

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
505 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco CA 94102-3298



**Pacific Gas & Electric Company**  
**GAS (Corp ID 39)**  
**Status of Advice Letter 4738G**  
**As of May 17, 2023**

Subject: Compliance Report on the Adequacy of Backbone Transmission Capacity Holdings and Capacity Utilization

Division Assigned: Energy

Date Filed: 04-17-2023

Date to Calendar: 04-19-2023

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Authorizing Documents: D2207002

<b>Disposition:</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
<b>Effective Date:</b>	<b>05-17-2023</b>

Resolution Required: No

Resolution Number: None

Commission Meeting Date: None

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**PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**  
505 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco CA 94102-3298



To: Energy Company Filing Advice Letter

From: Energy Division PAL Coordinator

Subject: Your Advice Letter Filing

The Energy Division of the California Public Utilities Commission has processed your recent Advice Letter (AL) filing and is returning an AL status certificate for your records.

The AL status certificate indicates:

- Advice Letter Number
- Name of Filer
- CPUC Corporate ID number of Filer
- Subject of Filing
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Energy Division's Tariff Unit by e-mail to  
**[edtariffunit@cpuc.ca.gov](mailto:edtariffunit@cpuc.ca.gov)**

April 17, 2023

**Advice 4738-G**

(Pacific Gas and Electric Company ID U 39 G)

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

**Subject: Compliance Report on the Adequacy of Backbone Transmission Capacity Holdings and Capacity Utilization**

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (“PG&E”) hereby submits for filing a compliance report on the adequacy of PG&E’s backbone transmission capacity holdings and slack capacity consistent with PG&E’s proposals in Phase II of the Gas Capacity Order Instituting Rulemaking (“OIR”), Decision (“D.”) 06-09-039 and required updates from the OIR to Establish Policies, Processes, and Rules to Ensure Safe and Reliable Gas Systems in California and perform Long-Term Gas System Planning (Track 1A and 1B), D.22-07-002.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this advice letter and the attached report is to comply with Ordering Paragraph (OP) 3 in D.06-09-039 and to provide the California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”) with an update on PG&E’s backbone transmission capacity utilization outlook and (OP) 5 in D.22-07-002 to update the reporting schedule of these advice letters on slack capacity biannually rather than biennially.

**Background**

In 2004, the Commission issued Rulemaking (“R.”) 04-01-025 to investigate the adequacy of natural gas supplies and infrastructure to meet the long-term needs of the gas consumers in California. In D.06-09-039, the Commission determined that it was “comfortable with the total amount of firm backbone transmission capacity on both the PG&E and SoCal Gas systems.”<sup>1</sup> To ensure that the utilities monitor the adequacy of their backbone capacity, the Commission required that the utility make biennial advice letter submittals, starting in 2008, to demonstrate that they have adequate backbone capacity consistent with the showings made in Rulemaking 04-01-025. This eighth biennial report was submitted on July 1, 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> D.06-09-039, Finding of Fact 12.

On July 14, 2022, the Commission issued D.22-07-002 in R.20-01-007 which ordered SoCalGas and PG&E to file their advice letters on slack capacity biannually rather than biennially and include detailed information about their actual, rather than their nominal backbone transmission capacity, and whether that capacity is sufficient to meet the average day in a 1-in-10 cold-and-dry hydroelectric year backbone capacity standard.<sup>2</sup>

Specifically, (OP) 5 states:

*Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company shall report biannually (on April 15 and October 15) on any changes impacting their ability to meet the minimum design standard, specifying the actual operating capacities of the utilities' backbone transmission lines/zonal areas or paths not the nominal capacities as described in Appendix A, Attachment 1*

This Decision also directed that the advice letter should be served on the R.20-01-007 service list and must specify the actual—not the nominal— average Cycle 1 operating capacities of the utilities' backbone transmission pipelines by zonal area or path over the previous nine-month period in both million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) and dekatherms (Dth) according to the formulas described in Appendix A, Attachment 1<sup>3</sup>.

### **Summary of Report**

Based on the information contained in the attached report, PG&E has adequate backbone transmission capacity to ensure that both current and forecast demand can be met based on the criteria adopted in D.06-09-039 through 2035. As such, the demand forecasts were based on the 2022 California Gas Report and certain analysis and information in these subsequent biannual reports will be updated after the 2024 CGR report is published.

PG&E has added information on the average Cycle1 operating capacities of the utilities' backbone transmission pipelines by zonal area or path over the previous nine-month period in both million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) and dekatherms(Dth) according to the formulas described in Appendix A, Attachment 1 in compliance with OP 5.

In conclusion, for the reporting period ending March 31, 2023, there were no significant changes impacting PG&E's ability to meet the minimum design standard, as shown in Section C, PG&E's actual operating capacities of the backbone transmission lines/paths compared to the 1-in-10 cold and dry year backbone capacity standard. PG&E's actual operating capacities were sufficient to meet the average day in a 1-in-10 cold-and-dry hydroelectric year backbone capacity standard.

The submittal would not increase any current rate or charge, cause the withdrawal of service, or conflict with any rate schedule or rule.

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<sup>2</sup> D.22-07-002, Conclusion of Law 10

<sup>3</sup> D.22-07-002 p. 17

**Protests**

Anyone wishing to protest this submittal may do so by letter sent electronically via E-mail, no later than May 8, 2023, which is 21<sup>4</sup> days after the date of this submittal. Protests must be submitted to:

CPUC Energy Division  
ED Tariff Unit  
E-mail: EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov

The protest shall also be electronically sent to PG&E via E-mail at the address shown below on the same date it is electronically delivered to the Commission:

Sidney Bob Dietz II  
Director, Regulatory Relations  
c/o Megan Lawson  
E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

Any person (including individuals, groups, or organizations) may protest or respond to an advice letter (General Order 96-B, Section 7.4). The protest shall contain the following information: specification of the advice letter protested; grounds for the protest; supporting factual information or legal argument; name and e-mail address of the protestant; and statement that the protest was sent to the utility no later than the day on which the protest was submitted to the reviewing Industry Division (General Order 96-B, Section 3.11).

**Effective Date**

PG&E requests that this Tier 2 advice letter become effective on regular notice, May 17, 2023, which is 30 calendar days after the date of submittal.

