



RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

AGGREGATOR: See Energy Service Provider (ESP).

ALTERNATE FUEL (sometimes referred to as Alternative Fuel): Any fuel, gaseous, liquid, or solid, that may be used in lieu of natural gas. Electricity shall not be considered as an alternative fuel for purposes of conversion.

ALTERNATE GAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PROVIDER: Entity other than the Utility that transports natural gas to the customer's facility.

ALTERNATE FUEL CAPABILITY: Alternate fuel facilities installed, permitted and capable of use on a sustained basis, excluding those uses exempted by Section 2773.5 of the California Public Utilities Code.

ANNUAL FIRM WITHDRAWAL: Storage withdrawal service that is available every day of the storage year except for core emergencies, force majeure, or scheduled maintenance outages.

APPLIANCE: Approved (e.g. AGA listed) and essential gas fired equipment.

APPLICANT: Person, agency, or entity requesting the Utility to supply natural gas service.

APPLICATION: Request to the Utility for natural gas service; not an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service.

BALANCING SERVICE: Best-efforts service to accommodate imbalances between actual Customer usage and Customer-owned gas delivered to the Utility.

BALANCING ACCOUNT: Account in which expenses are compared with actual revenues derived from rates designed to recover those expenses. Any resulting over- or undercollection, plus interest, is due to or owed from ratepayers, respectively. Account balances are amortized in future rates, as approved by the Commission.

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislature that ensures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary quantity of gas at the lowest possible cost.

BILLING CYCLE: The regular periodic interval for reading a Customer's meter for billing purposes. Usually meters are scheduled to be read monthly.

BRANCH SERVICE: Service that is not connected to a natural gas main and has another service as its source of supply.

BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (Btu): The standard unit for measuring a quantity of thermal energy. One Btu equals the amount of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit and is exactly defined as equal to 1,055.05585262 joule, rounded to 1,055.056 joule. (A joule is equal to one watt-second.)

BROKERAGE FEE: Fee charged to customers who procure supply directly from the Utility to cover gas purchasing expenses.

BURN: Natural gas usage as measured by electronic metering or an estimated quantity such as Minimum Daily Quantity (MinDQ) for purposes of compliance with winter delivery requirements as specified in Rule 30.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

BUYBACK RATE: Rate applicable to excess imbalance volumes of gas as specified in the Utility's rate schedules. Rate shall generally be the lower of either 1) the Utility's lowest incremental cost of gas; or 2) 50% of the weighted average cost of gas of the applicable gas supply portfolio.

BYPASS: Bypass is any situation where a customer of the Utility is already connected to, or becomes connected to, an alternate gas supply source or an Alternate Gas Transportation Service Provider. Customers whose only Bypass fuel is one or more of the following shall not be considered a Bypass customer: a) Gas received by Customer that does not meet typical interstate pipeline gas quality specifications or those set forth in the Utility's Rule 30, b) Gas that is a product of the oil refining process, c) Gas that is produced and consumed within the service territory of a wholesale customer, or d) digester/landfill gas.

CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY (CARE) PROGRAM: CPUC program that offers reduced rates to qualified low-income customers. Household income of customers qualifying for CARE assistance shall not exceed 200% of the Federal poverty level as established by the CPUC and set forth in the applicable Utility rate schedules. CARE Program was previously known as the Low-Income Ratepayer Assistance (LIRA) Program.

CAPACITY CURTAILMENT: Capacity shortage exists when, in the utility's judgment, there exists a restriction or limitation on Utility transmission or distribution pipelines necessary for the acceptance, transmission, or subsequent redelivery of gas resulting in the Utility being unable to meet its operational, contractual, or gas customers' requirements.

COGENERATION: Sequential use of energy for the production of electrical and useful thermal energy. Sequence can be thermal use followed by power production or the reverse, subject to the following standards: (a) At least 5 percent of the facility's total annual energy output shall be in the form of useful thermal energy. (b) Where useful thermal energy follows power production, the useful annual power output plus one-half the useful annual thermal energy output equals not less than 42.5 percent of any natural gas and oil energy input.

COMMISSION: Public Utilities Commission of the State of California sometimes referred to as the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) or the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

COMPANY: See Utility.

COMPANY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: Use, under certain circumstances, of facilities or practices not ordinarily employed which contribute to the overall efficiency of the Utility's operations; term does not refer to customer convenience nor to the use of facilities or adoption of practices required to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or similar requirements of public authorities.

