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(2ND DATA REQUEST FROM CLEAN ENERGY FUELS CORP.)

QUESTION 02-01:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide for Schedule G-NGV:

- a. The forecast Average Year Throughput;
- b. The forecast Cold Year Throughput
- c. The forecast Cold Year Peak Month Throughput;
- d. Actual throughput; and

e. The explanation for any differences between forecast and actual throughput (e.g., standard forecasting error, weather, etc.)

RESPONSE 02-01:

SoCalGas

	BCAP/TCAP	Approved Forec	ast for Rates	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	46,855	47,998	4,486	78,553
2007	46,855	47,998	4,486	85,387
2008	46,855	47,998	4,486	94,769
2009	46,855	47,998	4,486	98,640
2010	117,231	117,231	9,813	99,079
2011	117,231	117,231	9,813	103,341
2012	117,231	117,231	9,813	109,780
2013	117,231	117,231	9,813	116,937
2014	117,231	117,231	9,813	125,648
2015	117,220	117,220	9,682	132,139

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SDG&E

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved I	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	4,030	4,030	331	10,037
2007	4,030	4,030	331	9,893
2008	4,030	4,030	331	10,423
2009	4,030	4,030	331	10,615
2010	15,238	15,238	1,287	11,134
2011	15,238	15,238	1,287	11,134
2012	15,238	15,238	1,287	12,459
2013	15,238	15,238	1,287	13,656
2014	15,238	15,238	1,287	15,074
2015	11,417	11,417	974	16,527

e) The variances are due mainly to the fact that the Commission approves an average forecast number for the duration of the TCAP period, which does not address industry cycles and usage variances over the out years. For the years 2006 through 2008 there were no TCAP proceedings, and the average forecast number approved by the Commission in the 1999 proceedings existed through to the proceedings in 2009.

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(2ND DATA REQUEST FROM CLEAN ENERGY FUELS CORP.)

QUESTION 02-02:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide for the residential core class:

- a. The forecast Average Year Throughput;
- b. The forecast Cold Year Throughput
- c. The forecast Cold Year Peak Month Throughput;
- d. Actual throughput; and

e. The explanation for any differences between forecast and actual throughput (e.g., standard forecasting error, weather, etc.)

RESPONSE 02-02:

SoCalGas

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	2,546,852	2,888,502	417,711	2,496,807
2007	2,546,852	2,888,502	417,711	2,521,961
2008	2,546,852	2,888,502	417,711	2,478,166
2009	2,546,852	2,888,502	417,711	2,439,912
2010	2,483,989	2,723,455	414,267	2,530,447
2011	2,483,989	2,723,455	414,267	2,562,446
2012	2,483,989	2,723,455	414,267	2,383,193
2013	2,483,989	2,723,455	414,267	2,470,604
2014	2,483,989	2,723,455	414,267	2,009,656
2015	2,337,534	2,559,156	387,831	2,039,111

e) The information provided in parts (a)-(c) are averages of forecasts over the periods during which a particular set of rates were in effect. These underlying forecasts were based on estimated average weather conditions. Differences between these and actual weather

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conditions are the major causes of differences between forecasted and actual consumption. In addition to weather conditions, changes in a variety of other factors cause differences between forecasted and actual consumption. These factors include demographic factors, economic conditions, natural gas prices, electricity prices, residential customer growth, changing appliance stocks, and changing building stocks.

SDG&E

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	326,207	361,824	51,364	318,155
2007	326,207	361,824	51,364	332,437
2008	326,207	361,824	51,364	317,238
2009	326,207	361,824	51,364	305,862
2010	326,003	369,798	55,290	316,887
2011	326,003	369,798	55,290	326,310
2012	326,003	369,798	55,290	309,807
2013	326,003	369,798	55,290	317,879
2014	326,003	369,798	55,290	256,796
2015	321,869	356,085	53,289	254,570

e) Please see the answer to part (e) for SoCalGas.

