-01. This Resolution ratified the approval of SDG&E's 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan, which included development and deployment of microgrids that may reduce the risk of ignition, risk from PSPS, and wildfire consequences. The site uses lithium-ion technology rated at 1.88 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 470 kilowatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by Tesla under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

t. Ramona Solar Energy Project

The Ramona Solar Energy Project (RSEP) was constructed pursuant to D.10-09-016. The decision authorized 26 megawatts of utility-owned generation and 74 megawatts of power

purchase agreements (PPAs) with independent power producers. The project is built with fixed photovoltaic panels and can produce up to 4.32 megawatts. Operations and maintenance personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center provide all plant services at this facility.

u. Top Gun BESS

Top Gun BESS was constructed pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 2514[3] and D.18-05-024, which set a goal for SDG&E to procure 165 MW of energy storage by the end of 2020, to be installed no later than year-end, 2024. The energy storage system uses lithium-ion battery technology energy storage and is rated at 120 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 30 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by RES America under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

v. Westside Canal BESS

Westside Canal BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5193. This Resolution approved energy storage contracts for 161 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2023 summer reliability. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 524 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 131 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by RWE under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

w. Westside Canal 2B BESS

Westside Canal 2B BESS was constructed pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5372. This Resolution approved SDG&E's request for approval of a utility-owned energy storage contract procured to address 2025 summer reliability. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 400 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 100 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center operate the site, while a majority of the maintenance is performed by RWE under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA are not recovered through the GRC.

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[3] AB 2514 (Skinner, 2010), *available at:* https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=200920100AB2514

3. Distributed Energy Facilities – Future

SDG&E plans to add the following BESS during this GRC cycle.

a. Santee BESS

Santee BESS is currently under construction pursuant to CPUC Resolution E-5303. This Resolution approves utility-owned energy storage contracts for 39.6 megawatts of incremental capacity that SDG&E procured to address 2024 and 2025 summer reliability. This energy storage system will use lithium-ion technology and will be rated at 40 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 10 megawatts for up to 4 hours. Projected commercial operation is expected Q2 of 2026. Personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center will operate the site, while maintenance will be performed by Stella under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA will not be recovered through the GRC.

b. Westside Canal 2A BESS

SDG&E has submitted Advice Letter 4736-E requesting CPUC approval of cost recovery for Westside Canal 2A BESS. This energy storage system uses lithium-ion technology and is rated at 476 megawatt-hours with a maximum output of 119 megawatts for up to 4 hours. If approved, personnel based out of the Palomar Energy Center will operate the site, while maintenance will be performed by RWE under an LTSA. Costs associated with the LTSA will not be recovered through the GRC.

4. Generation Administration

Generation Administration area provides managerial oversight for all Electric Generation facilities and personnel.

D. Voluntary Protection Program – Star

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)'s Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) certification recognizes employers and workers who have implemented effective safety and health management systems and maintain injury and illness rates below national Bureau of Labor Statistics averages for their respective industries. In the VPP, management, labor, and OSHA work cooperatively and proactively to prevent fatalities, injuries, and illnesses. These goals are achieved through a system focused on hazard prevention and control, worksite analysis, training, management commitment, and worker involvement.

Currently, DSEC maintains Nevada VPP Star status (since 2009) and the California plants maintain VPP Star status as follows: PEC since 2018, MEF since 2021 and CPEP since

2021. Successful completion of the certification and the periodic recertification process indicates that the employer and employees work together to elevate the safety and health practices beyond the standard OSHA requirements. The costs include engineered improvements, employee training, OSHA consultation services, additional safety equipment, and employee and management time in developing and implementing new practices to maintain the elevated requirements of the program.

II. AFFORDABILITY & EFFICIENCY

Prudent management and maintenance of generation assets are essential to maintaining affordability while maximizing operational efficiency. A disciplined, strategic approach to asset management helps to control costs, improve reliability, and optimize plant performance over the long term.

Central to this effort is the use of condition-based maintenance practices, which reduce unnecessary work and help avoid forced outages by addressing equipment issues before they escalate into failures. In parallel, structured asset maintenance planning allows major components, such as turbines, compressors, generators, HRSG components, and control systems to be inspected, maintained, and refurbished at optimal intervals consistent with manufacturer recommendations. Aligning maintenance activities with capital projects further enhances efficiency by minimizing repeated outages and reducing mobilization and contractor costs.