CONSERVATION METER: Meter to identify conservation applications to calibrate process equipment; to account for fuel and energy invested in a process, a production run, or the like. Not to be used for billing purposes.

CONSUMER EQUIPMENT: All equipment for receiving and utilizing gas from the Company, including, but not limited to, any and all pipes, gas related fixtures, and gas-burning appliances downstream of the Service Delivery Point.

CONTRACT QUANTITY, ANNUAL: Annual natural gas quantity contracted for delivery during each contract year. Quantity is based on the customer's historical usage or negotiated on the basis of the customer's operational forecast.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS: Natural gas transported by the Utility for customer's own use where title to such natural gas is held by the Utility customer or third party and is not a part of the Utility-owned system supplies.

DAILY FORECAST QUANTITY: A forecast of core customer daily usage as provided by the Utility's Demand Forecasting Group (in the Regulatory Affairs department) using a consistent daily load forecast equation, and will be developed no sooner than two hours before the start of flow day. Weather forecasts input into the equation will be from an independent third party.

CONTRACT QUANTITY, DAILY (DCQ): Annual average natural gas quantity contracted for delivery, stated on a daily basis. The DCQ is based on historical consumption or forecasted consumption and is set forth in the applicable service agreement. For a Core Aggregator or Marketer's end-users, this quantity is the basis for establishing credit with the Utility. The DCQ calculation for Aggregators participating in the Core Aggregation Transportation Program is defined in Rule 32.

CONTRACT QUANTITY, HOURLY (HCQ): Hourly natural gas quantity awarded for delivery during each contract month as set forth in the customer's applicable service agreement.

CONTRACT QUANTITY, MONTHLY (MCQ): Monthly natural gas quantity contracted for delivery during each contract month as set forth in the customer's applicable service agreement. Quantity is based on the customer's historical usage or negotiated on the basis of the customer's operational forecast.

CONTRACTED MARKETER: Contracted Marketers are individuals, companies or consortiums that arrange for natural gas procurement-related activities on behalf of noncore customers. Contracted Marketers must enter into a contract with SDG&E and meet certain credit requirements. They must comply with Rules 30 and 35 and all other tariffs which address the transportation and management of customer-owned gas.

CORE SERVICE: Service to end-use Priority 1 or Priority 2A as set forth in Rule No. 14.

CORE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE: Utility natural gas procurement service available to noncore customers. Core subscription service is subject to special conditions as identified in the customer's applicable rate schedule.

CORE TRANSPORTATION AGGREGATOR (CTA): – See Energy Service Provider (ESP).

CRITICAL CUSTOMER: Customer facility where the interruption of natural gas service would cause a danger to human life, health or safety, and includes customers such as hospitals, other state-licensed health care facilities, medical research facilities, medical facilities at military installations and detention facilities, municipal water pumping plants and sanitation facilities.

CROSS-OVER RATE: Procurement rate authorized in D.02-08-065 that is the higher of: (1) the weighted average cost of gas (WACOG) for the current month, plus applicable over- or under-collection adjustments, or (2) The Border Price. The Border Price is the average of the first of the month "Southern Cal Border Avg." index Natural Gas Intelligence and the "Bid Week, California-South, Delivered to Pipeline" index from Natural Gas Week. The cross-over rate will be filed on or before the ninth calendar day of each month with the rate becoming effective on the tenth calendar day of the month

CUBIC FOOT OF GAS: The quantity of gas that, at a temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute, occupies one cubic foot.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 4

CURTAILMENT: Utility initiated suspension of gas service. Utility may temporarily reduce the quantity of gas it will transport or deliver or may terminate service entirely for certain service categories as needed for operational requirements

CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS: Natural gas transported by the Utility for customer's own use where title to such natural gas is held by the Utility customer or third party and is not a part of the Utility-owned system supplies.

DAY: Period commencing at 12:00 midnight (Pacific time) on any calendar day and ending at 12:00 midnight (Pacific time) on the next succeeding calendar day.

DCQ: – See Contract Quantity, Daily

DECATHERM: Ten therms or 1,000,000 British thermal units (MMBtu).

DIRECT ACCESS (DA): Any end-use Utility customer electing to procure its natural gas, and any other CPUC-authorized energy services, directly from energy service providers (ESP).

DIRECT ACCESS SERVICE REQUEST (DASR): Request for enrollment, termination, or other change under the Core Aggregation Transportation (CAT) program. The DASR transaction outlined in Rule No. 32 was implemented pursuant to CPUC Decision D.98-02-108.

