Subject: Fleet Services & Facility Operations

Please provide the following:

1. In Exhibit SCG-15, page CLH-8, Table CLH-4, SoCalGas provides the number of vehicles in its fleet as of Year-end 2013. Provide the same information as contained in Table CLH-4 for year 2009 to 2014.

SoCalGas Response:

rumber of venicles						
Vehicle Types	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Automobile	323	326	335	377	357	325
Compact Trucks and Vans	584	562	583	619	574	533
Light Duty Trucks and Vans	2,608	2,493	2,564	2,599	2,654	2,567
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans	544	525	544	579	581	611
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans	80	77	87	82	82	81
Trailers	679	632	715	667	669	705
Construction Equipment	295	342	287	298	287	287
Total	5,113	4,957	5,115	5,221	5,204	5,109

Number of Vehicles

- 2. In response to ORA Deficiency Data Request SCG-DEF-007-SWC, SoCalGas provides an Excel spreadsheet. In tab 2 (Fleet Replacements) of the Excel spreadsheet, SoCalGas states that there will be 150 new fleet units for replacements count in 2014. In Exhibit SCG-15-WP, page 11, the number of new fleet units for replacements is 500 for 2014.
 - a. Please explain the conflict in numbers of new fleet units for replacement for 2014 found in the Excel spreadsheet and in Exhibit SCG-15-WP.
 - b. What is the correct number of new fleet units for replacements in 2014?
 - c. Is the correct calculation for amortization costs, interests, and license fees for 2014 correct in the workpapers and the testimony?

SoCalGas Response:

- a. There is no conflict; the total number of fleet units for replacements in 2014 is 500. These are split in two different tabs in SCG-DEF-007-SWC: tab 2 (150 units) and tab 3 (350 units) = 500 units, in agreement with the total 500 units shown in Exhibit SCG-15-WP.
- b. Please refer to answer to 2a.
- c. Yes. Please refer to answer to 2a.

- 3. In a table similar to that provided in ORA Deficiency Data Request, SDG&E-012-SWC, Question A.4., provide the following data:
 - a. Provide the number of vehicles placed into service for each year of 2009 to 2014 broken down by type of vehicle, number of units per vehicle type, and unit cost for new fleet units for replacements.
 - b. Provide the number of vehicles placed into service for each year of 2009 to 2014 broken down by type of vehicle, number of units per vehicle type, and unit cost for incremental fleet for business needs.
 - c. Provide the total vehicles placed into service for each year of 2009 to 2014 broken down by type of vehicle, number of units per vehicle type, and unit cost.

SoCalGas Response:

a.

Replacements							
Vehicle Types	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Price
Automobile	8	26	30	12	16	2	\$27,456
Compact Trucks and Vans	41	7	100	47	7	18	\$20,887
Light Duty Trucks and Vans	197	101	290	133	317	247	\$39,918
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans	49	4	50	67	98	68	\$130,743
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans	19	1	16		9	22	\$143,769
Trailers	26	3	232	5	31	70	\$10,333
Construction Equipment		52	46	20	5	14	\$48,550
Total	340	194	764	284	483	441	\$48,610

b.

Incrementals

Vehicle Types	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Price
Automobile				34	3		\$29,895
Compact Trucks and Vans					9	28	\$24,508
Light Duty Trucks and Vans				4	2	15	\$35,896
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans					11	2	\$115,795
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans							
Trailers				1		21	\$23,667
Construction Equipment							
Total	0	0	0	39	25	66	\$39,410

Response to Question 3 (Continued)

c. Total

Vehicle Types	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 A	verage Price
Automobile	8	26	30	46	19	2	\$28,156
Compact Trucks and Vans	41	7	100	47	16	46	\$21,410
Light Duty Trucks and Vans	197	101	290	137	319	262	\$39,853
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans	49	4	50	67	109	70	\$130,169
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans	19	1	16	0	9	22	\$143,769
Trailers	26	3	232	6	31	91	\$10,369
Construction Equipment	0	52	46	20	5	14	\$48,550
Total	340	194	764	323	508	507	\$48,223

- 4. In Exhibit SCG-15-WP, page 11, SCG provides the forecast of fleet replacements and incremental fleet for business needs for 2014 to 2016.
 - a. SCG forecasts "New Fleet Units for Replacements of 500 vehicles in 2014. Provide the recorded number of New Fleet Units for Replacements for 2014 and broken down by type of fleet vehicle.
 - b. SCG forecast Incremental Fleet for Business Needs of 156 vehicles in 2014. Provide the recorded number of Incremental Fleet for Business Needs for 2014 and broken down by type of fleet vehicle.
 - SCG forecasts Diesel Particle Filter (ATCM) Retrofits/Replacements of 76 vehicles in 2014. Provide the recorded number of Diesel Particle Filter Retrofits/Replacements for 2014.

SoCalGas Response:

a.

