Company: Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G)
Proceeding: 2028 General Rate Case
Application: A.26-06-_____
Exhibit: SCG-24

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

DANE A. WATSON

(DEPRECIATION)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

June 2026

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APPENDICES

SUMMARY

- I sponsor depreciation rates used in the calculation of the Test Year (TY) 2028 depreciation and amortization expense recommendations of the Gas Plant depreciation area for Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas or Company). The purpose of depreciation and amortization expense is to provide for recovery of the original cost of plant (less estimated net salvage) over the used and useful life of the property by means of an equitable plan of charges to operating expenses.
- Tangible assets, usually referred to as plant, property, and equipment, are depreciated. Intangible assets, such as software, land rights and rights-of-way, are amortized. The technical definition for depreciation and related terms is provided in Section II of my testimony.
- The cumulative depreciation costs recovered through depreciation rates is captured in the depreciation reserve. The reserve represents the return of the investment and provides an ongoing record of one of the components in calculating rate base. SoCalGas's rate base proposals are sponsored in Exhibit (Ex.) SCG-23, Rate Base.
- SoCalGas is requesting the adoption of proposed service lives and net salvage rates that were developed in accordance with the California Public Utilities Commission Standard Practice U-4.

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DANE WATSON
(DEPRECIATION)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Summary of Proposals

I sponsor depreciation rates used in the calculation of the Test Year (TY) 2028 depreciation parameters, and the resultant depreciation and amortization expense for Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). As shown in Table SCG-DAW-1, the Gas Plant depreciation and amortization expense for Recorded Year 2025 is $ 1,008[1] million and the expense requested for TY 2028 is $ 1,313 million. Beginning in TY 2028, the requested expense is calculated using new depreciation rates resulting from an updated depreciation study.

TABLE SCG-DAW-1
Southern California Gas Company
Summary of Depreciation Expense and Amortization
(Thousands of Dollars)

Line No.	Description	2025[1] Recorded (2025$)	2028 Test Year (2028$)
	Depreciation Expense		
1	Underground Storage	$ 82,890	$ 126,431
2	Transmission	157,624	216,871
3	Distribution	420,760	531,262
4	General Plant	346,926	438,329
5	Total Depreciation & Amortization Expense	$ 1,008,199	$ 1,312,894

B. Organization of Testimony

My testimony is organized as follows:

- In Section II, I explain the definitions of depreciation and the type of property analyzed in the depreciation study and the property included or excluded from the Depreciation Study.

[1] Depreciation expense excludes non-GRC items (incremental projects). All appropriate non-GRC exclusion items are reflected in the above table, and a reconciliation is provided in Exhibit (Ex.) SCG-24-WP-Depreciation to SoCalGas's 2025 FERC Form 2.

Note: SoCalGas discovered that the 2025 depreciation expense of $1,016 M in the Results of Operation (RO) model was overstated by approx. $8M as additional non-GRC items were mistakenly embedded in recorded depreciation. The correction to the RO Model will be completed at the next available opportunity.

- In Section III, I describe the four-phase approach I used to conduct the Depreciation Study; and the depreciation system (straight-line method, Broad (Average) Life Group (ALG) procedure, remaining-life technique) used for the Depreciation Study. Next, I will explain how depreciation rates are determined. This portion of my Direct Testimony also explains and fully discusses each portion of the depreciation rate formula that is supported by my Depreciation Study. Section III is broken into the following subparts, which align with the components of the depreciation rate formula that the Depreciation Study supports: (A) Depreciation Study Process; (B) Methodology; and (C) Determination of the Depreciation Rates
- Section IV discusses the Commission's approach to gradualism and how I recommend it be applied in this depreciation study.
- Section V discusses the specific changes in life and net salvage parameters by plant account.
- Section VI is the conclusion summarizing what has been presented in this document and references the appendices showing the results of this depreciation study.
- Section VII details my witness qualifications.

II. DEPRECIATION DEFINITIONS AND APPROACH

The term "depreciation," as used in my testimony is used in the accounting sense – that is, a system of accounting that distributes the cost of assets, less net salvage (if any), over the estimated useful life of the assets in a systematic and rational manner. Depreciation is a process of allocation, not valuation. In other words, depreciation expense allocates the cost of the asset, including any estimated net salvage necessary to remove the asset, as an ongoing cost of operations over the economic life of the asset. However, the amount allocated to any one accounting period does not necessarily represent an actual loss or decrease in value that will occur during that particular period. The Company accrues depreciation on the basis of the original cost of all depreciable property included in each functional property group. On retirement, the full cost of depreciable property, less the net salvage value, is charged to the depreciation reserve.

A depreciation study is a comprehensive analysis of the property characteristics of a utility's assets. A depreciation study is specific to each utility and that utility's assets in order to

determine the appropriate annual depreciation accrual rate for each asset account. The primary factors that influence the depreciation rate for an account are the remaining investment to be recovered in the account, the depreciable life of the account, and the net salvage for the account.

The key functions of the Depreciation Study are to: (1) determine the average service lives for Underground Storage, Transmission, Distribution, General Plant; (2) determine the net salvage percentages for Underground Storage, Transmission, Distribution, General Plant; (3) calculate the theoretical reserve of each property group based on the remaining life of the group, the total life of the group and the estimated net salvage; and (4) develop depreciation rates, including the annual depreciation accrual.

After following all these steps, I conclude that the depreciation rates developed for the Company's Gas Utility Plant accounts as set forth in the Depreciation Study encompass the best and most recent information for calculating the Company's depreciation and amortization expense associated with these assets. Based on life and net salvage parameters developed for actual plant asset balances and depreciation reserves as of December 31, 2024, the depreciation rates in the Depreciation Study will result in an increase in the annual depreciation expense for SoCalGas's utility assets of approximately $84.8 million per year. I calculated that amount by comparing the depreciation expense based on the current depreciation rates to the depreciation expense based on the proposed depreciation rates applied to plant balances as of December 31, 2025. These rates as approved by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) will be implemented in 2028 at the conclusion of this proceeding. This comparison is shown in detail in Appendix B attached to my Depreciation Study and is summarized in my Depreciation Study on page 7.

III. DEPRECIATION STUDY

In this section of my Direct Testimony, I testify to the property included or excluded from the Depreciation Study; the four-phase approach I used to conduct the Depreciation Study; and the depreciation system (straight-line method, ALG procedure, remaining-life technique) used for the study. For gas property, there are four general classes, or functional groups, of depreciable property that are analyzed in the study: (1) Underground Storage Plant; (2) Transmission Plant; (3) Distribution Plant; and (4) General Property.

A. Depreciation Study Process

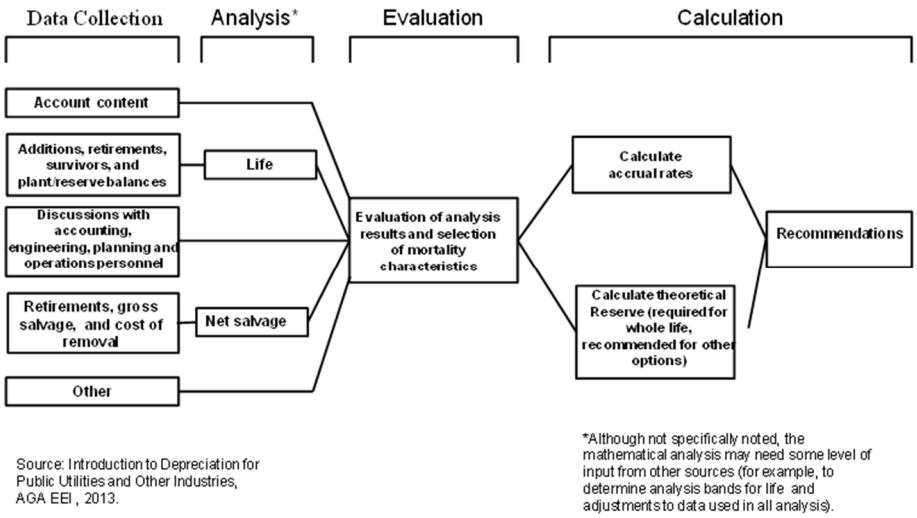
As noted, with the assistance of my staff, I conducted the Depreciation Study in four phases, as described at pages 21-32 of the Depreciation Study. The four phases are data

collection, analysis, evaluation, and calculation. During the initial phase of the Depreciation Study, I collected historical data through December 31, 2024, to be used in the analysis. After the data was assembled, I performed analyses to determine the lives and net salvage percentages for the different property groups being studied. As part of this process, I conferred with field personnel, engineers, and managers responsible for the installation, operation, and removal of the assets to gain their input into the operation, maintenance, and salvage of the assets. I then evaluated the information obtained from those Company representatives, combined with the Depreciation Study results, to determine how the results of the historical asset activity analysis, in conjunction with the Company's expected future plans, should be applied. In the final phase, I calculated depreciation rates and the theoretical reserve.

