

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



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Application of Southern California Gas
Company (U904G) in Compliance with
Ordering Paragraph 6 of Decision 24-12-076

A.26-01-009
(Filed January 15, 2026)

**COMPLIANCE FILING OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY (U904G)
REGARDING EXTERNAL OUTAGES**

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Pursuant to the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") Ormond's Ruling issued on April 16, 2026, Southern California Gas Company ("SoCalGas") respectfully submits the information provided herein about concerning events and outages that occurred outside of SoCalGas's service territory over the past decade.

I. INTRODUCTION

SoCalGas operates an integrated gas transmission system on behalf of both SoCalGas and SDG&E (SoCalGas System). SoCalGas's System consists of pipeline and storage facilities spanning an approximately 24,000 square mile service territory. SoCalGas's transmission system receives and delivers gas from the east and north to the load centers in the Los Angeles Basin, Imperial Valley, San Joaquin Valley, north coastal areas, and San Diego County.

SoCalGas operates four storage fields—Aliso Canyon, Honor Rancho, La Goleta, and Playa del Rey—as an essential component of its integrated transmission system. SoCalGas uses each of its four storage fields and flowing pipeline supplies to meet customer demand across the system. These storage fields also provide operational resiliency and flexibility for the Southern California energy grid. Aliso Canyon is by far the largest of SoCalGas's four storage fields in terms of inventory, injection, and withdrawal capacity, and plays a key role in SoCalGas's delivery of reliable energy at just and reasonable rates to millions of people, tens of thousands of businesses, and facilities critical to the public welfare such as electric generators, refineries, universities, military and law enforcement installations, and hospitals.

California currently receives over 95% of its natural gas supply from out-of-state sources. Because there is no meaningful in-state production of natural gas, the SoCalGas system is almost wholly dependent on deliveries of gas from out-of-state through interstate pipelines, which

makes the availability of local natural gas storage critical to energy reliability. It is important to understand the limitations of out-of-state supplies and the importance of local natural gas storage in providing system reliability, resiliency, emergency response, and incident mitigation capabilities. SoCalGas's system sits at the end of the western U.S. natural gas pipeline network and, as such, is more likely to be impacted by upstream events due to its heavy reliance on out-of-state supplies. Because SoCalGas's system is at the terminus of several interstate pipelines delivering gas into California, local underground storage serves as the system's largest contingency resource for flexibility and resiliency and remains the primary safeguard against curtailments and their associated significant safety and economic impacts.

There are numerous events that could prevent or limit natural gas from reaching California. Weather conditions east of California can and have affected the availability to downstream markets (i.e., California) of upstream supplies. Freezing temperatures have caused well freeze-offs in producing basins. Increasing demand for gas supplies upstream of California, including increasing exports to Mexico, and operational failure of the interstate pipeline systems supplying southern California further compound these risks. When this happens, California has limited options. Local underground storage, including Aliso Canyon, serves as the system's largest contingency resource for flexibility and resiliency and it remains the primary safeguard against curtailments and their associated significant safety and economic impacts.

II. WEATHER EVENTS

When a cold weather event occurs upstream of the SoCalGas system, the system is exposed to two ways. First, cold weather events may result in the freezing of production wells and pipeline regulator stations, degradation of gas compressor operations, and disruption of electric grid infrastructure, each of which can impair the operation and transmission of gas supplies on the interstate pipeline networks. Second, even absent any physical disruption to interstate pipeline infrastructure or gas production, a cold weather event can divert available gas supplies away from Southern California as a consequence of extreme price signals in the weather-impacted regions.

SoCalGas's Southern System is supplied primarily from El Paso Natural Gas Company's (EPNG) South Mainline System, which constitutes the only economically practicable source of supply for customers located in Imperial, San Diego, Riverside, and southern San Bernardino Counties. Any weather event that impacts the supply to the Southern System could result in the

curtailment of noncore customer service under less severe conditions, and outages to core customers under more severe conditions. In the event of a core outage, restoration of service could require weeks to months depending upon the scope and extent of the disruption.

A multi-year review of historical weather data demonstrates that nearly every winter season since 2017 has included at least one weather event capable of materially disrupting upstream gas supplies. SoCalGas’s storage fields have served a critical role in maintaining customer service during these events.

A. January–February 2017: Western U.S. Atmospheric River Events and Cold Rockies

From January 2 through 11, 2017, three back-to-back atmospheric river events impacted Southern California, with the most intense impact occurring on January 7 through 9, 2017. Cold air was entrenched across the Rockies and Intermountain West, producing unusually low temperatures and heavy mountain snow at the same time atmospheric river moisture penetrated inland. This affected Rockies gas production, compression power demand, and pipeline deliverability, with SoCalGas’ system receipt point utilization (RPU) falling to a low of 68%. During this time frame, Aliso Canyon was treated as the “asset of last resort,” compounding SoCalGas’ reliability concerns. Between January 2 through 11, SoCalGas withdrew 3.5 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of storage supply to support customer service during this event. Low Operational Flow Orders (OFOs) were declared by SoCalGas for January 2, 7 and 9 during this weather event.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 7 – 9, 2017
Northern Zone	69%
Southern Zone	60%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	78%
System	68%

From January 18 through 23, 2017, a second major atmospheric river event struck Central and Southern California. While Rockies cold weather was less extreme than early January, antecedent cold and snowpack continued to contribute to a high system stress. During this timeframe, SoCalGas system RPU fell to 87%, and an additional 2.6 Bcf of storage supplies