ELECTRIC GENERATION: Use of natural gas to generate electricity, either directly or indirectly, including natural gas used for cogeneration or solar electric generation projects.

ELECTRIC GENERATION STARTUP AND IGNITER FUEL: Electric generation natural gas use where no alternate fuel capability exists for: (1) heating the boiler system adequately during start-up to enable efficient oil burning to meet pollution standards; and (2) insuring continuous-ignition and flame-stabilization within the boiler.

ELECTRONIC BILLING: Also referred to as "Paperless Billing." Provision of Utility billing information to the customer solely by means of a computer network such as the Internet or in a form to be used by a computer or similar electronic device to destinations mutually agreed upon between Utility and the customer, such as Utility's web page, a home banking website, or a third party billing consolidator's website.

ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD (EBB): Utility System Operator's Internet based electronic gas transactions and information management computer system. Current trademarked name is SoCalGas' Envoy.

ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD (EBB) USER: The customer's employee, agent or contractor who has been authorized to access the Utility's EBB on Form 6800 and is authorized to perform transactions and obtain information on behalf of the customer.

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE (EDI): The sending and receiving of data and/or funds in a structured electronic format, commonly involving information technology and telecommunications technology.

ELECTRONIC TRANSFER: Paperless exchange of data and/or funds, usually involving computer and telecommunication technology.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER (ESP): Individuals, companies or consortiums that arrange for natural gas procurement related activities (procurement, interstate transportation and balancing) on behalf of core customers. See Rule No. 32.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY (EOR): Operation which includes the use of natural gas to pressure, cycle, or inject a substance into a well for the purpose of increasing oil production from that well, specifically including natural gas used for cogeneration to promote these operations.

ENTERPRISE: Business corporation, partnership, or sole ownership established for the purpose of engaging in a single business or commerce.

EQUIVALENT MARGIN: Margin embedded in the Commission's rate design. Margin is the amount of revenue the Commission allows a utility to recover over a one-year period without consideration of fuel costs, Gas Exploration and Development Adjustments and Conservation Cost Adjustments.

FACILITY: Individual meter with the exception of meters combined for the Utility's operating convenience in accordance with Rule No. 9. Customers who have had more than one meter installed for their own convenience at their own request shall be treated as a separate facility with respect to each meter.

FEEDSTOCK USAGE: Natural gas used as raw material for its chemical properties in creating an end product.

FORCE MAJEURE: Unanticipated events or conditions beyond the reasonable control of the party claiming Force Majeure which could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence. Force Majeure as it applies to the Tariff Rate Schedules specifically does not include required maintenance of customer's facilities, plant closures, economic conditions or variations in agricultural crop production.

FRANCHISE FEES: Financial obligation collected from the customers by the Utility and remitted in whole to a city or a county government for the Utility's nonexclusive right to install and maintain equipment on that government's highway and street property, or public rights of way.

FULL REQUIREMENTS SERVICE: Full requirements service is an option for core subscription customers and firm intrastate transportation customers. Full requirements customers choose to have all of their fossil fuel requirements satisfied by natural gas. Full requirements customers may choose to procure their supplies from the Utility; transport their own supplies; or any combination of the two. Such customers are not subject to use-or-pay charges except to the extent that unauthorized alternate fuel use or bypass occurs. Full requirements customers are prohibited from using alternate fuels or bypass pipeline service except: (1) in the event of curtailment, (2) to test alternate fuel systems, (3) where Utility has provided prior written authorization for the use of alternate fuels or bypass, (4) if using gas that is produced and consumed within the service territory of a wholesale customer, or (5) if using digester/landfill gas. Any fuel produced on-site by the customer can be used by the producer without penalty.

GAS SUPPLY: Supply of gas procured by Utility on behalf of its procurement customers and to meet its operational needs.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

HEATING VALUE: Number of Btus liberated by the complete combustion at constant pressure of one cubic foot of natural gas at a base temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit (60°F) and a pressure base of fourteen and seventy-three hundredths (14.73) psia, with air at the same temperature and pressure as the natural gas, after the products of combustion are cooled to the initial temperature of the natural gas, and after the water vapor of the combustion is condensed to the liquid state. The Heating Value of the natural gas shall be corrected for the water vapor content of the natural gas being delivered except that, if such content is seven (7) pounds or less per one million (1,000,000) cubic feet, the natural gas shall be considered to be dry.

HOUSING PROJECT: Building or group of buildings located on a single premise and containing more than one family dwelling unit.

