

OPEN MEETING



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ORIGINAL

MEMORANDUM

Arizona Corporation Commission

DOCKETED

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NOV - 4 P 1:59

TO: THE COMMISSION

NOV - 4 2009

FROM: Utilities Division

DOCKETED BY

DATE: November 4, 2009

RE: SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION – APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF A TEMPORARY CUSTOMER CREDIT TO THE GAS COST BALANCING ACCOUNT (DOCKET NO. G-01551A-09-0490)

Background

On October 14, 2009, Southwest Gas Corporation (“Southwest” or “the Company”) filed an application for approval of a temporary customer credit adjustment, or surcredit, of \$0.07678 per therm until the bank balance reaches zero, or until further Commission action.

Southwest is currently over-collected by approximately \$38 million. Although currently under the Company’s \$55.78 million threshold, the over-collected bank balance is projected to increase, and Southwest believes that it is reasonable to implement a surcredit at this time. Staff concurs and estimates that, in the absence of a surcredit, the bank balance would exceed the threshold by April 2010 and remain highly over-collected into 2011.

Southwest proposes to implement the surcredit as of December 2009, so that its customers will benefit from the surcredit during the upcoming winter months. Average residential therm usage is highest from December through March.

Southwest provides service in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Yuma. Currently, the Company has approximately 980,000 customers in Arizona. (Southwest also provides service in California and Nevada.)

The PGA Mechanism

Like other gas utilities, while Southwest is not allowed to make a profit on the cost of the natural gas it provides, it is permitted to recover the cost of that gas. The Company recovers the cost of the gas, including its transportation costs, through a Purchased Gas Adjustor (“PGA”) rate.

Currently, the Southwest PGA rate is calculated based on a twelve-month rolling average, with a \$0.15 per therm annual bandwidth. The cost of natural gas can change dramatically over a short period of time, increasing the risk of rate shocks to customers. The PGA mechanism is designed to limit these shocks and reduce the volatility of gas costs passed on to customers. The

rolling average produces a more predictable and consistent PGA rate, while the bandwidth provides another brake on volatility by limiting changes (increases or decreases) to no more than \$0.15 per therm over a year's time.

Differences between the rolling average cost of gas and the actual cost of natural gas are tracked and recorded in the PGA bank balance, so that under-collections can be recovered by the Company and over-collections can be returned to ratepayers. A threshold for over-collection ensures that over-collections will be returned to ratepayers once this upper limit is reached.

Interest is paid on the PGA bank balance based on the monthly one-year nominal Treasury constant maturities rate. The current monthly rate is applied against the beginning balance each month, then the interest is credited to the balance.

Decision No. 70665 (December 24, 2008) set the threshold for over-collection at \$55.78 million and ordered that the threshold for under-collection be eliminated. (With no threshold for under-collection, Southwest can choose to forgo a surcharge in instances where changing market conditions would make a surcharge unnecessary.)

Surcredit Options

Staff's analysis indicates that a surcredit is required to pay down the approximately \$38 million Southwest over-collection and would be in the public interest. In order to set an appropriate surcredit level, the advantages of paying down the over-collection in a timely fashion should be weighed against the possibility of contributing to later under-collections that could be burdensome to resolve. (When the Company is under-recovering for its cost of natural gas, a surcredit can increase an under-collected bank balance, making it more likely that a surcharge, or additional per-therm charge, would become necessary.)

Several scenarios are discussed below, based on current projections regarding the cost of natural gas. Natural gas prices are highly volatile and actual prices may vary significantly from projections, impacting the PGA bank balance.

Scenario 1. Southwest proposed a surcredit of \$0.07678. Based on this level of surcredit, projections indicate that the Company will be over-collected by more than \$24 million at the end of December 2010, but that the balance is projected to reach zero in April 2011. This level of surcredit pays down the current \$38 million over-collection, but does not address the over-collection that is likely to occur going forward.

Under Scenario 1, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of \$2.98 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.78 during the five lowest usage (summer) months.

Scenario 2. A flat surcredit of \$0.08000 would result in an over-collected balance of \$22,448,405 at the end of December 2010, with the balance reaching zero in March 2011. This

level of surcredit would pay down the existing over-collection, address the continuing over-collections and limit the risk of the surcredit contributing to a large under-collection in the event of future increases in the price of natural gas.

Under Scenario 2, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of \$3.10 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.82 during the five lowest usage (summer) months.

Scenario 3. A flat surcredit of \$0.08500 would result in an over-collected balance of \$19,666,243 at the end of 12 months, with the balance moving from over-collection to a \$3,185,927 under-collection in March 2011. This level of surcredit would pay down the existing over-collection and address continuing over-collections. It would also be more sensitive to increases in the price of natural gas and more likely, in that event, to contribute to a future under-collection.