**Notice**

In accordance with General Order 96-B, Section IV, a copy of this advice letter is being sent electronically to parties shown on the attached list and the parties on the service list for R.04-01-025. Address changes to the General Order 96-B service list should be directed to PG&E at email address PGETariffs@pge.com. For changes to any other service list, please contact the Commission's Process Office at (415) 703-2021 or at Process\_Office@cpuc.ca.gov. Send all electronic approvals to PGETariffs@pge.com. Advice letter submittals can also be accessed electronically at: <http://www.pge.com/tariffs/>.

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<sup>4</sup> PG&E is moving this date to the following business day because the protest period concludes on a weekend.

/S/

Sidney Bob Dietz II  
Director, Regulatory Relations  
CPUC Communications

Attachment 1: Compliance Report on the Adequacy of Backbone Transmission Capacity  
Holdings and Capacity Utilization

cc: Service Lists

R.04-01-025  
R.20-01-007



# ADVICE LETTER SUMMARY

## ENERGY UTILITY



MUST BE COMPLETED BY UTILITY (Attach additional pages as needed)

Company name/CPUC Utility No.: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (U 39 G)

Utility type:

- ELC       GAS       WATER  
 PLC       HEAT

Contact Person: Stuart Rubio

Phone #: 415-973-4587

E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

E-mail Disposition Notice to: stuart.rubio@pge.com

### EXPLANATION OF UTILITY TYPE

ELC = Electric      GAS = Gas      WATER = Water  
 PLC = Pipeline      HEAT = Heat

(Date Submitted / Received Stamp by CPUC)

Advice Letter (AL) #: 4738-G

Tier Designation: 2

Subject of AL: Compliance Report on the Adequacy of Backbone Transmission Capacity Holdings and Capacity Utilization

Keywords (choose from CPUC listing): Compliance

AL Type:  Monthly  Quarterly  Annual  One-Time  Other: Biannual

If AL submitted in compliance with a Commission order, indicate relevant Decision/Resolution #: D.06-09-039 and D.22-07-002

Does AL replace a withdrawn or rejected AL? If so, identify the prior AL: No

Summarize differences between the AL and the prior withdrawn or rejected AL: N/A

Confidential treatment requested?  Yes  No

If yes, specification of confidential information:

Confidential information will be made available to appropriate parties who execute a nondisclosure agreement. Name and contact information to request nondisclosure agreement/ access to confidential information:

Resolution required?  Yes  No

Requested effective date: 5/17/23

No. of tariff sheets: 0

Estimated system annual revenue effect (%): N/A

Estimated system average rate effect (%): N/A

When rates are affected by AL, include attachment in AL showing average rate effects on customer classes (residential, small commercial, large C/I, agricultural, lighting).

Tariff schedules affected: N/A

Service affected and changes proposed<sup>1</sup>: N/A

Pending advice letters that revise the same tariff sheets: N/A

<sup>1</sup>Discuss in AL if more space is needed.

**Protests and correspondence regarding this AL are to be sent via email and are due no later than 20 days after the date of this submittal, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission, and shall be sent to:**

California Public Utilities Commission  
Energy Division Tariff Unit Email:  
[EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov](mailto:EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov)

Contact Name: Sidnev Bob Dietz II. c/o Megan Lawson  
Title: Director, Regulatory Relations  
Utility/Entity Name: Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
  
Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx: (415)973-2093  
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:  
Email: PGETariffs@pge.com

Contact Name:  
Title:  
Utility/Entity Name:  
  
Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx:  
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:  
Email:

CPUC  
Energy Division Tariff Unit  
505 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Clear Form

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**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**

**ATTACHMENT 1**

**COMPLIANCE REPORT ON THE ADEQUACY OF  
BACKBONE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY HOLDINGS AND  
CAPACITY UTILIZATION**

**SUBMITTED APRIL 17, 2023**



PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
ATTACHMENT 1  
COMPLIANCE REPORT ON THE ADEQUACY OF  
BACKBONE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY HOLDINGS AND  
CAPACITY UTILIZATION

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1                                   **PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
2   **ATTACHMENT 1**  
3                                   **COMPLIANCE REPORT ON THE ADEQUACY OF**  
4                                   **BACKBONE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY HOLDINGS AND**  
5                                   **CAPACITY UTILIZATION**

6   **A. Introduction**

7           In Decision 06-09-039, the California Public Utilities Commission  
8           (Commission) adopted a natural gas transportation backbone capacity utilization  
9           guideline for Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and Southern California  
10          Gas Company (SoCalGas). This guideline states that if annual utilization of  
11          intrastate backbone transmission capacity exceeds 80-90 percent on a forecast  
12          basis, an expansion of capacity may be needed. This guideline is set as a range  
13          to provide the utilities with flexibility to manage how and when to make  
14          new infrastructure investments.

15          D.06-09-039 required that:

16                 The Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Southern California Gas  
17                 Company shall demonstrate in biennial advice letter filings to the  
18                 Commission’s Energy Division starting 2008 that they hold adequate  
19                 backbone transmission capacity and have slack capacity consistent with  
20                 their proposals presented herein.<sup>1</sup>

21          In compliance with the Commission’s direction, PG&E’s July 1, 2022 filing  
22          (Advice 4625-G) updated the analysis PG&E performed in Phase II of Gas  
23          Capacity Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) (R.04-01-025) and in PG&E’s  
24          previous compliance filings.<sup>2</sup> This updated assessment addresses PG&E’s  
25          holding of backbone and storage capacity to service bundled core customers  
26          and PG&E’s electric generation requirements (Section B), adequacy of the  
27          backbone transmission system (Section E), and adequacy of the local  
28          transmission capacity (Section F).

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1   See D.06-09-039, Ordering Paragraph 3, at p. 184.

2   PG&E previously submitted compliance filings in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018  
2020, and 2022.

1           The 2022 California Gas Report referenced in this filing was filed with the  
2 California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) on August 1, 2022.