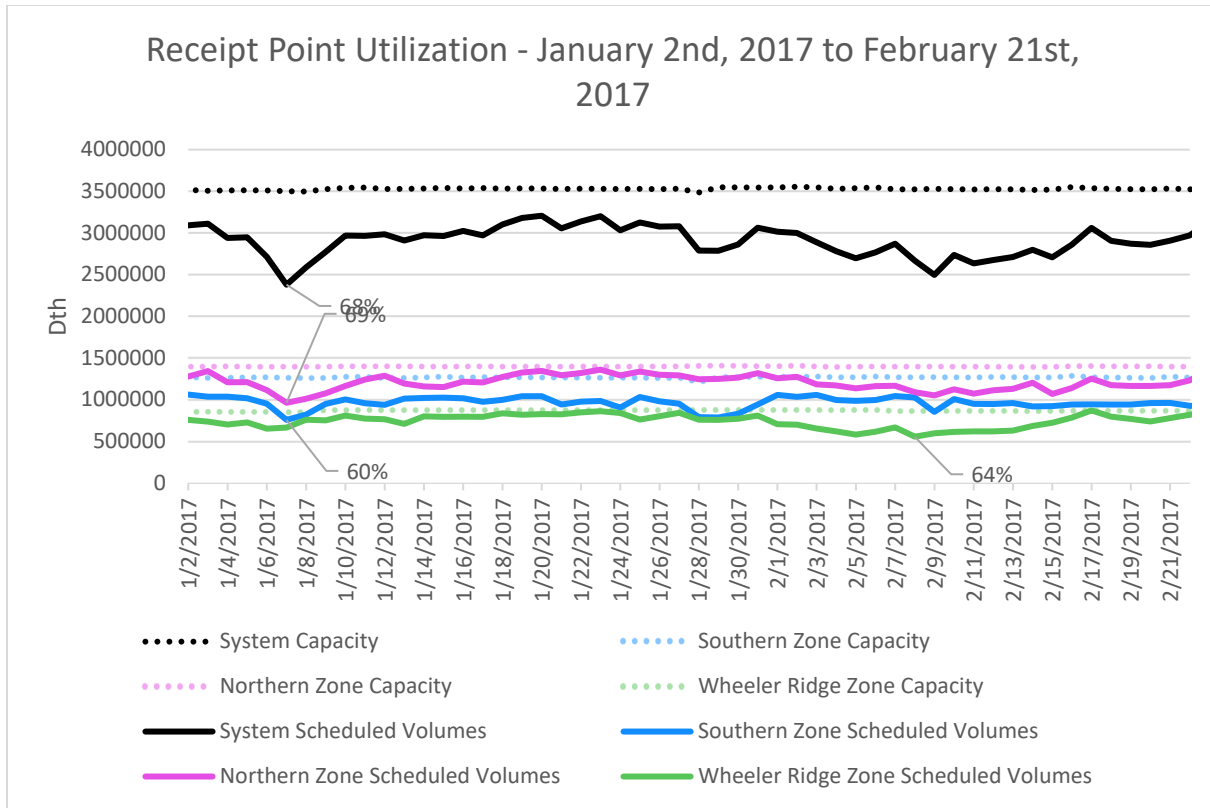
were withdrawn to support customer service. Low OFOs were declared for January 22 and 23, 2017 during this weather event.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 18 – 23, 2017
Northern Zone	91%
Southern Zone	75%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	93%
System	87%

Finally, multiple atmospheric river events in Southern California and renewed winter storm activity in the Rockies and Great Basin occurred from February 8 through 22, 2017 resulting once again in an elevated demand for gas supply upstream of the SoCalGas system and operational concern for interstate pipelines. SoCalGas’s system RPU fell to 71% during this period, and 1.4 Bcf was withdrawn from SoCalGas’s storage fields to support customer service. Low OFOs were declared for February 13, 17, and 18 during this weather event.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization February 8 – 22, 2017
Northern Zone	75%
Southern Zone	67%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	64%
System	71%

Altogether, the SoCalGas system RPU ranged from 68 to 91% from January 2 through February 22, 2017, with 14 Bcf of storage supplies withdrawn.

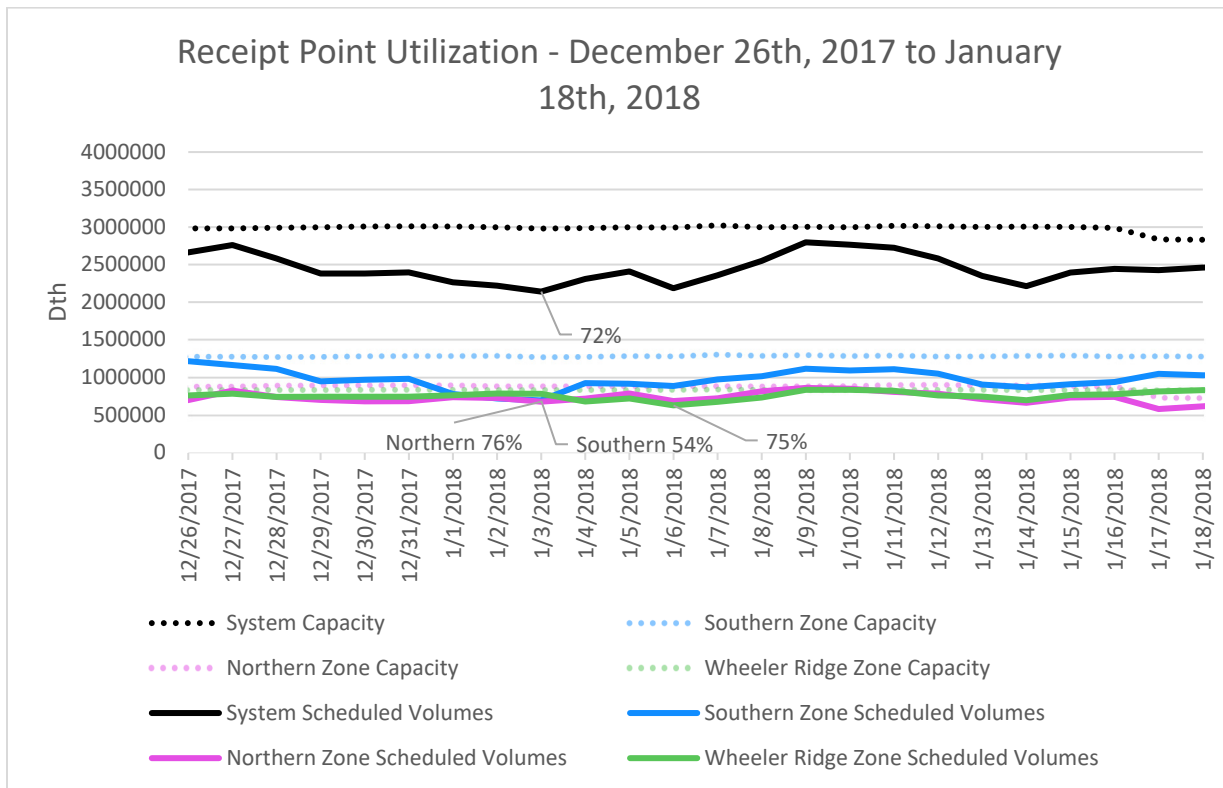


During this period, SoCalGas issued a system-wide curtailment watch effective January 23 through January 26, 2017 and declared 18 Low OFOs. No Emergency Flow Orders (EFOs) or curtailments were required.