Under Scenario 3, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of \$3.30 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.87 during the five lowest usage (summer) months.

Scenario 4. This graduated surcredit would begin at \$0.10, then decline by stages to \$0.04000. The \$0.04000 would remain in place until the surcredit terminated. This graduated surcredit would result in an over-collected balance of \$22,285,432 at the end of December 2010. Under this scenario, the balance would drop below \$10 million in 2011, but would not reach zero.

Under Scenario 4, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of \$3.66 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.53 during the five lowest usage (summer) months.

Scenario 5. Scenario 5 is another graduated surcredit, beginning in the winter with three months of a \$0.12 per therm credit, then declining by a cent each month until December 2010, when the surcredit would be \$0.03 per therm and would terminate as the bank balance reached zero. Under this scenario, the Company is projected to become under-collected \$5.7 million by December 2010. In this scenario, significant under-collection could result during 2011.

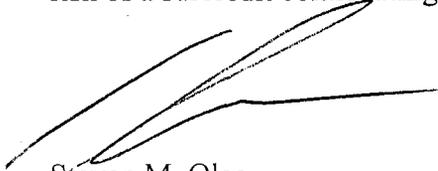
Under Scenario 5, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of \$4.50 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.62 during the five lowest usage (summer) months.

THE COMMISSION

November 4, 2009

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Staff recommends that a surcredit of \$0.08000 per therm (Scenario 2) be implemented beginning December 2009 and continue until the bank balance reaches zero or until further Commission action, whichever occurs first. The \$0.08000 per therm surcredit provides a reasonable balance between the need to pay down the over-collection in a timely fashion and the risk of a surcredit contributing to a burdensome future under-collection.



Steven M. Olea
Director
Utilities Division

SMO:JMK:lh\RM

ORIGINATOR: Julie McNeely-Kirwan

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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

- KRISTIN K. MAYES
Chairman
- GARY PIERCE
Commissioner
- PAUL NEWMAN
Commissioner
- SANDRA D. KENNEDY
Commissioner
- BOB STUMP
Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION
OF SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION
FOR APPROVAL OF A TEMPORARY
CUSTOMER CREDIT TO THE GAS COST
BALANCING ACCOUNT

DOCKET NO. G-01551A-09-0490
DECISION NO. _____
ORDER

Open Meeting
November 19 and 20, 2009
Phoenix, Arizona

BY THE COMMISSION:

FINDINGS OF FACT

Background

1. Southwest Gas Corporation. ("Southwest" or "the Company") is engaged in providing natural gas within portions of Arizona, pursuant to authority granted by the Arizona Corporation Commission.
2. On October 14, 2009, Southwest filed an application for approval of a temporary customer credit adjustment, or surcredit, of \$0.07678 per therm until the bank balance reaches zero, or until further Commission action.
3. Southwest is currently over-collected by approximately \$38 million. Although currently under the Company's \$55.78 million threshold, the over-collected bank balance is projected to increase, and Southwest believes that it is reasonable to implement a surcredit at this time. Staff concurs and estimates that, in the absence of a surcredit, the bank balance would exceed the threshold by April 2010 and remain highly over-collected into 2011.

1 4. Southwest proposes to implement the surcredit as of December 2009, so that its
2 customers will benefit from the surcredit during the upcoming winter months. Average residential
3 therm usage is highest from December through March.

4 5. Southwest provides service in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La
5 Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Yuma. Currently, the Company has approximately
6 980,000 customers in Arizona. (Southwest also provides service in California and Nevada.)

7 The PGA Mechanism

8 6. Like other gas utilities, while Southwest is not allowed to make a profit on the cost
9 of the natural gas it provides, it is permitted to recover the cost of that gas. The Company recovers
10 the cost of the gas, including its transportation costs, through a Purchased Gas Adjustor ("PGA")
11 rate.

12 7. Currently, the Southwest PGA rate is calculated based on a twelve-month rolling
13 average, with a \$0.15 per therm annual bandwidth. The cost of natural gas can change
14 dramatically over a short period of time, increasing the risk of rate shocks to customers. The PGA
15 mechanism is designed to limit these shocks and reduce the volatility of gas costs passed on to
16 customers. The rolling average produces a more predictable and consistent PGA rate, while the
17 bandwidth provides another brake on volatility by limiting changes (increases or decreases) to no
18 more than \$0.15 per therm over a year's time.

19 8. Differences between the rolling average cost of gas and the actual cost of natural
20 gas are tracked and recorded in the PGA bank balance, so that under-collections can be recovered
21 by the Company and over-collections can be returned to ratepayers. A threshold for over-
22 collection ensures that over-collections will be returned to ratepayers once this upper limit is
23 reached.