Historical data, industry expertise and manufacturer recommendations are used to prioritize and focus resources on the highest-value and highest-impact activities, so that limited maintenance and capital dollars deliver the greatest benefit to system reliability and performance. Digital control systems play a key role in this strategy by providing real-time monitoring of plant production and efficiency, enabling operators and engineers to identify performance degradation and improvement opportunities more quickly.

Forced outages and derates have a direct and significant impact on affordability by increasing replacement energy costs. To mitigate these impacts, a combination of root-cause analysis, targeted reliability initiatives, and spare parts management is employed. This includes standardizing high-failure-rate components, establishing faster procurement pathways, and conducting focused thermal system inspections.

Lastly, non-LTSA work is competitively bid to identify lower-cost options, and existing contracts are routinely reviewed to uncover opportunities for cost optimization. Strategic

sourcing of materials and purchased services further supports affordability goals by capturing available cost savings while maintaining quality and reliability standards.

III. NON-SHARED O&M COSTS

"Non-shared services" are activities that are performed by a utility solely for its own benefit. Corporate Center provides certain services to the utilities and to other subsidiaries. For purposes of this general rate case, SDG&E treats costs for services received from Corporate Center as non-shared services costs. Table DAW-2 summarizes the total non-shared O&M forecasts for the listed cost categories.

TABLE DAW-2
Non-Shared O&M Summary of Costs

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)			
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**TY 2028 Est. (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
A. Generation Plant	**37,941**	**48,447**	**10,506**
B. Generation Administration	**234**	**249**	**15**
Total Non-Shared Services O&M	**38,175**	**48,696**	**10,521**

A. Generation Plant

TABLE DAW-3
Generation O&M

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)			
A. Generation Plant	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**TY 2028 Est. (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
1. Generation Plant Palomar	**22,889**	**27,012**	**4,123**
2. Generation Plant Desert Star	**10,922**	**17,272**	**6,350**
3. Generation Plant Miramar	**1,216**	**1,221**	**5**
4. Generation Plant Cuyamaca Peak	**1,445**	**1,450**	**5**
5. Generation Plant Distributed Energy Facilities	**1,469**	**1,492**	**23**
Total	**37,941**	**48,447**	**10,506**

1. Generation Plant Palomar

a. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for PEC as shown in Table DAW-3 includes labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes salaries for supervision, support staff, and operations and maintenance personnel. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, contracted services, repair parts, water, chemicals, industrial gases, and miscellaneous consumables to support plant operations and maintenance. Maintenance is performed both during operation and during outages, planned and unplanned, as appropriate.

b. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for both labor and non-labor costs.

Due to unionization of the Generation technical workforce in 2025, which increased labor costs and personnel levels, the Base Year methodology was selected for labor forecasting. This method most accurately represents the labor expenses associated with maintaining and operating the facility at the new wage rates and staffing level.

In addition, due to an extended maintenance outage in 2023 and an extended regional gas curtailment in 2024, Palomar experienced lower than expected run hours. The Base Year method was also selected for non-labor costs because it eliminates the lower run hour years and more accurately represents the current and forecasted operating profile of the facility.

c. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers behind the labor forecast are related to a wage increase due to the unionization of the Generation technical workforce, which includes all maintenance, operations, and storeroom personnel. Beginning on January 1, 2025, the Generation technical workforce transitioned to the Collective Bargaining Agreement under Local Union 465 of San Diego, California, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. On average, employees experienced a 20% wage increase. In addition, this transition necessitated the addition of new supervisory and support personnel within the PEC organization (2 Supervisors, Fossil Power Generation and 1 Administrative Services Coordinator).

