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Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) and San Diego Gas \& Electric Company (U 902 G) for Authority to Revise their Natural Gas Rates Effective January 1, 2017 in this Triennial Cost Allocation Proceeding Phase 2
A.15-07-014
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REVISED PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JASON BONNETT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
AND
SAN DIEGO GAS \& ELECTRIC COMPANY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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## REVISED PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY

## OF JASON BONNETT

## I. PURPOSE \& OVERVIEW OF RATE DESIGN

The purpose of my revised testimony is to present the proposed natural gas transportation rates of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) and San Diego Gas \& Electric Company (SDG\&E) (collectively, Utilities). These rates rely upon the cost allocation of authorized base margin costs among customer classes, as shown in the prepared direct testimony of Dr. Chaudhury and Ms. Schmidt-Pines.

## A. Overview

The SoCalGas and SDG\&E rate design models take the allocated base margin provided by Dr. Chaudhury and Ms. Schmidt-Pines and incorporate the integration of transmission system costs along with the unbundling of the Backbone Transportation Service (BTS). Additionally, the SoCalGas rate design model allocates costs within the noncore market for the Transmission Level Service (TLS) rate and non-margin costs, which, for ratemaking purposes, reflect other costs incurred by the Utilities to provide basic transportation services to its customers during the forecasted cost allocation period. These non-margin costs reflect, but are not limited to, regulatory account balance amortizations, the gas-engine rate cap, and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) revenue treatment. The SDG\&E rate design model also incorporates non-margin costs, including regulatory account balance amortizations.

## B. Non-Margin Cost Allocation and Rate Design Proposals

Except as noted below, the methods employed to develop and allocate non-margin costs are consistent with the methods employed to develop the SoCalGas and SDG\&E's transportation rates adopted in California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) Decision (D.) 14-06-007, the most recent cost allocation proceeding decision.

My testimony incorporates the following non-margin cost allocation and rate design proposals:
(1) Revise the tier differential calculation for SoCalGas and SDG\&E;
(2) Increase the residential customer charge for SoCalGas;
(3) Implement a residential customer charge for SDG\&E;
(4) Update the submeter credit;
(5) Update Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) compression costs;
(6) Provide allocation method for the System Operator Gas Account; and
(7) Provide TLS Reservation Revenue Report.

## C. Illustrative Rates

The non-margin cost allocation results are added to the results of the base margin cost allocation to complete the transportation rate revenue requirement. The completed transportation revenue requirement becomes the starting point for any rate design calculations.

Table 1 below shows the proposed changes in SoCalGas’ class-average transportation rates.

| Table 1: Class Average Rates (\$/therm) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1/2015 | TCAP <br> Proposed | \$/th Change | \% Change |
| SCG: |  |  |  |  |
| Res | \$0.716 | \$0.646] | (\$0.0701) | -10\% |
| CCI CA | \$0.340 | \$0.241 | (\$0.099) | -29\% |
| Gas A/C | \$0.141 | \$0.095 | (\$0.046) | -33\% |
| Gas Engine | \$0.122 | \$0.122 | \$0.000 | 0\% |
| NGV Uncompressed post-SW | \$0.130 | \$0.077 | (\$0.053) | -41\% |
| Core Class Average | \$0.586 | \$0.5054 | (\$0.0812) | -14\% |
| NCCI-D CA | \$0.070 | \$0.059 | (\$0.011) | -16\% |
| EG-D Tier 1 post-SW | \$0.107 | \$0.086 | (\$0.0210) | -19\% |
| EG-D Tier 2 post-SW | \$0.036 | \$0.0310.045 | (\$0.0059) | -1325\% |
| TLS-CI CA Rate (w/ csitma \& carb adders) | \$0.018 | \$0.0167 | (\$0.0021) | -118\% |
| TLS-EG CA Rate (w/carb adder) | \$0.016 | \$0.014 | (\$0.0021) | -128\% |
| UBS \$1,000/yr | \$26,476 | \$17,020 | $(\$ 9,456)$ | -36\% |
| BTS w/BTBA \$/dth/d | \$0.158 | \$0.187 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$0.029] | 1917\% |
| System Average Rate w/ BTS | \$0.248 | \$0.2310 | (\$0.017) | -7\% |

The proposed rates include the regulatory account balance discussed in the testimony of Mr. Ahmed and reflect a decrease in the natural gas transportation revenue requirement of \$194 188 million (approximately 7 percent).

Table 2 below shows the proposed changes in SDG\&E's class-average transportation rates.

| Table 2: Class Average Rates (\$/therm) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1/2015 | TCAP Proposed | \$/th Change | \% Change |
| SDGE: |  |  |  |  |
| Res | \$0.921 | \$0.742 | (\$0.1798) | -19\% |
| CCI CA | \$0.349 | \$0.165 | (\$0.184) | -53\% |
| NGV Uncompressed post-SW | \$0.132 | \$0.076 | (\$0.056) | -42\% |
| Core Class Average | \$0.705 | \$0.518 | (\$0.187) | -27\% |
| NCCI-D | \$0.054 | \$0.017 | (\$0.037) | -68\% |
| EG-D Tier 1 post-SW | \$0.106 | \$0.086 | (\$0.020) | -19\% |
| EG-D Tier 2 post-SW | \$0.036 | \$0.0310.045 | (\$0.0059) | -1426\% |
| TLS-CI CA Rate ( $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{csitma}$ \& carb adders) | \$0.019 | \$0.0145 | (\$0.0054) | - $2 \underline{\text { 2522\% }}$ |
| TLS-EG CA Rate (w/carb adder) | \$0.015 | \$0.013 4 | (\$0.0021) | -129\% |
| System Average Rate | \$0.305 | \$0.2289 | (\$0.0775) | -25\% |

The proposed rates include the regulatory account balance discussed in the testimony of Ms. Niederle and reflect a decrease in the natural gas transportation revenue requirement of \$931 million (approximately 25 percent).

Appendix A contains a complete set of rate tables using the proposed cost allocation method representing this proposal.

## II. CORE RATE DESIGN

In this section, SoCalGas and SDG\&E update their individual core rates. This section describes specific changes to current rate design methods for core customers.

## A. Residential Rates

These rates apply to three categories of residential customers: single-family, multifamily, and small master-metered dwellings (master meters with loads less than 100,000 therms of weather normalized usage for the past two calendar years). Current SoCalGas residential rates
consist of a $\$ 0.16438$ per-meter per-day customer charge and a two-tiered usage structure: baseline (BL) and non-baseline (NBL) volumetric rates. The current targeted composite tier differential between SoCalGas' BL and NBL transportation rates is 1.15 (i.e., the NBL rate is 15 percent higher than the composite BL rate). ${ }^{1}$ The composite BL rate is equal to the sum of the customer charge revenues and BL volumetric rate revenues divided by the BL volumes; however, the rate difference between the BL and NBL is currently capped at $\$ 0.26 /$ therm. SoCalGas proposes to simplify the calculation by setting the tier differential between BL and NBL bundled rates (i.e., transportation plus commodity) at $\$ 0.26 /$ therm throughout this Triennial Cost Allocation Proceeding (TCAP) term, which is equal to the current tier differential limit. Using this methodology, the resulting bundled NBL rate is $3637 \%$ higher than the resulting bundled BL rate.

For SDG\&E, current residential rates also consist of a two-tiered usage structure: BL and NBL volumetric rates. The current tier differential between SDG\&E's BL and NBL bundled rates is a factor of 1.14 (i.e., the NBL rate is 14 percent higher than the BL rate). SDG\&E proposes to utilize the same process as SoCalGas as discussed above. Using this methodology, the resulting bundled NBL rate is 35\% higher than the resulting bundled BL rate.

## B. Residential Customer Charge

SoCalGas and SDG\&E propose to implement a $\$ 0.32876$ per-meter-per-day (approximately $\$ 10$ per month) residential fixed charge. As shown in the cost allocation testimony of Dr. Chaudhury and Ms. Schmidt-Pines, the fully allocated residential marginal customer costs are $\$ 224$ per year and $\$ 240$ per year for SoCalGas and SDG\&E, respectively, and cover costs that do not vary with usage. Currently, SoCalGas' residential rates consist of a \$0.16438 per-meter per-day (approximately $\$ 5$ per month) fixed charge that partially covers the

[^0]fixed costs of services provided every month. These fixed costs include installation and maintenance of the gas service lines, meters, and regulators; meter reading; billing; maintenance of facilities; and vehicles and equipment-these are the costs of the basic facilities to transport gas to customer meters from the distribution system and provide customer service for those facilities.

Because these costs are largely fixed, setting a rate to recover these costs on a fixed basis appropriately reflects cost causation. The Commission has confirmed the propriety of this principle and supported the customer charge as furthering the same:
[A] residential customer charge is consistent with and supported by our wellestablished principle of marginal cost-based rates design. It would collect revenues more closely in proportion to cost causation thereby reducing subsidies, better inform customers of the system costs their consumption causes, and promote greater overall economic efficiency. ${ }^{2}$

SoCalGas’ current residential customer charge was established in D.94-12-052. In adopting this increase, the Commission explained that "utilities must charge rates that more closely approximate the marginal cost of service." ${ }^{3}$ Prior to D.94-12-052, SoCalGas' residential customer charge had not been changed for approximately 20 years. ${ }^{4}$ As the Commission recognized in D.94-12-052, when the customer charge is far below customer-related costs, lowvolume users are subsidized by high-volume users. This occurs because the fixed, customerrelated costs that are not recovered in the customer charge must be recovered in the volumetric rate. With the inverted block rate design for the residential class, a large portion of these costs
${ }^{2}$ D.93-06-087, mimeo., at 27.
${ }^{3}$ D.94-12-052, mimeo., at 35-36.
${ }^{4}$ D.94-12-052, mimeo., at 36 ("We believe the time has come for a revision in the customer charge as it has not been increased in 20 years.") During the 20 years prior to D.94-12-052, the Commission declined requests by SoCalGas to increase the charge, but acknowledged the need to increase the charge at some point in the future to more closely align cost recovery with cost causation. See D.86-12-009, mimeo., at 54 ("[T]he customer charges now in place appear to be low in comparison to costs. . . An imposition or raising of customer charges might be appropriate in the near future."); see also D.94-12-052, mimeo., at 36 ("We have for some time been aware of the need to increase this charge.")
are recovered in the higher Tier 2 (tail-block) rate. Because high-volume users have a larger portion of their annual consumption at the higher tier rate than low-volume users, the highvolume users incur a disproportionate amount of the customer-related costs. In practical terms, this could mean that customers who live in older homes subsidize the fixed costs of gas service of customers in newer, energy-efficient homes, and customers who live in cooler environments inland subsidize customers who live in more temperate environments along the coast. Increasing the customer charge is necessary to reduce this intra-class cross-subsidy to achieve a fair and reasonable distribution of these fixed costs.