3           In July 2022, the Commission issued D.22-07-002 in R.20-01-007, which  
4 ordered SoCalGas and PG&E to file their advice letters on slack capacity bi-  
5 annually rather than biennially and include detailed information about their  
6 actual, rather than their nominal backbone transmission capacity, and whether  
7 that capacity is sufficient to meet the average day in a 1-in-10 cold-and-dry  
8 hydroelectric year backbone capacity standard. Specifically, Ordering Paragraph  
9 (OP) 5, Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Southern California Gas  
10 Company shall report biannually (on April 15 and October 15) on any changes  
11 impacting their ability to meet the minimum design standard, specifying the  
12 actual operating capacities of the utilities' backbone transmission lines/zonal  
13 areas or paths not the nominal capacities as described in Appendix A,  
14 Attachment 1. The D.22-07-002 also directed that the advice letter should be  
15 served on the service list for R.20-01-007.

16           Although the reporting requirement schedule changed from biennially to  
17 biannually, the California Gas Report's reporting requirement remains at a  
18 biennial schedule. The "Previous Nine-Month Operating Backbone Capacity" in  
19 Section C details the actual average Cycle 1 operating capacities of PG&E's  
20 backbone transmission paths.

## 21

### 22 **B. Adequacy of PG&E's Backbone Transmission Capacity Holdings**

23           Since 1998, PG&E's intrastate backbone transmission capacity holdings to  
24 serve core customers have been determined through PG&E's Gas Transmission  
25 and Storage (GT&S)<sup>3</sup> and Cost Allocation Rate Design (CARD) Rate Case<sup>4</sup>  
26 Applications, also referred to as PG&E's Gas Accords. This Application  
27 structure has provided core customers access to PG&E gas transmission and  
28 storage services, while also providing, among other things, the opportunity for all  
29 participating parties to evaluate PG&E's core backbone transmission and

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<sup>3</sup> See A.21-06-021

<sup>4</sup> See A.21-09-018

1 storage holdings. In PG&E's 2019 GT&S Rate Case, the Commission approved  
2 the proposed core backbone transmission holdings and a firm core storage  
3 holding for 2019-2022 in conjunction with the approval of PG&E's Natural Gas  
4 Storage Strategy. The Commission authorized acquisition of storage capacity  
5 from the Independent Storage Providers (ISP), firm intrastate and interstate  
6 pipeline capacity, and/or firm peaking supply arrangements to meet the core  
7 planning standard.<sup>5</sup> In PG&E's 2023 GT&S CARD Rate Case, PG&E Core Gas  
8 Supply has proposed core backbone transmission holdings and firm storage  
9 holdings for 2023-2026, as well as modification to the Interstate Capacity  
10 Planning Range to reliably serve core customers. For bundled electric  
11 customers, PG&E arranges intrastate backbone transmission capacity according  
12 to its Natural Gas Procurement Limits, filed as part of Appendix C: Procurement  
13 Limits and Ratable Rates of PG&E's Bundled Procurement Plan (BPP). PG&E's  
14 2014 BPP was approved in D.15-10-031 on October 22, 2015<sup>6</sup>. PG&E's BPP  
15 was filed as a distinct phase of the biennial Long-Term Procurement Plan  
16 (LTPP) proceedings, and each BPP superseded those in previous LTPPs.

17 PG&E believes that the combined General Rate Case (GRC) proceedings  
18 and the BPP are the appropriate forums in which to address the adequacy of  
19 PG&E's intrastate contractual holdings for the core and bundled-electric  
20 portfolios, respectively.

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29 **5** See D.06-07-010, Ordering Paragraph 1, at p. 36.

30 **6** See D.15-10-031

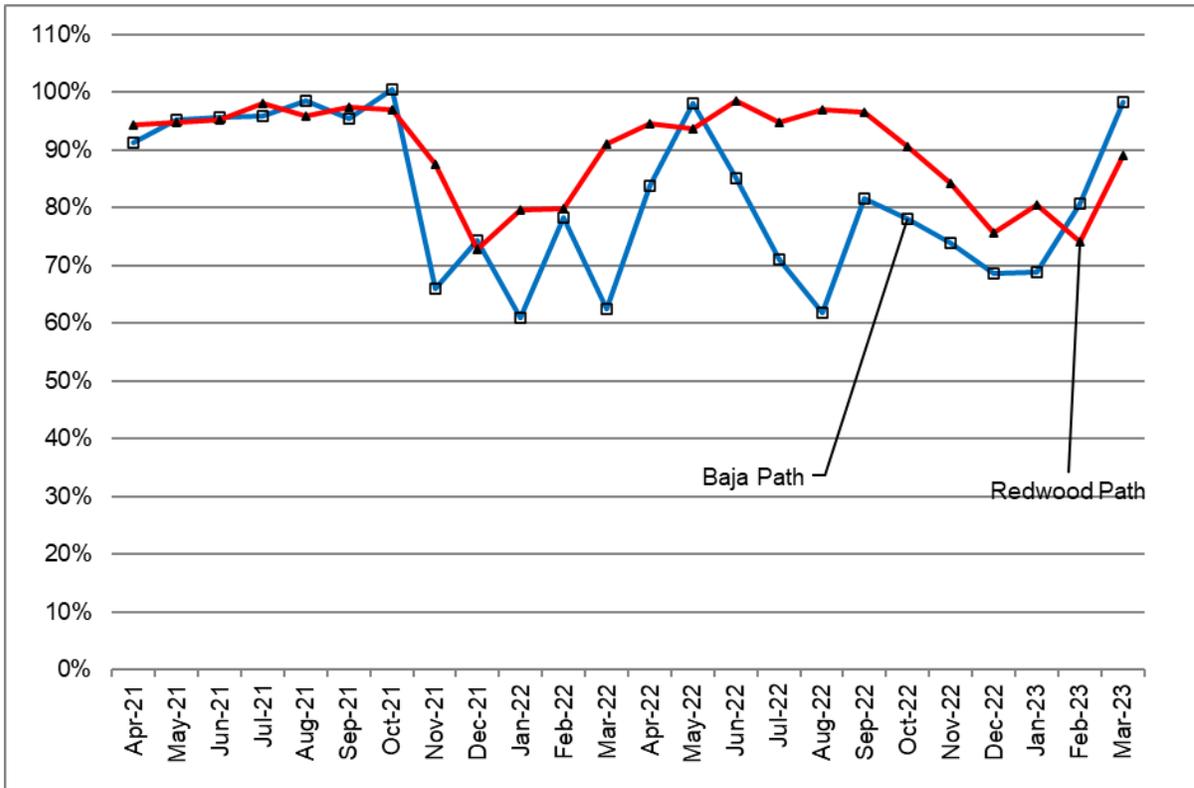
1 **C. Backbone Capacity Utilization**

2 Additional pipeline capacity over and above average demand levels  
3 provides significant value to customers even in years without pipeline  
4 maintenance outages, supply disruptions, or increased demand. Additional  
5 pipeline capacity allows the market flexibility to move purchases between receipt  
6 points, which results in more gas-on-gas competition at the PG&E Citygate.  
7 Additional pipeline capacity, when combined with storage, also provides  
8 significant flexibility for customers to time their gas purchases throughout the  
9 year.