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QUESTION 02-03:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide for the commercial and industrial core class:

- a. The forecast Average Year Throughput;
- b. The forecast Cold Year Throughput
- c. The forecast Cold Year Peak Month Throughput;
- d. Actual throughput; and

e. The explanation for any differences between forecast and actual throughput (e.g., standard forecasting error, weather, etc.)

RESPONSE 02-03:

SoCalGas

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	787,780	836,451	97,671	1,014,450
2007	787,780	836,451	97,671	1,047,055
2008	787,780	836,451	97,671	1,016,466
2009	787,780	836,451	97,671	985,222
2010	970,519	1,017,771	113,810	1,013,493
2011	970,519	1,017,771	113,810	1,028,903
2012	970,519	1,017,771	113,810	1,016,683
2013	970,519	1,017,771	113,810	1,046,261
2014	970,519	1,017,771	113,810	963,104
2015	984,102	1,031,360	117,698	975,823

e) For the period 2006 to 2011, the observed hdd's exceeded the average year weather design hdd's. This is a major factor in the variation between the actuals and forecasted values throughout the period. This scenario switches in 2014 and 2015. During 2014 and

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2015, the average year weather design hdd's exceed the observed weather and during this period we also observe the forecast above historical C&I throughput.

SDG&E

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	129,794	134,428	15,241	176,917
2007	129,794	134,428	15,241	181,573
2008	129,794	134,428	15,241	182,241
2009	129,794	134,428	15,241	178,031
2010	158,725	167,807	18,360	179,715
2011	158,725	167,807	18,360	185,541
2012	158,725	167,807	18,360	187,653
2013	158,725	167,807	18,360	194,192
2014	158,725	167,807	18,360	184,272
2015	177,578	185,602	19,994	185,612

e) For most of the indicated time period, most of the variation in SDG&E's forecast and actual load can be explained by the difference between the observed weather and the average year weather design.

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QUESTION 02-04:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide:

a. The under or overcollection in the Core Fixed Cost Account as of December 31;b. An explanation of what portion of the under or overcollection was the result of weather variation.

RESPONSE 02-04:

Attached below is a table showing the under / (over) collected balances for SoCalGas' and SDG&E's CFCA as of December 31 for the years 2006 through 2015.

	SoCalGas CFCA	SDG&E CFCA
Year	under / (over) colle	cted balance (in \$)
2006	18,803,840	18,787,076
2007	24,027,057	21,221,408
2008	86,136,368	25,496,685
2009	(1,147,628)	27,299,740
2010	(20,335,403)	11,981,979
2011	(93,379,078)	(3,460,383)
2012	(36,355,192)	29,535,533
2013	49,898,122	21,318,687
2014	265,584,469	80,692,526
2015	328,336,900	105,407,490

The purpose of SoCalGas' and SDG&E's CFCA is to balance the difference between the authorized margin (excluding the transmission revenue requirement and Backbone Transportation Service Revenue requirement) and other non-gas costs allocated to the core market with revenues intended to recover these costs. As such, the recorded year-end balance is primarily attributable to core customer usage of gas; that is, if consumption of gas by core customers exceeds the authorized volumes used for rate purposes, an overcollection for the year will occur (i.e., CFCA shows an overcollected balance). Such a situation usually occurs when the weather is colder than expected during the winter months. Similarly, an undercollection will occur (i.e., CFCA shows an undercollected balance) if consumption of

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gas by core customers is lower than the authorized volumes used for rate purposes. Such a situation usually occurs when the weather is warmer than expected during the winter months.