In the -2013 TCAP, SDG\&E proposed the implementation of a residential customer charge. Although the Commission ultimately rejected the request, the issue was overshadowed by other issues in the 2013 TCAP proceeding and was omitted in the Proposed Decision. It was only when SoCalGas and SDG\&E reminded the Commission of the request that the issue was addressed in the final decision. ${ }^{5}$

The Utilities proposes to continue on the path established in D.93-06-087 and continued in D.94-12-052 toward a cost-based customer charge. As discussed above, the fully allocated residential marginal customer costs for SoCalGas and SDG\&E are $\$ 224$ and $\$ 240$, respectively. Thus, SoCalGas and SDG\&E propose that the residential customer charge be updated to \$0.32876 per meter per day (approximately $\$ 10$ per month).

## 1. Residential Customer Charges Are an Accepted Cost Recovery Mechanism Throughout the United States

Natural gas utility customer charges are an accepted practice throughout the United States. In 2015, the American Gas Association (AGA) updated its report titled "Natural Gas Utility Rate Structure: The Customer Charge Component," which reviewed natural gas utility

[^1]tariffs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The report shows that residential customer charges range from a high of $\$ 45.06$ per month to SDG\&E’s low of $\$ 0$, with the median customer charge throughout the United States being $\$ 11.25$ per month. ${ }^{6}$ Currently, SDG\&E is the only gas utility in the State of California, and, based on the AGA report, the United States, that does not have some sort of fixed cost recovery for natural gas use. Appendix B provides the report from the AGA showing the customer charges of the utilities throughout the United States.

SoCalGas and SDG\&E also found three additional California gas utilities with customer charges not listed in the AGA report. ${ }^{7}$ West Coast Gas Corporation has a $\$ 3.28$-per-month residential customer charge. ${ }^{8}$ Alpine Natural Gas has a $\$ 9.00$-per-month residential customer charge. ${ }^{9}$ Southern California Edison (SCE) has a residential monthly natural gas customer charge of $\$ 12.51$ per month. ${ }^{10}$ As discussed previously, residential customer charges are an accepted and common way to recover fixed costs throughout the United States and the State of California. The Commission should approve SDG\&E's request to implement a fixed cost recovery charge and SoCalGas' request to increase its residential customer charge.
${ }^{6}$ Pacific Gas \& Electric Company (PG\&E) is listed as having \$0 customer charge however, the Utilities note that PG\&E has a minimum bill which was adopted by the Commission in D.05-06-029. See PG\&E Gas Schedule No. G-1 - Residential Service.
${ }^{7}$ PG\&E and Southwest Gas were listed in the AGA report.
${ }^{8}$ West Coast Gas Corporation (West Coast) is a natural gas distribution utility serving the former Mather (Sacramento County) and Castle (Merced County) Air Force Bases and the federal prison at Herlong (Lassen County). In D.06-01-041, the Commission adopted a $\$ 3.00$ per-month customer charge for West Coast's residential natural gas customers. In D.08-11-010, the Commission increased this charge by $9.49 \%$ to approximately $\$ 3.28$ per month.
${ }^{9}$ Alpine Natural Gas (Alpine) is a natural gas distribution utility serving Calaveras County, California. In D.97-04-073, the Commission authorized Alpine to finance up to 100 feet of service line connection for each applicant for gas service and to recover that cost through a Customer Charge of $\$ 9.00$ per month.
${ }^{10}$ SCE provides natural gas service to Santa Catalina Island. The rates for this service include a fixed customer charge (at a per-meter per-day rate) and a per-therm energy charge. In D.09-09-034, the Commission allocated $15 \%$ rate increases to the fixed portion of the bill and $85 \%$ to the volumetric rate. SCE's fixed domestic natural gas customer charge ranges from $\$ 0.417$ per meter per day for a 175 -cubicfeet per-hour meter to $\$ 11.87$ per meter per day for a 5,000 cubic-feet per-hour meter.

## 2. Reducing Intra-Class Subsidies

As discussed above, setting the customer charge closer to costs reduces intra-class subsidies. To the extent fixed customer charges are set below fixed costs, the volumetric rate is set correspondingly higher to recover these costs. Under this rate design structure, customers who use relatively small amounts of natural gas do not pay for all of the costs they impose on the system. In turn, other customers within the class must make up the difference. Establishing a customer charge closer to cost lessens this intra-class subsidy and achieves a more even and just distribution of fixed costs. Cost causation seeks to determine which customer or group of customers causes the utility to incur particular types of costs. ${ }^{11}$ Here, each customer is the cause of the fixed costs unrelated to the amount of gas consumed. Thus, the proposed approach is consistent with the fundamental principle of allocating costs to customer groups based on cost causation.

## 3. Reducing Bill Volatility

Setting the residential customer charge closer to costs mitigates bill volatility between seasons by recovering some fixed costs during the low-usage summer months. Because a typical residential customer has much higher natural gas usage in the winter than in the summer, fixed cost recovery skews to the winter months and increases bill volatility. Recovery of fixed costs through a fixed customer charge reduces this volatility by lowering the volumetric rate and creating a more even series of monthly charges throughout the year. Thus, the typical residential customer's bill will rise slightly in the summer (low-usage) months and will decrease slightly in the winter (high-usage months). Tables 3 and 4 below illustrate how a typical SoCalGas and SDG\&E residential customer's monthly bill based on an annual average of 37 and 26 therms, respectively, would be impacted.

[^2]| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (\$4.83) | (\$3.62) | (\$1.86) | (\$0.38) | \$0.98 | \$1.39 | \$2.04 | \$2.30 | \$2.04 | \$2.13 | \$0.70 | (\$2.27) |
| Table 4: Increase/(Decrease) in typical SDG\&E residential customers monthly bill due to implementation of customer charge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| (\$7.74) | (\$6.08) | (\$3.17) | (\$0.25) | \$2.93 | \$3.37 | \$4.26 | \$4.78 | \$4.36 | \$4.57 | \$1.88 | (\$3.30) |

As shown in Tables 3 and 4 above, implementation of a customer charge results in a more even distribution of costs and reduces bill volatility.

## 4. Impacts on Conservation Efforts

Historically, parties opposed to residential fixed charges have argued that those charges inhibit conservation efforts and energy efficiency price signals. The Commission has in the past noted the importance of energy conservation but has also noted that conservation should not be promoted by suspending movement toward cost-based rates and ignoring principles of cost allocation.

In PG\&E’s 1993 General Rate Case, TURN asserted that a customer charge would undermine the Commission's promotion of energy efficiency investments through the residential rebate programs. ${ }^{12}$ Although the Commission did not adopt the proposed customer charge, the Commission dismissed TURN's conservation argument and found:

Our fundamental approach to cost-based ratemaking is premised on economic theory which holds that the optimum allocation of resources is yielded by marginal cost pricing. In effect, TURN asks us to suspend movement towards marginal cost-based pricing by holding the customer charge at zero and keeping the energy charges at levels above what they should otherwise be in order to promote DSM program goals. We find insufficient basis for doing so. . .
Economically efficient reductions in energy rates to levels that are closer to their EPMC basis may indeed affect the cost-benefit ratios underlying various rebate programs, but we do not see that as a reason to retreat from such cost-based rates. Nor, as indicated, do we believe that it inappropriately undermines DSM goals to set cost-based prices. Indeed, TURN's approach using the artifice of high energy rates to make rebate programs more valuable than they would be under more

[^3]economically efficient rates would require that we elevate a specific DSM program goal above economic efficiency goals of rate design. ${ }^{13}$

As previously discussed, in SoCalGas’ 1993 Biennial Cost Allocation Proceeding the Commission approved SoCalGas’ proposal to increase its residential customer charge despite TURN's opposition based on conservation concerns. ${ }^{14}$ The Commission acknowledged TURN's concern, but approved the increase as a way to move toward cost-based rates and lower intraclass subsidies, recognizing that "utilities must charge rates that more closely approximate the marginal cost of service."15

In SCE’s 1995 General Rate Case, SCE proposed replacing its electric minimum bill with a $\$ 5.00$ per-month residential customer charge. ${ }^{16}$ TURN opposed this change and argued that the residential customer charge would reduce customer incentives to conserve energy. The Commission noted that TURN had made similar arguments in PG\&E's 1993 General Rate Case discussed above and again rejected TURN's argument, finding, "It is not reasonable to retreat from cost-based rates just because economically efficient reductions in energy rates may affect the cost-benefit ratios underlying various DSM rebate programs."17

In PG\&E’s 2011 General Rate Case, PG\&E proposed to implement an electric residential customer charge, and TURN asserted that the Commission' rejection of the proposed electric residential customer charge should be precedential. The Commission, throughout the decision and the concurrence, reiterated its desire to bring rates incrementally closer to their true cost of service ${ }^{18}$ and the appeal of a customer charge in achieving this. Despite signaling support for

[^4]the ratemaking principles underlying a customer charge, the Commission ultimately rejected the proposal based on legal restrictions applicable on to electric utilities ${ }^{19}$ and a determination that PG\&E’s particular customer charge-not every customer charge—would unacceptably impact rates and conservation signals. ${ }^{20}$

As shown above, economically efficient decision-making is best when customers are able to make choices based on the actual costs that are associated with the services they receive. The rate design proposed by SoCalGas and SDG\&E herein would provide customers with more accurate information regarding the services they receive, enabling them to make better-informed decisions regarding their natural gas use.

## 5. Bill Impacts of Proposed Residential Customer Charge

As discussed above, SoCalGas’ and SDG\&E’s proposed residential customer charges are consistent with Commission policy. ${ }^{21}$ Both SoCalGas' and SDG\&E's proposals are designed to allocate costs to the customers imposing them.