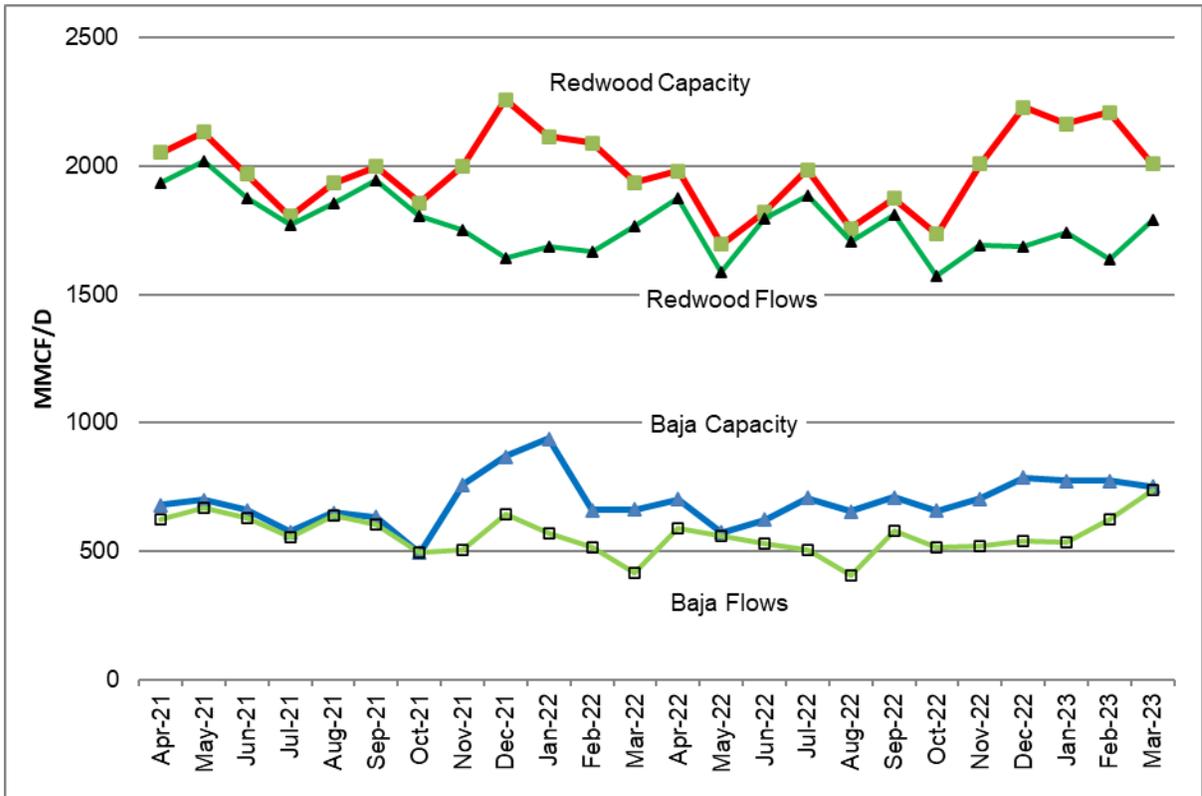
10 Figures 1, 2, and 3 below show backbone capacity utilization during the 24-  
11 month period ending March 31, 2023. The Redwood Path continued to be the  
12 preferred supply path as shippers used it to transport gas from the Rocky  
13 Mountains on the Ruby Pipeline and from Canada on Gas Transmission  
14 Northwest to PG&E's system. The Redwood Path had high utilization, at times  
15 between 72 and 98 percent.

16 The Baja Path, which shippers used to transport gas from Texas and the  
17 U.S. Southwest on the El Paso Natural Gas and Transwestern pipelines, had  
18 slightly lower utilization rates than the Redwood Path during the past 24 months.  
19 Baja utilization of 82% on average has been lower compared to the previous 24-  
20 month period average of 84%.

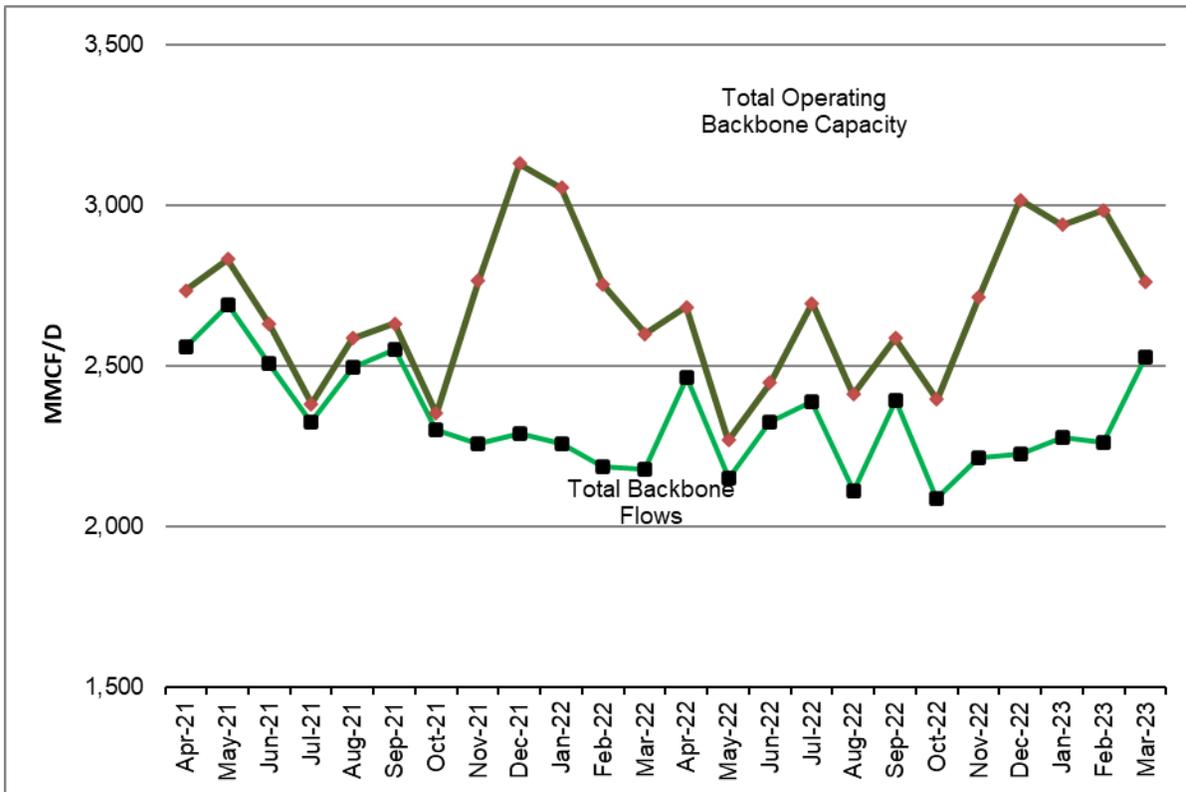
**FIGURE 1**  
**PERCENT BACKBONE CAPACITY UTILIZATION BY PATH**  
**APR 2021 – MAR 2023**