IMBALANCE: The calculation of an Imbalance for a given month will be the difference between the current billing month's usage and confirmed transportation deliveries plus any carryover Imbalance, less the Imbalance Tolerance Band. Any Imbalance in excess of this tolerance will be subject to either the Standby Procurement Rate, for Imbalance Underdeliveries or the Buyback Rate, for Imbalance Overdeliveries. Imbalances will be calculated by combining the net usage for all customers' meters served under the same nomination for the billing period, not by account or individual delivery point.

IMBALANCE NOTIFICATION: By the 20th of the month, customers will be provided a notice, separate from the regular monthly billing that will reflect the current month's Imbalance.

IMBALANCE OVERDELIVERIES: If at the end of the Imbalance Trading Period, the customer is overdelivered, where the confirmed transportation deliveries plus the carryover imbalance exceed the net usage by more than the Imbalance Tolerance Band, the overdelivery will be billed at the Buyback Rate.

IMBALANCE TOLERANCE BAND: Difference between the customer's net usage and confirmed transportation deliveries during a billing period that is not subject to either the Standby Procurement Rate or the Buyback Rate. Imbalance Tolerance Band is equal to ten percent of the customer's net usage for the billing period. Transportation customers will be allowed to carry an Imbalance into a subsequent billing period of up to the Imbalance Tolerance Band for the current month.

IMBALANCE TRADE: Customer may trade its Imbalance with another customer. Customer's cumulative Imbalance will be stated on the customer's Imbalance Notification. Only those imbalances occurring during the same billing period are eligible for an Imbalance Trade during the Imbalance Trading Period. Customers within the Imbalance Tolerance Band may trade any quantities so long as the Imbalance Tolerance Band is not exceeded. Customers outside the Imbalance Tolerance Band may trade quantities up to a maximum of their total Imbalance. Any customer participating in an Imbalance Trade is subject to the conditions contained in Rule 21.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

IMBALANCE TRADING PERIOD: Customers may trade their monthly imbalances with other customers. Customer's cumulative imbalances will be stated on the customer's monthly bill. The customer's bill will serve as notice of current imbalances. Beginning at 7:00 a.m. Pacific Clock Time (PCT), on the 25th calendar day in the month of notification, customers may enter the SoCalGas Electronic Bulletin Board (EBB) to trade imbalances with other customers. Customers within the tolerance band may trade any quantities so long as the 10% tolerance band is not exceeded. Customers outside the tolerance band may trade quantities up to a maximum of their excess imbalance (quantities outside of tolerance) plus the 10% tolerance band. Utility will notify participants through the EBB or other notice once the trade is validated. The trading period will end at 11:59 p.m. PCT on the 30th calendar day of the same month. During the month of February, the trading period begins at 7:00 a.m. PCT on the 23rd of the month and ends at 11:59 p.m. PCT on the 28th calendar day of the month.

IMBALANCE UNDERDELIVERIES: If at the end of the Imbalance Trading Period, the customer is underdelivered, where the net usage exceeds the confirmed transportation deliveries plus or minus the carryover Imbalance by more than the Imbalance Tolerance Band, underdelivery will be billed at the Standby Procurement Rate.

INDIVIDUALLY METERED SERVICE: Service whereby each single family dwelling unit, each dwelling unit within a multi-family structure, or nonresidential occupancy, is separately metered and billed by the Utility.

INDUSTRIAL USE: Service to customers engaged primarily in a process which creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product.

INTERRUPTIBLE STORAGE SERVICE: Injection or withdrawal storage service which is provided at times when firm storage capacity is not fully utilized.

LATE PAYMENT CHARGE: Charge that is added to offset the expenses created by late customer payments.

LIFE-SUPPORT DEVICE: Medical device using Utility-supplied natural gas for its operation that is regularly required to sustain, restore, or supplant a vital function of a person residing in a residential unit. Term does not include apparatus or appliances used in a hospital or medical clinic, nor does it include therapeutic devices such as pool or tank heaters, saunas, or hot tubs.

LOG ON ID: Identification code issued to an EBB User and used to authenticate identity, privileges and to establish communication and initiate interaction with the Utility's EBB.

LOW-INCOME RATEPAYER ASSISTANCE (LIRA) PROGRAM: See California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program above.

MAILED: Notice or other communication to the customer will be considered "mailed" when received into the customer's electronic mail box via electronic data interchange or when it is enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed, and deposited in any authorized United States Postal Service receptacle, postage prepaid.

MAIN EXTENSION: Length of main and its related facilities required to transport natural gas from the existing facilities to the point of connection with the service piping.

