



RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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.

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 and the most current available as of 5:00 a.m. of flow day.

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.

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

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>13242-G</u>
	<u>Revised</u>		<u>12858-G</u>
Canceling	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>11619-G</u>

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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.

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4C0		Issued by	Date Filed	<u>Sep 24, 2003</u>
Advice Ltr. No.	<u>1338-G-B</u>	Lee Schavrien	Effective	<u>Oct 1, 2003</u>
Decision No.	<u>02-08-065</u>	Vice President Regulatory Affairs	Resolution No.	_____



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DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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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.

INTERSTATE TRANSITION COST SURCHARGE (ITCS): Charge reflecting recovery for transition costs resulting from interstate pipeline capacity obligations incurred by SoCalGas and passed through to SDG&E.

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Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

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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.

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

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 12814-G

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 11622-G

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sold new on and after July 1, 1980, for installation as a residence, are all automatically subject to local property taxation.

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7C0

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Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

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Resolution No. _____



RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

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 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.

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.

OFF-SYSTEM CUSTOMER: Marketer, broker, supplier or other entity bidding for storage service on their own behalf for ultimate consumption outside the Utility's service territory.

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' Rate 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).

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DEFINITIONS

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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.

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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.

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

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PERCENTAGE OF DEFAULT: Ratio that shall be determined on a monthly basis and shall be equal to: A. Customer's total (1) volumetric transmission charges, (2) demand charges or other non-volumetric transmission charges, (3) customer or facilities charges, (4) CPUC Reimbursement Fee (Schedule No. G-SRF) and (5) Interstate Transition Cost Surcharge, under the applicable noncore service schedule for the immediate prior twelve-month period, 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.

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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.

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

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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William L. Reed
Vice President
Chief Regulatory Officer

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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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.

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RULE 1
DEFINITIONS

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

STANDBY: Gas service used as an alternate energy source, typically for emergency or backup purposes.

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Regulatory Affairs

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

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	<u>Revised</u>		<u>11626-G</u>
Canceling	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>11627-G</u>

RULE 1
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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 .095¢ per therm.

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.

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San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>13247-G</u>
	<u>Revised</u>		<u>12815-G</u>
Canceling	<u>Revised</u>	Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.	<u>11627-G</u>

RULE 1
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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.

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.