In the 2013 TCAP (A.11-11-002), there was discussion concerning the bill impact of SDG\&E's residential customer charge proposal on California Alternate Rate for Energy (CARE) customers and residential customers that did not leave the BL tier. Thus, to maintain consistency, the Utilities include the same analysis here. The Utilities' analysis shows that CARE and low-usage baseline-only customers would experience limited impact from the
move rates incrementally closer to the cost of service. This continues the progress that we started with the elimination of Tier 5 in D.10-05-051. We will continue to monitor billing impacts for Kern County residents in future GRC's in an effort to sustain an appropriate and balanced rate design."); see also D.11-05-047, Concurrence of Commissioner Timothy Alan Simon, mimeo., at 1 ("I support this Decision that navigates challenging terrain to reach a rate design that achieves balance, equity, and progress toward our long term policy goal of moving electricity rates closer to the true cost of services.")
${ }^{19}$ D.11-05-047, mimeo., at 24 (referencing California Public Utilities Code 739.1(b)(2) and 739.9(a)).
${ }^{20}$ D.11-05-047, mimeo., at 24.
${ }^{21}$ See D.99-06-058, mimeo., at7 ("Our policy has consistently been that costs should be allocated to those customers who impose them.").
adoption of SoCalGas' and SDG\&E's residential customer charge. Table 5 below lists the bill impact for various customer groups

| Table 5: Bill Impact of Proposed Residential Customer Charge (\$/month) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1/2015 | TCAP Proposed w/o cust. chg. | TCAP Proposed w/ cust. chg. | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ \text { Change } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change |
|  | A | B | C | $\mathrm{D}=(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{B})$ | $\mathrm{E}=$ (D/B) |
| SCG: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential Class Average (37 th) | \$41.54 | \$39.895 | \$39.783 | (\$0.12) | -0.29\% |
| Residential CARE | \$26.77 | \$25.7025.67 | \$26.385 | \$0.68 | $2.6 \underline{\underline{1} 7 \%}$ |
| Residential Baseline Only | \$33.02 | \$31.695 | \$32.562 | \$0.87 | 2.74\% |
| SDG\&E: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential Class Average | \$34.28 | \$29.878 | \$30.34 | \$0.47 | 1.57\% |
| Residential CARE | \$23.88 | \$20.745 | \$21.93 | \$1.19 | 5.72\% |
| Residential Baseline Only | \$32.45 | \$28.1128.28 | \$28.9629.10 | \$0.852 | 3.042.89\% |

As Table 5 shows, the bill increases resulting from SoCalGas and SDG\&E's proposal are not inequitable, especially when the rate increases are attempts to reduce intra-class subsidies by moving toward cost-based rates. These are not frivolous increases but increases necessitated by past rate inequity in which high-usage customers subsidized low-usage customers because of a volumetric rate that included a majority of SoCalGas' and all of SDG\&E's fixed costs. The implementation of a residential customer charge helps alleviate these flaws by collecting a portion of a residential customer’s fixed costs as a fixed charge.

## C. Submeter Credits

Submeter credits apply to customers with a master meter that provides service to residential sub-units (e.g., multi-family dwelling units and mobile home parks). D.04-04-043 established a method for calculating submeter credits. In that decision, certain categories of costs were defined as "Utility Avoided Costs," which are costs for which the owner of a master meter is reimbursed through the discount provided by the utility (to the extent these costs do not exceed the average costs the utility would have incurred in providing direct service). In this
proceeding, the Utilities propose to update their submeter credits in compliance with the methodology set forth in D.04-04-043 and as was used most recently to update the submeter credits in the 2013 TCAP approved by D.14-06-007. Currently, SoCalGas’ submeter credit is set at $\$ 0.23573 / \mathrm{meter} /$ day and SoCalGas proposes to set it at $\$ 0.27386 /$ meter/day for this TCAP term.

SDG\&E's submeter credits are currently set at \$0.29392/meter/day for multi-family (GS) customers and \$0.36460/meter/day for mobilehome (GT) customers. SDG\&E proposes to set them at $\$ 0.38268 / \mathrm{meter} /$ day and $\$ 0.40932 / \mathrm{meter} /$ day, respectively, for this TCAP term.

## D. Core C\&I Rates

SoCalGas and SDG\&E each have a single tariff serving its core commercial and industrial (C\&I) customers, Schedule G-10 for SoCalGas and Schedule GN-3 for SDG\&E. Presently, the G-10 rate design consists of a $\$ 15$ customer charge and three tiers of declining block volumetric rates, while the GN-3 rate design consists of a $\$ 10$ customer charge and three tiers of declining block volumetric rates.

In D.14-06-007, the Commission approved the current procedure for determining the rate structure for the different tiers within SoCalGas' G-10 rate design and SDG\&E’s GN-3 rate design. Neither SoCalGas nor SDG\&E proposes any changes to the current methodology.

## E. NGV Compression Cost Update

A compression surcharge or Compression Rate Adder is intended to cover the cost of providing compressed natural gas (CNG) to motor vehicles fueling at public access CNG vehicle refueling stations owned and operated by the utility. The Compression Rate Adder is charged to customers on a volumetric or dollar-per-therm basis in addition to the Uncompressed Commodity Charge, which is based on the prevailing cost of the natural gas commodity and delivery charge. The Compression Rate Adder is meant to reflect the capital and operating costs
of compressing the natural gas and providing public access to CNG fuel to operate NGVs. Additional state fuel tax, federal excise tax, and utility user taxes, which can vary by location, are also charged to customers. Currently there is an approved rate that prevails across both Companies for the Compression Rate Adder, so the Compression Rate Adders for SoCalGas and SDG\&E are nearly identical, with only a small difference deriving from differences in the Franchise Fees and Uncollectibles Accounts Expense (FF\&U) for SoCalGas and SDG\&E.

The goal of this cost allocation methodology is to determine the volumetric based prices for the NGV Compression Rate Adder that reflect the Companies' reasonable and fair cost of providing that service to both the Companies’ private fleet of NGVs, as well as to non-Company owned NGVs, i.e., public customers, so that private NGV compression customers do not subsidize the public NGV compression users and vice versa. ${ }^{22}$

The NGV Compression Rate Adder has been updated to reflect current costs and proposed allocations of those costs. These costs are composed of a capital related revenue requirement related to public-access refueling equipment, including return on ratebase, and a "fully-loaded" revenue requirement related to operations and maintenance expenses. The combined SoCalGas and SDG\&E embedded cost compression revenue requirements are divided by the combined demand forecast for compressed NGV volumes as presented in the direct testimony of Ms. Payan. The resulting Sempra-wide NGV Compression Rate Adder proposed for this TCAP term is $\$ 1.03134$ per therm and $\$ 1.03712$ per therm for SoCalGas and SDG\&E, respectively.

[^5]
## III. NONCORE RATE DESIGN

## A. Noncore Distribution Rates

The Utilities’ current service for noncore C\&I and electric generation (EG) customers with distribution-level service is provided under Schedules GT-F and GT-I for SoCalGas and Schedules GTNC and EG for SDG\&E. The current noncore C\&I rate design consists of a single customer charge of $\$ 350$ per month for both utilities and four tiers of declining block volumetric rates for SoCalGas and a single flat rate for SDG\&E. For EG customers, there is a single \$50 customer charge for tier 1 customers and two tiers of declining block volumetric rates. Neither SoCalGas nor SDG\&E proposes any changes to the current methodology.

## B. Transmission Level Service Rates

The Utilities’ current service for TLS customers is provided under Schedule GT-TLS for SoCalGas and Schedule TLS for SDG\&E. The current rate design consists of a class-average volumetric rate option and a reservation rate option for customers served off of the transmission system. Neither SoCalGas nor SDG\&E proposes any changes to the current methodology.

## IV. OTHER PROPOSALS

## A. System Operator Gas Account

As discussed in the testimony of Mr. Ahmed, the System Operator Gas Account (SOGA) was established to allow SoCalGas’ Operational Hub to buy and sell gas in support of the cashout activity related to its California Producer Operational Balancing Agreements (CPOBA) and resolution of pipeline Operational Balancing Agreements (OBA). The purpose of my testimony is to propose an allocation methodology for recovery of SOGA costs in rates. Since the SOGA is designed to record cost and revenue transactions resulting from operational imbalance and cashout provisions associated with the CPOBA and the administration of pipeline OBA, SoCalGas proposes that the SOGA be allocated similarly to other system-related regulatory accounts (e.g.,

System Reliability Memorandum Account), and be allocated based on an Equal Cent Per Therm (ECPT) basis.

## B. Transmission Level Service Reservation Revenue Report

Pursuant to D.14-06-007, SoCalGas is required to include in this TCAP filing "data on actual revenues from service provided under the TLS Reservation Rate Option and actual volumes of service provided under that Option." ${ }^{23}$ SoCalGas presents the following table in compliance with the Commission's decision.

|  | Table 6: TLS Reservation Revenue Report |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Intrastate Transmission Level Service Transportation Revenues and Volumes |
| Time Period: 01/2013 (TCAP 2013 start) to 03/2015 (for SoCalGas and SDGE) |  |

This concludes my revised prepared direct testimony.

[^6]
## V. QUALIFICATIONS

My name is Jason Bonnett. My business address is 8330 Century Park Court, San Diego, California, 92123. I am employed by SDG\&E as a Principal Regulatory Economic Advisor in the CPUC/FERC Gas Regulatory Affairs Department of SoCalGas and SDG\&E.

I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Minnesota State University - Mankato, a Juris Doctorate from Hamline University School of Law, and a Master of Arts in Public Administration from Hamline University. I have been employed by SDG\&E since 2007.

Prior to joining SDG\&E, I was employed by the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Energy Division, as a Public Utilities Rates Analyst from May 1998 through July 2007. I have previously testified before the Commission.

## Appendix A

TABLE 1
Natural Gas Transportation Rates
Southern California Gas Company
TCAP Phase II Rates