The cost drivers behind the non-labor forecast are related to maintaining the clean, safe, and reliable operation of the Palomar Energy Center. Maintenance outages are a primary cost driver of the O&M request for Generation Plant Palomar. These outages are typically scheduled

annually and range between 30 to 45 days in duration. The extent of the maintenance performed during the annual outage is dependent on the accumulated run hours of the equipment and the number of start-cycles the equipment experiences. Generally, more starts and more run hours result in more required maintenance. Major maintenance outages are scheduled and conducted when the equipment reaches manufacturer designated hour milestones. PEC is expecting to perform major maintenance on CT 2 in 2028 and CT 1 in 2029. Also expected in 2029 are CT and ST generator inspections and a ST minor inspection. The major maintenance outages include additional inspections and maintenance consisting of, but not limited to, opening turbine and generator cases for inspection and component replacement. A one-time adjustment has been included in the forecast for these maintenance activities. All planned outages are scheduled through the CAISO well in advance of the maintenance event and outside of peak demand periods. Much of the required maintenance is performed during planned outages, however, minor routine and unplanned maintenance and inspection activities are experienced throughout the year.

2. Generation Plant Desert Star

a. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for DSEC as shown in Table DAW-3 above consists of labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes salaries for supervision, support staff, and operations and maintenance personnel. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, contracted services, repair parts, water, chemicals, industrial gases, and miscellaneous consumables to support plant operations and maintenance. Maintenance is performed both during operation and during outages, planned and unplanned, as appropriate.

Additionally, the non-labor component includes payments for the Desert Star combustion turbine LTSA purchased through Siemens. LTSA costs for the combustion turbines are tied to the plant's run hours or starts, as they are generally calculated on a dollar-per-run-hour or dollar-per-start basis. Consequently, increased run hours or starts result in higher LTSA costs.

b. Forecast Method

The forecast methods developed for this cost category are Base Year recorded for labor, 5-Year Average for non-labor, and Zero-Based for Non Standard Escalation (NSE). Due to unionization of the Generation technical workforce in 2025 the Base Year methodology was

selected for labor forecasting. This method most accurately represents the labor expenses associated with maintaining and operating the facility at the new wage rates and staffing level.

Due to major equipment failure at Desert Star, CT Unit # 2 was out of service beginning in July 2024 through the entirety of 2025. Due to the unit being unavailable, 2025 operating expenses for the facility are not representative of typical operations, therefore forecast methodology 5-Year Average was selected for non-labor. This method blends typical and atypical expenditure years resulting in a strong foundation for forecasting future years.

The Zero-Based method was selected for NSE, which only includes the Desert Star LTSA costs for both combustion turbines. LTSA costs fluctuate year over year and are based on run hours or starts and cost escalation using the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indices - Consumer Price Index, All-Urban. Run hours were forecast using a 5-year rolling average (2021 - 2025). The hourly fee was calculated using the contract base hourly fee escalated by the projected Consumer Price Index, All-Urban.

c. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers behind the labor forecast are related to a wage increase due to the unionization of the Generation technical workforce, which includes all maintenance, operations, and storeroom personnel. Beginning on January 1, 2025, the generation technical workforce transitioned to the Collective Bargaining Agreement under Local Union 465 of San Diego, California, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. On average, employees experienced a 20% wage increase. The transition also necessitated the addition of new supervisory and support personnel within the Desert Star organization (1 Supervisor, Fossil Power Generation, 1 IT Development Senior, and 1 Generation Maintenance Scheduler).

The cost drivers behind the non-labor forecast are related to maintaining the clean, safe, and reliable operation of the Desert Star Energy Center. Maintenance outages are a primary cost driver of the O&M request. These outages are typically scheduled annually and range between 30 to 45 days in duration. The extent of maintenance during these outages is determined by the accumulated run hours and the number of start cycles experienced by the equipment. Generally, more starts and more run hours result in more required maintenance. Major maintenance outages are scheduled and conducted when the equipment reaches manufacturer-designated milestones. Desert Star is projecting to perform major maintenance on the ST and its Generator in 2027, and major maintenance on CT 1 in 2029 and CT 2 in 2030, however these activities will not require

additional funding beyond the forecasted amount. The major maintenance outages include additional inspections and maintenance consisting of, but not limited to, opening turbine and generator cases for inspection and component replacement. All planned outages are scheduled through the CAISO well in advance of the maintenance event and outside of peak demand periods. Much of the required maintenance is performed during planned outages, however, minor routine and unplanned maintenance and inspection activities are experienced throughout the year.