**FIGURE 2**  
**BACKBONE CAPACITY AND FLOW BY PATH (MMCF/D)**  
**APR 2021 – MAR 2023**



**FIGURE 3  
TOTAL BACKBONE CAPACITY AND FLOWS (MMCF/D)  
APR 2021 – MAR 2023**



1           A sufficient backbone capacity margin ensures that the marginal supply  
 2           source at the California border is available to compete against any other supply  
 3           source that might otherwise drive a higher price. A margin of capacity also  
 4           facilitates the injection of gas into storage. This storage injection occurs in  
 5           addition to end-use demand for gas on the backbone system, resulting in high  
 6           pipeline utilization at certain times of the year.

7           The market takes advantage of the extra backbone capacity to time the  
 8           injection and withdrawal of gas to and from the storage fields. Gas is typically  
 9           bought for injection at times when its current price is lower than its anticipated  
 10          future value, when it will be withdrawn. Without the extra backbone capacity on  
 11          PG&E’s system, customers would be significantly constrained in their ability to  
 12          time the injection of gas into storage fields. The price of natural gas can vary  
 13          substantially from month to month and the lowest prices are usually seen in  
 14          the spring and fall months. It is important to maintain sufficient backbone

1 capacity for the market to make large injections in months when natural gas  
2 prices are lower.

3

4

5 **Previous Nine-Month Operating Backbone Capacity**

6 Figures 4 and 5 below represent daily actual operating capacities for the  
7 Redwood and Baja-Topock paths, plus California production gas scheduled  
8 volumes in MMCF/day and Dth/day. For the period from July 1, 2022 through,  
9 March 31, 2023, the calculation<sup>7</sup> for the Redwood Path averaged 1,995  
10 MMSCF/d or 2,093,297 Dth/d, the Baja Path averaged 939 MMCF/d or 966,447  
11 Dth/d, and California Production averaged 25 MMCF/d or 25,397 Dth/d.  
12 Combined total available backbone capacity averaged 2,941 MMCF/d or  
13 3,085,140 Dth/d and was above the required threshold to maintain adequate  
14 backbone capacity to meet the average day in a 1-in-10 cold-and-dry  
15 hydroelectric year backbone capacity standard established by D.06-09-039. For  
16 2022, this daily threshold was 2,165 MMCF/d<sup>8</sup> or 2,240,775 Dth/d (2165  
17 MMcf\*1035 BTU Conversion (Dth/MMcf)). For 2023, this daily threshold is 2,205  
18 MMCF/d<sup>9</sup> or 2,283,278 Dth/d (2205 MMcf\*1035 BTU Conversion (Dth/MMcf)).

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7 D.22-07-002, Appendix A, Attachment 1 Sample Calculations of Total Available

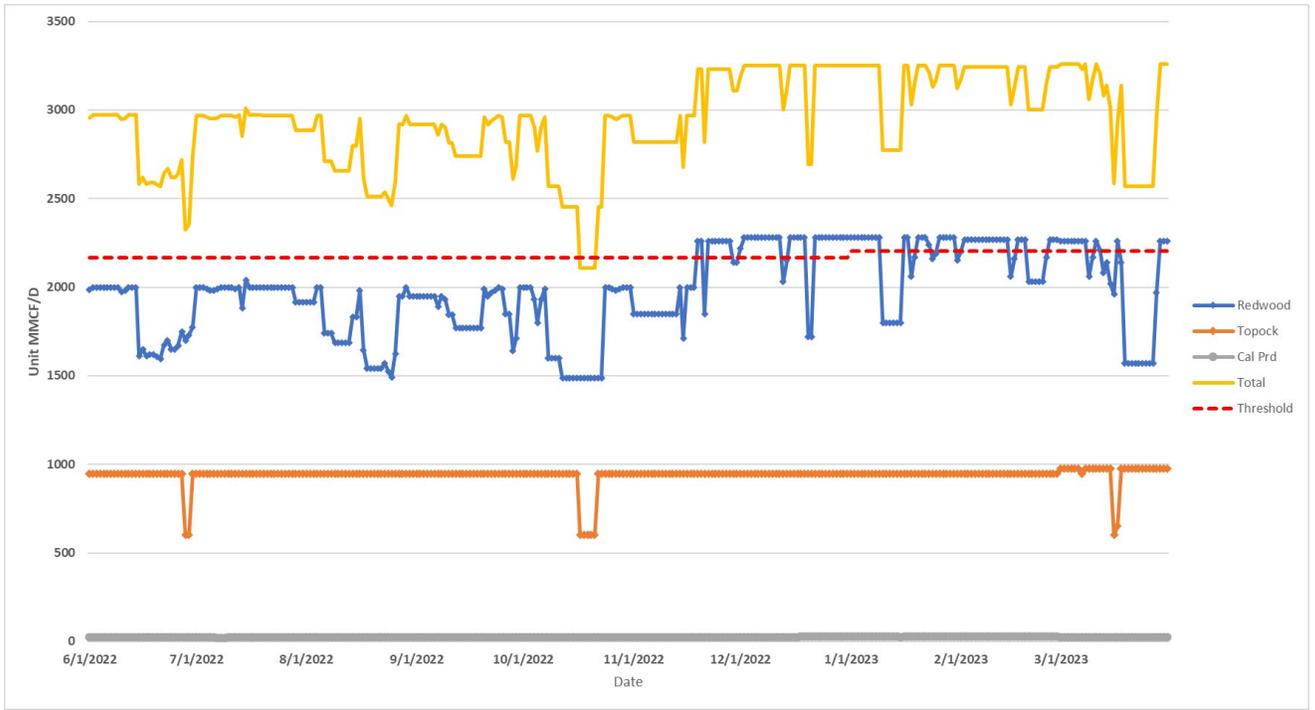
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2022 California Gas Report, Table 25 ANNUAL GAS SUPPLY FORECAST– 2022, Line  
25, p. 106