In addition, the year-end balance is affected by the inclusion of the carryover of any unamortized balance from the prior year. As part of each utility's annual regulatory account balance update filing, each utility forecasts year-end balances for its regulatory accounts for inclusion in the subsequent year's rates. The unamortized balance represents the difference between the forecasted year-end balance and the actual recorded year-end balance. For example, in Advice No. 4700, SoCalGas' Annual Regulatory Account Balance Update, SoCalGas proposed to amortize an undercollected CFCA balance of \$124.6 million (\$126.8 million including FF&U) in core transportation rates effective January 1, 2015. However, SoCalGas' CFCA recorded a \$265.6 million undercollected balance as of December 31, 2014. As a result, the unamortized balance of \$141 million (\$265.6 million less \$124.6 million) was carried over to 2015 and included in the year-end balance for 2015.

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QUESTION 02-05:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide for the noncore commercial and industrial class:

- a. The forecast Average Year Throughput;
- b. The forecast Cold Year Throughput
- c. The forecast Cold Year Peak Month Throughput;
- d. Actual throughput; and

e. The explanation for any differences between forecast and actual throughput (e.g., standard forecasting error, weather, etc.)

RESPONSE 02-05:

SoCalGas

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
2006	1,456,757	1,468,901	133,221	1,543,932
2007	1,456,757	1,468,901	133,221	1,529,952
2008	1,456,757	1,468,901	133,221	1,519,563
2009	1,456,757	1,468,901	133,221	1,442,521
2010	1,440,163	1,444,730	128,436	1,578,950
2011	1,440,163	1,444,730	128,436	1,585,296
2012	1,440,163	1,444,730	128,436	1,594,800
2013	1,440,163	1,444,730	128,436	1,607,276
2014	1,440,163	1,444,730	128,436	1,624,816
2015	1,547,620	1,551,771	125,892	1,563,220

e) Noncore commercial and industrial forecasts were based on forecasts or assumptions of a variety of factors that may cause the change of gas consumption in this market segment. These factors include commercial and industrial employments, weather, natural gas prices,

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electricity prices, alternative fuel prices, energy efficiency, core to noncore migration, etc. The differences between forecast and actual throughput are the result of model standard forecasting errors and the differences of forecast and actual values of some of the above-mentioned factors.

SDG&E

	BCAP/T	CAP Approved F	Forecast	
	Average-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Throughput	Cold-Year Peak Month Throughput	Actual Throughput
	Mth	Mth	Mth	Mth
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2006	86,211	86,211	7,309	51,303
2007	86,211	86,211	7,309	40,432
2008	86,211	86,211	7,309	44,320
2009	86,211	86,211	7,309	42,067
2010	40,463	40,463	3,447	44,715
2011	40,463	40,463	3,447	45,441
2012	40,463	40,463	3,447	46,514
2013	40,463	40,463	3,447	43,547
2014	40,463	40,463	3,447	40,002
2015	38,743	38,743	3,259	N/A

e) Noncore commercial and industrial forecasts were based on forecasts of factors that may cause the change of gas consumption in this market segment. These factors include commercial and industrial employments, and energy efficiency. The differences between forecast and actual throughput are the result of model standard forecasting errors and the differences of forecast and actual values of the above-mentioned factors.

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QUESTION 02-06:

For each of the calendar years 2006-2015, for each of SoCalGas and SDG&E, please provide:

a. The under or overcollection in the Noncore Fixed Cost Account as of December 31;b. An explanation of what portion of the under or overcollection was the result of weather variation.

RESPONSE 02-06:

Attached below is a table showing the under / (over) collected balances for SoCalGas' and SDG&E's NFCA as of December 31 for the years 2006 through 2015.

	SoCalGas NFCA	SDG&E NFCA
Year	under / (over) colle	cted balance (in \$)
2006	41,814,935	2,552,592
2007	30,771,505	1,737,677
2008	13,004,996	2,580,616
2009	12,291,396	4,073,194
2010	7,274,819	18,290,924
2011	51,843	31,205,210
2012	5,267,296	(7,014,514)
2013	4,010,130	(18,544,990)
2014	11,930,948	(10,637,175)
2015	58,077	892,069

Similar to the response provided to question 2.04, each utility's NFCA essentially works the same way except that the activity recorded in the account is attributable to the noncore market.