3. Generation Plant Miramar

a. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for MEF as shown in Table DAW-3 includes labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes salaries for supervision, support staff, and operations and maintenance personnel. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, contracted services, repair parts, water, chemicals, industrial gases, and miscellaneous consumables to support plant operations and maintenance. Maintenance is performed both during operation and during outages, planned and unplanned, as appropriate.

b. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for both labor and non-labor. Due to unionization of the Generation technical workforce in 2025 the Base Year methodology was selected for labor forecasting. This method most accurately represents the labor expenses associated with maintaining and operating the facility at the new wage rates.

Over the last several years Miramar has experienced a decline in run hours which resulted in a reduction in O&M expenses. The Base Year method was selected for non-labor because it eliminates the higher run hour years and more accurately represents the current and forecasted operating profile of the facility.

c. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers behind this forecast are related to maintaining the clean, safe, and reliable operation of the Miramar Energy Facility. Maintenance outages are a primary cost driver of the O&M request for Generation Plant Miramar. These outages are typically scheduled annually and range between 10 to 15 days in duration. The extent of the maintenance performed during the annual outage is dependent on the accumulated run hours of the equipment and the number of start-cycles the equipment experiences. Generally, more starts and more run hours

result in more required maintenance. Major maintenance outages are scheduled and conducted when the equipment reaches manufacturer designated hour milestones. Miramar is not expecting to perform major maintenance during this GRC cycle, however both units are projected to require major generator maintenance in 2030 (MEF 1) and 2031 (MEF 2). All planned outages are scheduled through CAISO well in advance of the maintenance event and outside of peak demand periods. Much of the required maintenance is performed during planned outages, however, minor routine and unplanned maintenance and inspection activities are experienced throughout the year.

4. Generation Plant Cuyamaca

a. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for CPEP as shown in Table DAW-3 above includes labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes salaries for supervision, support staff, and operations and maintenance personnel. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, contracted services, repair parts, water, chemicals, industrial gases, and miscellaneous consumables to support plant operations and maintenance. Maintenance is performed both during operation and during outages, planned and unplanned, as appropriate.

b. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for both labor and non-labor. Due to unionization of the Generation technical workforce in 2025, the Base Year methodology was selected for labor forecasting. This method most accurately represents the labor expenses associated with maintaining and operating the facility at the new wage rates.

The Base Year methodology was selected for non-labor forecasting. This methodology most accurately represents the current and forecasted operating profile of the facility and associated expenses.

c. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers behind this forecast relate to maintaining the clean, safe, and reliable operation of CPEP. Maintenance outages are a primary cost driver of the O&M request for CPEP. These outages are typically scheduled annually and range between 10 to 15 days in duration. The extent of the maintenance performed during the annual outage is dependent on the accumulated run hours of the equipment and the number of start-cycles the equipment

experiences. Generally, more starts and more run hours result in more required maintenance. Major maintenance outages are scheduled and conducted when the equipment reaches manufacturer designated hour milestones. Based on the forecasted run hours CPEP is expected to require a generator major and inspection in 2027, however these activities will not require additional funding beyond the forecasted amount. All planned outages are scheduled through CAISO well in advance of the maintenance event and outside of peak demand periods. Much of the required maintenance is performed during planned outages, however, minor routine and unplanned maintenance and inspection activities are experienced throughout the year.

B. Distributed Energy Facilities Current and Future

Distributed Energy Facilities - Current, located throughout San Diego County, include the following:

- Boulevard BESS
- Cameron Corners Solar
- Cameron Corners VRF BESS
- Clairemont BESS
- Dark Sky BESS
- El Cajon BESS
- Elliot BESS
- Escondido 1 BESS
- Escondido 2 BESS
- Escondido 3 BESS
- Fallbrook BESS
- Kearny North BESS
- Kearny South BESS
- Melrose 1 BESS
- Melrose 2 BESS
- Miguel VRF BESS
- Pala / Gomez Creek BESS
- Paradise BESS

- Ramona BESS
- Ramona Solar
- Top Gun BESS
- Westside Canal BESS
- Westside Canal 2B BESS

Distributed Energy Facilities - Future, located throughout San Diego County, include the following:

- Santee BESS
- Westside Canal 2A BESS

C. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for DEF as shown in Table DAW-3 above consists of labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes salaries for supervision, support staff and operations personnel. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, site maintenance and upkeep, telecommunications, and site and equipment monitoring not covered by the LTSAs.

1. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for both labor and non-labor. Due to unionization of the Generation technical workforce in 2025 the Base Year Recorded methodology was selected for labor forecasting. This method most accurately represents the labor expenses associated with maintaining and operating the facilities at the new wage rates.

Due to the increase in the number of BESS over the last several years, including three new CAISO connected resources in 2025, the Base Year methodology was selected for non-labor forecasting. Using the Base Year methodology incorporates costs for all current CAISO connected resources.

2. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers behind this forecast are site maintenance and upkeep, telecommunications, and site and equipment monitoring. These services are meant to maintain the clean, safe, and reliable operation of the facilities. Of the two new sites that are expected to be completed during this GRC cycle, only one site, Santee BESS, will require additional funding for these services. Santee is a stand-alone site while the other, Westside Canal 2A BESS, will be

added to an existing site and integrated into the current infrastructure, if approved. The incremental costs associated with Santee BESS were derived using the average of actual costs from 2022 to 2025 for Kearny BESS, a facility similar in size and output.

TABLE DAW-4
Generation Administration O&M

B. Generation Administration	2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)	TY 2028 Est. (000s)	Change (000s)
1. General Administration	**234**	**249**	**15**
Total	**234**	**249**	**15**

D. Generation Administration

1. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

The O&M request for Generation Administration as shown in Table DAW-4 consists of labor and non-labor costs. The labor component includes administrative salaries. The non-labor component includes, but is not limited to, travel, supplies, and other miscellaneous administrative activities.

2. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for both labor and non-labor. This method is appropriate because it most accurately represents current and future needs of the organization. Non-labor spending includes periodic travel to the Desert Star Energy Center and other minor miscellaneous administrative expenses. The Base Year methodology is a reasonable foundation for projecting the future needs of the organization.

3. Cost Drivers

There are no significant changes to this forecast.

IV. CAPITAL

Table DAW-5 summarizes the capital forecasts for 2026 through 2031. The particular in-service date for the capital expenditures that underly these forecasts is provided in workpapers. Appendix C to this testimony provides a table that illustrates the capital expenditures that are estimated to have in-service dates between 2026 and Test Year 2028. Capital expenditures that are in-service between 2026-2028 will contribute to the Test Year 2028 revenue requirement

request presented in the Summary of Earnings testimony (Ex. SDG&E-32). Capital expenditures with in-service dates in the post-test years (*i.e.*, 2029-2031) are also included in Appendix C. The post-test year revenue requirement request is included in the Post-Test Year Ratemaking testimony. (Ex. SDG&E-33).

TABLE DAW-5

Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)							
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Est. 2026 (000s)**	**Est. 2027 (000s)**	**Est. 2028 (000s)**	**Est. 2029 (000s)**	**Est. 2030 (000s)**	**Est. 2031 (000s)**
Total CAPITAL	**15,874**	**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**

A. Introduction

All capital projects being considered improve the overall safety, reliability and operability of the plants. Table DAW-5 summarizes the total capital forecasts for 2026 through 2031.

In addition to this testimony, please also refer to my capital workpapers, Ex. SDG&E-10-CWP, for additional information on the activities described herein.

B. Capital Projects

TABLE DAW-6

Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)							
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Est. 2026 (000s)**	**Est. 2027 (000s)**	**Est. 2028 (000s)**	**Est. 2029 (000s)**	**Est. 2030 (000s)**	**Est. 2031 (000s)**
A. Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment	103	133	103	103	103	103	103
B. Generation Plant Operational Enhancements	15,700	13,089	13,089	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
C. Distributed Energy Resources Op Enhancements	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Capital	**15,874**	**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**