MARKETER: Third party which accesses one or more interstate or intrastate pipeline systems for the purpose of transporting natural gas to Utility System on Marketer's own behalf or on the behalf of designated end-use customers.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

MASTER-METERED SERVICE: Service whereby the Utility installs a meter to register the consumption of two or more occupancies.

MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY (MDQ): Maximum daily quantity of natural gas that can be nominated for delivery to a customer's premises not served by an automated meter when the Utility institutes an excess nominations period. For noncore customers and core customers not served under core aggregation this is based on the equipment at the customer's facility. For ESPs the maximum daily quantity is equal to their DCQ.

MCF/D: Thousands of cubic feet per day. Measure quantifies the amount of gas being consumed or transported on a daily basis.

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT: Account authorized by the Commission for the purpose of tracking certain costs and revenues. Each individual memorandum account may have specific accounting treatment applicable to that account.

MINIMUM DAILY QUANTITY (MINDQ): Estimate of natural gas usage at a customer's premises not served by an automated meter for purposes of compliance with winter delivery requirements as specified in Rule 30.

MOBILEHOME: Structure designed as a residence, in one or more sections, and of width and length, which when moved over a public highway requires a special permit from the California Department of Transportation. They are located in mobilehome parks and residential lots in California where they comply with the requirements of the local ordinances for permanent housing. Mobilehomes first sold prior to July 1, 1980 are licensed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Mobilehomes first sold new on and after July 1, 1980, for installation as a residence, are all automatically subject to local property taxation.

MOBILEHOME PARK: Area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented to accommodate mobilehomes used for permanent residency. Homeowner and mobilehome park management are subject to the Civil Code requirements of the "Mobilehome Residency Law". This law only applies to a mobilehome that requires a permit to be moved on a street or highway.

MULTI-FAMILY ACCOMMODATION: Apartment building, duplex, mobile home park, or any other group of permanent residential single-family dwellings located upon a single premises, provided that the residential dwellings therein meet the requirements for a single-family dwelling or accommodation. Multi-family accommodation does not include hotels, motels, residential hotels, guest or resort ranches, marinas, tourist camps, recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, halfway houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, institutions, dormitories, rest or nursing homes, convalescent or care facilities, military barracks, or any enterprise that includes or rents to either transient tenants or transient accommodations.

NET USAGE: Customer's uncorrected billing period usage plus any adjustments from previous billing periods.

NONCORE DISTRIBUTION LEVEL SERVICE: Service to noncore customers not eligible for Transmission Level Service.

NONCORE SERVICE: Service to customers who are not assigned to end-use priority 1 or 2A as defined in Rule 14. Customers receiving noncore service must have Automated Meter Reading (AMR) equipment installed at customer's expense as a condition of noncore service.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

NON-PROFIT GROUP LIVING FACILITY: Non-profit homeless shelter that may be government-subsidized with six (6) or more beds that provides lodging day or night for a minimum of 180 days of the year; other non-profit residential-type facilities (excluding government-owned and privately-owned, "for profit" government-subsidized housing) that provide a service in addition to lodging and which may be licensed by the appropriate state agency to care for residents who temporarily or permanently cannot function normally outside of the group home environment; and non-licensed, separately metered affiliated facilities where the primary facility is eligible for CARE and is the customer of record for the affiliate, and at least 70% of the energy consumed by the affiliate is used for residential purposes. All residents (except migrant and non-profit farm worker housing centers) must meet the CARE income eligibility standards, however a caregiver who lives in the group facility is not a resident for purposes of determining the facility's eligibility. Non-profit group living facilities that are not licensed or certified must provide any other documentation the Utility may reasonably require.

NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICE: Service that does not qualify for any of the Domestic Tariff Schedules.

ODORANT: Natural gas is usually odorless in its natural state, and a distinctive warning odorant is added that aids in detection of the gas.

ODORANT FADE: Odorant Fade occurs when the odorant in the gas is diminished due to physical and chemical processes such as adsorption, absorption, and oxidation. For example, if a natural gas leak occurs underground, the surrounding soil may cause Odorant Fade. In gas pipe, Odorant Fade occurs predominantly in new pipe and is more pronounced in new steel pipe, and in pipe of larger diameter and longer length. However, Odorant Fade may occur in plastic pipe, and in smaller and shorter pipe. To prevent Odorant Fade, new gas pipe may need to be conditioned by purging or by adding additional odorant to the gas before the pipe is placed into service. Other factors that may cause Odorant Fade include the construction and configuration of gas facilities; the presence of rust, moisture, liquids, or other substances in the pipe; and gas composition, pressure and/or flow. Intermittent little, or no gas flow over an extended period of time may also result in the loss of Odorant until gas flow increases or becomes more frequent.