|  |  | TCAP Phase II Application <br> Present Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Changes |
|  |  | Jan-1-15 Volumes Mth A | Average <br> Rate <br> \$/therm <br> B | Jan-1-15 <br> Revenues \$000's <br> C | Jan-1-17 <br> Volumes <br> Mth <br> D | Proposed Rate \$/therm E | Jan-1-17 <br> Revenues \$000's F | Revenue Change \$000's G | Rate Change \$/therm H | \% Rate change \% I |
| 1 | CORE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Residential | 2,337,534 | \$0.71570 | \$1,672,983 | 2,435,160 | \$0.64612 | \$1,573,398 | (\$99,585) | (\$0.06959) | -9.7\% |
| 3 | Commercial \& Industrial | 984,102 | \$0.33979 | \$334,392 | 1,023,186 | \$0.24133 | \$246,928 | $(\$ 87,464)$ | (\$0.09846) | -29.0\% |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | NGV - Pre SempraWide | 117,220 | \$0.13363 | \$15,665 | 157,095 | \$0.09874 | \$15,512 | (\$153) | (\$0.03489) | -26.1\% |
| 6 | SempraWide Adjustment | 117,220 | \$0.00867 | \$1,016 | 157,095 | (\$0.00715) | $(\$ 1,124)$ | $(\$ 2,140)$ | (\$0.01582) | $-182.5 \%$ |
| 7 | NGV - Post SempraWide | 117,220 | \$0.14230 | \$16,681 | 157,095 | \$0.09159 | \$14,388 | $(\$ 2,293)$ | (\$0.05071) | -35.6\% |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Gas A/C | 825 | \$0.14108 | \$116 | 772 | \$0.09483 | \$73 | (\$43) | (\$0.04625) | -32.8\% |
| 10 | Gas Engine | 16,774 | \$0.12163 | \$2,040 | 20,699 | \$0.12163 | \$2,518 | \$477 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 11 | Total Core | 3,456,455 | \$0.58621 | \$2,026,212 | 3,636,911 | \$0.50518 | \$1,837,305 | (\$188,907) | (\$0.08103) | -13.8\% |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | NONCORE COMMERCIAL \& INDUSTRIAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Distribution Level Service | 893,164 | \$0.06968 | \$62,239 | 865,102 | \$0.05878 | \$50,848 | $(\$ 11,391)$ | (\$0.01091) | -15.7\% |
| 15 | Transmission Level Service (2) | 654,456 | \$0.01804 | \$11,806 | 660,238 | \$0.01601 | \$10,570 | (\$1,236) | (\$0.00203) | -11.3\% |
| 16 | Total Noncore C\&l | 1,547,620 | \$0.04784 | \$74,045 | 1,525,339 | \$0.04027 | \$61,418 | $(\$ 12,627)$ | (\$0.00758) | -15.8\% |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | NONCORE ELECTRIC GENERATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Distribution Level Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Pre Sempra Wide | 333,969 | \$0.05403 | \$18,044 | 285,096 | \$0.05869 | \$16,731 | (\$1,313) | \$0.00466 | 8.6\% |
| 21 | Sempra Wide Adjustment | 333,969 | (\$0.00910) | (\$3,041) | 285,096 | (\$0.01310) | $(\$ 3,736)$ | (\$695) | (\$0.00400) | 43.9\% |
| 22 | Distribution Post Sempra Wide | 333,969 | \$0.04492 | \$15,003 | 285,096 | \$0.04558 | \$12,995 | $(\$ 2,008)$ | \$0.00066 | 1.5\% |
| 23 | Transmission Level Service (2) | 2,641,080 | \$0.01487 | \$39,270 | 2,392,699 | \$0.01333 | \$31,887 | $(\$ 7,382)$ | (\$0.00154) | -10.4\% |
| 24 | Total Electric Generation | 2,975,049 | \$0.01824 | \$54,273 | 2,677,795 | \$0.01676 | \$44,883 | (\$9,390) | (\$0.00148) | -8.1\% |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | TOTAL RETAIL NONCORE | 4,522,669 | \$0.02837 | \$128,318 | 4,203,134 | \$0.02529 | \$106,301 | (\$22,017) | (\$0.00308) | -10.9\% |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | WHOLESALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Wholesale Long Beach (2) | 92,897 | \$0.01453 | \$1,350 | 73,520 | \$0.01311 | \$964 | (\$386) | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| 30 | Wholesale SWG (2) | 67,209 | \$0.01453 | \$977 | 65,367 | \$0.01311 | \$857 | (\$120) | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| 31 | Wholesale Vernon (2) | 87,906 | \$0.01453 | \$1,278 | 95,137 | \$0.01311 | \$1,247 | (\$30) | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| 32 | International (2) | 69,979 | \$0.01453 | \$1,017 | 91,378 | \$0.01311 | \$1,198 | \$181 | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| 33 | Total Wholesale \& International | 317,990 | \$0.01453 | \$4,622 | 325,403 | \$0.01311 | \$4,266 | (\$356) | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| 34 | SDGE Wholesale | 1,247,558 | \$0.01258 | \$15,692 | 1,251,556 | \$0.01396 | \$17,469 | \$1,778 | \$0.00138 | 11.0\% |
| 35 | Total Wholesale Incl SDGE | 1,565,548 | \$0.01298 | \$20,313 | 1,576,959 | \$0.01378 | \$21,735 | \$1,422 | \$0.00081 | 6.2\% |
| 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | $\underline{\text { TOTAL NONCORE }}$ | 6,088,217 | \$0.02441 | \$148,631 | 5,780,093 | \$0.02215 | \$128,036 | (\$20,595) | (\$0.00226) | -9.3\% |
| 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Unbundled Storage (4) |  |  | \$26,476 |  |  | \$17,020 | $(\$ 9,456)$ |  |  |
| 40 | System Total (w/o BTS) | 9,544,672 | \$0.23063 | \$2,201,319 | 9,417,004 | \$0.21051 | \$1,982,361 | (\$218,958) | (\$0.02012) | -8.7\% |
| 41 | Backbone Trans. Service BTS (3) | 2,809 | \$0.15777 | \$161,782 | 2,818 | \$0.18703 | \$192,350 | \$30,567 | \$0.02926 | 18.5\% |
| 42 | SYSTEM TOTALw/BTS | 9,544,672 | \$0.24758 | \$2,363,102 | 9,417,004 | \$0.23093 | \$2,174,711 | $(\$ 188,391)$ | (\$0.01665) | -6.7\% |
| 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | EOR Revenues | 203,920 | \$0.03081 | \$6,283 | 231,570 | \$0.03241 | \$7,505 | \$1,221 | \$0.00160 | 5.2\% |
| 45 | Total Throughput w/EOR Mth/yr | 9,748,592 |  |  | 9,648,574 |  |  |  |  |  |

1) These rates are for Natural Gas Transportation Service from "Citygate to Meter". The BTS rate is for service from Receipt Point to Citygate.
2) These Transmission Level Service "TLS" amounts represent the average transmission rate, see Table 7 or detail list of TLS rates.
3) BTS charge ( $\$ / \mathrm{dth} /$ day) is proposed as a separate rate. Core will pay through procurement rate, noncore as a separate charge.
4) Unbundles Storage costs are not part of the Core Strorage or Load Balancing functions (those are included in transport rates).

TABLE 2
Residential Transportation Rates Southern California Gas Company

TCAP Phase II Rates
TCAP Phase II Application


See footnotes Table 1

TABLE 3
Core Nonresidential Transportation Rates
Southern California Gas Company
TCAP Phase II Rates
TCAP Phase II Application

|  |  | TCAP Phase II Application |  |  |  |  |  | Changes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Present Rates |  |  | Proposed Rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan-1-15 <br> Volumes <br> Mth <br> A | Average <br> Rate <br> \$/th <br> B | Jan-1-15 <br> Revenue \$000's <br> C | Jan-1-17 <br> Volumes <br> Mth <br> D | Rate <br> \$/th <br> E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-17 } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \text { \$000's } \\ \text { F } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Revenue Change \$000's G | Rate Change \$/th H | \% Rate change \% I |
| 1 | CORE COMMERCIAL \& INDUSTRIAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 4 | Customer Charge 1 Customer Charge 2 | $\begin{gathered} 147,208 \\ 60,603 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15.00 \\ & \$ 15.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 26,497 \\ & \$ 10,909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146,202 \\ 61,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15.00 \\ & \$ 15.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 26,316 \\ & \$ 11,001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\$ 181) \\ \$ 92 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00 \\ & \$ 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Volumetric Transportation Rate Excludes CSITMA \& CAT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Tier $1=250$ th $/ \mathrm{mo}$ | 223,928 | \$0.54382 | \$121,776 | 203,321 | \$0.42415 | \$86,238 | $(\$ 35,537)$ | (\$0.11967) | -22.0\% |
| 7 | Tier $2=$ next $4167 \mathrm{th} / \mathrm{mo}$ | 495,650 | \$0.28796 | \$142,725 | 453,170 | \$0.21152 | \$95,856 | $(\$ 46,869)$ | (\$0.07643) | -26.5\% |
| 8 | Tier 3 = over 4167 th/mo | 264,524 | \$0.11640 | \$30,792 | 366,694 | \$0.06896 | \$25,288 | $(\$ 5,504)$ | (\$0.04744) | -40.8\% |
| 9 |  | 984,102 | \$0.33807 | \$332,699 | 1,023,186 | \$0.23915 | \$244,699 | $(\$ 87,999)$ | (\$0.09892) | -29.3\% |
| 10 | Volumetric Transportation Rate Includes CSITMA, Excludes CAT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | 980,381 | \$0.00244 | \$2,393 | 1,008,238 | \$0.00221 | \$2,233 | (\$161) | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 13 | Tier $1=250 \mathrm{th} / \mathrm{mo}$ |  | \$0.54626 |  |  | \$0.42636 |  |  | (\$0.11989) | -21.9\% |
| 14 | Tier $2=$ next 4167 th/mo |  | \$0.29040 |  |  | \$0.21374 |  |  | (\$0.07666) | -26.4\% |
| 15 | Tier 3 = over $4167 \mathrm{th} / \mathrm{mo}$ |  | \$0.11885 |  |  | \$0.07118 |  |  | (\$0.04767) | -40.1\% |
| 16 |  |  | \$0.34051 |  |  | \$0.24137 |  |  | (\$0.09915) |  |
| 17 | Volumetric Transportation Rate Includes CSITMA \& CAT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | CAT Adder to Volumetric Rate | 84,283 | (\$0.00831) | (\$700) | 137,753 | (\$0.00003) | (\$4) | \$696 | \$0.00828 | -100\% |
| 19 | Tier $1=250$ th $/ \mathrm{mo}$ |  | \$0.53795 |  |  | \$0.42633 |  |  | (\$0.11162) | -20.7\% |
| 20 | Tier $2=$ next 4167 th/mo |  | \$0.28209 |  |  | \$0.21371 |  |  | (\$0.06838) | -24.2\% |
| 21 | Tier 3 = over $4167 \mathrm{th} / \mathrm{mo}$ |  | \$0.11054 |  |  | \$0.07114 |  |  | (\$0.03939) | -35.6\% |
| 22 |  |  | \$0.33221 |  |  | \$0.24134 |  |  | (\$0.09087) | -27.4\% |
| 23 | Other Adjustments : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers |  | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | TOTAL CORE C\&I | 984,102 | \$0.33979 | \$334,392 | 1,023,186 | \$0.24133 | \$246,928 | (\$87,464) | (\$0.09846) | -29.0\% |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | NATURAL GAS VEHICLES (a sempra-wide rate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Customer Charge, P-1 | 229 | \$13.00 | \$36 | 229 | \$13.00 | \$36 | \$0 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 30 | Customer Charge, P-2A | 83 | \$65.00 | \$64 | 130 | \$65.00 | \$101 | \$37 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 31 | Uncompressed Rate Excludes CSITMA \& CAT Total Uncompressed NGV | 117,220 | \$0.12748 | \$14,943 | 157,095 | \$0.07472 | \$11,739 | $(\$ 3,204)$ | (\$0.05275) | -41.4\% |
| 32 |  | 117,220 | \$0.12833 | \$15,043 | 157,095 | \$0.07560 | \$11,876 | $(\$ 3,167)$ | (\$0.05274) | -41.1\% |
| 33 | Compressed Rate Adder | 1,287 | \$1.05002 | \$1,351 | 2,099 | \$1.03134 | \$2,164 | \$813 | (\$0.01869) | -1.8\% |
| 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Uncompressed Rate Includes CSITMA, Excludes CAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | 117,175 | \$0.00244 | \$286 | 157,073 | \$0.00221 | \$348 | \$62 | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 37 | Uncompressed Rate \$/therm |  | \$0.12992 |  |  | \$0.07694 |  |  | (\$0.05298) | -40.8\% |
| 38 | Other Adjustments : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | TOTAL NGV SERVICE | 117,220 | \$0.14230 | \$16,681 | 157,095 | \$0.09159 | \$14,388 | (\$2,293) | (\$0.05071) | -35.6\% |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS VEHICLES (optional rate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | Customer Charge | 5,460 | \$10.00 | \$655 | 5,618 | \$10.00 | \$674 | \$19 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 45 | Uncompressed Rate Excludes CSITMA \& CA | 5,346 | \$0.19467 | \$1,041 | 4,540 | \$0.17767 | \$807 | (\$234) | (\$0.01701) | -8.7\% |
| 46 |  | 5,346 | \$0.31722 | \$1,696 | 4,540 | \$0.32616 | \$1,481 | (\$215) | \$0.00893 | 2.8\% |
| 47 | Uncompressed Rate Includes CSITMA, Excludes CAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | \$0.00244 |  |  | \$0.00221 |  |  |  | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 49 | Uncompressed Rate \$/therm | \$0.19711 |  |  | \$0.17988 |  |  |  | (\$0.01723) | -8.7\% |
| 50 |  | 0 (\$0.00831) \$0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Uncompressed Rate Includes CSITMA \& CAT |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 | \$0.00828 | -99.6\% |
| 53 | Uncompressed Rate |  |  |  | \$0.18880 |  |  |  | \$0.17984 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00896) | -4.7\% |
| 54 | Other Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 56 年 |  | (\$0.00244) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57 | TOTAL RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS VEHIC | 5,346 | \$0.31722 | \$1,696 | 4,540 | \$0.32616 | \$1,481 | (\$215) | \$0.00893 | 2.8\% |