Replacements	
Vehicle Types	2014
Automobile	2
Compact Trucks and Vans	18
Light Duty Trucks and Vans	247
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans	68
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans	22
Trailers	70
Construction Equipment	14
Total	441

b.

Incrementals

Vehicle Types	2014
Automobile	
Compact Trucks and Vans	28
Light Duty Trucks and Vans	15
Medium Duty Trucks and Vans	2
Heavy Duty Trucks and Vans	
Trailers	21
Construction Equipment	
Total	66

c. 58 Diesel Particle Filter Retrofits/Replacements for 2014

- 5. In Exhibit SCG-15, pages CLH-9 to CLH-10, SCG states, "In order to capture the benefits of reducing emissions from the millions of cars and trucks on California's roads today, the state has taken steps to enable widespread and accelerated adoption of Alternative Fuel Vehicles and the infrastructure to support them. In line with California state initiatives and regional and multi-agency efforts seeking ozone reductions in the range of 70% to 80% in all sectors, including the transportation sector's contribution toward meeting California's GHG goals, SoCalGas is supporting this initiative to grow its natural gas fleet by replacing and/or retrofitting traditional gas and diesel vehicles."
 - a. How many Alternative Fuel vehicles did SoCalGas purchase during each year of 2009 to 2014?
 - b. How many traditional gas and diesel vehicles did SoCalGas retrofitt during 2009 to 2014 into natural gas vehicles?

SoCalGas Response:

5a.

OTR (Over-the-Road)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	7	31	90	84	198	160
5b.						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Natural Gas Retrofits		5	50	37	103	116

- 6. In Exhibit SCG-15-WP, pages 38 to 39, SCG forecasts an adjustment for "equipment and installation costs for backup sensors and backup cameras for current OTR units to bring fleet in compliance with (early adoption of) the same NHTSA standard, which require manufacturers to install rear view visibility systems in light duty vehicles by 2018."
 - a. Explain the function of a backup sensor.
 - b. Will both a backup sensor and a backup camera need to be installed on the same overthe-road vehicle or will either a backup sensor or a backup camera meet the NHTSA standard of rear view visibility systems?
 - c. How many over-the-road vehicles require backup cameras?
 - d. How many over-the-road vehicles require backup sensors?
 - e. What is the labor and non-labor (equipment) costs to retrofit a vehicle with the backup cameras?
 - f. What is the labor and non-labor (equipment) costs to retrofit a vehicle with the backup sensors?
 - g. Provide the number of over-the-road vehicles that SCG forecasts to retrofit with backup cameras during each year of 2014 to 2016.
 - h. Provide the number of over-the-road vehicles that SCG forecasts to retrofit with backup sensors during each year of 2014 to 2016.
 - i. Does SCG expect all retrofits for backup cameras and backup sensors to be completed by the end of 2016?
 - j. If SCG has completed some backup sensor retrofits in 2014, provide the number completed and the recorded cost. Provide a copy of the supporting documentation such as contract or bill statement from contractor.
 - k. If SCG has completed some backup cameras retrofits in 2014, provide the number completed and the recorded cost. Provide a copy of the supporting documentation such as contract or bill statement from contractor.
 - 1. How were the costs for the backup cameras and the backup sensors considered in the forecasts for fleet vehicles?

SoCalGas Response:

- a. The purpose of the backup sensor is to try to help prevent the number of backup incidents by aiding safe driving (particularly backing) through the detection of objects to the rear of the vehicle and signaling the driver as to their proximity to the rear of the vehicle.
- b. Backup cameras are required under the NHTSA rules for all light duty vehicles. For additional safety measures, cameras will be added to all vehicles. Backup sensors constitute an additional safety measure.
- c. 4,279
- d. 1,781

Response to Question 6 (Continued)

- e. Non-Labor represents about 50% to 75% of the cost.
- f. Non-Labor represents about 50% of the cost.
- g. 1,426 in 2014; 1,426 in 2015; 1,427 in 2016.
- h. 594 in 2014; 594 in 2015; 593 in 2016.
- i. Yes.
- j. We were not able to complete any in 2014 due to competing priorities.
- k. We were not able to complete any in 2014 due to competing priorities.
- 1. Backup cameras are included in the acquisition cost of the vehicle and amortized at \$900.00 each.

- 7. In response to ORA-SDG&E-017-SWC, question 6.e., SDG&E stated, "A premium of \$900 for backup cameras and sensors was added to each forecasted vehicle to account for the incremental costs of hardware and installation, which would be amortized over the life of the lease."
 - a. Did SCG add a premium for backup cameras and sensors in its vehicle prices?
 - b. What was the amount of the premium?
 - c. Did SCG take into any consideration regarding the premium in its fleet forecast for vehicles that already come with backup cameras or sensors as a standard feature (such as light duty vehicles) or was the premium added to all vehicle prices?

SoCalGas Response:

- a. Backup cameras only; the backup sensor is included as part of the standard new vehicle order configuration.
- b. \$900.00 each.
- c. The premium was added to all vehicle prices for backup cameras only.