OFF-SYSTEM CUSTOMER: Marketer, broker, supplier or other entity contracting for off-system delivery services within California, or bidding for storage service on its own behalf for ultimate consumption outside the Utility's service territory within California.

OPEN SEASON: Designated time period in which a service election must be submitted to the Utility. Customers who do not submit their service election during the Open Season will receive default service, or will continue receiving current service election, if tariffs contain evergreen provisions.

OPERATIONAL HUB SERVICES: Interruptible park and loan Hub transactions provided by the Utility System Operator through the SoCalGas Schedule G-PAL.

PAID OR PAYMENT: Funds received by Utility through postal service, Utility payment office, Utility authorized agent, or deposited in Utility bank account by electronic transfer.

PEAK DAY MINIMUM: Volume of gas in SoCalGas storage inventory that provides deliverability for the core 1-in-35 year peak day event, firm withdrawal commitments and noncore balancing requirement. Peak day minimums are calculated annually as part of normal winter operations planning. Peak day minimums are specified in billion cubic feet (Bcf).

PEAK DAY MINIMUM + 5 Bcf TRIGGER: Volume of gas in SoCalGas' storage inventory at which customers are required to deliver on a daily basis 90% of burn as specified in Rule 20.

PEAK DAY MINIMUM + 20 Bcf TRIGGER: Volume of gas in SoCalGas' storage inventory at which customers are required to deliver on a daily basis 70% of burn as specified in Rule 20.

PEAK-DAY VOLUME: Customer's highest one-day usage over the specified time period.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 10

PERCENTAGE OF DEFAULT: Ratio that shall be determined on a monthly basis and shall be equal to: A. Customer's total (1) volumetric transportation charges, (2) demand charges or other non-volumetric transportation charges, (3) customer or facilities charges, and (4) CPUC Reimbursement Fee (Schedule. G-PUC) divided by: B. Total of the above charges that would have applied if the customer were paying full-tariff rates for the same 12 month period.

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in opinion of the Utility, is of a permanent and established character. Customer's use of gas may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

POINT(S) OF DELIVERY: Place(s) where Utility delivers customer-owned natural gas to customer at its Facility.

POINT(S) OF RECEIPT: Place(s) where customer delivers, or has delivered on its behalf, natural gas into the Utility System.

POTENTIALLY CAPACITY CONSTRAINED AREA: Segments of the local transmission system in which customer requests for firm transportation service currently exceed, or within the next five years may exceed, available capacity. Such requests must be based on historical usage or evidence which substantiates expected incremental load.

PREMISES: All of the real property and apparatus employed in a single enterprise on an integral parcel of land undivided, excepting in the case of industrial, agricultural, oil field, resort enterprises and public or quasi-public institutions, by a dedicated street, highway or other public thoroughfare or a railway. Automobile parking lots constituting a part of and adjacent to a single enterprise may be separated by an alley from the remainder of the premises served.

PRIME MOVER: Machine which converts heat energy supplied by fuel into mechanical energy.

PROCUREMENT CUSTOMER: Customer who receives both natural gas procurement and transportation services from the Utility.

PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT CHARGE: Charges billed to ESPs participating in the Core Aggregation Transportation program that may arise from ESPs' management of procurement portfolios on behalf of customers served by the ESPs.

PRIORITY: Classification assigned to all customers to be used in the event of curtailment as provided for in Rule 14.

QUALIFIED AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEE HOUSING FACILITY: Migrant farmworker housing center provided pursuant to Section 50710 of the Health and Safety Code currently under contract to the Office of Migrant Services; privately-owned employee housing as defined by Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, that is licensed and inspected by state and/or local agencies pursuant to Part I (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code; or agricultural employee housing operated by nonprofit entities as defined by Subdivision (b) of Section 1140.4 of the Labor Code exempted from local property taxes pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 214 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. All usage (100%) must be residential except for master-metered migrant farmworker housing centers and agricultural employee housing operated by a nonprofit entity where at least 70% of the energy consumed must be used for residential purposes. Each resident household in the facility must meet the CARE income-eligibility standards; however an employee operating and/or managing the facility who lives in it is not considered a resident household for purposes of determining eligibility.