The authoritative treatise, *Depreciation Systems*, documents the following stages of a depreciation study: statistical analysis, evaluation of statistical analysis, discussions with management, forecast assumptions, and document recommendations.[2] My approach mirrors this process, and following this approach ensures that the resulting study comprehensively and thoroughly projects the future expectations for the Company's assets.

Figure DAW-D-1 demonstrates the four phases of the Depreciation Study.

FIGURE DAW-D-1
Stages to Develop a Depreciation Study

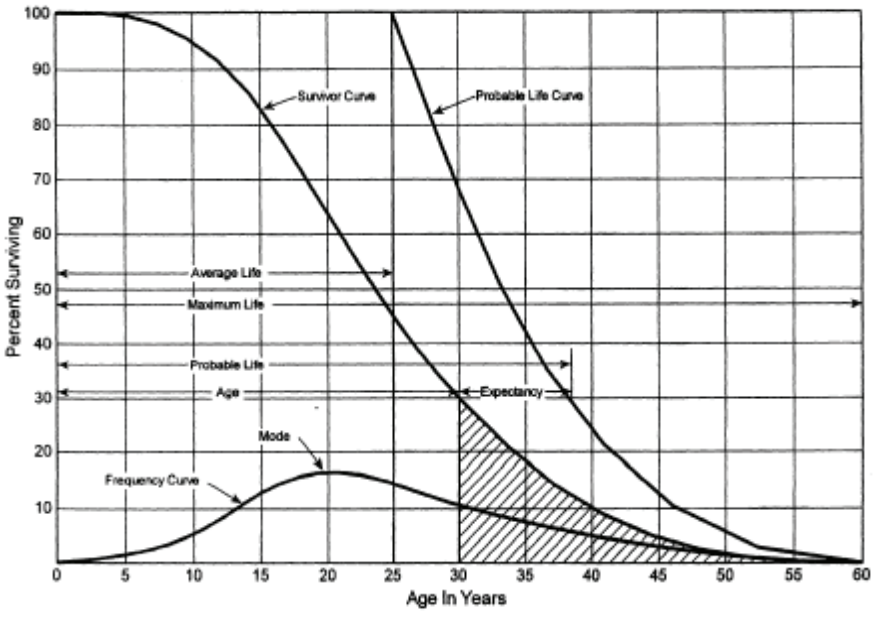


[2] W.C. Fitch and F.K. Wolf, *Depreciation Systems*, at page 289 (Iowa State University Press, 1st ed., 1994).

I used the straight-line (method), ALG (procedure), remaining-life (technique) depreciation method for this Depreciation Study. This is the same methodology used by the Company in past GRCs and is consistent with CPUC Standard Practice U-4.

A survivor curve represents the percentage of property remaining in service at various age intervals. The Iowa Curves, the predominantly used survivor curve method in the utility industry, are the result of an extensive investigation of life characteristics of physical property made at Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station in the first half of the twentieth century. Through common usage, revalidation, and regulatory acceptance, the Iowa Curves have become a descriptive standard for the life characteristics of industrial property. An example of an Iowa Curve is shown below in Figure DAW-D-2. For more detail on survivor curves, see pages 10-16 of the Depreciation Study.

FIGURE DAW-D-2
Survivor Curve



Most property groups can be closely fitted to one Iowa Curve with a unique average service life. By the blending of judgment concerning current conditions and future trends with the

matching of historical data, the depreciation analyst can make an informed selection of an account's average service life and survivor curve. When selecting an average service life, the analyst also selects a survivor curve. When recommending depreciation rates, the depreciation analyst selects the average service life and survivor curve that are used to compute remaining life, annual depreciation accrual, and annual depreciation accrual rate.

Historical lives and net salvage data are not the only factors to consider in making life and net salvage recommendations. It is **crucial** to incorporate future trends, changes in equipment, and Company-specific operational information before finally making life and net salvage recommendations. Once all the calculations and data are prepared, in addition to the results of the analytics, I take into account my judgment, Company expectations, and trends to determine the appropriate lives and net salvage percentages. A summary of the proposed net salvage percentages is shown in Appendix B of this testimony.

For instance, if most of the dollars in an account are associated with assets that have projected lives between 20 and 40 years, an overall life of 60 years for that account would not be reasonable. This is true even if a particular mathematical curve match mechanically produces a 60-year overall life. A statistical analysis may suggest a longer life because there may be insufficient retirement data (*i.e.*, the full life cycle of assets is not yet visible in the mathematical calculations)[3] or because there have been recent changes in technology, mix of assets in an account or changes in how the assets are operated that are not adequately reflected in the statistical results. While the results of the calculations themselves may seem accurate to someone who is not aware of or ignores the actual life cycles exhibited, failure modes, and engineering expectations for the various assets in the account, the results are inaccurate because they do not reflect the real-life expectations of the assets in the account.

As noted above, the manner in which the Company currently uses its assets provides important indicators as to the expected service life of those assets and reveals flaws in generic statistical assumptions. The information was extracted from interviews with Company subject matter experts and is described in my study and accompanying workpapers.

As an example, if a Company expert suggests a life for a specific asset that is shorter or longer than I would expect from my experience, I further investigate as to why they understand the

[3] This is the case for Accounts 367.6, and 376.6, as discussed in the account level results section.

life expectation to vary from what I would normally expect, conduct my own research of the asset as necessary, and use my judgment to determine how much weight to give the Company expert's feedback.

Accordingly, as I noted before, one must consider the operational information, the expectations across the country for similar assets in similar environments, and the statistical analysis to verify the reasonableness of the results. Information provided by Company personnel on the specific plant and equipment being studied is of critical importance in the depreciation study process to ensure the statistical analysis accurately reflects the expected service lives of the assets. In its 1996 edition of the publication *Public Utility Depreciation Practices*, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners specifically advises against strict reliance on historical data and curve fitting:

> Depreciation analysts should avoid becoming ensnared in the historical life study and relying solely on mathematical solutions. The reason for making an historic life analysis is to develop a sufficient understanding of history in order to evaluate whether it is a reasonable predictor of the future. The importance of being aware of circumstances having direct bearing on the reason for making an historical life analysis cannot be understated…. The analyst should become familiar with the physical plant under study and its operating environment, **including talking with the field people who use the equipment being studied**.[4]

B. Methodology

The methods used to calculate the mortality characteristics (*i.e.*, service lives, retirement dispersions, and net salvage rates) and to calculate the straight-line remaining life depreciation rates are consistent with CPUC Standard Practice U-4.

C. Determination of the Depreciation Rates

In this section of my Direct Testimony, I explain how depreciation rates are determined, and I identify the formula for depreciation rates. This portion of my Direct Testimony also explains and fully discusses each portion of the depreciation rate formula that is supported by the Depreciation Study. Section III is broken into the following subparts, which align with the components of the depreciation rate formula that the Depreciation Study supports: (A) Depreciation Study Process; (B) Methodology; (C) and Determination of the Depreciation Rates.

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[4] National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), *Public Utility Depreciation Practices* (1996) at 126 (emphasis added).