TABLE 4
Core Nonresidential Transportation Rates (continued) Southern California Gas Company

TCAP Phase II Rates
TCAP Phase II Application

|  |  | TCAP Phase II Application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Present Rates |  |  | Proposed Rates |  |  | Changes |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-15 } \\ \text { Volumes } \\ \text { Mth } \\ \text { A } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average <br> Rate <br> \$/th <br> B | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-15 } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \text { \$000's } \\ \text { C } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-17 } \\ \text { Volumes } \\ \text { Mth } \\ \text { D } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rate <br> \$/th E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-17 } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \text { \$000's } \\ \text { F } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revenue } \\ \text { Change } \\ \$ 000 \text { 's } \\ \text { G } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rate Change \$/th $\qquad$ | $\qquad$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | NON-RESIDENTIAL GAS A/C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Customer Charge | 12 | \$150.00 | \$22 | 9 | \$150 | \$16 | (\$5) | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 5 | Volumetric Rate | 825 | \$0.11244 | \$93 | 772 | \$0.07163 | \$55 | (\$37) | (\$0.04081) | -36.3\% |
| 6 |  | 825 | \$0.13864 | \$114 | 772 | \$0.09262 | \$71 | (\$43) | (\$0.04602) | -33.2\% |
| 7 | Volumetric Rates Includes CSITMA, Exclud |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | 825 | \$0.00244 | \$2 | 772 | \$0.00221 | \$2 | (\$0) | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 9 | Volumetric |  | \$0.11488 |  |  | \$0.07385 |  |  | (\$0.04104) | -35.7\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | Volumetric Rates Includes CSITMA \& CAT CAT Adder to Volumetric Rate | 0 | (\$0.00831) | \$0 | 0 | (\$0.00003) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0.00828 | -99.6\% |
| 12 | Gas A/C Rate |  | \$0.10657 |  |  | \$0.07381 |  | \$0 | (\$0.03276) | -30.7\% |
| 13 | Other Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers |  | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | TOTAL A/C SERVICE | 825 | \$0.14108 | \$116 | 772 | \$0.09483 | \$73 | (\$43) | (\$0.04625) | -32.8\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | GAS ENGINES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Customer Charge | 708 | \$50.00 | \$425 | 712 | \$50 | \$427 | \$2 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 20 | Volumetric Excludes CSITMA \& CAT | 16,774 | \$0.09387 | \$1,575 | 20,699 | \$0.09878 | \$2,045 | \$470 | \$0.00491 | 5.2\% |
| 21 |  | 16,774 | \$0.11919 | \$1,999 | 20,699 | \$0.11942 | \$2,472 | \$472 | \$0.00023 | 0.2\% |
| 22 | Volumetric Rates Includes CSITMA, Exclud |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | 16,774 | \$0.00244 | \$41 | 20,699 | \$0.00221 | \$46 | \$5 | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 24 | Volumetric |  | \$0.09631 |  |  | \$0.10099 |  |  | \$0.00469 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | Volumetric Rates Includes CSITMA \& CAT CAT Adder to Volumetric Rate | 0 | (\$0.00831) | \$0 | 0 | (\$0.00003) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0.00828 | -99.6\% |
| 27 | Gas Engine Rate |  | \$0.08800 |  |  | \$0.10096 |  | \$0 | \$0.01296 | 14.7\% |
| 28 | Other Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers |  | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | TOTAL GAS ENGINES | 16,774 | \$0.12163 | \$2,040 | 20,699 | \$0.12163 | \$2,518 | \$477 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 32 33 | STREET \& OUTDOOR LIGHTING (equals ave | ge Non-CA | CCI Rate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | Street \& Outdoor Lighting Base Rate |  | \$0.33807 |  |  | \$0.23915 |  |  | (\$0.09892) | -29.3\% |

TABLE 5
Noncore Commercial \& Industrial Rates
Southern California Gas Company TCAP Phase II Rates

|  |  | TCAP Phase II Application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Present Rates |  |  | Proposed Rates |  |  | Changes |  |  |
|  |  | Jan-1-15 | Average | Jan-1-15 | Jan-1-17 |  | Jan-1-17 | Revenue | Rate | \% Rate |
|  |  | Volumes | Rate | Revenue | Volumes | Rate | Revenue | Change | Change | change |
|  |  | Mth | \$/th | \$000's | Mth | \$/th | \$000's | \$000's | \$/th | \% |
|  |  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 |
| 1 NonCore Commercial \& Industrial Distribution Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Customer Charge | 602 | \$350.00 | \$2,530 | 584 | \$350.00 | \$2,452 | (\$79) | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Volumetric Rates Includes CARB fee, Excludes CSITMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Tier 1 = 250kth/yr | 133,045 | \$0.14882 | \$19,800 | 121,573 | \$0.12784 | \$15,542 | $(\$ 4,257)$ | (\$0.02098) | -14.1\% |
| 6 | Tier $2=250 \mathrm{k}$ to 1000 k | 217,578 | \$0.09108 | \$19,818 | 205,061 | \$0.07792 | \$15,978 | $(\$ 3,840)$ | (\$0.01317) | -14.5\% |
| 7 | Tier 3 = 1 to 2 million th/yr | 109,379 | \$0.05415 | \$5,923 | 109,960 | \$0.04598 | \$5,056 | (\$867) | (\$0.00817) | -15.1\% |
| 8 | Tier 4 = over 2 million th/yr | 433,162 | \$0.02776 | \$12,024 | 428,508 | \$0.02316 | \$9,924 | $(\$ 2,100)$ | (\$0.00460) | -16.6\% |
| 9 | Volumetric totals (excl itcs) | 893,164 | \$0.06445 | \$57,564 | 865,102 | \$0.05375 | \$46,500 | (\$11,064) | (\$0.01070) | -16.6\% |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Volumetric Rates Includes CARB Fee \& CSITMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate |  | \$0.00244 | \$2,145 |  | \$0.00221 | \$1,897 | (\$248) | (\$0.00023) | -9.3\% |
| 13 | Tier 1 = 250kth/yr |  | \$0.15126 |  |  | \$0.13006 |  |  | (\$0.02120) | -14.0\% |
| 14 | Tier $2=250 \mathrm{k}$ to 1000 k |  | \$0.09352 |  |  | \$0.08013 |  |  | (\$0.01339) | -14.3\% |
| 15 | Tier 3 = 1 to 2 million th/yr |  | \$0.05659 |  |  | \$0.04819 |  |  | (\$0.00840) | -14.8\% |
| 16 | Tier 4 = over 2 million th/yr |  | \$0.03020 |  |  | \$0.02537 |  |  | (\$0.00483) | -16.0\% |
| 17 | Other Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | TCA for CSITMA exempt customers |  | (\$0.00244) |  |  | (\$0.00221) |  |  | \$0.00023 | -9.3\% |
| 19 | CARB Fee Credit \$/th |  | (\$0.00110) |  |  | (\$0.00071) |  |  | \$0.00040 | -35.9\% |
| 20 | NCCI - DISTRIBUTION LEVEL | 893,164 | \$0.06968 | \$62,239 | 865,102 | \$0.05878 | \$50,848 | (\$11,391) | (\$0.01091) | -15.7\% |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | NCCI-TRANSMISSION LEVEL Incl CARB Fee | 10,674 | \$0.01564 | \$167 | 6,438 | \$0.01382 | \$89 | (\$78) | (\$0.00182) | -11.6\% |
| 23 | NCCI-TRANSMISSION LEVEL Incl CARB Fee | 643,782 | \$0.01808 | \$11,639 | 653,799 | \$0.01603 | \$10,481 | $(\$ 1,158)$ | (\$0.00205) | -11.3\% |
| 24 | NCCI-TRANSMISSION LEVEL (2) | 654,456 | \$0.01804 | \$11,806 | 660,238 | \$0.01601 | \$10,570 | (\$1,236) | (\$0.00203) | -11.3\% |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | TOTAL NONCORE C\&I | 1,547,620 | \$0.04784 | \$74,045 | 1,525,339 | \$0.04027 | \$61,418 | (\$12,627) | (\$0.00758) | -15.8\% |

TABLE 6


1) CSITMA - Noncore C\&I D Tariff rate includes CSITMA. Customers exempt, including Constitutionally Exempt, receive Transportation Charge Adj. (TCA).