B. January 2018: Arctic Outbreak Across the Southwest and Rockies

From December 26, 2017 through January 18, 2018, widespread arctic air covered much of the western, central, and eastern U.S., with extreme cold reaching into the Rockies, Mid-Continent, and Texas. During this period, well freeze-offs occurred in the upstream producing basins, reducing available supplies, and interstate pipelines experienced operational issues such as reduced deliverability, compressor performance, tighter operations, and reduced flexibility. To manage system reliability, SoCalGas declared 14 low OFOs in January. During the extreme cold period of January 1 through 9, 2018, SoCalGas system RPU fell to 72% and 1.2 Bcf of supply was withdrawn from storage.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 1 – 9, 2018
Northern Zone	76%
Southern Zone	54%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	75%
System	72%



C. January – February 2019: Polar Vortex / Western Extension

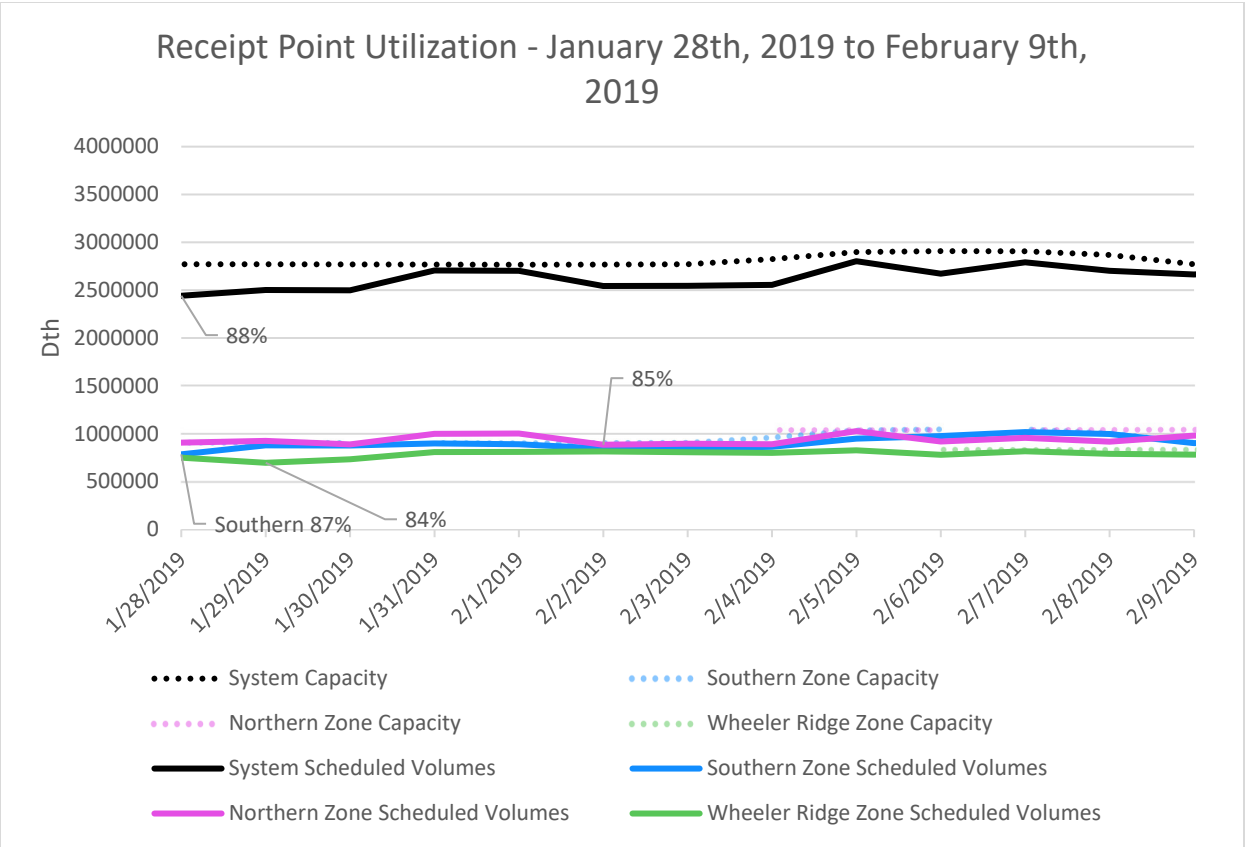
From January 28 through February 9, 2019, a major polar vortex displacement drove arctic air deep into the central U.S. Direct impacts were in the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes regions, but the circulation pattern extended cold air, tightened national markets, and reduced east-west flexibility for gas supplies. The West Coast was primarily impacted from January 28 through February 3, 2019. While the temperatures in SoCalGas’s territory were relatively mild during this period, upstream areas experienced sustained temperatures well-below-normal and elevated space heating demands. Upstream pipeline operators experienced constrained flow rates on their systems and loss of supply to Midwest demand as those markets became price-

insensitive. While this resulted in reduced supplies delivered to the SoCalGas system, the increased use of SoCalGas’s available storage supplies helped avoid customer curtailment. However, if Southern California had also experienced cold weather along with the others, curtailment may have become necessary.

During this period from January 28 through February 3, 2019, SoCalGas system RPU fell to 88% and 2.2 Bcf of supply was withdrawn from storage, with a total of 7.3 Bcf being withdrawn between January 28 through February 9, 2019. Additionally, while system receipts from interstate pipelines was relatively high, the costs of acquiring those supplies were elevated.¹

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 28 – February 3, 2019
Northern Zone	85%
Southern Zone	87%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	84%
System	88%

¹ Aliso Canyon operated with an inventory cap of 34 Bcf and restricted by the ACWP, with none of the conditions for use triggered for a significant portion of this weather event.