The formula to derive depreciation rates calculates annual depreciation accrual amounts for each group by dividing the original cost of the asset (gross plant), less allocated depreciation reserve, less estimated net salvage, by the group's respective remaining life. The resulting annual accrual amounts for all depreciable property within an account are accumulated, and the total is divided by the original cost (gross plant) of all depreciable property within the account to determine the annual accrual amount and the annual accrual rate. The Depreciation Study determines several pieces of the overall formula used to derive depreciation rates. The portions of the formula derived by the Depreciation Study are:

- **Depreciation Reserve Balance**: To calculate depreciation reserve, the Company provided me with the actual gross plant balance amounts and the actual depreciation reserve. I calculated the theoretical reserve that is used as a point of comparison to the book depreciation reserve balance.
- **Net Salvage Amounts or Percentages**: For Underground Storage, Transmission, Distribution and General Plant I calculated the net salvage percentages reflected in the Depreciation Study. For these plant accounts, I calculated salvage and removal cost percentages by dividing the current cost of salvage or removal, as supported by the Depreciation Study, by the original installed cost of the retired asset.
- **Remaining Life**: The Depreciation Study supports the remaining life calculation by determining the appropriate average service lives and retirement survivor curve for each account within a functional group.
- **Resulting Annual Depreciation Accrual and Depreciation Rates**: As discussed above, I calculated the depreciation rates, and I then derived the annual accrual amounts from these rates. The computations of the annual depreciation rates and annual accrual amounts are shown in Appendix A of the Depreciation Study.

The June 2026 filing date for this case made it necessary to determine whether the depreciation study would be based on year end 2025 or year-end 2024 data. Given the short amount of time between year-end 2025 closing and the filing of this case, the Company and I determined it best to base the analytics on year end 2024 data to determine the proposed depreciation parameters for life and net salvage. That process was completed in late 2025. After the Company closed its accounting records for 2025 business, we updated the depreciation rate computations to reflect year end 2025 plant and accumulated depreciation balances.

Annual depreciation expense amounts for SoCalGas's depreciable accounts were calculated by the straight-line method, life-span procedure, and remaining-life technique. With this approach, remaining lives were calculated according to standard ALG group expectancy techniques, using the Iowa Curves noted in the calculation. For each plant account, the difference between the surviving investment, adjusted for estimated net salvage, and the allocated book depreciation reserve, was divided by the average remaining life to yield the annual depreciation expense. These calculations are shown in Appendix A of the Depreciation Study.

In a whole life representation, the annual accrual rate is computed by the following equation:

$$\text{Annual Accrual Rate} = \frac{(100\% - \text{Net Salvage Percent})}{\text{Average Service Life}}$$

In the case of natural gas assets, each vintage within the group has a unique average service life and remaining life determined by computing the area under the Iowa Curve.

Use of the remaining life depreciation system adds a self-correcting mechanism, which accounts for any differences between theoretical and book depreciation reserve over the remaining life of the group. For each vintage,

$$\text{Remaining Life(i)} = \frac{\text{Area Under Survivor Curve to the Right of Age (i)}}{\text{Survivors (i)}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Average Service Life} = \frac{\text{Area Under Survivor Curve}}{\text{Survivors at age zero}}$$

With the straight line, remaining life, average life group system using Iowa Curves, composite remaining lives were calculated by computing a direct weighted average of each remaining life by vintage within the group. Within each group (plant account/unit), for each plant account, the difference between the surviving investment, adjusted for estimated net salvage, and the allocated book depreciation reserve, was divided by the composite remaining life to yield the annual depreciation expense as noted in this equation.

$$\textit{Annual Depreciation Expense} = \frac{\textit{Original Cost} - \textit{Book Reserve} - (\textit{Original Cost} * \textit{Net Salvage \%})}{\textit{Remaining Life}}$$

where the net salvage percent represents future net salvage.

Within a group, the sum of the group annual depreciation expense amounts, as a percentage of the depreciable original cost investment summed, gives the annual depreciation rate as shown below:

$$\textit{Annual Depreciation Rate} = \frac{\sum \textit{Annual Depreciation Expense}}{\sum \textit{Original Cost}}$$

These calculations are shown in Appendix A of the Depreciation Study. The calculations of the theoretical depreciation reserve values and the corresponding remaining life calculations are shown in the workpapers.

The theoretical reserve represents the portion of a property group's cost that would have been accrued as depreciation reserve if current expectations were used throughout the life of the property group for future depreciation accruals. The theoretical reserve for the asset group serves as a point of comparison to the book reserve to determine if the unrecovered investment of the asset and its removal cost are over or under-accrued.

For the Depreciation Study, I analyzed all Underground Storage, Transmission, Distribution, and General Plant accounts using actuarial analysis (retirement rate method) to estimate the life of the property in each account where sufficient activity is available. In much the same manner as human mortality is analyzed by actuaries, depreciation analysts use models of property mortality characteristics that have been validated in research and empirical applications. Aged retirements are combined to develop retirements and property exposed to retirement for each age interval. And interval exposures (total property subject to retirement at the beginning of the age interval, regardless of vintage) and age interval retirements are calculated.

The complement of the ratio of interval retirements to interval exposures establishes a survivor ratio. The survivor ratio is the fraction of property surviving to the end of the selected age interval, given that it has survived to the beginning of that age interval. Survivor ratios for all of the available age intervals were chained by successive multiplications to establish a series of survivor factors, collectively known as an observed life table.

The observed life table shows the experienced mortality characteristic of the account and may be compared to standard mortality curves such as the Iowa Curves. Where data was available, accounts were analyzed using this method. Placement bands were used to illustrate the

composite history over a specific era, and experience bands were used to focus on retirement history for all vintages during a set period.

The Depreciation Study report provides details regarding the life selection for each account. Graphs and other data supporting the proposed life estimates are provided in the "Determination of the Lives" section of the Depreciation Study. A summary comparison of the depreciable lives is shown in Appendix B attached to this testimony. In the Depreciation Study, I computed theoretical reserves based on plant balances as of December 31, 2024. I calculated the theoretical reserve using a reserve model that relies on a prospective concept relating future retirement and accrual patterns for property, given current life and salvage estimates. More specifically, I determined the theoretical reserve of a property group from the estimated remaining life of the group, the total life of the group, and estimated net salvage. This computation for the straight-line, remaining-life theoretical reserve ratio, which I describe in more detail starting on page 20 of the Depreciation Study, involves multiplying the vintage balances within the property group by the theoretical reserve ratio for each vintage.

While discussed more fully in the study itself, net salvage is the difference between the gross salvage (what the asset was sold for) and the Cost of Removal (COR) (cost to remove and dispose of the asset). If the COR exceeds gross salvage, net salvage is negative. Some plant assets can experience significant negative removal cost percentages due to the amount of removal cost and the timing of any capital additions versus the retirement. Salvage and removal cost percentages are calculated by dividing the current cost of salvage or removal by the original installed cost of the assets retired.

The Depreciation Study separately calculates the net salvage percentages for the Underground Storage, Transmission, Distribution, and General Plant accounts. To determine the appropriate net salvage percentages for each account, I started by using an industry-standard method that divides the current cost of salvage or removal by the original installed cost of the assets retired. I also applied judgment, however, to select a net salvage percentage that represents the future expectations for each account. To apply this judgment, I compiled historical salvage and removal data by functional group and account to determine values and trends in gross salvage and removal cost. As detailed in the Depreciation Study, for most accounts, data for retirements, gross salvage and COR covered the period from 1999-2024. I calculated moving averages with this data to remove timing differences between retirement and salvage and removal cost; those

moving averages are analyzed over periods varying from one to 10 years. These calculations are found in Appendix D of the Depreciation Study, along with a detailed history. The current and proposed net salvage percentages are shown in Appendix C of the study.

IV. GRADUALISM

In this section of my testimony, I discuss how the Commission's policy of applying gradualism in rate setting is impacting the Company's net salvage estimates. In recent proceedings, the California Public Utilities Commission has expressed concerns about growing cost burdens associated with increasing cost trends for negative net salvage and applied a principle of gradualism for these rates.[5] The Commission explained that

> [t]he principle of gradualism applies where there is a recognized need to revise estimated parameters, but where the change is allowed to occur incrementally over time rather than all at once. Applying gradualism thus limits the approved increase that would otherwise be warranted, all else being equal and mitigates the short-term impact of large changes in depreciation parameters. Also, it is advisable to be cautious in making large changes in estimates of service lives and net salvage for property that will be in service for many decades, as future experience may show the current estimates to be incorrect.[6]

The Commission gave specificity to this directive in PGE's 2014 general rate case to "adopt no more than 25 percent of the estimated net salvage increase from current [net salvage] rates." The Commission has then applied this principle to Southern California Edison in D.15-11-021,[7] D.19-05-020[8] and D.25-09-030.[9]

By contrast, in the Company's last GRC, the depreciation rates, lives, and net salvage parameters from the Application (A.) 14-11-003 GRC were retained.[10] As such, since the Company's depreciation rates were set in the last two Decisions, D.16-06-054 and D.24-12-074, no changes in authorized life or net salvage rates have been made. That is, even with the CPUC's

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5 Decision (D.) 14-08-032 at 597.