EG Tariff Rate excludes CSITMA, since EG customers are exempt.
2) CARB Fee - EG-D and NCCI-D rates include CARB Fee.
3) EOR customers tariff includes CARB Fee and excludes CSITMA; since EOR customers are exempt from CSITMA and get a credit for CARB Fee

See footnotes Table 1

TABLE 7
Transmission Level Service Transportation Rates Southern California Gas Company

TCAP Phase II Rates


TABLE 8
Backbone Transmission Service and Storage Rates Southern California Gas Company TCAP Phase II Rates

|  | TCAP Phase II Application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan-1-15 <br> Volumes <br> Mth <br> A | resent Ra <br> Average Rate \$/th B | Jan-1-15 <br> BCAP Vols <br> \$000's <br> C | Jan-1-17 <br> Volumes <br> Mth, Mdth <br> D | sed Rate <br> Rate <br> \$/th <br> E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-1-17 } \\ \text { Revenue } \\ \text { \$000's } \\ \text { F } \end{gathered}$ | Revenue Change \$000's G | Rate Change \$/th H | \% Rate change \% I |
| 1 Backbone Transmission Service BTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 BTS SFV Reservation Charge \$/dth/day <br> 3 BTS MFV Reservation Charge \$/dth/day <br> 4 BTS MFV Volumetric Charge \$/dth <br> 5 BTS Interruptible Volumetric Charge \$/dth | 2,809 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.15777 \\ & \$ 0.12622 \\ & \$ 0.03155 \\ & \$ 0.15777 \end{aligned}$ | \$161,782 | 2,818 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.18703 \\ & \$ 0.14963 \\ & \$ 0.03741 \\ & \$ 0.18703 \end{aligned}$ | \$192,350 | \$30,567 | $\$ 0.02926$ $\$ 0.02926$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \% \\ & 18.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 6  <br> 7  <br> 8 Storage Rates: (incl. HRSMA) <br> 9 Core \$000 <br> 10 Load Balancing \$000 <br> 11 Unbundled Storage \$000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 52,836 \\ & \$ 10,260 \\ & \$ 26,476 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (\$ 52,836) \\ & (\$ 10,260) \\ & (\$ 26,476) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 12 |  |  | \$89,571 |  |  | \$0 | (\$89,571) |  |  |

See footnotes Table 1

1) CSITMA - NCCI and EG TLS Tariff rates include CSITMA. Customers exempt (Constitutional Exempt and EG) receive Transportation Charge Adjustment TCA. 2) CARB - TLS NCCI, EOR and EG Tariff rates include CSITMA. TLS NCCI, EOR and EG customers exempt as they pay CARB fees directly receive credit.
2) Wholesale Customers exclude CSITMA and CARB since these customers are exempt.

TABLE 1
Natural Gas Transportation Rate Revenues San Diego Gas \& Electric
TCAP Phase II Rates


1) These rates are for Natural Gas Transportation Service from "Citygate to Meter". The BTS rate is for service from Receipt Point to Citygate. BTS is a SoCalGas tariff and service is purcahsed from SoCalGas.
2) Average transmission level service rate is shown here, see Rate Table 6 for detail list of TLS rates.
3) All rates include Franchise Fees \& Uncollectible charges

TABLE 2
Core Gas Transportation Rates
San Diego Gas \& Electric January, 2015 Rates


See footnotes Table 1

TABLE 3
Natural Gas Transportation Rate Revenues
San Diego Gas \& Electric
TCAP Phase II Rates
TCAP Phase II Application

|  | At Present Rates |  |  | At Proposed Rates |  |  | Changes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan-1-15 <br> Volumes mtherms <br> A | Average <br> Rate <br> \$/therm <br> B | Jan-1-15 <br> Revenues \$000's <br> C | Jan-1-17 <br> Volumes mtherms D | Average <br> Rate <br> \$/therm <br> E | Jan-1-17 <br> Revenues \$000's <br> F | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revenues } \\ \$ 000 \text { 's } \\ \text { G } \end{gathered}$ | Rates \$/therm H | Rate change \% I |
| Other Core Rates \$/therm <br> Schedule GPC - Procurement Price <br> CORE COMMERCIAL \& INDUSTRIAL | TES Sched | $\$ 0.42840$ <br> GN-3 |  |  | \$0.40492 |  |  | (\$0.02348) | -5.5\% |
| Customer Charge \$/month | 29,865 | \$10.00 | \$3,584 | 30,265 | \$10.00 | \$3,632 | \$48 | \$0.00000 | 0.0\% |
| Rates Excluding CSITMA \& CAT <br> Tier $1=0$ to 1,000 therms/month Tier $2=1,001$ to 21,000 therms $/$ month Tier $3=$ over 21,000 therms $/$ month | $\begin{aligned} & 79,475 \\ & 82,322 \\ & 15,781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.41947 \\ & \$ 0.25230 \\ & \$ 0.20507 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 33,337 \\ \$ 20,770 \\ \$ 3,236 \end{gathered}$ | 82,658 <br> 84,219 <br> 15,783 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.21448 \\ & \$ 0.08958 \\ & \$ 0.05429 \end{aligned}$ | \$17,729 \$7,544 \$857 | $\begin{gathered} (\$ 15,609) \\ (\$ 13,225) \\ (\$ 2,379) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (\$ 0.20499) \\ & (\$ 0.16272) \\ & (\$ 0.15078) \end{aligned}$ | -48.9\% -64.5\% -73.5\% |
| Rates Including CSITMA, Excluding CAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CSITMA Adder to Volumetric Rate | 169,353 | \$0.00407 | \$690 | 182,649 | \$0.00112 | \$204 | (\$486) | (\$0.00296) | -72.6\% |
| Tier $1=0$ to 1,000 therms $/$ month <br> Tier $2=1,001$ to 21,000 therms $/$ month <br> Tier $3=$ over 21,000 therms $/$ month |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.42354 \\ & \$ 0.25637 \\ & \$ 0.20915 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.21560 \\ & \$ 0.09069 \\ & \$ 0.05541 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (\$ 0.20795) \\ & (\$ 0.16568) \\ & (\$ 0.15374) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -49.1 \% \\ & -64.6 \% \\ & -73.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Rates Including CSITMA \& CAT CAT Adder to Volumetric Rate | 23,606 | \$0.00000 | \$0 | 35,463 | \$0.00000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0.00000 |  |
| Tier $1=0$ to 1,000 therms $/$ month <br> Tier $2=1,001$ to 21,000 therms $/$ month <br> Tier $3=$ over 21,000 therms $/$ month |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.42354 \\ & \$ 0.25637 \\ & \$ 0.20915 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.21560 \\ & \$ 0.09069 \\ & \$ 0.05541 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (\$ 0.20795) \\ & (\$ 0.16568) \\ & (\$ 0.15374) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -49.1 \% \\ & -64.6 \% \\ & -73.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Other Adjustments : <br> Adjustment for SDFFD Credit for CSITMA Exempt Cutomers: |  | (\$0.00407) | $\$ 346$ |  | (\$0.00112) |  | (\$179) | \$0.00296 | -72.6\% |
| Total Core C\& | 177,578 | \$0.34893 | \$61,962 | 182,660 | \$0.16496 | \$30,132 | (\$31,831) | (\$0.18397) | -52.7\% |

1) CSITMA - Tariff rate includes CSITMA, exempt customers (including CARE participants and Constitutionally Exempt) receive Credit for CSITMA. CARE participants receive 20\% CARE discount (Tariff rate less Credit for CSITMA Exempt Customers)*20\%
See footnotes Table 1

TABLE 4
Other Core Gas Transportation Rates
San Diego Gas \& Electric
TCAP Phase II Rates


[^7]TABLE 5
NonCore Gas Transportation Rates San Diego Gas \& Electric

TCAP Phase II Rates

TCAP Phase II Application


1) CSITMA - Tariff rate includes CSITMA, exempt customers (including CARE participants and Constitutionally Exempt) receive Credit for CSITMA.

Schedule EG Tariff Rate excludes CSITMA, since EG customers are exempt.
2) EFMA - GTNC and EG Tariff rates includes EFMA. Those EG and GTNC customers that are exempt will receive EFMA credit.

See footnotes Table 1

TABLE 6

## Transmission Level Service Gas Transportation Rates San Diego Gas \& Electric <br> TCAP Phase II Rates

| TCAP Phase II Application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At Present Rates |  |  | At Proposed Rates |  |  | Changes |  |  |
|  | Jan-1-15 <br> Volumes mtherms <br> A | Average Rate \$/therm B | Jan-1-15 <br> Revenues \$000's <br> C | Jan-1-17 <br> Volumes mtherms <br> D | Average <br> Rate \$/therm E | Jan-1-17 <br> Revenues \$000's <br> F | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revenues } \\ & \$ 000 \text { 's } \\ & \text { G } \end{aligned}$ | Rates \$/therm H | Rate change \% I |
| Transmission Level Service Rate Excluding CSITMA \& CARB Fee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reservation Service Option (RS): Daily Reservation rate $\$ /$ th/day Usage Charge for RS \$/th |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00600 \\ & \$ 0.00653 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00655 \\ & \$ 0.00328 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00055 \\ & (\$ 0.00325) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.2 \% \\ -49.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate (CA) Volumetric Rate \$/th Usage Charge for CA \$/th |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00808 \\ & \$ 0.00653 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00991 \\ & \$ 0.00328 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00183 \\ & (\$ 0.00325) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.6 \% \\ -49.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate CA \$/th |  | \$0.01461 |  |  | \$0.01319 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00142) | -9.7\% |
| 115\% CA (for NonBypass Volumetric N |  | \$0.01681 |  |  | \$0.01517 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00164) | -9.7\% |
| 135\% CA (for Bypass Volumetric BV) \$/t |  | \$0.01973 |  |  | \$0.01781 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00192) | -9.7\% |
| Average Transmission Level Service | 590,700 | \$0.01453 | \$8,585 | 591,243 | \$0.01311 | \$7,750 | (\$835) | (\$0.00143) | -9.8\% |
| C\&I Rate Including CSITMA \& CARB Fee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CSITMA Adder to Usage Rate \$/th | 13,582 | \$0.00407 | \$55 | 17,168 | \$0.00112 | \$19 | (\$36) | (\$0.00296) | -72.6\% |
| EFMA Cost Adder | 119,616 | \$0.00041 | \$49 | 120,159 | (\$0.00004) | (\$5) |  | (\$0.00045) |  |
| Reservation Service Option (RS): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily Reservation rate \$/th/day |  | \$0.00600 |  |  | \$0.00655 |  | \$0 | \$0.00055 | 9.2\% |
| Usage Charge for RS \$/th |  | \$0.01101 |  |  | \$0.00436 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00666) | -60.4\% |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate (CA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volumetric Rate \$/th |  | \$0.00808 |  |  | \$0.00991 |  | \$0 | \$0.00183 | 22.6\% |
| Usage Charge for CA \$/th |  | \$0.01101 |  |  | \$0.00436 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00666) | -60.4\% |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate CA \$/th |  | \$0.01909 |  |  | \$0.01426 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00483) | -25.3\% |
| 115\% CA (for NonBypass Volumetric NV |  | \$0.02129 |  |  | \$0.01624 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00504) | -23.7\% |
| 135\% CA (for Bypass Volumetric BV) \$/t |  | \$0.02421 |  |  | \$0.01888 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00533) | -22.0\% |
| Other Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Credit for CSITMA Exempt Cutomers \$/th |  | (\$0.00407) |  |  | (\$0.00112) |  |  | \$0.00296 | -72.6\% |
| CARB Fee Credit for Exempt Customers |  | (\$0.00041) |  |  | \$0.00004 |  |  | \$0.00045 | -110.1\% |
| EG Rate Including CARB Fee, excluding CSITMA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CARB Fee Cost Adder |  | \$0.00041 |  |  | (\$0.00004) |  |  | (\$0.00045) |  |
| Reservation Service Option (RS): Daily Reservation rate \$/th/day Usage Charge for RS \$/th |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00600 \\ & \$ 0.00694 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00655 \\ & \$ 0.00324 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.00055 \\ & (\$ 0.00370) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.2 \% \\ -53.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate (CA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volumetric Rate \$/th |  | \$0.00808 |  |  | \$0.00991 |  | \$0 | \$0.00183 | 22.6\% |
| Usage Charge for CA \$/th |  | \$0.00694 |  |  | \$0.00324 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00370) | -53.3\% |
| Class Average Volumetric Rate CA \$/th |  | \$0.01502 |  |  | \$0.01315 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00187) | -12.5\% |
| 115\% CA (for NonBypass Volumetric NV |  | \$0.01721 |  |  | \$0.01513 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00208) | -12.1\% |
| 135\% CA (for Bypass Volumetric BV) \$/t |  | \$0.02013 |  |  | \$0.01777 |  | \$0 | (\$0.00237) | -11.8\% |
| Other Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CARB Fee Credit for Exempt Customers \$/th (\$0.00041) |  |  |  |  | \$0.00004 |  |  | \$0.00045 | -110.1\% |
| Average Transmission Level Service | 590,700 | \$0.01471 | \$8,689 | 591,243 | \$0.01313 | \$7,765 | (\$924) | (\$0.00158) | -10.7\% |