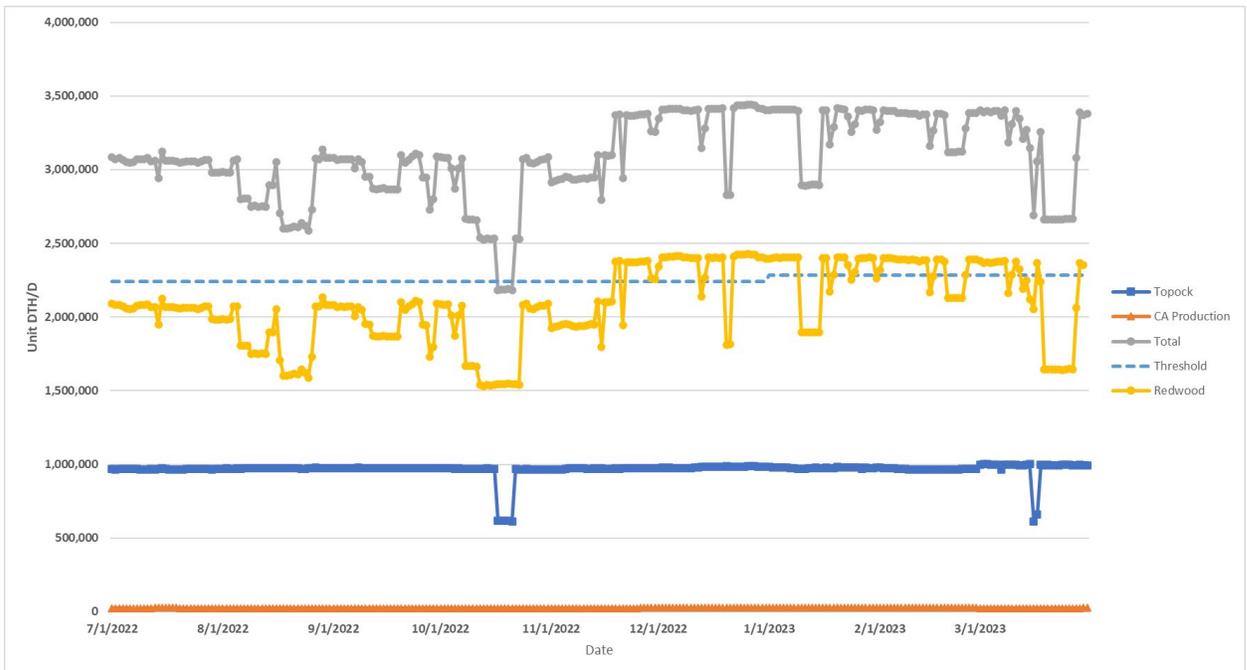
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2022 California Gas Report, Table 25 ANNUAL GAS SUPPLY FORECAST– 2022, Line  
25, p. 106

**FIGURE 4**  
**TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY FOR REDWOOD, BAJA-TOPOCK AND CA PRODUCTION**  
**(MMCF/D)**  
**JUL 2022 – MAR 2023**



**FIGURE 5**  
**TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY FOR REDWOOD, BAJA-TOPOCK AND CA PRODUCTION**  
**(DTH/D)**  
**JUL 2022 – MAR 2023**



Although the average combined total available backbone capacity for the period from July 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023, was above the capacity standard; however, during that period, it did fall below the standard on one occasion as reported in Advice 4666-G, as referenced in Figure 6.

**FIGURE 6  
DAILY TOTAL AVAILABLE BACKBONE SLACK CAPACITY**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f=d-e)
<b>October 17, 2022</b>	<b>Redwood Path</b>	<b>Baja - Topock</b>	<b>California Production</b>	<b>Total Available Capacity</b>	<b>1 in 10 Cold &amp; Dry Year</b>	<b>Slack Capacity</b>
Available Receipt Point Capacity (MMcf/d)	1,485	600	23	2108	2165	(57)
Available Receipt Point Capacity (Dth/d)	1,544,603	615,653	23,951	2,181,926	2,240,775	(58,849)
<b>Comments</b>	Redwood Path: Line 401 and Buckeye Station Maintenance (October 17 – October 21, 2022) Baja- Topock: Line 300 A/B and Topock Station Maintenance (October 17 – October 21, 2022)					

1 **D. Demand Forecasts**

2 To assess the adequacy of PG&E’s infrastructure to meet current and future  
 3 demand, PG&E used the demand forecasts in the 2022 California Gas Report  
 4 (CGR). The CGR provides a comprehensive, long-term outlook for natural gas  
 5 requirements for both core and noncore markets. Evaluating PG&E’s  
 6 infrastructure using the CGR forecasts provides a valid assessment of the  
 7 adequacy of PG&E’s infrastructure to meet current and future demand through  
 8 2031.

9 The off-system demand forecast presented in this analysis is the same as  
 10 that presented in the 2022 CGR for the years 2020-2035. PG&E off-system

1 demand averages 272 MMcf/d in 2022 and averages about 308 MMcf/d from  
2 2023 through 2026. Afterwards, the off-system demand forecast is zero from  
3 2027 through 2031. This forecast reflects PG&E’s actual currently booked off-  
4 system contracts for 2023-2031. PG&E anticipates its future off-system  
5 contracts will be short-term and/or discounted contracts, as is the current  
6 practice. PG&E would expand backbone capacity to serve the off-system  
7 market only if it had additional customers willing to pay full tariff rates under  
8 long-term contracts.