6 *Id*. at 598.

7 D.15-11-021 at 413, 421, and 425.

8 D.19-05-020 at 315 and 329.

9 D.25-09-030, Findings of Fact 795 at 946.

10 D.19-09-051 at 623; D.24-12-074 at 47.

guidance for gradualism, the Company was not allowed to gradually increase net salvage estimates (impacted by increased removal costs) or increase lives in the last two GRCs.

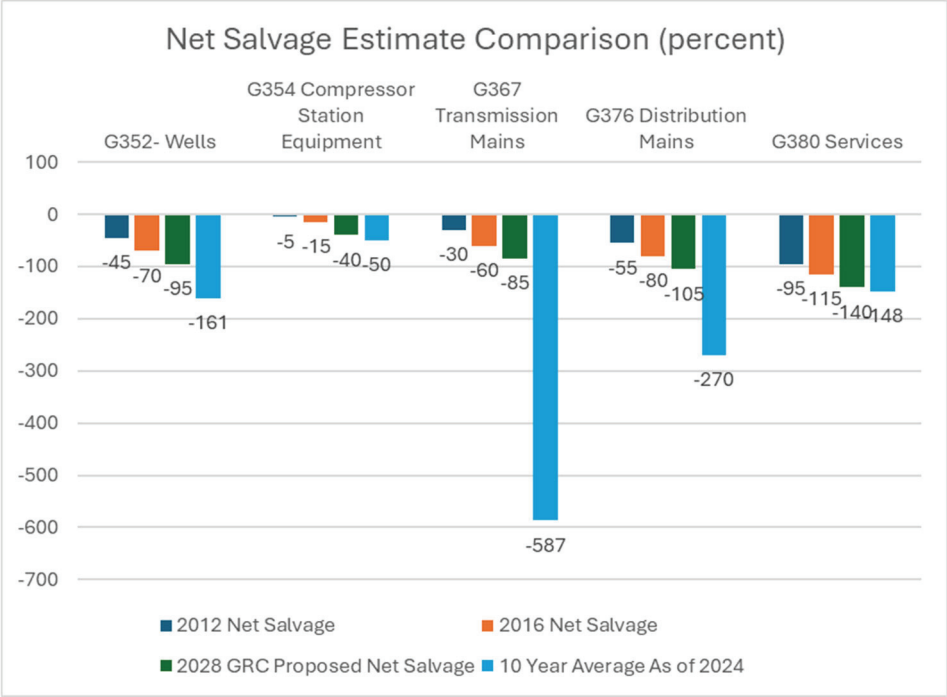
The deferral of recognition of increasing removal cost requirements broadened the gap between the Company's net salvage experience and the amount authorized by the CPUC. Because of this, the Company is getting further and further behind in the recovery of the removal cost for its investment in property, plant, and equipment. The gradualism principle only exacerbates this issue. Nevertheless, this study follows these directives in the selections for net salvage parameters for SoCalGas's depreciable and amortized assets.

Due to the gradualism directive, net salvage has only been allowed to move by a maximum of 25 basis points. In fact, the Company's case retained the net salvage parameters with no change. The last net salvage change the Company was allowed to make was associated with the TY 2016 GRC decision, but this past update to net salvage is not keeping up with the Company's current net salvage experience. The table below shows how net salvage has changed over the years. (Table SCG-DAW-2)

TABLE SCG-DAW-2
SoCalGas Changes in Net Salvage Largest Accounts

Acct	2012 Net Salvage	2016 Net Salvage	2028 GRC Proposed Net Salvage	Net Salvage Change (basis points)	10 Year Average As of 2024
G352- Wells	-45	-70	-95	-25	-161
G354 Compressor Station Equipment	-5	-15	-40	-25	-50
G367 Transmission Mains	-30	-60	-85	-25	-587
G376 Distribution Mains	-55	-80	-105	-25	-270
G380 Services	-95	-115	-140	-25	-148

FIGURE DAW-D-3
Net Salvage Case Comparison



Given that the 2019 GRC and 2024 GRC continued the Company's previous depreciation rates approved in the 2016 GRC, combined with the Commission's gradualism limitation, it is even more urgent that the CPUC adopt the net salvage proposals reflected in this study.

The reality is that the Company is incurring much more negative net **salvage** than currently authorized. Table SCG-DAW-2 above shows how approved net salvage has changed over the past and proposed GRCs. The column showing the 10 year average illuminates the shortfall between what is being proposed vs. the net salvage activity on a 10 year average is demonstrating which reflects the net salvage that is actually being incurred.

To address the alternative approach to gradualism that is suggested as an interpretation in certain venues where instead of simply applying 25 basis points as a ceiling for net salvage change, it is suggested taking 25% of the difference between the Company's recommendation for net salvage and what is currently authorized as a gradual increase. This approach does not take into consideration that the Company's recommendations are already reflecting gradualism. If the Company's recommendation was not reflecting gradualism and moved net salvage to the actual experienced levels, Table SCG-DAW-3 below shows for 3 accounts, the 25 basis points are a more conservative approach to gradualism than what the application of the alternative approach would produce.

TABLE SCG-DAW-3
Application of Alternative Gradualism Approach

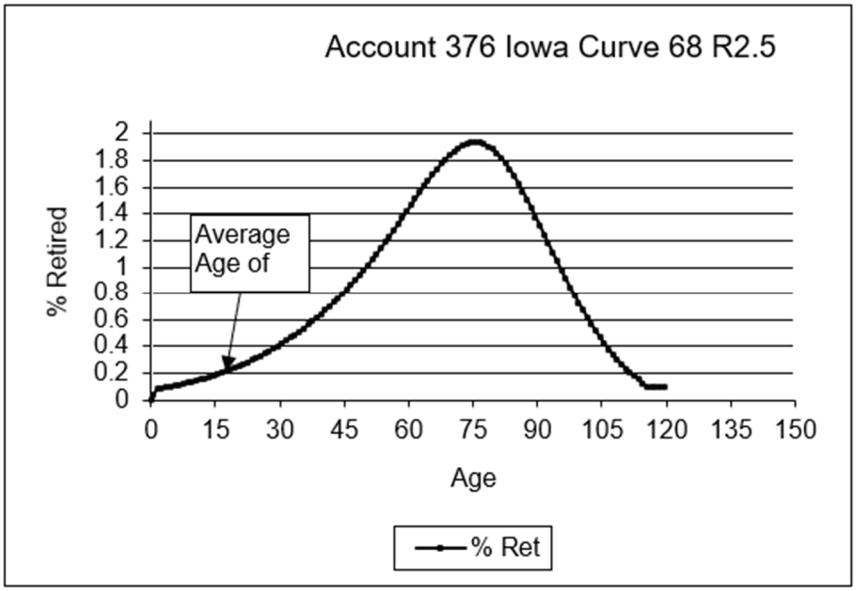
Acct	2016 Net Salvage	2028 GRC Proposed Net Salvage	Net Salvage Change (basis points)	10 Year Average As of 2024	Alternative Gradualism Application
G352- Wells	-70	-95	-25	-161	-93
G367 Transmission Mains	-60	-85	-25	-587	-192
G376 Distribution Mains	-80	-105	-25	-270	-128

Account 352 Wells is an example of the consequences of what understating the net salvage estimate could lead to by not moving away from currently authorized net salvage estimates. Account 352 is currently in an accumulated depreciation deficit (a debit or negative $248 million as of December 31, 2025 – which means not only is there no accrued depreciation reserve, there is $248 million additionally to be recovered in addition the total plant balance and total removal cost). This condition is a result of incurring increased recorded retirement activity and associated cost of removal that was not appropriately reflected in net salvage estimates, the reduction in life, and ultimately depreciation rates that do not reflect these net salvage and life impacts. Thus, a condition of generational inequity has been created with Account 352 for future ratepayers to make up this reserve shortfall over future periods. This is another compelling reason to adopt the proposed net salvage rates in this proceeding, even with increases being bound by gradualism, to help prevent this condition occurring in other accounts.