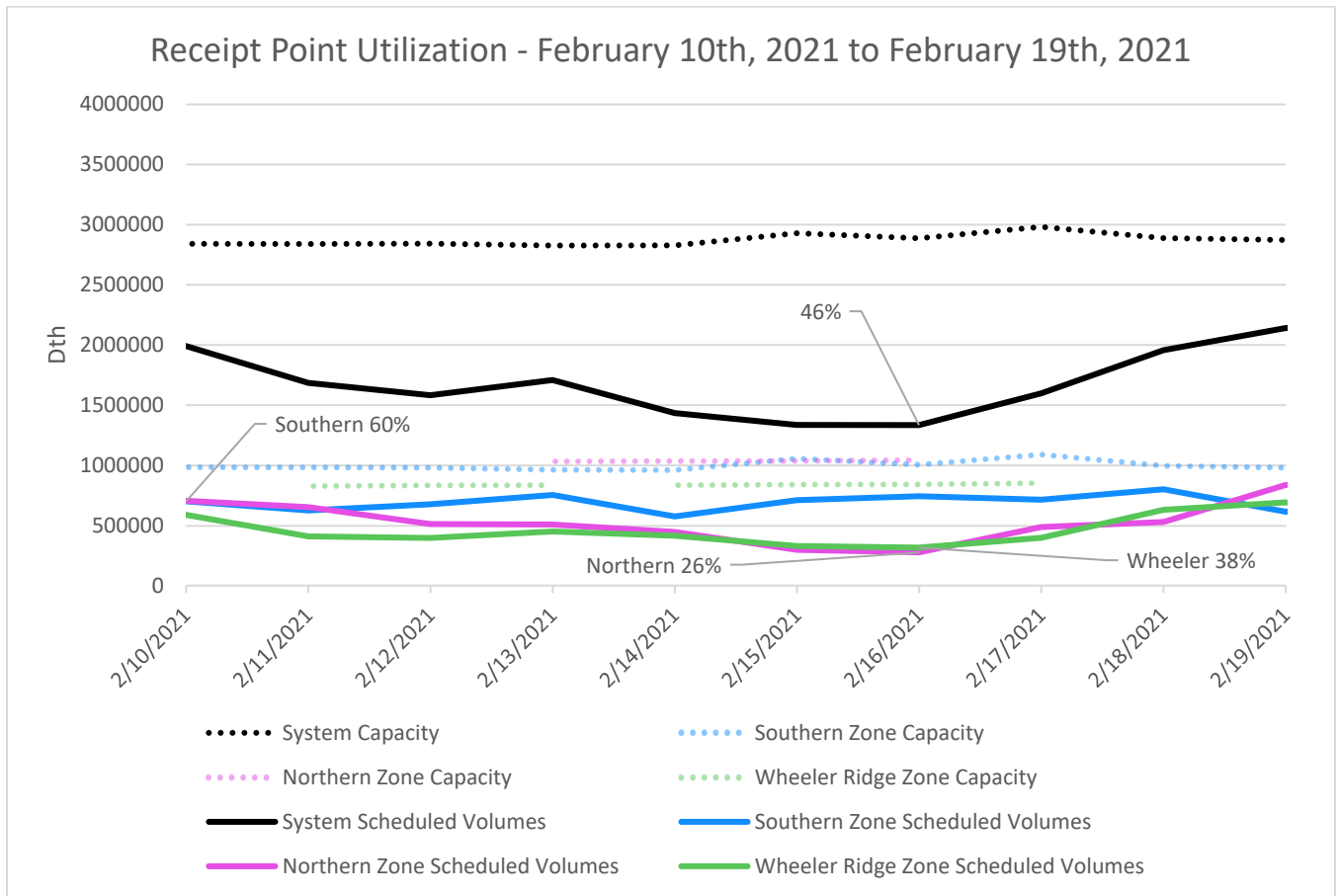
During this period, a system-wide voluntary curtailment of electric generation demand was in effect from February 2 through February 6, 2019. Subsequently, SoCalGas issued a system-wide curtailment watch effective February 6 through February 8, 2019. Later, in accordance with Rule 21, SoCalGas implemented a curtailment for electric generation customers for the same February 6 through February 8, 2019 period. Low OFOs were declared for February 1 through February 9, 2019 during this weather event.

D. February 2021: Winter Storm Uri – Historic Southwest and Permian Freeze

Arctic air began to push into the Central and Southern U.S. on February 10, 2021, with a winter storm forming on February 13, 2021 and bringing severe snow, ice, and arctic cold from February 14 through 17, 2021. During this period, gas freeze-offs resulted in the loss of about 5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcfd) of gas supply from the Permian Basin (20 Bcf of supply over this four-day period), the Texas electric grid suffered from widespread power failures, and compressor stations along the upstream interstate pipelines failed. System recovery continued through February 19, 2021, more than two weeks after the weather event began.

Winter Storm Uri demonstrated how cold weather upstream of SoCalGas’s system can profoundly impact SoCalGas operations and service to its customers. During the period of February 14 through 19, 2021, SoCalGas system RPU fell to 46% and 4.4 Bcf of supply was withdrawn from storage. Notably, SoCalGas’s Southern Zone RPU fell to a low of 60% during this storm event, while the Northern Zone and Wheeler Ridge Zone RPUs fell to lows of 26% and 38% respectively. Gas supplies that were nominated and confirmed at the border were often never delivered due to upstream cuts.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization February 14 – 19, 2021
Northern Zone	26%
Southern Zone	60%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	38%
System	46%



During this period, SoCalGas issued a Southern System curtailment watch effective February 14 through February 19, 2021. Low OFOs were declared for February 10, 16, 17, and 18, 2021 during this weather event.

E. December 2022: Winter Storm Elliott

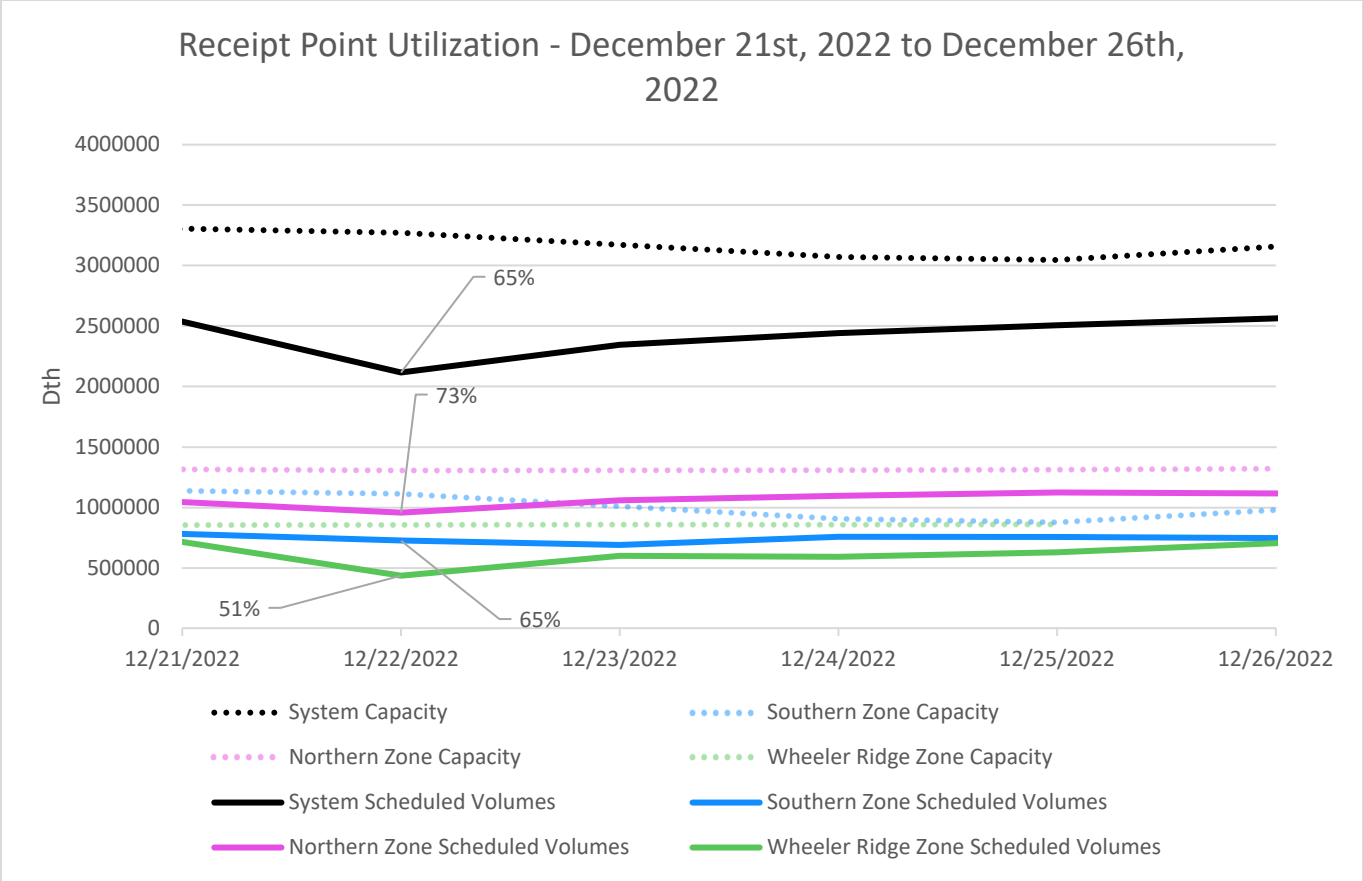
In late December 2022, Winter Storm Elliott impacted interstate pipeline operations upstream of the SoCalGas system. The storm formed on December 21, 2022, and reached peak intensity from December 22 through 25 before dissipating by December 26, 2022. During that peak period, extreme arctic cold and wind chills affected nearly all U.S. regions simultaneously, resulting in well freeze-offs, electric system failure, and pipeline operational stress.