TABLE DAW-7
Capital Expenditures Cost Summary

ELECTRIC GENERATION (In 2025 $)							
A. Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment	2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)	Est. 2026 (000s)	Est. 2027 (000s)	Est. 2028 (000s)	Est. 2029 (000s)	Est. 2030 (000s)	Est. 2031 (000s)
1. Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment	103	133	103	103	103	103	103
Total	**103**	**133**	**103**	**103**	**103**	**103**	**103**
B. Generation Plant Operational Enhancements	2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)	Est. 2026 (000s)	Est. 2027 (000s)	Est. 2028 (000s)	Est. 2029 (000s)	Est. 2030 (000s)	Est. 2031 (000s)
1. Palomar Plant Operational Enhancements	4,681	4,682	4,682	4,682	4,682	4,682	4,682
2. Desert Star Plant Operational Enhancements	10,569	6,885	6,885	6,885	6,885	6,885	6,885
3. Miramar Plant Operational Enhancements	291	955	955	283	283	283	283
4. Cuyamaca Peak Plant Operational Enhancements	160	567	567	150	150	150	150
Total	**15,701**	**13,089**	**13,089**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**

C. Distributed Energy Resources Op Enhancements	2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)	Est. 2026 (000s)	Est. 2027 (000s)	Est. 2028 (000s)	Est. 2029 (000s)	Est. 2030 (000s)	Est. 2031 (000s)
3. Ramona Solar Plant Operational Enhancements	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Miguel VRF BESS Plant Operational Enhancements	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

SDG&E does not propose a specific list of capital projects, but instead will plan, schedule, and perform capital projects, as appropriate, to best support the safe and reliable operation for Generation plants. To effectively manage the general capital budgets at each facility, SDG&E categorizes projects as either electrical, mechanical, instrumentation or safety related and allocates necessary funds to individual projects as needed. This approach allows flexibility and adaptability of capital projects to meet the current and future needs of the facilities. Capital projects are typically initiated in advance of, or in reaction to, equipment failure or obsolescence. Capital projects related to major maintenance activities or one-time upgrades are initiated as necessary. Examples of capital projects that are related to major maintenance activities or one-time upgrades include, but are not limited to, control system updates, large valve upgrades, turbine blade replacements, or combustion turbine exhaust system upgrades. The Capital Tools & Test Equipment budget is utilized to purchase tooling and equipment that is used by operations and maintenance personnel to efficiently and safely perform various job functions throughout the facilities.

2. Forecast Method

The forecast method developed for this cost category is Base Year recorded for Capital Tools and Test Equipment, Miramar Plant Operational Enhancements, Palomar Plant Operational Enhancement, and Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant Operational Enhancements. This

method is most appropriate for these activities because it represents a variety of planned and unplanned enhancements required for the safe and reliable operation of the facilities.

The forecast method developed for Desert Star is the 5-Year Average. Due to the replacement of a major component in 2025, the Base Year does not represent a typical expenditure year. Utilizing the 5-Year Average blends typical and atypical expenditure years resulting in a reasonable foundation for forecasting future years.

3. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for general capital projects relate to maintaining the clean, safe, and reliable operation of the Generation assets. Capital improvements provide for equipment upgrades, replacing obsolete or damaged equipment, and improving safety and reliability to ensure plant availability.

Adjustments to forecast years 2026 and 2027 were included for one-time projects for control system updates at both Miramar and Cuyamaca. In addition, an adjustment for the one-time purchase of atypical Tools and Test Equipment at Desert Star was included in 2026.

V. CONCLUSION

This testimony describes the activities of SDG&E's Electric Generation and presents the forecast for both existing and reasonably anticipated new expenses for the GRC test year 2028. This testimony and my workpapers demonstrate the justification for the requested funding so that SDG&E can continue to meet its obligations to comply with applicable regulations and provide safe and reliable service. I request the Commission to approve funding for the expenses and projects presented here.

This concludes my prepared direct testimony.

VI. WITNESS QUALIFICATIONS

My name is Darren Weim. My business address is 2300 Harveson Place, San Diego, California, 92029. I am employed by SDG&E as the Director, Electric Generation. I have been employed by SDG&E/Sempra since 2000. I have over 25 years of experience in the utility industry. While with SDG&E, I have held various positions in the functional areas of Transmission Engineering, Electric Distribution Engineering, Major Projects, Substation Construction and Maintenance, Electric Regional Operations, and Generation.

Before starting my current position, I was the Director of Electric Regional Operations, Director of Transmission and Substation Operations, Director of Operations for Sempra Renewables, and Manager of Northeast Construction and Operations Center. Prior to these roles, I held various engineering leadership roles in the Electric Engineering department.