The issue of whether SoCalGas has underspent or overspent its authorized COR amounts was raised in the 2024 GRC proceeding. Cal Advocates asserted that SoCalGas had underspent its authorized COR in several accounts, implying that the Company may be over-collecting net salvage in rates. SoCalGas disagrees, explaining that COR activity is inherently uneven due to the long service lives of utility assets, with some assets extending over 120 years, while the average age of plant is significantly less. The average age of the Company's asset groups are young and are not experiencing the level of retirement (and resulting removal cost) that will be incurred as

the accounts mature. This is illustrated in the chart below for Account 376. The full life cycle of the proposed 68 year average service life is approximately 120 years. The average age of investment is approximately 17 years. As a result, observed spending in a short test period does not provide a reliable indicator of long-term reserve adequacy. The $10 Million charged as removal cost in 2024 was related to less than $7 Million in retirements (only 0.086 percent of the total assets).[11] Under accrual accounting, over the life of the account, nearly $8 Billion will need to be accrued for the projected removal cost on nearly $8 Billion in assets. With the young average age of the assets in each account, one should not expect now to be spending the full annual accrual needed for the account over its entire life. Indeed, if that were to occur, the annual removal cost accrual now would be insufficient for the recovery of later, larger retirement removal costs.

FIGURE DAW-D-4
Retirement Life Curve Profile



COR spending is not expected to track annual accruals on a year-to-year basis. The Commission has repeatedly recognized that net salvage is a long-term, life-cycle cost, and that temporary imbalances between accruals and expenditures are normal and expected. Utilities routinely experience periods of both underspending and overspending relative to authorized

[11] $6.5M/$7.526M

accruals, depending on the timing of retirements, the age distribution of plant, and operational priorities.

Cal Advocates argued in the 2024 GRC that overspending in certain accounts does not demonstrate that the Company is under-recovering its overall COR obligations. Instead, Cal Advocates noted that SoCalGas has the operational flexibility to reallocate resources to accounts where retirements are most urgent. The Commission recognizes that utilities must manage COR activities across a diverse portfolio of assets and that account-level variances do not necessarily indicate systemic over- or under-collection. However, as of 2025, in the case of Underground, Transmission, and Distribution Assets, the Cost of Removal theoretical depreciation reserve is approximately $4.2 billion. Conversely, the recorded depreciation reserve for those assets is approximately $2.9 billion. This indicates SoCalGas does not have surplus Cost of Removal depreciation reserve to re-distribute as Cal Advocates argued.

V. RESULTS OF DEPRECIATION STUDY

The proposed life and curve dispersion and net salvage rates by account, grouped by functional class, are presented below. Documentation in support of these results is found in my workpapers, Exhibit SCG-24-WP-Depreciation. The service life and curve dispersion selections and estimated net salvage rates for each account were derived from statistical analyses of historical data, visual matching to Iowa curves, informed judgment, discussions with field personnel, and expectations about the future projection of life and dispersion curve and net salvage.

A. Underground Storage Plant

Underground storage plant balance at December 31, 2024, is $2.103 billion. The accumulated reserve is $75.010 million.

1. Account 350.31: Storage Rights

This account includes the cost of storage rights used in connection with underground storage operations. There is approximately $1.730 million in this account.

Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with a Square (SQ) dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform actuarial analysis.

After discussing Right of Way and storage rights with Company personnel, the determination is that the life of rights of way and storage rights should be at least equal to the life of the underlying assets. The status of owned land versus leased land varies by site. Since the

lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion.

The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

2. Account 350.32: Recoverable Oil

This account includes the cost of recoverable oil used in connection with underground storage operations. There are currently no dollars in this account. This account is fully accrued, and no additional depreciation is requested.

Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform actuarial analysis. This account is fully accrued, and it is similar to Account 350.31 (discussed above). Since the lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion in the event of any new assets capitalized to this account.

The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

3. Account 350.4: Rights of Way

This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with underground storage operations. There is approximately $25.3 thousand in this account. After removing fully accrued assets, the plant balance in this account is $20 thousand. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with a SQ dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform actuarial analysis. This account is similar to Account 350.31 (discussed above). Since the lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion.

The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

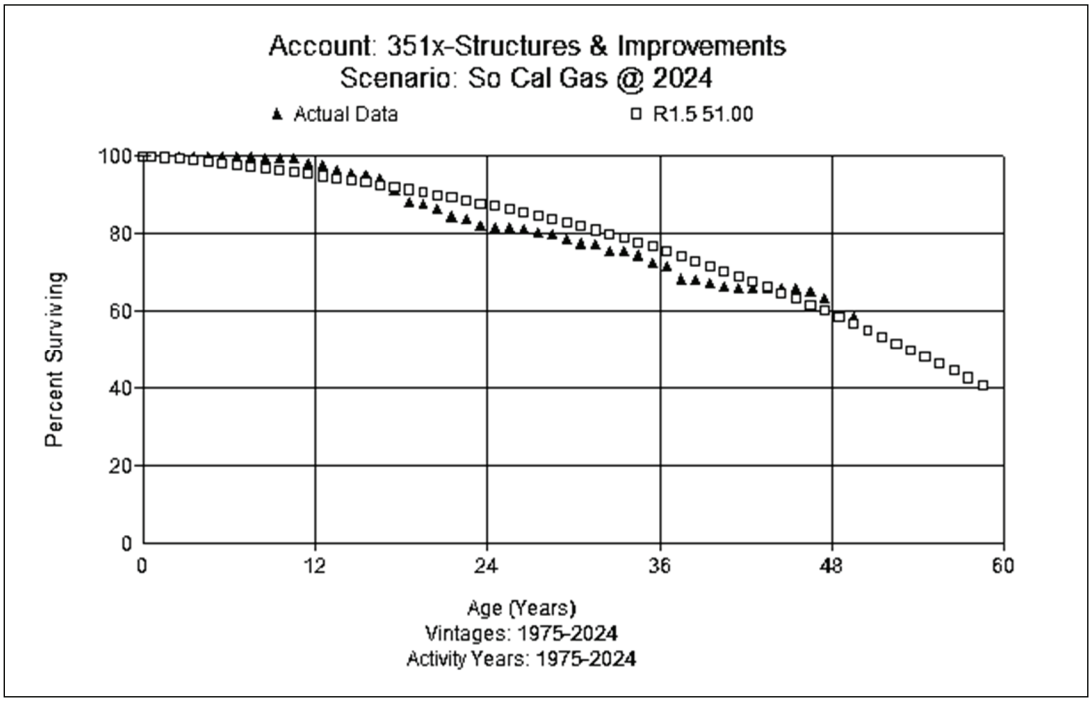
4. Account 351: Structures and Improvements

This account includes the cost of structures and various improvements in connection with underground storage plant. Compressor station structures and other structures are subaccounts of

this account. The assets in this account consist of long-lived items such as buildings, structures, site prep, electrical, roads, and foundations, as well as shorter lived assets such as roofs, generators, fencings, lightings, fixtures, and other items. The current life/curve is 48 R1.5.

Operations personnel support a slight increase in the life of this account from the approved 48 years, as supported by this analysis. Actuarial analysis for this account also shows a slight increase in life after comparing analytics from multiple placement and experience bands. This study thus recommends increasing the average service life to 51 years and retaining the current R1.5 dispersion curve based on input from operations personnel and analytics from actuarial analysis. The observed life table from Company data is shown below in Figure DAW-D-5 comparing the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-5
Account 351 – Structure and Improvements



The current authorized net salvage for this account is negative 70%. Net salvage has been erratic in recent years, with the five-year and ten-year average net salvage for this account being negative 89 and 110% respectively. There was lower net salvage in 2018 and 2019 than in prior periods. Given this pattern of data, this study recommends retaining 70%net salvage for this account.