On the SoCalGas system, interstate pipeline supplies tightened but demand remained manageable. While a curtailment watch was issued effective December 13 through December 17, 2022 for the Southern System in advance of the storm, SoCalGas was able to avoid customer curtailments through the use of operational tools and balancing with storage withdrawals. Low OFOs were declared for December 13 through December 16, and December 19 through December 22, 2022 during this weather event.

During the peak period from December 22 through 25, 2022, system RPU fell to a low of 65% and 1.2 Bcf of gas supply was withdrawn from storage. During this event, the core procurement cost for SoCalGas hit an unprecedented \$34/Dth, which was over 300% higher than the previous year.²

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization December 22 – 25, 2022
Northern Zone	73%
Southern Zone	65%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	51%
System	65%

² Subsequently, the Commission voted to increase the interim storage limit at Aliso Canyon to protect natural gas and electricity customers from reliability and economic impacts. See Decision (D.) 23-08-050. In addition, on September 15, 2023, the Aliso Canyon Withdrawal Protocol was removed as part of the implementation of that decision and to further mitigate high gas prices.



F. January 2024: Winter Storm Heather / MLK Jr Weekend Pacific NW Arctic Blast

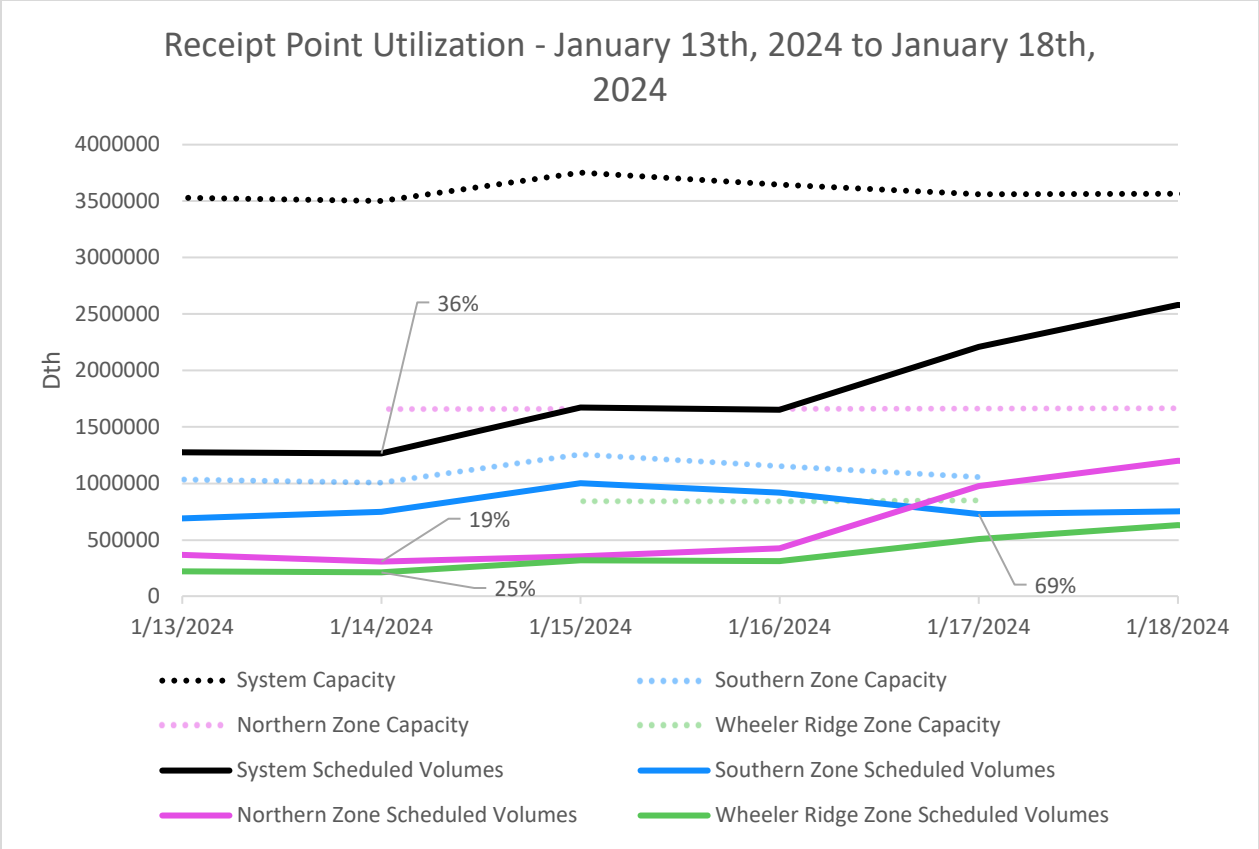
Winter Storm Heather was a large, cross-continental winter storm that affected much of the United States between January 13 through 16, 2024, with its broader lifecycle spanning January 12 through 18, 2024. It originated as an extratropical cyclone over the northeastern Pacific, making landfall in the Pacific Northwest on January 13 and producing snow, sleet, freezing rain, and strong winds across Oregon and Washington before moving inland. Remnant energy from the storm interacted with an arctic front over the central and southern U.S., producing wintry precipitation in areas such as Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and parts of the Southeast. These regions saw a mix of snow, sleet, and ice combined with well-below-normal temperatures, significantly increasing heating demand and driving the sharpest national increase in gas consumption during the event. The storm then moved into the Mid-Atlantic and New England Regions before exiting into Atlantic Canada.

Winter Storm Heather did not produce extreme cold in the SoCalGas service territory. Rather, the extreme cold east of California pulled gas supplies eastward to meet local demand,

reducing SoCalGas’s options to replace lost pipeline supplies and placing a higher reliance on storage supplies. Similar to the Polar Vortex in 2019 and Winter Storm Uri in 2021, Winter Storm Heather represented a near-miss condition based on national stress. Had the storm coincided with a major pipeline outage, low storage inventories, colder weather in southern California, or higher electric generation demand, noncore service on the SoCalGas system would have been at risk.