[^8]
## Appendix B

## NATURAL GAS UTILITY RATE STRUCTURE: THE CUSTOMER CHARGE COMPONENT - 2015 UPDATE

## I. Introduction

The largest part of a natural gas customer's bill is the cost of the gas itself, over which the utility has little control. This cost accounts for about 41 cents of every dollar of revenue received by a distribution utility. ${ }^{1}$ The bill amount for the gas portion varies with price as well as amount consumed. Natural gas utilities also incur costs that are not dependent on a customer's consumption. These "fixed" costs may include:

- Meter reading
- Billing
- Fixed costs on plant and equipment
- Depreciation and taxes
- Distribution mains, meters, and service lines
- Most administrative and general expenses
- Wages
- Buildings, energy, etc.
- Natural gas storage
- Customer and service O\&M

Most utilities recover at least a portion of these costs through a fixed charge on a customer's bill. This is most often called the "customer charge", but is also called minimum bill, facility charge, service charge, fixed charge, and access fee. In addition to recovering some of the fixed costs, the customer charge also represents a fee for "readiness to

[^9]serve", even if the customer does not use any gas for that billing period. ${ }^{2}$ This charge is typically determined between the utility and its government regulators through a rate case.

In the past few years the customer charge has increased in prominence in gas utility rate cases. In some cases utilities are finding it difficult to achieve authorized rates of return in an unpredictable gas market due in part to:

- declining use per customer;
- significant swings in the commodity cost of natural gas;
- increased costs from recent legal and regulatory mandates (pipeline safety, pension, etc.); and,
- growing bad debt costs.

Some companies have sought to increase their customer charges to better capture the actual fixed costs of serving these customers, citing the following benefits:

- moderates volatility in customer bills;
- encourages utilities to promote customer conservation;
- makes utility earnings less dependent on sales volumes;
- improves cash flow, mitigating need for working capital;
- reduces winter bills for high use customers;
- reduces the need for future rate cases; and;
- Is a more appropriate way to recover fixed costs.

This analysis updates a report done five years ago. ${ }^{3}$ The purpose of this analysis is to illustrate the current levels of customer charges, estimate the portion of fixed costs that these charges cover, and track their historical growth.

## II. Executive Summary

The customer charge is a part of the natural gas utility customer's bill that does not vary with consumption. Based on Internet searches and AGA surveys, this charge:

- is typically $\$ 11.25$ per month for residential customers and $\$ 22$ for small commercial customers (median values represent about 237 rate jurisdictions);
- represents approximately 19 percent of a residential customer's annual bill;
- typically recovers only 46 percent of a utility's actual fixed costs; and,
- would be about $\$ 24$ per month for the residential sector, on average, in order to recover all of a utility's typical fixed costs.


## III. Current Customer Charge Levels

A February 2015 internet search of natural gas utility tariffs provided data on customer charges for 197 rate jurisdictions in all states and the District of Columbia (see Appendix

[^10]1). Residential (excluding master metered apartments) and small commercial ${ }^{4}$ rates were examined.

The median customer charge for the residential sector was $\$ 11.25$ per month, with 75 percent of the companies having a residential customer charge of $\$ 15.38$ or less. The highest charge was $\$ 45.06$. The commercial customer charges showed a wider variation. For the small commercial customer, the median monthly customer charge was $\$ 22.00$, with 75 percent at or below $\$ 30.31$. The high for this sector was $\$ 304.94^{5}$.

Table 1
2015 Natural Gas Utility Monthly Customer Charges

|  | First Quartile | Median | Third Quartile |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 11.25$ | $\$ 15.38$ |
| Commercial | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 22.00$ | $\$ 30.31$ |

Based on that $\$ 11.25$ monthly figure, the customer charge comprises 19 percent of the typical residential customer's annual natural gas bill. ${ }^{6}$

The utilities were grouped by Census region to determine if charges varied by location. The median residential charge was highest in the Middle Atlantic region at $\$ 14.60$ per month, compared to the lowest charge of $\$ 4.95$ in the Pacific region. (See Appendix 2 for a map of the Census regions.) The highest median monthly commercial customer charge (\$28.41) occurred in the New England region, while the Pacific region again had the lowest (\$14.90 - see Table 2).

Table 2
2015 Natural Gas Utility Median Monthly Customer Charges by Census Region

| Census Region | Residential | Commercial |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| New England | $\$ 13.50$ | $\$ 28.41$ |
| Middle Atlantic | $\$ 14.60$ | $\$ 23.60$ |
| East North Central | $\$ 11.38$ | $\$ 24.00$ |
| West North Central | $\$ 13.16$ | $\$ 24.40$ |
| South Atlantic | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 22.00$ |
| East South Central | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 16.96$ |
| West South Central | $\$ 13.24$ | $\$ 18.51$ |
| Mountain | $\$ 10.80$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| Pacific | $\$ 4.95$ | $\$ 14.90$ |

It should be noted that these variations in customer charges are caused by a number of factors, such as:

- the company itself - age of system, number of customers, employee wages and benefits, etc.;

[^11]- local regulatory environment - regulatory philosophy (particularly in California), intervenor activity, etc.;
- geographic location - climate, cost to install mains (e.g. rocky ground = higher cost, so proportionally more fixed costs compared to sandy soils), etc.; and,
- rate case frequency - companies that have not had a rate case in a relatively long time tend to have a relatively lower fixed charge.


## IV. Customer Charges Relative to Utility Fixed Costs

The customer charge recovers only a percentage of the utility's actual fixed costs, with the remainder of the fixed costs allocated to volumetric charges. In the spring of 2015, the American Gas Association asked its members,

## What percentage of the utility's fixed costs for the residential sector do you estimate is

 recovered in the residential monthly customer/service charge?Companies representing more than 62 rate jurisdictions in 32 states and the District of Columbia responded. The median recovery value of responders was 46 percent of actual fixed costs on a monthly basis. Only five responders estimated that they recovered 25 percent or less of the fixed costs through the customer charge (Table 3). Based on an $\$ 11.25$ median monthly charge, on average the customer charge would be about $\$ 24$ in order to recover all of a utility's fixed costs on a monthly basis. ${ }^{7}$

Table 3
Portion of Fixed Costs Recovered by Customer Charge - Monthly Basis

| At Most 25\% | 5 Companies |
| :--- | ---: |
| At Most 50\% | 22 Companies |
| At Most 75\% | 8 Companies |
| Source: AGA Survey, 2015 |  |

On a monthly basis, the percentage of fixed costs recovered by the customer charge varied by geographic area (Table 4). The highest reported recovery portion is in the West South Central section of the country, while the lowest occurred in the Pacific region.

Table 4
Regional Breakout of Portion of Fixed Costs Recovered by Customer Charge (Medians) - Monthly Basis

| New England | $31 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Middle Atlantic | $34 \%$ |
| East North Central | $64 \%$ |
| West North Central | $55 \%$ |
| South Atlantic | $48 \%$ |
| East South Central | $48 \%$ |
| West South Central | $85 \%$ |
| Mountain | $42 \%$ |
| Pacific | $16 \%$ |
| Source: AGA Survey, 2015 |  |

Source: AGA Survey, 2015

[^12]
## V. Comparison to Previous Report

This report updates an analysis from 2010. Of the 133 gas utility rate jurisdictions in both samples, 83 , or 62 percent, increased their residential customer charge since 2010. For these companies, the average increase was $\$ 1.25$ for the residential class. There was no change for 41 companies and six had a decline in their residential customer charge. For the commercial sector, the median increased $\$ 2.93$ (Table 5). Regionally the largest increase in residential customer charge occurred in the East South Central (\$4.00), and the lowest was a negative value ( $-\$ 1.05$ ) in the Pacific.

Table 5
Natural Gas Utility Median Monthly Customer Charges 2010 vs. 2015

|  | 2010 |  | 2015 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Census Region | Residential | Commercial | Residential | Commercial |  |
| New England | $\$ 10.94$ | $\$ 18.60$ | $\$ 13.50$ | $\$ 28.41$ |  |
| Middle Atlantic | $\$ 12.57$ | $\$ 19.89$ | $\$ 14.60$ | $\$ 23.60$ |  |
| East North Central | $\$ 10.38$ | $\$ 17.65$ | $\$ 11.38$ | $\$ 24.00$ |  |
| West North Central | $\$ 12.13$ | $\$ 20.10$ | $\$ 13.16$ | $\$ 24.40$ |  |
| South Atlantic | $\$ 9.31$ | $\$ 19.00$ | $\$$ | 10.00 | $\$ 22.00$ |
| East South Central | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 14.00$ | $\$ 16.96$ |  |
| West South Central | $\$ 10.85$ | $\$ 20.70$ | $\$ 13.24$ | $\$ 18.51$ |  |
| Mountain | $\$ 9.50$ | $\$ 21.00$ | $\$$ | 10.80 | $\$ 20.00$ |
| Pacific | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 11.50$ | $\$ 1.95$ | $\$ 14.90$ |  |
| United States | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 19.07$ | $\$ 11.25$ | $\$ 22.00$ |  |

Source: AGA Surveys, 2010 \& 2015
Five years ago, AGA had surveyed its members, asking utilities to estimate what portion of their fixed costs were recovered by the customer charge. The results show that utilities today recover slightly more of their fixed costs through the fixed charge, but still less than 50 percent on average (Table 6). The largest relative increase in this proportion occurred in the South Atlantic region. Four of the nine Census regions exhibited a reduction in the portion of fixed costs recovered by the fixed charge.