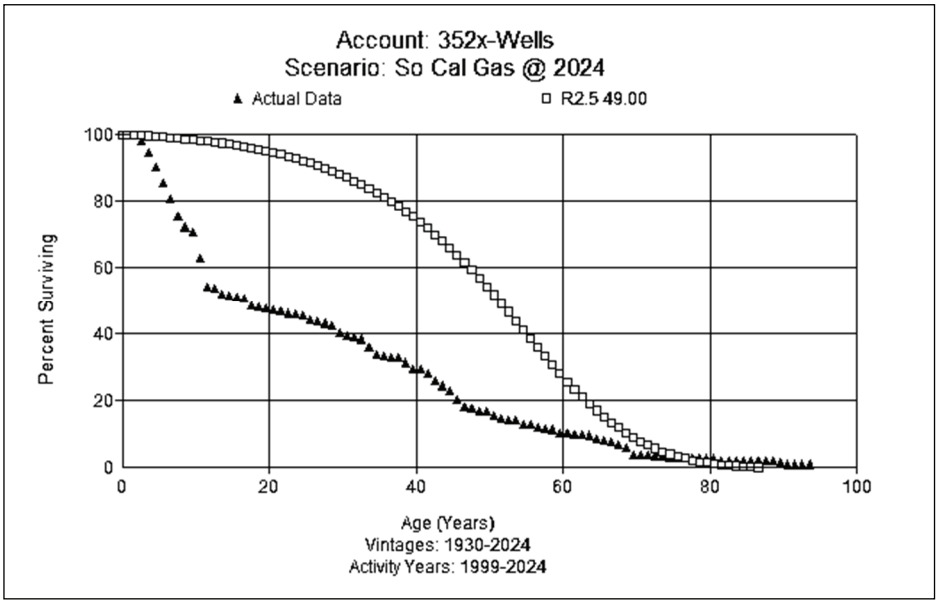
5. Account 352: Wells

This account includes the drilling cost of wells used for injection and withdrawal of gas from underground storage projects, including wells kept open and used for observation. On average, components for wells require replacement every 10 years. Company personnel report that there are current programs that are impacting lives in this account in the short run.

An example of this is well replacement, which is both multi-year and multimillion dollars ($40M per year). The well replacement program aims to replace storage well capacity that has been abandoned (*e.g.*, Honor Rancho) but continued to 2023. Other activity will continue to 2030 at other sites.

In discussion with operations personnel, some assets will routinely be replaced every 5 to 7 years. The current life/curve is 49 R2.5. Analytics from actuarial analysis show a decrease in life from 2016-2019 when many well replacements occurred. Operations personnel recommend retention of the current life, even though actuarial analysis shows a decrease in life. Based on input from operations personnel, the depreciation study recommends retention of the 49 R2.5 life and dispersion curve. As a point for comparison, Figure DAW-D-6 below compares the observed life table to the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-6
Account 352- Wells



The current net salvage parameter for this account is negative 70%. Years 2012-2024 show negative net salvage well in excess of 100% annually driven by the well abandonment

projects. The cost to abandon wells has increased significantly due to new regulations.[12] Some abandonment work done for retired assets many years ago must be redone to current regulation compliance, which will increase removal cost. The composite estimate from recent well abandonments demonstrates an estimated negative 173% net salvage. Based on the above estimates and remaining population of wells, this study proposes negative 95% net salvage for this account, based on the 25% gradualism criteria.

Account 352 is currently in an accumulated depreciation shortfall condition (negative $248 million as of December 31, 2025). This condition is a result of incurring recorded retirement activity and associated cost of removal that was not appropriately reflected in net salvage estimates and ultimately depreciation rates. Thus, a condition of generational inequity has been created with Account 352 for future ratepayers to make up this reserve shortfall over future periods. This is a compelling reason to adopt the proposed net salvage rates in this proceeding, even if with increases that are anchored by gradualism, to help prevent this condition occurring in other accounts.

6. Account 353: Lines

This account includes installed gas pipelines used for conveying gas from point of connection with transmission or field lines to underground storage wells and from underground storage wells to the point where the gas enters the transmission or distribution system. The current approved life for this account is 54 years with an R3 dispersion.

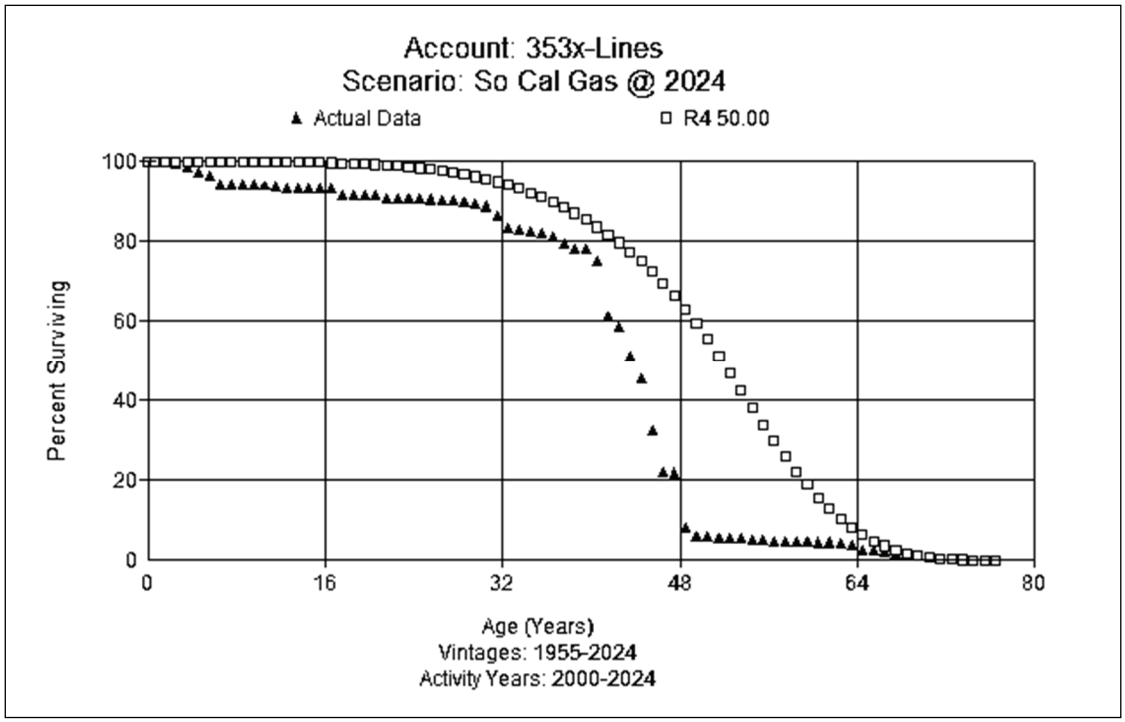
Actuarial analysis shows a decline in life to 50 years. Company personnel believe that the decrease in life seen in the analysis could be related to well abandonments since surface facilities are removed. Lines are carbon steel and, depending on the field, the pipe is wrapped, buried, and catholically protected.

If the lines are above ground, they do not need cathodic protection. Company experts expect a shorter life for buried pipe than above ground pipe from an operational perspective. At one site (Honor Rancho), the coating is failing on underground pipe. Company subject matter experts believe a 50-year life for this account is reasonable. Actuarial analysis shows a shorter life in various placement and experience bands. Based on input from operations personnel and actuarial analysis, the depreciation study recommends decreasing the life to 50 years with a R4 life

[12] The removal costs in this account have been so high that accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2024 was ($255,556,896).

dispersion curve. As a point for comparison, Figure DAW-D-7 below compares the observed life table to the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-7
Account 353- Lines



The current authorized net salvage is negative 40%. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 90 and 89 for the 5- and 10-year periods respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25% as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings under gradualism to negative 65% net salvage for this account.

7. Account 354: Compressor Station Equipment

This account includes installed compressor station equipment used for the purpose of raising the pressure of gas for delivery to underground storage or to raise the pressure of gas withdrawn from underground storage for delivery to the transmission or distribution system. The current life/curve is 41 L0.5.