9 PG&E developed the 1-in-10 year Cold and Dry Forecast by relying on cold  
10 temperature conditions combined with dry hydro conditions. This forecast  
11 assumes that winter temperatures over the time horizon will have a 1-in-10  
12 likelihood of occurrence. The cold weather assumption increases electric load  
13 for space heating needs and impacts EG gas demand. This same methodology  
14 was used in the CGR for the high-demand forecasts. The next updates will be in  
15 the 2024 California Gas Report

16 **E. Adequacy of PG&E’s Backbone Transmission Capacity**

17 Table 1 below shows the 2023 transmission capacity of the PG&E backbone  
18 system. Table 2 compares the amount of backbone capacity to forecasted  
19 demand on the PG&E system from 2023 to 2031. Based on this demand  
20 forecast, PG&E expects average annual backbone capacity utilization to be 77  
21 percent or less from 2023 through 2027, and 66 percent or less from 2027  
22 through 2031, indicating compliance with the 80-90 percent annual utilization  
23 standard established in D.06 09 039. Note that the higher annual utilization  
24 rates in the early years of the forecast period stem from the currently booked  
25 contracts for off-system service discussed above. While there is uncertainty in  
26 this forecast, the window provides sufficient lead time for system enhancements  
27 to meet longer-term growth should the forecast of system use change over time.  
28 Other than the increase in demand arising from currently booked off-system  
29 contracts, PG&E estimates that utilization of its backbone system through 2031  
30 will be gradually decreasing.

31

**TABLE 1**  
**PG&E BACKBONE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY (MMCF/D)**

Line No.	Transmission Path	Firm Receipt Capacity <sup>(a)</sup>
1	Silverado Path <sup>(b)</sup>	56
2	Baja Path	935
3	Redwood Path	2,060
4	Total	3,051

**Notes:**

(a) Firm Receipt Capacities are those currently approved for use within PG&E

(b) California source gas based on 2022 Cal Gas Report Table 23 Line 1

**TABLE 2**  
**PG&E BACKBONE CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MMCF/D)**

Line No.	Year	Average Demand <sup>(a)</sup>	1-in-10 Cold and Dry Year Demand <sup>(a)</sup>	Backbone Receipt Capacity <sup>(b)</sup>	Capacity Utilization Cold and Dry Year Demand
1	2023	2,110	2,205	3,051	72%
2	2024	2,099	2,200	3,051	72%
3	2025	2,094	2,197	2,954	74%
4	2026	2,119	2,233	2,968	77%
5	2027	1,805	1,932	2,906	66%
6	2028	1,794	1,919	2,906	66%
7	2029	1,778	1,900	2,906	65%
8	2030	1,754	1,877	2,906	65%
9	2031	1,740	1,865	2,906	64%

**Notes:**

(a) Average Demands and 1-in-10 Cold and Dry Year Demands are based on the 2022 California Gas Report with off-system contracts excluded entirely in 2027-2035 to reflect currently booked contracts.

(b) Backbone Receipt Capacity is taken from Table 1 above for Line numbers 1 – 3. Backbone Receipt Capacity for lines 4 – 10 is taken from Chapter 11 of 2023 GRC to factor in the reduction in Redwood Path Firm Receipt Capacity due to the proposed retirement of Tionesta Compressor Station.

1 Table 3 shows the forecast of peak day demands and available capacities and is the  
2 same as the 2022 California Gas Report. The core demand is the forecast demand  
3 anticipated during a 1 day in 10-year peak day event. The noncore non-EG demand  
4 is the average forecast daily demand for December under 1-in-10 cold and dry hydro  
5 conditions. PG&E forecast the peak day demand for electric generation in Table 3  
6 by taking the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of December-February daily demand under 1-in-10 cold-  
7 and-dry conditions from the 2022 California Gas Report.

8 There is a very high level of uncertainty in forecasting peak day electric  
9 generation demand. Daily electric generation demand in PG&E's service area is not  
10 only dependent on conditions in Northern California, but also Southern California  
11 and throughout the West including availability of generation plants, local demand for  
12 gas in other sectors, hydroelectric generation conditions, additions to renewable  
13 generation resources, and natural gas prices. Taking the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile represents  
14 a reasonable balance between overplanning capacity, i.e., planning capacity based  
15 on the highest peak day demand, and not having adequate capacity to supply EG  
16 facilities that would be needed to ensure the reliability of the electric system.

17 Peak demand forecasts, existing pipeline and storage capacities, and new  
18 capacity investments are subject to ongoing litigation in PG&E's 2023 General Rate  
19 Case (A.21-06-021).

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**TABLE 3  
FORECAST OF DEMANDS FOR CAPACITY AND THE AVAILABLE CAPACITY (MMCF/D)**

Line No.	Forecast	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
1	Core Peak Day Demand <sup>(a)</sup>	2,575	2,579	2,582
2	Noncore Non- EG Demand <sup>(b)</sup>	460	475	488
3	EG, Including SMUD <sup>(c)</sup>	908	929	983
4	Off System and Shrinkage <sup>(d)</sup>	123	123	123
5	Inventory Management <sup>(e)</sup>	300	300	300
6	Reserve Capacity <sup>(e)</sup>	250	250	250
7	<b>Total Demands</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>4,726</b>
8	Northern Supply Capacity <sup>(e)</sup>	2,700	2,700	2,700
9	Southern Supply Capacity <sup>(e)</sup>	988	988	988
10	PG&E McDonald Island, Los Medanos, and PG&E Gill Ranch Storage <sup>(e)</sup>	1,006	913	961
11	California Production <sup>(f)</sup>	56	56	56
12	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,705</b>
13	Short Fall ( ) or surplus	134	1	(21)

**Notes:**

(a) Core Demand calculated for 34.2 degrees Fahrenheit system composite temperature taken from the 2022 California Gas Report. These demand numbers include the adjustment for building electrification added in the 2022 California Gas Report

(b) Noncore Non-EG demand is the average daily winter (December) demand under 1-in-10 cold-and-dry conditions from the 2022 California Gas Report

(c) EG, including SMUD represents the 90th percentile of Dec-Feb daily demand under 1-in-10 Cold-and-Dry Conditions from the 2022 California Gas Report.