Table 6
Regional Breakout of Portion of Monthly Fixed Costs Recovered by Customer Charge (Medians), 2010 vs. 2015

|  | 2010 | 2015 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| New England | $36 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Middle Atlantic | $40 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| East North Central | $47 \%$ | $64 \%$ |
| West North Central | $47 \%$ | $55 \%$ |
| South Atlantic | $22 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| East South Central | $46 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| West South Central | $88 \%$ | $85 \%$ |
| Mountain | $30 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| Pacific | $23 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| United States | $40 \%$ | $46 \%$ |

[^13]
## VI. Trends in Customer Charges

AGA surveys its members regarding customer bills on a quarterly basis. Results are available back to December 1985. While the survey does not specifically cover customer charges, it does ask what a customer's bill would be if the customer did not use any gas that month ("zero use"). The historical values for "zero use" should be a good indicator of trends in customer charges.

Table 7 shows the historical average values for residential "zero use" bills for the month of December for various years. The average value started out at $\$ 4.91$ in 1985. By 2014, the average value had risen to $\$ 13.95$.

Table 7
Trends in Average Residential Customer Charge Levels, 1985-2014

| $12 / 85$ | $12 / 90$ | $12 / 95$ | $12 / 01^{*}$ | $12 / 05$ | $12 / 10$ | $12 / 14$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4.91$ | $\$ 5.47$ | $\$ 6.73$ | $\$ 8.04$ | $\$ 8.91$ | $\$ 12.49$ | $\$ 13.95$ |

Source - AGA Surveys

* December 2000 data not available


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| Appendix 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATURAL GAS CUSTOMER CHARGE |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | mall |
| Company | State | Residential |  | mercial |
| CONTINENTAL ENERGY - ENSTAR NATURAL GAS CO | AK | \$ 14.00 | \$ | 30.00 |
| SEMPRA - MOBILE GAS SERVICE | AL | \$ 8.50 | \$ | 16.30 |
| ARKANSAS OKLAHOMA GAS CORP - AR | AR | \$ 10.70 | \$ | 15.95 |
| CENTERPOINT ARKLA AR | AR | \$ 9.75 | \$ | 13.00 |
| SOURCEGAS LLC AR | AR | \$ 10.20 | \$ | 18.51 |
| SOUTHWEST GAS CORP AZ | AZ | \$ 10.70 | \$ | 27.50 |
| UNISOURCE ENERGY SERVICES | AZ | \$ 10.00 | \$ | 20.00 |
| PACIFIC GAS \& ELECTRIC CO | CA | \$ | \$ | 8.10 |
| SEMPRA - SAN DIEGO GAS \& ELECTRIC CO | CA | \$ | \$ | 10.00 |
| SEMPRA - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO | CA | \$ 4.90 | \$ | 14.80 |
| SOUTHWEST GAS CORP CA | CA | \$ 5.00 | \$ | 11.00 |
| ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION CO | CO | \$ 11.00 | \$ | 26.28 |
| BLACK HILLS ENERGY - CO | CO | \$ 10.08 | \$ | 15.12 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF | CO | \$ 11.79 | \$ | 23.58 |
| SOURCEGAS LLC CO | CO | \$ 10.00 | \$ | 20.00 |
| XCEL - PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF COLORADO | CO | \$ 11.50 | \$ | 32.08 |
| UIL - CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORP | CT | \$ 16.50 | \$ | 47.50 |
| UIL - SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS CO | CT | \$ 14.00 | \$ | 35.00 |
| Yankee gas services Co | CT | \$ 18.50 | \$ | 46.00 |
| WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO DC | DC | \$ 9.90 | \$ | 17.10 |
| CHESAPEAKE UTILITY CORP DE | DE | \$ 10.50 | \$ | 26.00 |
| DELMARVA POWER \& LIGHT COMPANY | DE | \$ 11.41 | \$ | 34.37 |
| AGL - FLORIDA CITY GAS | FL | \$ 8.00 | \$ | 9.50 |
| CHESAPEAKE UTILITY CORP FL | FL | \$ 11.00 | \$ | 20.00 |
| GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTIL GAS DEPT | FL | \$ 9.75 |  |  |
| TECO PEOPLES GAS SYSTEM INC | FL | \$ 12.00 | \$ | 25.00 |
| AGL - ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO | GA | \$ 11.00 | \$ | 45.00 |
| LIBERTY UTILITIES GA | GA | \$ 26.31 | \$ | 55.60 |


| Appendix 1 - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATURAL GAS CUSTOMER CHARGE |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | all |
| Company | State | Residential |  | Commercial |  |
| THE GAS COMPANY | HI | \$ | 8.50 | \$ | 62.00 |
| ALLIANT - INTERSTATE P\&LIA | IA | \$ | 12.82 |  |  |
| BLACK HILLS ENERGY - IA | IA | \$ | 18.25 | \$ | 29.00 |
| LIBERTY UTILITIES IA | IA | \$ | 7.95 | \$ | 13.00 |
| MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY IA | IA | \$ | 10.00 |  |  |
| AVISTA CORP - ID | ID | \$ | 8.00 | \$ | 12.00 |
| MONTANA - DAKOTA UTILITIES INTERMOUNTAN | ID | \$ | 6.50 | \$ | 9.50 |
| AGL - NICOR | IL | \$ | 13.55 | \$ | 20.80 |
| AMEREN - ILLINOIS | IL | \$ | 22.31 | \$ | 39.77 |
| INTEGRYS - NORTH SHORE GAS CO | IL | \$ | 24.48 | \$ | 29.56 |
| INTEGRYS - PEOPLES GAS LIGHT \& COKE CO | IL | \$ | 30.83 | \$ | 38.24 |
| LIBERTY UTILITIES IL | IL | \$ | 9.90 | \$ | 25.00 |
| MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY IL | IL | \$ | 12.69 | \$ | 93.18 |
| MT CARMEL PUBLIC UTILITY CO | IL | \$ | 15.00 | \$ | 15.00 |
| CITIZENS GAS \& COKE UTILITY | IN | \$ | 9.00 | \$ | 22.00 |
| NISOURCE - NIPSCO | IN | \$ | 11.00 | \$ | 30.00 |
| VECTREN - INDIANA GAS CO INC | IN | \$ | 11.25 | \$ | 17.00 |
| VECTREN - SOUTHERN INDIANA GAS \& ELECTRIC CO | IN | \$ | 11.00 | \$ | 22.00 |
| ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION KS | KS | \$ | 18.19 | \$ | 40.88 |
| BLACK HILLS ENERGY - KS | KS | \$ | 17.25 | \$ | 26.45 |
| ONEOK - KANSAS GAS SERVICE | KS | \$ | 15.35 | \$ | 28.65 |
| ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION - KY | KY | \$ | 16.00 | \$ | 40.00 |
| DELTA NATURAL GAS CO INC | KY | \$ | 20.90 | \$ | 31.30 |
| DUKE ENERGY KENTUCKY | KY | \$ | 16.00 | \$ | 47.50 |
| EQUITABLE RESOURCES KY | KY | \$ | 7.50 | \$ | 7.50 |
| LOUISVILLE GAS \& ELECTRIC CO | KY | \$ | 13.50 | \$ | 35.00 |
| NISOURCE - COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY INC | KY | \$ | 15.00 | \$ | 37.50 |
| RICHMOND NATURAL GAS \& SEWAGE WKS | KY | \$ | 15.49 | \$ | 15.49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION LA | LA | \$ | 13.96 | \$ | 23.24 |
| ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION TRANS LA | LA | \$ | 14.00 | \$ | 14.00 |
| CENTERPOINT ARKLA LA | LA | \$ | 10.00 | \$ | 16.00 |
| CENTERPOINT ENTEX LA | LA | \$ | 11.25 | \$ | 16.00 |
| ENTERGY NEW ORLEANS, INC | LA | \$ | 20.40 | \$ | 112.58 |

Appendix 1 - Continued





Source: Spring 2015 Internet Search of Natural Gas Utility Tariffs

## APPENDIX 2

## U.S. CENSUS REGIONS



Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/census_maps.html


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cal. Pub. Util. Code § 739.7 mandates that the NBL rate must be higher than the BL rate.

[^1]:    ${ }^{5}$ D.14-06-007, mimeo., at 41.

[^2]:    ${ }^{11}$ See Cost Allocation testimony of Dr. Chaudhury at 3-4.

[^3]:    ${ }^{12}$ D.93-06-087, mimeo., at 42.

[^4]:    ${ }^{13}$ D.93-06-087, mimeo., at 42-43.
    ${ }^{14}$ D.94-12-052, mimeo., at 36.
    ${ }^{15}$ D.94-12-052, mimeo., at 36.
    ${ }^{16}$ See D.96-04-050, mimeo., at 107
    ${ }^{17}$ D.96-04-050, mimeo., at 192, Finding of Fact 46.
    ${ }^{18}$ See D.11-05-047, mimeo., at 35 ("...the reduction in the Tier 4 rate adopted herein is an important step forward in addressing the disparities in billing impacts between CARE and non-CARE customers as we

[^5]:    ${ }^{22}$ See Cal. Pub. Util. Code § 740.3(c).

[^6]:    ${ }^{23}$ See Attachment III, Section II.B.3.c.

[^7]:    1) CSITMA - Tariff rate includes CSITMA, exempt customers (including CARE participants and Constitutionally Exempt) receive Credit for CSITMA.
[^8]:    See footnotes Table 1

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ 2011-2013 Performance Benchmarks for Natural Gas Utilities, American Gas Association, January 31, 2015

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Gas Rate Fundamentals, American Gas Association, 1987
    ${ }^{3}$ Natural Gas Utility Rate Structure: The Customer Charge Component - 2010 Update American Gas Association April 9, 2010.

[^11]:    ${ }^{4}$ For tariffs with more than one commercial category, the lowest level of consumption was selected.
    ${ }^{5}$ One tariff had a commercial customer charge in excess of $\$ 1,000$, which was not included in the sample
    ${ }^{6}$ Based on a total bill of $\$ 718$ per customer calculated from Gas Facts 2013 Data

[^12]:    ${ }^{7}$ Median charge of $\$ 11.25 /$ month divided by 0.46 (portion of fixed costs recovered)

[^13]:    Source: AGA Surveys, 2010 \& 2015