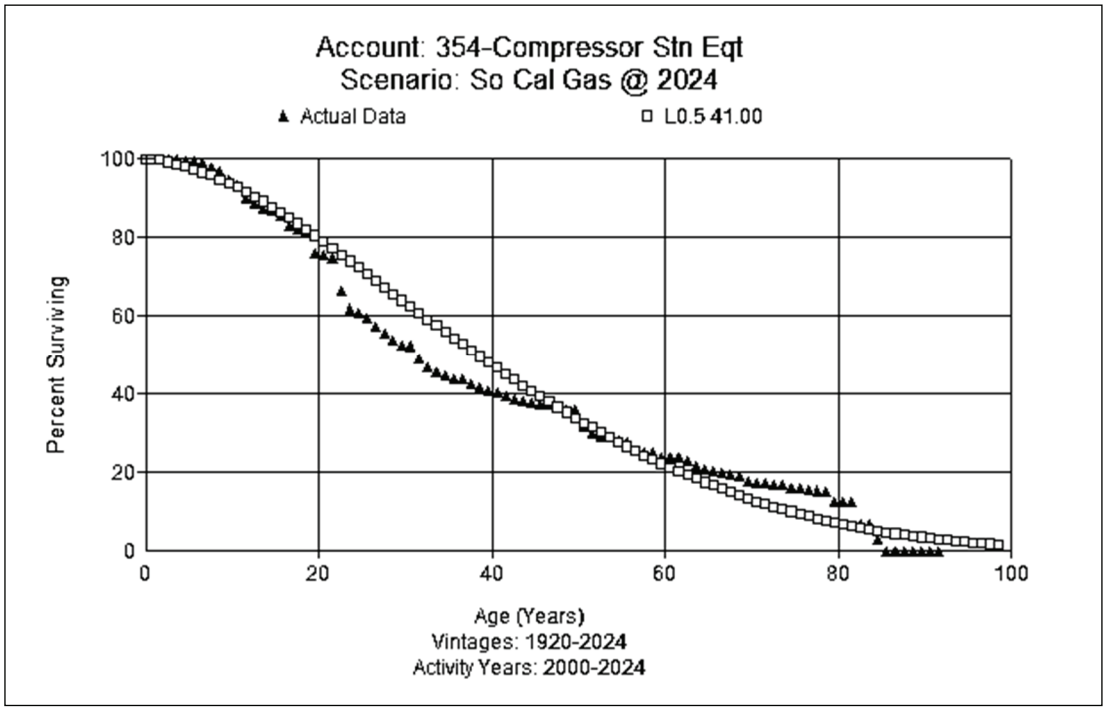
A program of compressor modernization is underway, with $600M at Honor Rancho, the second largest of the Company's four underground sites, and a smaller program at Playa Del Ray. Company personnel report that this modernization effort is driven by aging equipment and air quality regulations by Air Quality Management District (AQMD). The Company is also adding emissions controls at some sites.

At Honor Rancho, which was converted to storage in 1975, the Company is installing a new compressor station and removing the original compressors once the new station is in place. The completion date for that project is estimated to be 2027.

The life of reciprocating compressors and turbine driven compressors are similar. Aliso Canyon has been replaced in the same way that Honor Rancho will be at an estimated cost of $300M. This project only replaced one portion of the original injection system.

Turbine driver compressors require more capital replacements than reciprocating compressors, where maintenance costs are higher. Company personnel recommend retention of the current service life and dispersion of 41-year average service life with an L0.5 dispersion curve. Actuarial analysis shows a close visual match using the current life, with good visual matches to 40% surviving in the widest bands. Based on input from Company personnel combined with actuarial analysis, this study proposes retaining a 41-year life with a L0.5 dispersion. As a point for comparison, Figure DAW-D-8 below compares the observed life table to the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-8
Account 354- Compressor Station Equipment



The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15%. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 58 percent and negative 50% for the 5- and 10-

year periods. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving from negative 15% net salvage to negative 40% for this account.

8. Account 355: Measuring and Regulating Equipment

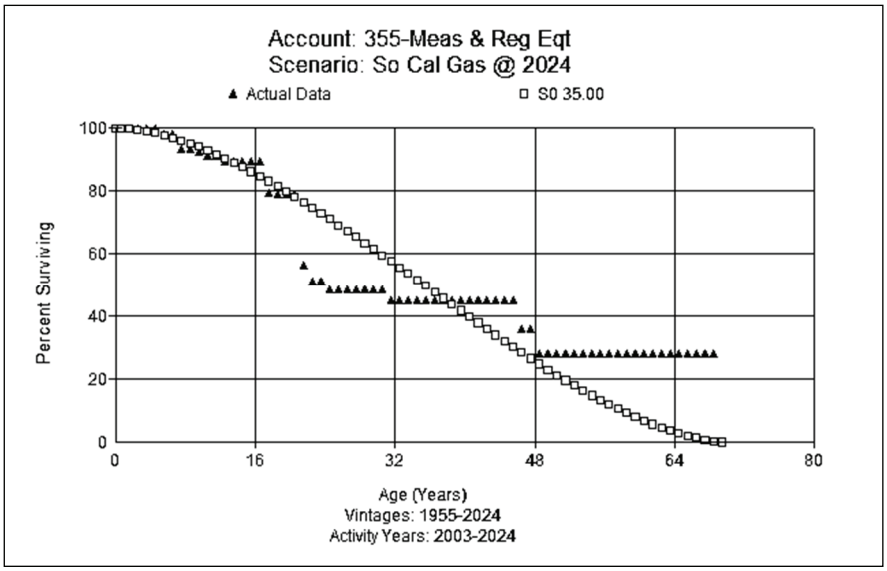
This account includes installed gas pipelines used for the purpose of measuring and regulating deliveries of gas to underground storage, and withdrawals of gas from underground storage. The current life/curve is 22 L0.

Company personnel report that technology change is the biggest driver impacting this account through retirements. Specifically, the Company is changing from older technology to digital equipment, which Company personnel believe will have an effect on the life of this account. For example, the Company is still using dial-up modems to collect data. Assets that will be replaced frequently are measurement related, such as flow elements (turbine meter and orifice plates), flow computers, and transmitters.

At the same time, Company personnel believe that many of the assets will attain a longer life than the 22-year authorized life from an operations perspective. Company personnel support moving the life longer, perhaps to 30 years, based on operational considerations. Actuarial analysis shows large retirements around age 20 that make it difficult to match various Iowa curves.

Based on input from Company personnel, this depreciation study recommends a 35 S0 life and dispersion curve for this account. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-9 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-9
Account 355- Measuring and Regulating Equipment



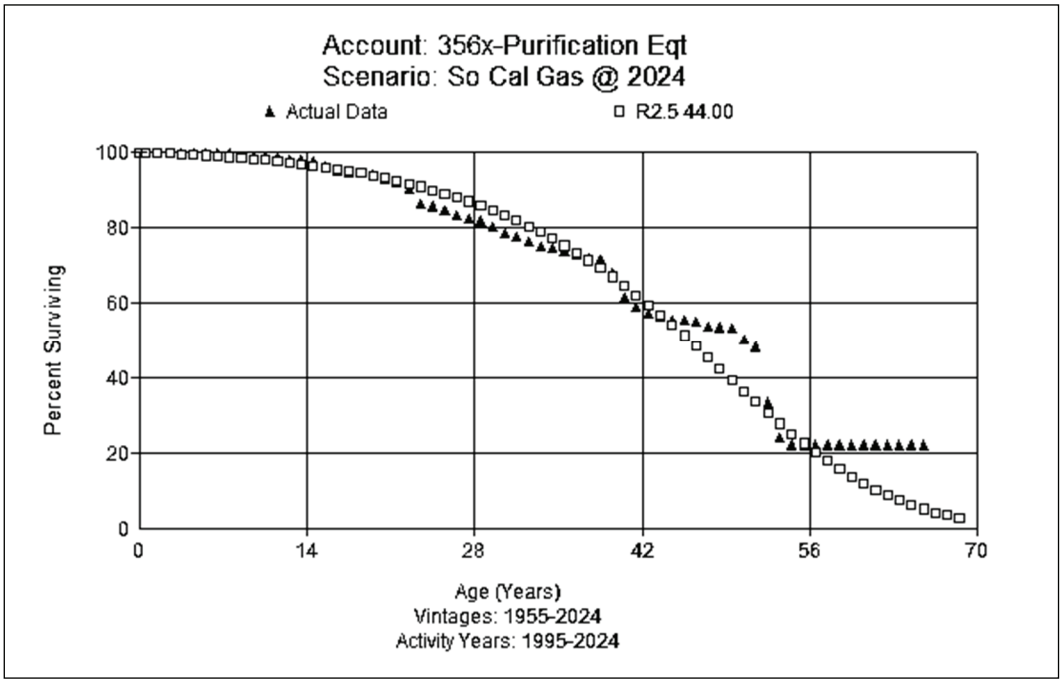
The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is positive 5 percent. The most recent five-year and 10-year moving averages in this account are negative 75 and negative 63%, respectively. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving to the trend in negative net salvage with a proposed negative 20% net salvage for this account applying gradualism.