Winter Storm Heather was the first winter event since 2016 where SoCalGas operated without restrictions on the use of Aliso Canyon and with an increased storage capacity at the facility. Both changes supported mitigation of the impact of the storm for SoCalGas customers when gas supplies were diverted to upstream markets. During the peak impact period of January 14 through 17, system RPU fell to a low of 36% and 5.8 Bcf of gas supply was withdrawn from storage.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 14 – 17, 2024
Northern Zone	19%
Southern Zone	69%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	25%
System	36%



During this period, a system-wide curtailment watch was in effect from January 15 through January 17, 2024. Low OFOs were declared for January 15 and January 16, 2024 during this weather event.

G. January 2025: Western Arctic Events

The January 2025 Western Arctic events were part of a month-long North American cold wave that persisted from early January through approximately January 27, 2025. While southern California did not experience record-setting cold, the event materially affected SoCalGas reliability margins due to continental-scale coincidence, Western gas markets tightening, and reduced upstream flexibility, and reinforced that reliability risk is also driven by what happens outside of California and not just local temperature conditions.

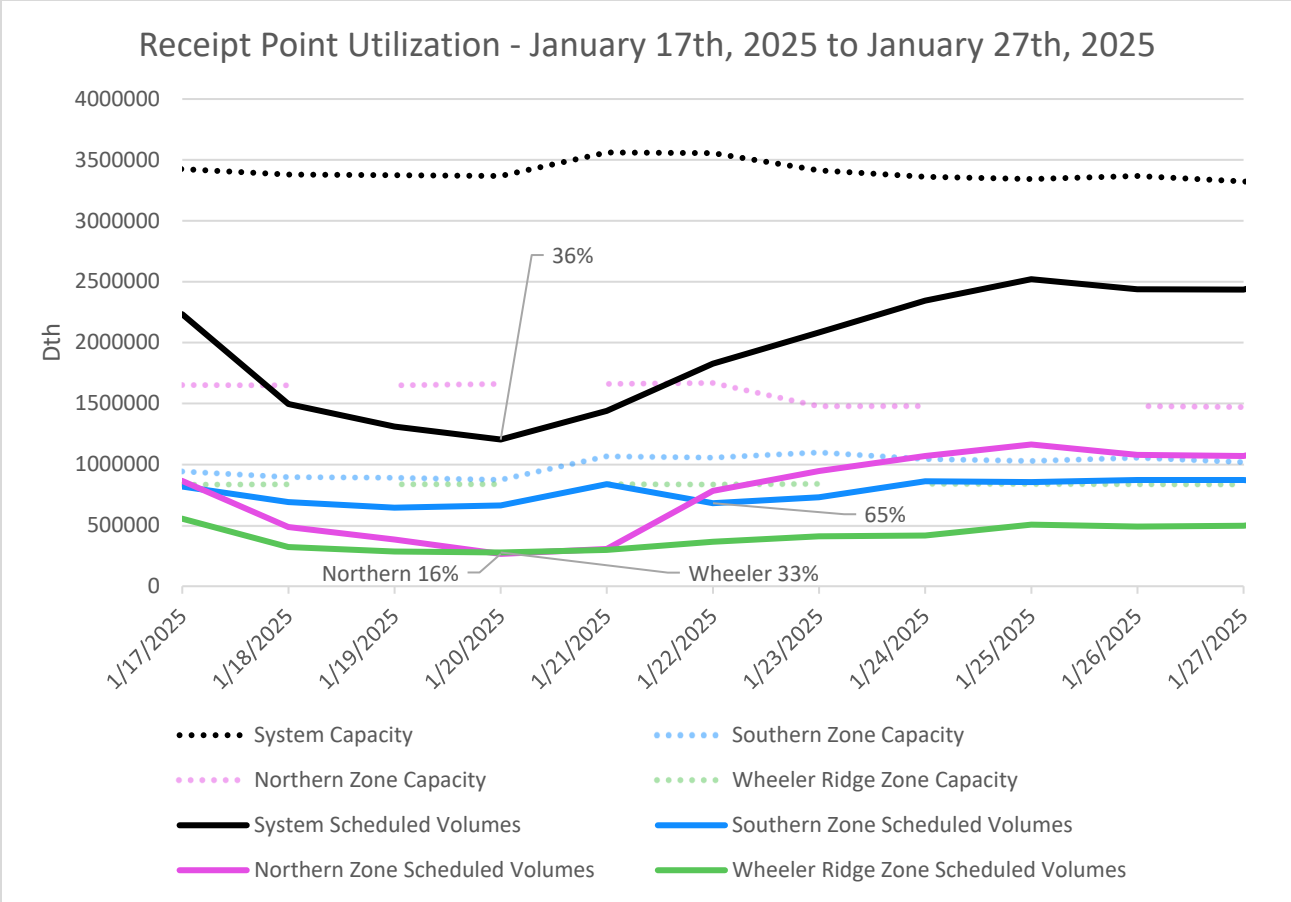
Rather than a single cold snap, multiple arctic intrusions occurred over nearly a four-week period, repeatedly reloading cold air into the western half of the continent. For SoCalGas, the critical factor was the duration of the storm events and not just the magnitudes. Beginning on January 2, 2025 the first arctic front moved into the interior Northwest and Rockies, with repeated surges through January 15, 2025. National gas demand ramped up rapidly, initiating

above-normal withdrawals, and increased electric heating and gas-electricity dispatch across the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) interior regions. Local temperatures were moderate but less discretionary pipeline gas supplies were available for use and a greater reliance was placed on storage supplies for balancing.

January 19 through 26, 2025, represented the peak national stress period and the highest reliability risk window for SoCalGas. During this time the coldest arctic air mass of the season pushed deep into the continental U.S., producing extreme wind chills and record low temperatures occurred across the Midwest and South. U.S. power and gas systems experienced record demand and extraordinary stress. While Southern California continued to avoid extreme cold temperatures, the continental simultaneity became a concern. With cold temperatures nearly everywhere, gas supplies to California became constrained, with interregional gas transfers largely unavailable, and gas markets exhibited reduced liquidity.

During that peak period, system RPU fell to a low of 36% and 8 Bcf of gas supply was withdrawn from storage. SoCalGas’s storage fields performed as intended, providing balancing service adequate to prevent noncore curtailment at times when upstream gas supplies and markets were constrained.

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 19 – 26. 2025
Northern Zone	16%
Southern Zone	65%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	33%
System	36%



During this period, reduced supply receipts and elevated levels of storage withdrawals were observed. In response, SoCalGas issued a Winter Storm Alert urging customers to closely monitor their gas usage and deliveries. Operational concerns were further heightened when the Honor Rancho Storage Field was temporarily shut from January 22 through 24, 2025 due to its proximity to the Hughes Wildfire. Subsequently, SoCalGas issued an additional Low Temperature Advisory for the period of January 27 through January 29, 2025, again advising customers to closely monitor usage and deliveries. Low OFOs were declared for January 6, January 10, January 13, January 14, January 16, January 21, January 23, and January 26, 2025 during this weather event.