(d) Off system derived from the D.19-09-025, p. 24, section 5.3.1 table 1. Composition of Demand for System Supply Reliability Standard

(e) Forecasted PG&E storage capacities after investments. 2023 GRC PG&E Opening Testimony 7-47 Table 7-15

(f) California source gas based on 2022 Cal Gas Report Table 23 Line 1

The APD core forecast is developed using the observed relationship between historical daily weather and core usage data. This relationship is then used to forecast the core load under APD conditions. A 2-year forecast of APD demands is shown in Table 4. This table demonstrates the adequacy of existing supplies to meet core APD demands.

**TABLE 4**  
**FORECAST OF CORE GAS DEMAND AND FIRM SUPPLY**  
**ON AN ABNORMAL PEAK DAY**  
**(MMCF/D)**

Line No.	Description	2023- 2024	2024- 2025
1	APD Core Demand <sup>(a)</sup>	3,062	3,070
2	PG&E Firm Storage withdrawal <sup>(b)</sup>	456	363
3	Maximum Firm Flowing Supply <sup>(c)</sup>	3,051	3,051

Notes:

(a) Includes PG&E's Core Gas Supply Department and other Core Aggregator's core customer demands. APD core demand forecast is calculated for 28.3 degrees Fahrenheit system composite temperature, corresponding to a 1-in-90-year cold temperature event. PG&E uses a system composite based on six weather sites. This is a backbone core APD forecast.

(b) Forecasted PG&E storage capacities after investments without Inventory Management and Reserve Capacity. 2023 GRC PG&E Opening Testimony 7-47 Table 7-15.

(c) Backbone Receipt Capacity is taken from Table 1 above. The Maximum Firm Flowing Supply includes firm Redwood and Baja capacities, and nominal amounts of California Production. Additional pipeline capacity available for ISP flows is not included.

1 **F. Adequacy of Local Transmission Capacity and Design Criteria**

2 All of PG&E's local gas transmission systems are designed to provide adequate  
3 capacity under all weather conditions, including extreme cold weather. There  
4 are two cold weather design criteria: Cold Winter Day (CWD) and Abnormal  
5 Peak Day (APD). The CWD design criterion ensures adequate capacity to meet  
6 all core and noncore demands. The APD design criterion ensures adequate  
7 capacity to meet estimated peak core customer demands alone. PG&E is not  
8 proposing any changes to these standards.

9 The CWD design criterion is based on a cold event that has a recurrence  
10 interval of one day in two years. Each local planning area has its own specific  
11 CWD temperature. When analyzing each local transmission system for adequate  
12 capacity, all core and noncore customers are assumed to be at their CWD load.

13 The APD design criterion is based on an extremely cold weather event  
14 having a recurrence interval of one day in 90 years. Each local planning area  
15 has its own specific APD temperature.

16 PG&E would attempt to serve noncore demand during an APD, but only to  
17 the extent such service was compatible with maintaining uninterrupted service to  
18 the core load. If there is not enough capacity to serve all the demands,  
19 curtailments may be necessary.

20 All of PG&E's local transmission systems fully meet the APD and CWD  
21 design criterion. Most local transmission systems are constrained by the APD  
22 design criterion because they are sized to serve only core demand on an APD.  
23 On systems where noncore customers are predominant, CWD is the  
24 constraining design criterion rather than APD.

25 **G. Conclusion**

26 In summary, for this reporting period ending March 31, 2023, there were no  
27 significant changes impacting PG&E's ability to meet the minimum design  
28 standard. PG&E's average actual operating capacities were sufficient to meet  
29 the average day in a 1-in-10 cold-and-dry hydroelectric year backbone capacity  
30 standard.

**PG&E Gas and Electric  
Advice Submittal List  
General Order 96-B, Section IV**

AT&T  
Albion Power Company

Alta Power Group, LLC  
Anderson & Poole

Atlas ReFuel  
BART

Barkovich & Yap, Inc.  
Braun Blaising Smith Wynne, P.C.  
California Cotton Ginners & Growers Assn  
California Energy Commission

California Hub for Energy Efficiency  
Financing

California Alternative Energy and  
Advanced Transportation Financing  
Authority  
California Public Utilities Commission  
Calpine

Cameron-Daniel, P.C.  
Casner, Steve  
Center for Biological Diversity

Chevron Pipeline and Power  
City of Palo Alto

City of San Jose  
Clean Power Research  
Coast Economic Consulting  
Commercial Energy  
Crossborder Energy  
Crown Road Energy, LLC  
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP  
Day Carter Murphy

Dept of General Services  
Don Pickett & Associates, Inc.  
Douglass & Liddell  
Downey Brand LLP  
Dish Wireless L.L.C.

East Bay Community Energy Ellison  
Schneider & Harris LLP  
Engineers and Scientists of California

GenOn Energy, Inc.  
Green Power Institute  
Hanna & Morton  
ICF

iCommLaw  
International Power Technology  
Intertie

Intestate Gas Services, Inc.

Johnston, Kevin  
Kelly Group  
Ken Bohn Consulting  
Keyes & Fox LLP  
Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Los Angeles County Integrated  
Waste Management Task Force  
MRW & Associates  
Manatt Phelps Phillips  
Marin Energy Authority  
McClintock IP  
McKenzie & Associates

Modesto Irrigation District  
NLine Energy, Inc.  
NRG Solar

OnGrid Solar  
Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
Peninsula Clean Energy

Pioneer Community Energy

Public Advocates Office

Redwood Coast Energy Authority  
Regulatory & Cogeneration Service, Inc.

Resource Innovations

SCD Energy Solutions  
San Diego Gas & Electric Company

SPURR  
San Francisco Water Power and Sewer  
Sempra Utilities

Sierra Telephone Company, Inc.  
Southern California Edison Company  
Southern California Gas Company  
Spark Energy  
Sun Light & Power  
Sunshine Design  
Stoel Rives LLP

Tecogen, Inc.  
TerraVerde Renewable Partners  
Tiger Natural Gas, Inc.

TransCanada  
Utility Cost Management  
Utility Power Solutions  
Water and Energy Consulting Wellhead  
Electric Company  
Western Manufactured Housing  
Communities Association (WMA)  
Yep Energy