24 9. Interest is paid on the PGA bank balance based on the monthly one-year nominal
25 Treasury constant maturities rate. The current monthly rate is applied against the beginning
26 balance each month, then the interest is credited to the balance.

27 10. Decision No. 70665 (December 24, 2008) set the threshold for over-collection at
28 \$55.78 million and ordered that the threshold for under-collection be eliminated. (With no

1 threshold for under-collection, Southwest can choose to forgo a surcharge in instances where
2 changing market conditions would make a surcharge unnecessary.)

3 Surcredit Options

4 11. Staff's analysis indicates that a surcredit is required to pay down the approximately
5 \$38 million Southwest over-collection and would be in the public interest. In order to set an
6 appropriate surcredit level, the advantages of paying down the over-collection in a timely fashion
7 should be weighed against the possibility of contributing to later under-collections that could be
8 burdensome to resolve. (When the Company is under-recovering for its cost of natural gas, a
9 surcredit can increase an under-collected bank balance, making it more likely that a surcharge, or
10 additional per-therm charge, would become necessary.)

11 12. Several scenarios are discussed below, based on current projections regarding the
12 cost of natural gas. Natural gas prices are highly volatile and actual prices may vary significantly
13 from projections, impacting the PGA bank balance.

14 13. Scenario 1. Southwest proposed a surcredit of \$0.07678. Based on this level of
15 surcredit, projections indicate that the Company will be over-collected by more than \$24 million at
16 the end of December 2010, but that the balance is projected to reach zero in April 2011. This
17 level of surcredit pays down the current \$38 million over-collection, but does not address the over-
18 collection that is likely to occur going forward.

19 14. Under Scenario 1, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of
20 \$2.98 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.78 during the five lowest
21 usage (summer) months.

22 15. Scenario 2. A flat surcredit of \$0.08000 would result in an over-collected balance
23 of \$22,448,405 at the end of December 2010, with the balance reaching zero in March 2011. This
24 level of surcredit would pay down the existing over-collection, address the continuing over-
25 collections and limit the risk of the surcredit contributing to a large under-collection in the event of
26 future increases in the price of natural gas.

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1 16. Under Scenario 2, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of
2 \$3.10 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.82 during the five lowest
3 usage (summer) months.

4 17. Scenario 3. A flat surcredit of \$0.08500 would result in an over-collected balance
5 of \$19,666,243 at the end of 12 months, with the balance moving from over-collection to a
6 \$3,185,927 under-collection in March 2011. This level of surcredit would pay down the existing
7 over-collection and address continuing over-collections. It would also be more sensitive to
8 increases in the price of natural gas and more likely, in that event, to contribute to a future under-
9 collection.

10 18. Under Scenario 3, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of
11 \$3.30 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.87 during the five lowest
12 usage (summer) months.

13 19. Scenario 4. This graduated surcredit would begin at \$0.10, then declines by stages
14 to \$0.04000. The \$0.04000 would remain in place until the surcredit terminated. This graduated
15 surcredit would result in an over-collected balance of \$22,285,432 at the end of December 2010.
16 Under this scenario, the balance would drop below \$10 million in 2011, but would not reach zero.

17 20. Under Scenario 4, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of
18 \$3.66 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.53 during the five lowest
19 usage (summer) months.

20 21. Scenario 5. Scenario 5 is another graduated surcredit, beginning in the winter with
21 three months of a \$0.12 per therm credit, then declining by a cent each month until December
22 2010, when the surcredit would be \$0.03 per therm and would terminate as the bank balance
23 reached zero. Under this scenario, the Company is projected to become under-collected \$5.7
24 million by December 2010. In this scenario, significant under-collection could result during 2011.

25 22. Under Scenario 5, customer bills would be reduced by an estimated average of
26 \$4.50 during the five highest usage (winter) months and an average of \$0.62 during the five lowest
27 usage (summer) months.

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ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that a \$0.08000 per-therm surcredit be established beginning December 1, 2009, and shall continue until the Southwest purchased gas adjustor bank balance reaches zero or until further Commission action, whichever occurs first.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately.

BY THE ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN		COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER	COMMISSIONER	COMMISSIONER

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, ERNEST G. JOHNSON, Executive Director of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have hereunto, set my hand and caused the official seal of this Commission to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this _____ day of _____, 2009.