H. January 2026: Winter Storm Fern

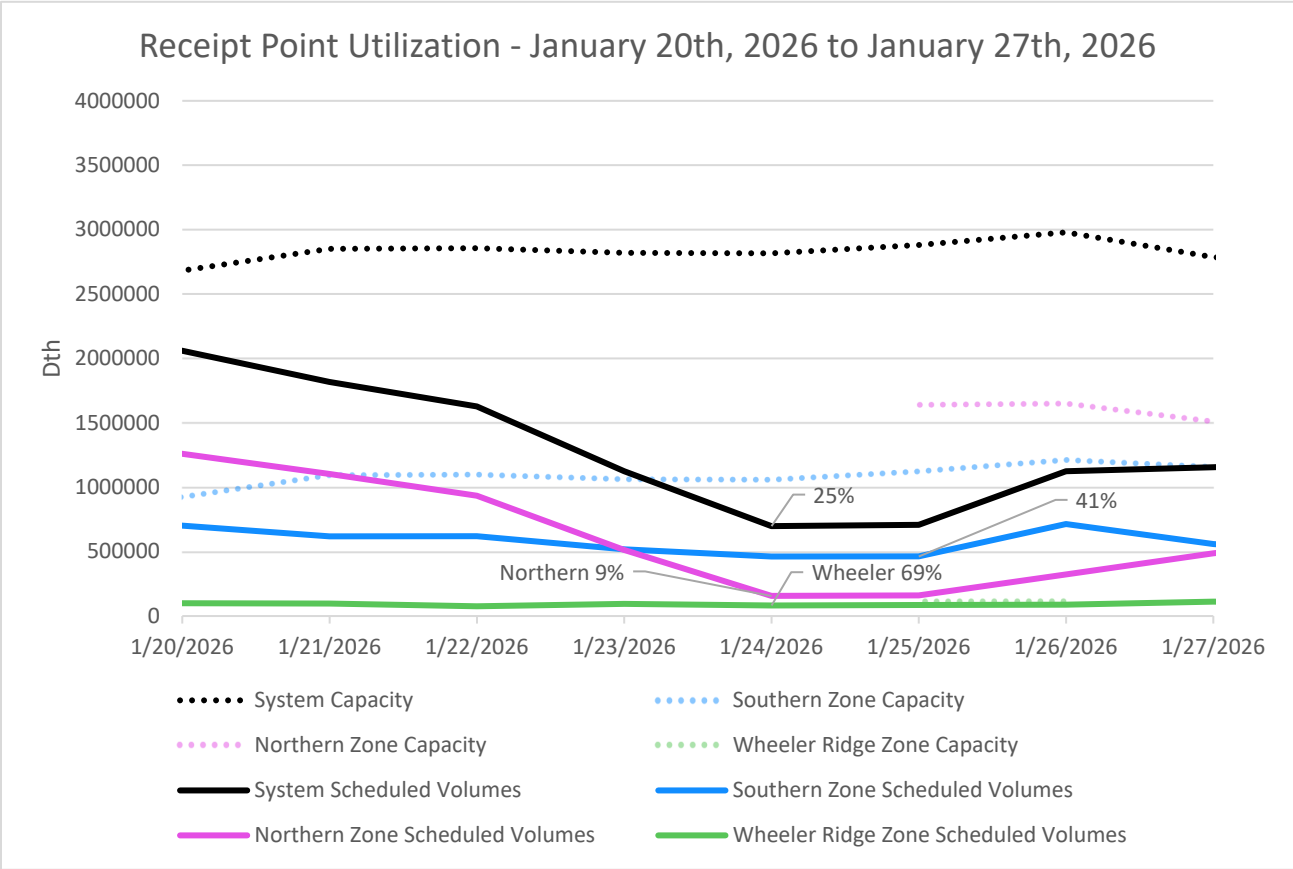
Winter Storm Fern was a multi-day arctic outbreak extending from Northern Mexico through the Southern, Central, and Eastern U.S. into Canada. It was one of the largest geographic cold events in recent decades with approximately 230 million people affected by a persistent cold period of 5 to 10 consecutive days rather than a short spike.

Between January 20 through 22, 2026, a deep arctic air mass settled across the Plains and the South. Fern developed on January 23, 2026 as a powerful low-pressure system, producing heavy snow from New Mexico into Texas and the Southern Plains, with widespread ice formation in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi and large-scale power outages in the South. With natural gas prices spiking, SoCalGas and its customers began increased reliance on storage gas supplies.

From January 24 through 26, 2026, Fern expanded to nearly 2,000 miles in length, producing heavy snowfall in parts of Texas, the Ohio Valley, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast exceeding 1 to 2 feet, and ice accumulations across the South. Over 1 million electric customers lost power and more than 10,000 flights were canceled before the storm exited the Northeast and transitioned offshore on January 27, 2026.

During the peak period of January 24 through 26, 2026, system RPU fell to a low of 25% and 4.2 Bcf of natural gas was withdrawn for storage, with a total withdrawal of 8.2 Bcf between January 22 through 28, 2026. During this time, SoCalGas was operating with a severely restricted receipt capacity at SoCalGas’s Wheeler Ridge receipt point with the Kern/Mojave Pipeline. On December 27, 2025, a landslide ruptured Transmission Line 225, which transports gas supplies from the Wheeler Ridge receipt point. With the loss of Line 225, receipt capacity at Wheeler Ridge was reduced by 650 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) to 115 MMcfd (based on winter demand conditions).

	Lowest Receipt Point Utilization January 24 – 26, 2026
Northern Zone	9%
Southern Zone	41%
Wheeler Ridge Zone	69%
System	25%



During this period, SoCalGas issued a Low Temperature Advisory urging customers to align their gas usage and deliveries on January 22, 2026. Subsequently, SoCalGas issued a System-wide Curtailment Watch effective January 26 through January 28, 2026. A low OFO was declared for January 26, 2026.

III. CURTAILMENT

The following summarizes curtailment watches and actual curtailments experienced on the SoCalGas’s System from 2016 through early 2026 due to events and outages outside of SoCalGas’s service territory. As detailed below, these events were overwhelmingly driven by factors beyond the control of SoCalGas, including extreme weather conditions across the U.S., interstate pipeline constraints and capacity reductions (notably on EPNG), upstream production disruptions such as well freeze-offs, and unplanned maintenance on third-party pipeline infrastructure (including facilities operated by Pacific Gas & Electric). These external conditions reduced the volume of natural gas flowing into SoCalGas’s system or created a substantial risk of supply shortfall, requiring the issuance of curtailment watches or curtailment orders to protect

system reliability and ensure continued service to core customers. The frequency and duration of these events, particularly the curtailment watches during the summers of 2021 and 2022 on the Southern System, and the extended series of electric generation curtailments during the winter of 2018–2019, underscore the vulnerability of the system to external supply disruptions and the critical importance of maintaining adequate local storage capacity to safeguard reliability and maintain just and reasonable rates.