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RULE 1

DEFINITIONS

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): Applicant's contractor or subcontractor who: 1) Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, gas and general; 2) Employs workmen properly certified for specific required skills such as, but not limited to, plastic fusion and welding. Workmen shall be properly qualified. 3) Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA and EPA.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: Motor home, travel trailer, camper or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for recreational or emergency occupancy. Travel trailer or camping trailer may be moved on a public highway without a special permit or chauffeur's license. Recreational Vehicles are licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles, and must comply with traffic laws.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK: Area or tract of land within an area zoned for recreational use; or a separate designated section within a mobilehome park. Lots are customarily occupied for temporary purposes (less than 30 days), and there is displayed in plain view a sign indicating that the recreational vehicle may be removed from the premises, for the reason specified in the Civil Code "Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law". Sign must also contain the number of the local traffic law enforcement agency.

REFINERY: (1) Establishments primarily engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes. Establishments of this industry also produce aliphatic and aromatic chemicals as byproducts; and (2) Establishments primarily engaged in hydrogen manufacturing for sale in compressed liquid and solid forms.

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: Group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, an apartment, or a mobilehome which provides complete single-family living facilities in which the occupant normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incident to domestic life.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL: Hotel establishment which provides lodging as a primary or permanent residence and has at least 50 percent of the units or rooms leased for a minimum period of one month and said units are occupied for nine months of the year. Residential hotels do not include establishments such as guest or resort hotels, resort motels or resort ranches, tourist camps, recreational vehicle parks, half-way houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, rest homes, convalescent or care facilities, military barracks, or a house, apartment, flat or any residential unit which is used as a residence by a single family or group of persons.

RESIDENTIAL USE: Gas service for use at dwelling units, which includes service to residential units and mobile home units but does not include enterprises such a rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, rest homes, convalescent or care facilities, military barracks, stores, restaurants, service stations and other similar establishments. Also excluded are central heating plants serving a combination of residential and commercial uses where the commercial portion of the use is in excess of 100 Mcf per day or is more than 15% of the total natural gas requirements.

RULES: Tariff sheets which set forth the application of all rates, charges and service when such applicability is not set forth in and as a part of the rate schedules.

(Continued)



RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

SEASONAL SERVICE: Permanent natural gas service to a facility which is utilized seasonally or intermittently, such as a seasonal resort, cottage or other part-time establishment.

SERVICE: All pipe, valves and fittings from and including the connection at the main up to the service delivery point.

SERVICE DELIVERY POINT: Point where the Utility's pipe connects to the customer's house line, usually the meter location.

SERVICE EXTENSION: Consists of the service as above defined when provided for a new customer at a premises not heretofore served in accordance with the service extension rule.

SHIPPER: See Marketer.

SHORT-RUN MARGINAL COST: Variable per-unit cost of providing additional throughput to the average customer in a customer class. Short-Run Marginal Cost (SRMC) is determined for a given customer class by dividing the sum of Company Use and Unaccounted for (UAF) costs allocated to that customer class in the most recent BCAP by the cost allocation throughput for that customer class.

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: Core service to nonresidential, metered customers whose usage is 10,000 therms or less annually. Small Business Customer shall also include core customers who self certify that they meet the criteria for micro business as set forth in Section 14837 of the California Government Code.

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SDG&E: San Diego Gas & Electric Company (also referred to as "Utility").

SOCALGAS: Southern California Gas Company

SOLAR ELECTRIC GENERATION PROJECT: Project which utilizes solar energy as the primary fuel in the generation of electricity, uses natural gas as a secondary fuel constituting 25% or less of the total fuel utilized on an equivalent basis, has a natural gas efficiency utilization rate of more than 60%, and qualifies as a small power production facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

SPACE HEATING ONLY: Term applied to customers who are using gas primarily for space heating for human comfort as determined by survey or under the presumption that customers who use less than 11 therms per month during each of the regular billing periods ending in August and September are using gas primarily for space heating for human comfort.

STANDBY: Gas service used as an alternate energy source, typically for emergency or backup purposes. Includes gas service provided to an existing transmission level customer that takes service from an Alternate Gas Transportation Service Provider and either specifically requests standby service or uses no transportation service from the Utility for any consecutive 24-month period.

(Continued)

12C8

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Lee Schavrien
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Regulatory Affairs

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

STANDBY PROCUREMENT RATE: Rate shall be revised each month and it will be calculated at 150% of the highest daily border price index at the Southern California Border beginning on the first day of the month that the imbalance is created to five days prior to the start of each corresponding imbalance trading period, plus the authorized Brokerage Fee of x.xxx¢ per therm for noncore retail service and all wholesale service, and 0.188¢ per therm for core retail service.