ERNEST G. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DISSENT: _____

DISSENT: _____

SMO:JMK:lh\RM

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2 DOCKET NO. G-01551A-09-0490

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EXHIBIT 1

Projected Purchased Gas Adjustor Credit Per Therm Each Month

	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10
0 surcredit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Scenario 1	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678	\$0.07678
Scenario 2	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08000	\$0.08500
Scenario 3	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500	\$0.08500
Scenario 4	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.10000	\$0.04000
Scenario 5	\$0.12000	\$0.12000	\$0.12000	\$0.11000	\$0.10000	\$0.09000	\$0.08000	\$0.07000	\$0.06000	\$0.05000	\$0.04000	\$0.03000

Projected Purchased Gas Adjustor Bank Balance at the End of Each Month

	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10
0 surcredit	(35,166,197)	(35,708,680)	(47,910,931)	(55,313,068)	(59,907,963)	(67,926,735)	(71,413,189)	(73,762,331)	(74,754,851)	(74,257,549)	(73,587,882)	(76,041,711)	(66,983,000)
Scenario 1	(35,166,197)	(29,796,329)	(34,780,119)	(35,892,937)	(35,183,687)	(40,088,456)	(41,056,125)	(41,255,417)	(40,383,648)	(38,157,368)	(35,650,314)	(36,072,888)	(24,240,117)
Scenario 2	(35,166,197)	(29,506,700)	(34,229,439)	(35,078,496)	(34,159,590)	(39,920,975)	(39,783,011)	(39,892,143)	(38,942,188)	(36,643,419)	(34,059,288)	(34,396,675)	(22,448,405)
Scenario 3	(35,166,197)	(29,119,078)	(33,374,346)	(33,813,836)	(32,569,068)	(37,108,115)	(37,806,125)	(37,775,256)	(36,703,897)	(34,292,537)	(31,588,751)	(31,793,861)	(19,666,243)
Scenario 4	(35,166,197)	(27,956,210)	(30,808,065)	(30,019,853)	(28,098,839)	(33,858,115)	(34,718,042)	(35,381,771)	(34,912,028)	(33,058,216)	(31,421,987)	(32,808,261)	(22,285,432)
Scenario 5	(35,166,197)	(26,405,721)	(27,388,693)	(24,961,212)	(22,086,076)	(25,955,734)	(26,465,826)	(26,569,417)	(25,874,966)	(24,017,369)	(22,140,043)	(14,072,576)	5,727,733

Note 1: Numbers in parentheses denote over-collected PGA bank balances; numbers not in parentheses represent under-collected bank balances.

Note 2: The impact of a surcredit instituted in December would not show up until the following January. An extra month is added to show 12 months of impact from the surcredit.

Projected Bill Impacts (decreases)

	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10
Res. Usage	33	62	45	32	22	15	12	10	9	9	11	16
0 surcredit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Scenario 1	\$2.53	\$4.76	\$3.46	\$2.46	\$1.69	\$1.15	\$0.92	\$0.77	\$0.69	\$0.69	\$0.84	\$1.23
Scenario 2	\$2.64	\$4.96	\$3.60	\$2.56	\$1.76	\$1.20	\$0.96	\$0.80	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.88	\$1.28
Scenario 3	\$2.81	\$5.27	\$3.83	\$2.72	\$1.87	\$1.28	\$1.02	\$0.85	\$0.77	\$0.77	\$0.94	\$1.36
Scenario 4	\$3.30	\$6.20	\$4.50	\$2.56	\$1.76	\$1.20	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.54	\$0.36	\$0.44	\$0.64
Scenario 5	\$3.96	\$7.44	\$5.40	\$3.52	\$2.20	\$1.35	\$0.96	\$0.70	\$0.54	\$0.45	\$0.44	\$0.48

Projected Bill Impacts (totals, monthly, delivery charge and PGA rate)

	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10
0 surcredit	47.92	111.44	70.60	45.25	30.75	22.70	19.74	17.90	17.05	17.05	18.79	23.65
Scenario 1	45.39	106.67	67.15	42.80	29.06	21.55	18.82	17.13	16.36	16.36	17.94	22.43
Scenario 2	45.28	106.48	67.00	42.69	28.99	21.50	18.78	17.10	16.33	16.33	17.91	22.37
Scenario 3	45.12	106.17	66.78	42.53	28.88	21.42	18.72	17.05	16.28	16.28	17.85	22.29
Scenario 4	44.62	105.24	66.10	42.69	28.99	21.50	18.72	17.30	16.51	16.69	18.35	23.01
Scenario 5	43.96	104.00	65.20	41.73	28.55	21.35	18.78	17.20	16.51	16.60	18.35	23.17

winter average

Scenario 1	\$2.98
Scenario 2	\$3.10
Scenario 3	\$3.30
Scenario 4	\$3.66
Scenario 5	\$4.50

summer average

Scenario 1	\$0.78
Scenario 2	\$0.82
Scenario 3	\$0.87
Scenario 4	\$0.53
Scenario 5	\$0.62