I earned a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. I am a registered Professional Engineer in California.

I have previously testified before the Commission.

APPENDIX A – Glossary of Terms

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AB	Assembly Bill
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CPUC	California Public Utility Commission
CPEP	Cuyamaca Peak Energy Plant
CT	Combustion Turbine
DEF	Distributed Energy Facilities
DSEC	Desert Star Energy Center
GE	General Electric
GRC	General Rate Case
HRSG	Heat Recovery Steam Generator
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LTSA	Long Term Service Agreement
MEF	Miramar Energy Facility
MW	Megawatt
NEDO	New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NSE	Non-Standard Escalation
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Admin.
PEC	Palomar Energy Center
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
RSEP	Ramona Solar Energy Project
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
ST	Steam Turbine
TY	Test Year
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program
VRF	Vanadium Redox Flow

APPENDIX B – Distributed Energy Facilities (Current)

Facility Name	CAISO Power Capacity (MW)	Duration (Hours)	CAISO Energy Capacity (MWh)
Boulevard BESS	10	5	50.5
Cameron Corners Solar	0.84	N/A	N/A
Cameron Corners VRF BESS	0.46	8	4
Clairemont BESS	9	3	29
Dark Sky BESS	7.33	2	14.66
El Cajon BESS	7.5	4	30
Elliot BESS	10	5	50.5
Escondido 1 BESS	10	4	40
Escondido 2 BESS	10	4	40
Escondido 3 BESS	10	4	40
Fallbrook BESS	40	4	160
Kearny North BESS	10	4	40
Kearny South BESS	10	4	40
Melrose 1 BESS	10	4	40
Melrose 2 BESS	10	4	40
Miguel VRF BESS	2	4	8
Pala/ Gomez-Creek BESS	10	6	60
Paradise BESS	10	5	50.5
Ramona BESS	0.47	4	1.88
Ramona Solar	4.32	N/A	N/A
Top Gun BESS	30	4	120
Westside Canal BESS	131	4	524
Westside Canal 2B BESS	100	4	400

Distributed Energy Facilities – Future

Facility Name	CAISO Power Capacity (MW)	Duration (Hours)	CAISO Energy Capacity (MWh)
Santee BESS	10	4	40
Westside Canal 2A BESS	119	4	476

APPENDIX C – Capital Expenditures

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Electric Generation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Capital	**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**
2026 - 2028 Capital Request	13,222	13,192	12,103	-	-	-
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast	-	-	-	12,103	12,103	12,103

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Electric Generation
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment	**000060.001**	GENERATION CAPITAL TOOLS & TEST EQPT.	Routine	133	103	103
Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment Total				**133**	**103**	**103**
Generation Plant Operational Enhancements	**000080.001**	MIRAMAR PLANT OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	Routine	955	955	283
	000090.001	PALOMAR PLANT OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	Routine	4,682	4,682	4,682
	000100.001	DESERT STAR ENERGY CTR OPER. ENHANCE.	Routine	6,885	6,885	6,885
	000110.001	CUYAMACA PEAK ENERGY PLANT OPER ENHANCE	Routine	567	567	150
Generation Plant Operational Enhancements Total				**13,089**	**13,089**	**12,000**
Grand Total				**13,222**	**13,192**	**12,103**

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Electric Generation
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment	000060.001	GENERATION CAPITAL TOOLS & TEST EQPT.	Routine	-	-	-	103	103	103
Generation Capital Tools & Test Equipment Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**103**	**103**	**103**
Generation Plant Operational Enhancements	000080.001	MIRAMAR PLANT OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	Routine	-	-	-	283	283	283
	000090.001	PALOMAR PLANT OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	Routine	-	-	-	4,682	4,682	4,682
	000100.001	DESERT STAR ENERGY CTR OPER. ENHANCE.	Routine	-	-	-	6,885	6,885	6,885
	000110.001	CUYAMACA PEAK ENERGY PLANT OPER ENHANCE	Routine	-	-	-	150	150	150
Generation Plant Operational Enhancements Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**
Grand Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,103**	**12,103**	**12,103**