**QUESTION 3.1:**

Please provide a copy of the two Excel models that Ms. Fung’s workpaper is linked to, that is, “2013 SoCalGas NBV RBase.xlsx” and “NGP – August 2014.xls” in fully functioning Excel format.

**RESPONSE 3.1:**





**QUESTION 3.2:**

Please provide the summer injection postings for years 2010-2013 in an Excel format similar to the 2014 INJ Posting (A) tab found in Mr. Watson’s workpaper “Watson Capacity Figures\_OFO events.xls”

**RESPONSE 3.2:**

This data is available on Envoy: <https://envoy.sempra.com/>

Under “Informational Postings”, click on the “Operations” tab and then the “Capacity Utilization” link. Click on the “Archive” link on the top right. Then choose the month and date to view. Finally, one can download that data. The column one uses in that data file is titled “receipt point”. One can then filter that data to focus on “storage injection capacity.” One can further filter on the “cycle” number column to the left of the receipt point column. SoCalGas’s analysis used cycle 4.

**QUESTION 3.3:**

3.3. With respect to Mr. Watson’s workpaper “Combined Core Info.xls”:

3.3.1. Is the peak day information based on a 1-in-35 weather event?

3.3.2. If the answer to the previous question is “no,” please provide the definition for the peak day.

3.3.3. Please provide the heating degree day assumptions that are associated with each of the weather types: peak day, annual average average temperature year, 151 day Winter Average Cold Year, that are presented in the workpaper.

3.3.4. Please provide the workpapers for the 2016-2019 forecast for each of these categories.

3.3.5. What is the basis for the forecasted reduction in peak day requirements for the period 2016-2019?

**RESPONSE 3.3:**

The underlying temperature data in Mr. Watson’s workpaper “Combined Core Info.xls” is based on the most recent California Gas Report (CGR), which was submitted by SoCalGas and SDG&E in 2014.

3.3.1

Yes, the peak day load information is for a “1-in-35” annual likelihood peak-day design temperature event. For SoCalGas, this temperature is 40ºF and for SDG&E the temperature is 43 ºF.

3.3.2

N/A

3.3.3

As stated in response 3.3.1, the peak day load information is for a “1-in-35” annual likelihood peak-day design temperature event. For SoCalGas, this temperature is 40ºF and for SDG&E the temperature is 43 ºF.

**SoCalGas:** The monthly HDD assumptions for Average Year and Cold Year are provided in the Table 3 of the 2014 CGR work papers for SoCalGas (URL: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/documents/cgr/2014%20CALIFORNIA%20GAS%20REPORT%20REDACTED%20WORKPAPERS_SOCALGAS.pdf> ) on p.355. The HDD monthly profile used in Mr. Watson’s calculations was for a “1-in-35” likelihood cold year which is shown in the first column of numeric data that totals to 1,677 HDDs. The monthly HDD profile for Average Year assumptions are shown under the column labeled Average which total to 1,384 HDDs. The “151 day Winter Average Cold Year” monthly profile consists of the HDDs for the months of November, December, January, February and March of the HDD data provided under the “1-in-35” likelihood cold year of that table.

**SDG&E:** The monthly HDD assumptions for Average Year and Cold Year are provided in the Table 3 of the 2014 CGR work papers for SDG&E (URL: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/documents/cgr/2014%20CALIFORNIA%20GAS%20REPORT%20REDACTED%20WORKPAPERS_SDGE.pdf> ) on p.162. The HDD monthly profile used in Mr. Watson’s calculations was for a “1-in-35” likelihood cold year which is shown in the first column of numeric data that totals to 1,654 HDDs. The monthly HDD profile for Average Year assumptions are shown under the column labeled Average which total to 1,342 HDDs. The “151 day Winter Average Cold Year” monthly profile consists of the HDDs for the months of November, December, January, February and March of the HDD data provided under the “1-in-35” likelihood cold year of that table.

3.3.4





3.3.5

The reduction projected in core peak day demand over 2016-2019 is driven by the reduction in SoCalGas’ residential peak day demand as core peak day load is dominated by the residential market segment. In this market segment, although there is expected growth in active meter counts, it is offset by projected declines in residential load per active meter. Projections of conservation and energy efficiency impacts contribute to this decline.