STUB SERVICE: Lateral pipe, including valves and fittings from and including the connection at the main to a dead end near the curb or property line of the street in which the main is located.

SUBMETERED SERVICE: Service from metering furnished, owned, installed, maintained, read and tested by the customer who is served through a master meter.

SUMMARY BILL: Billing statement that includes charges for multiple service accounts.

SUPPLY CURTAILMENT: Supply curtailment occurs when the Utility declares a supply shortage. A supply shortage exists when, in the Utility's judgment, the Utility has a deficiency of gas supply available to meet its operational, contractual, or sales customers' requirements.

SURFACE REPAIR: Replacement to the satisfaction of the Utility, appropriate governmental agency, or property owner, of existing asphalt, concrete, decorative surfaces, landscaping, etc., removed for trenching and/or construction purposes.

TARIFF SCHEDULES: Entire body of effective rates, charges, and rules collectively of the Utility, as set forth herein, and including title page, preliminary statements, rate schedules, rules and sample forms.

TARIFF SHEET: Individual sheet of the tariff schedules.

TEMPORARY SERVICE: Service for enterprises or activities which are temporary in character or where it is known in advance that service will be of a limited duration. Service which, in the opinion of the Utility, is for operations of a speculative character or the permanence of which has not been established, also is considered temporary service.

TENANT: One who holds or possesses real estate (as a condominium) or sometimes personal property by any kind of right; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; one who rents or leases (as a house or apartment) from a landlord.

THERM: Unit of measurement for billing purposes, nominally 100,000 Btu.

THIRD PARTY GAS: See Customer-Owned Gas.

TRACKING ACCOUNT: Account which reconciles the difference between Commission-authorized forecasted costs and the Utility's recorded costs. Balances in the tracking accounts shall be reconciled in the revenue requirement in the Utility's next Biennial Cost Allocation Proceeding (BCAP) or other appropriate rate proceeding.

TRANSITION COSTS: Cost item which resulted from a gas purchase contract, tariff, or arrangement which took effect before the division of the supply portfolio; was initiated for the benefit of all ratepayers; was intended to be recouped from all ratepayers; and may now result in costs in excess of a current market level.

(Continued)

13C7

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

Sheet 14

TRANSMISSION LEVEL SERVICE: Service to (1) noncore customers (noncore commercial/industrial, electric generation, enhanced oil recovery and international), as currently defined in Utility's tariffs, that are served directly from Utility's transmission system, (2) noncore electric generation customers who are served directly from Utility's high pressure distribution system, are located within 5 miles of the nearest Utility transmission line, and whose average annual usage is equal to or greater than 50 million therms, (3) noncore customers who were previously classified by California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") decision as transmission service level customers, (4) noncore customers served from a combination of Utility's transmission and distribution systems on a single premises, (5) wholesale customers, and (6) customers who Bypass Utility service.

TRANSPORTATION: Receipt of gas purchased and owned by a customer into the Utility System at one or more points of receipt and the subsequent delivery of an equivalent quantity of natural gas to the customer at a mutually acceptable location (points of delivery) on the system.

TRANSPORTATION DELIVERIES: Volume of gas delivered to the Utility to be transported for customer use.
UEG: Utility Electric Generation. Consumption of gas for the generation of electricity by a Utility's power plants.

UTILITY: San Diego Gas & Electric Company (also referred to as "SDG&E").

UTILITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY (UDC): Entity which provides regulated services for the distribution of natural gas to all customers and provides natural gas procurement services to customers who do not choose direct access. See Utility.

UTILITY'S METERED SERVICE: See Individually Metered Service.

UTILITY GAS PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT – The applicable department within San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company responsible for the purchase of natural gas for core customers.

UTILITY SYSTEM: Pipeline transmission and distribution system and related facilities located in California and operated by Utility.

UTILITY SYSTEM OPERATOR – The applicable departments within San Diego Electric & Gas Company and Southern California Gas Company that are responsible for the physical and commercial operation of the pipeline and storage systems specifically excluding the Utility Gas Procurement Department.

UTILITY USERS TAX: Tax imposed by local governments on the Utility's customers. Utility is required to bill customers within the city or county for the taxes due, collect the taxes from customers, and then pay the taxes to the city or county.

VIOLENCE: Types of violence are to include, but are not limited to, death or injury with a weapon, inflicting bodily harm, allowing animals to attack, physically detaining an employee against his/her will, and/or tearing employee's clothing, or damaging or destroying Utility equipment or property.

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