A. Curtailment Watches

- **December 18–20, 2016 — System-Wide.** On December 18, 2016 at 3:49 PM through December 20 at 11:00 AM, SoCalGas and SDG&E issued a two-day system-wide curtailment watch. At the time, system demands were being met utilizing significant storage withdrawal; however, severe cold weather conditions throughout the southwestern United States and the service territories created the potential for interstate pipeline supply disruptions.
- **January 23–26, 2017 — System-Wide.** From January 23, 2017 at 7:00 AM through January 26 at 1:00 PM, SoCalGas and SDG&E issued a four-day system-wide curtailment watch. The utilities were meeting system demands utilizing storage withdrawal and flowing supplies, but forecasted cold weather conditions throughout the service territories created the potential for a supply shortfall. The watch was lifted on January 26, with a reminder that system conditions remained dynamic.
- **February 6–8, 2019 — System-Wide.** From February 6 at 12:00 AM through February 8 at 11:59 PM, SoCalGas issued a three-day system-wide curtailment watch in conjunction with an ongoing voluntary curtailment of electric generation demand. Cold weather conditions and high customer demand for natural gas were the driving factors.
- **February 14–19, 2021 — Southern System.** From February 14, 2021 at 6:00 PM through February 19 at 4:00 PM, SoCalGas issued a five-day Southern System curtailment watch covering Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Extremely low temperatures in the Midwest through Texas were leading to low supplies of natural gas nationwide, potentially impacting the SoCalGas and SDG&E systems. This event coincided with the broader Winter Storm Uri event affecting energy systems across the country.
- **August 16–17, 2021 — Southern System.** On August 16, 2021 at 7:00 AM through August 17 at 7:00 AM, SoCalGas issued a one-day Southern System curtailment watch. High temperatures in Southern California increased natural gas demand, while El Paso Natural Gas declared a pipeline constraint limiting gas supply to the service territories.

- **August 27–September 14, 2021 — Southern System.** A nineteen-day curtailment watch, from August 27 at 7:00 AM through September 14 at 9:00 AM. High temperatures in Southern California caused increased demand, and El Paso Natural Gas declared an ongoing pipeline capacity constraint that limited gas supply to the Southern System. The watch was repeatedly renewed, and SoCalGas and SDG&E requested Southern Zone BTS customers to coordinate their nominations to maximize scheduling of flowing supply from El Paso Natural Gas.
- **February 2–4, 2022 — Southern System.** From February 2, 2022 at 7:00 AM through February 4 at 12:00 PM, SoCalGas issued a three-day Southern System curtailment watch covering Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Scheduled volumes for Cycle 2 of Gas Day February 2 indicated underperformance at the Blythe Sub Zone, and below-average temperatures in the Midwest through Texas were expected through February 4, raising the risk of a supply shortfall.
- **June 27–28, 2022 — Southern System.** On June 27, 2022 at 10:45 AM through June 28 at 7:00 AM, SoCalGas issued a one-day Southern System curtailment watch due to low scheduled volumes into the Southern System. Noncore customers were warned they may be required to reduce or stop their natural gas use per SoCalGas Rule 23 and SDG&E Rule 14.
- **July 19–27, 2022 — Southern System.** From July 19, 2022 at 8:00 AM through July 27 at 7:00 AM, an eight-day Southern System curtailment watch was issued due to low scheduled volumes into the Southern System. Noncore customers on the Southern System were advised they may be required to reduce or stop their natural gas use.
- **August 5–19, 2022 — Southern System.** Beginning August 5, 2022 at 7:15 AM and extending through August 19 at 4:00 PM, a fifteen-day Southern System curtailment watch was issued due to low supplies into the Southern System. This extended watch demonstrated the persistent supply challenges affecting the Southern System during summer months.
- **August 30–September 9, 2022 — Southern System.** From August 30, 2022 at 7:00 AM through September 9 at 4:44 PM, SoCalGas issued an eleven-day Southern System curtailment watch due to low supplies into the Southern System. Noncore customers were again warned about potential curtailment under SoCalGas Rule 23 and SDG&E Rule 14.
- **December 13–17, 2022 — Southern System.** From December 13, 2022 at 7:00 AM through December 17 at 7:00 AM, a four-day Southern System curtailment watch was issued. Continuing cold weather, high natural gas demand, and low supplies into Southern California were expected to create strained operating conditions for the remainder of the week.

- **January 15–17, 2024 — System-Wide.** From January 15, 2024 at 12:30 PM through January 17 at 7:00 AM, SoCalGas issued a two-day system-wide curtailment watch due to low supplies into the system.
- **August 21–27, 2025 — Southern System.** From August 21, 2025 at 7:00 AM through August 27 at 7:00 AM, SoCalGas issued a six-day Southern System curtailment watch covering Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties due to weather-related high gas demand and low scheduled volumes into the Southern System. Noncore customers were warned they may be required to reduce or stop their natural gas use per SoCalGas Rule 23 and SDG&E Rule 14.
- **January 26–28, 2026 — System-Wide.** From January 26, 2026 at 7:00 AM through January 28 at 7:00 AM, SoCalGas issued a two-day system-wide curtailment watch. Extremely cold temperatures were impacting large portions of the United States outside of California, from the Southern Rockies through the East Coast, significantly increasing natural gas demand and threatening upstream supply disruptions, including production impacts such as well freeze-offs in supply basins serving the system. The combined effects of increased system demand and reduced on-system gas supplies raised the prospect of increasingly constrained system conditions.

B. Curtailments

- **February 6–8, 2019 — SoCalGas, Electric Generation.** From February 6 at 12:00 AM through February 8 at 11:59 PM, SoCalGas issued a curtailment for electric generation customers under Rule 23 due to forecasted low temperatures and expected high customer demand. During this curtailment, electric generation customers were curtailed based on current day-ahead demand forecasts and weather conditions in coordination with the Balancing Authorities.

IV. EPNG LINE 2000

EPNG's Line 2000 force majeure outage began on August 15, 2021 and reduced the amount of gas that could be supplied from West Texas to the western region by approximately 600 MDthd (representing approximately 20% of SoCalGas's and SDG&E's combined average daily winter demand) and was not returned to service until February 14, 2023. Several additional maintenance outages on EPNG's system also began in December 2022. EPNG's additional maintenance reductions in addition to its Line 2000 force majeure, which were observed to have impacted supplies flowing to the Southwest at Ehrenberg, included maintenance on their North Main Line and at Cadiszou. EPNG indicated on their electronic bulletin board reductions from