9. Account 356: Purification Equipment

This account includes installed apparatus used for the removal of impurities from and the conditioning of gas delivered to or removed from underground storage fields. The current life/curve is 39 R2.5. Company experts report that there have recently been some changes in the dehydration equipment, with changing vessels and modifying internals of existing vessels.

The Company is changing technology (*e.g.*, structured packing instead of bubble trays). In the past, the Company moved to hot oil heaters from steam. Analytics from actuarial analysis show a slight increase of 5 or 6 years, which Company engineers believe is reasonable based on current conditions. Actuarial analysis shows a good match with this longer life and the same dispersion. Based on input from operations personnel and actuarial analysis, the depreciation study recommends an average service life of 44 years and retaining the R2.5 curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-10 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-10
Account 356- Purification Equipment



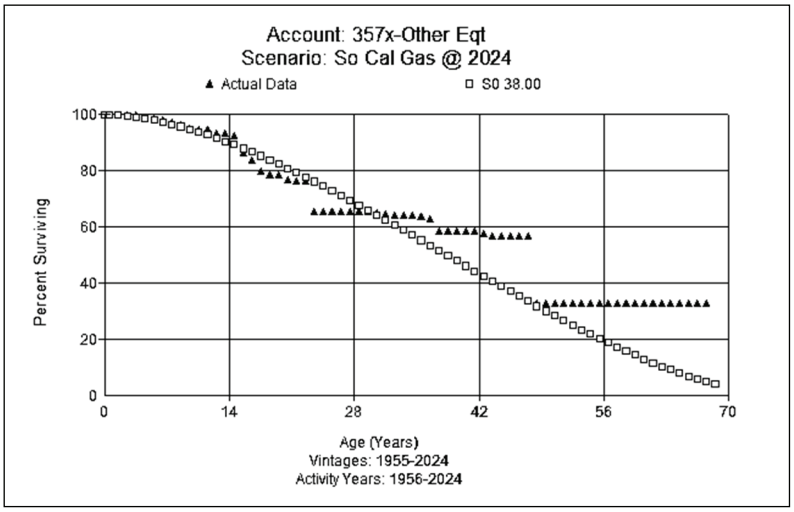
The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 30%. There are environmental drivers that are driving removal cost higher, including new asbestos and concrete regulations. Regulations impact asbestos in concrete foundations, which will increase removal cost. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 86 and 61% for the 5- and 10-year periods respectively. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving to negative 55% net salvage for this account applying gradualism.

10. Account 357: Other Equipment

This account includes installed equipment used in connection with underground storage of gas, when not assignable to any of the foregoing accounts. The current life/curve is 37 R2.5. Company personnel report that there are significant amounts of electrical assets, roads, and non-DOT[13] piping in this account. Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) and pumps would be components with shorter lives. Other assets tend to have longer lives.

Operationally, Company personnel have not observed factors that would lead to any significant change in life. Actuarial analysis shows a good match through about age 40 for the 38-year life with a S0 dispersion. Based on input from Company personnel and the actuarial matching of history, this study recommends a slight increase to a 38-year life and moving to an S0 dispersion. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-11 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-11
Account 357- Other Equipment



[13] Department of Transportation (DOT).

The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 100%. Moving averages in this account range from negative 70 to negative 92% in the 5- and 10-year period. Based on recent experience, this study recommends retaining negative 100% net salvage for this account.

B. Transmission Plant

Transmission plant balance as of December 31, 2024, was $5.613 billion. The accumulated reserve was $1.248 billion.

1. Account 365.29: Rights-of-Way

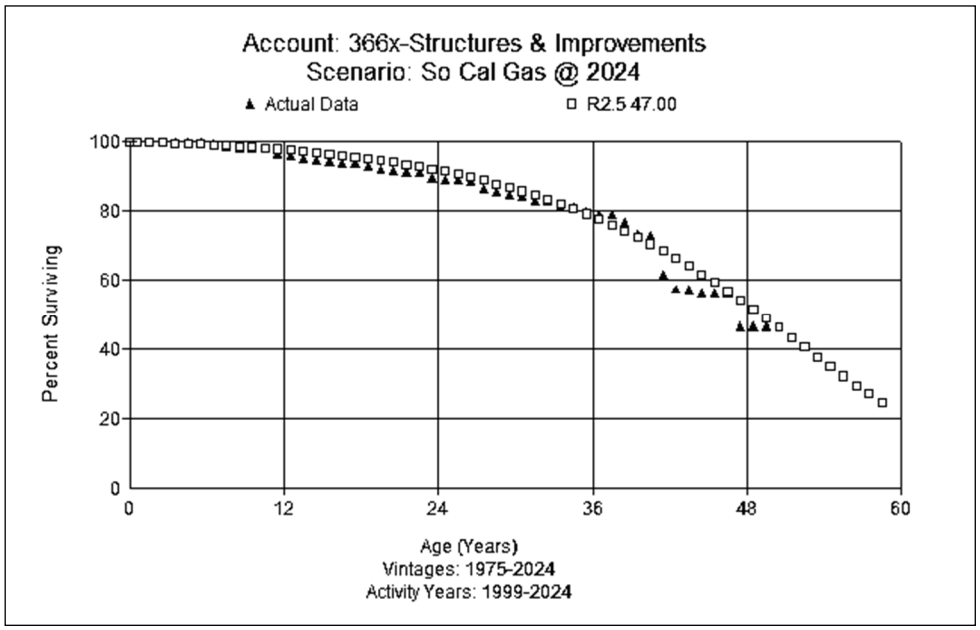
This account includes the cost of rights-of-way used in connection with transmission operations. Assets in this account are individually amortized over 40 years until fully amortized and will remain on the books until retired. In 2018, the Company signed an agreement with the Morongo Indian Tribe to lease various gas transmission easements across the Tribe's reservation. The agreement is for 40 years. Based on this most recent agreement, SoCalGas recommends retaining the 40-year amortization period. There is insufficient retirement data to analyze this account through actuarial analysis. Based on judgment, this study recommends retaining a 40-year life with a SQ dispersion. There are no removal costs associated with rights-of-way.

2. Account 366: Structures and Improvements

This account includes the cost of structures and various improvements in connection with transmission plant. Compressor station structures, measuring and regulating structures, and other structures are subaccounts included in this account. The current life/curve is 47 R2. Company experts report that operating rules, maintenance practices, and other retirement forces impacting this account have been the same for the past several years. They thus do not believe there would be any operational reason for a change in life for this account.

Actuarial analysis shows good visual matching through age 40. Based on actuarial analysis and input from Company operations personnel, the depreciation study recommends retaining the average service life to 47 but revising to a R2.5 dispersion curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-12 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-12
Account 366- Structures and Improvements



The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 40%. Negative net salvage has increased for this account, with the five-year moving averages showing negative 191% and the 10-year average showing negative 237%. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25% as approved by the Commission in recent proceedings, resulting in a negative 65% net salvage for this account.

3. Account 367: Mains

This account includes the cost of installed transmission system mains. Assets include large high pressured gas mains of different sizes and types, cathodic protection equipment, drip lines and pots, pipe coating, pipe and fittings, pipe supports, anchors, and valves. The current life/curve is 64 R3.

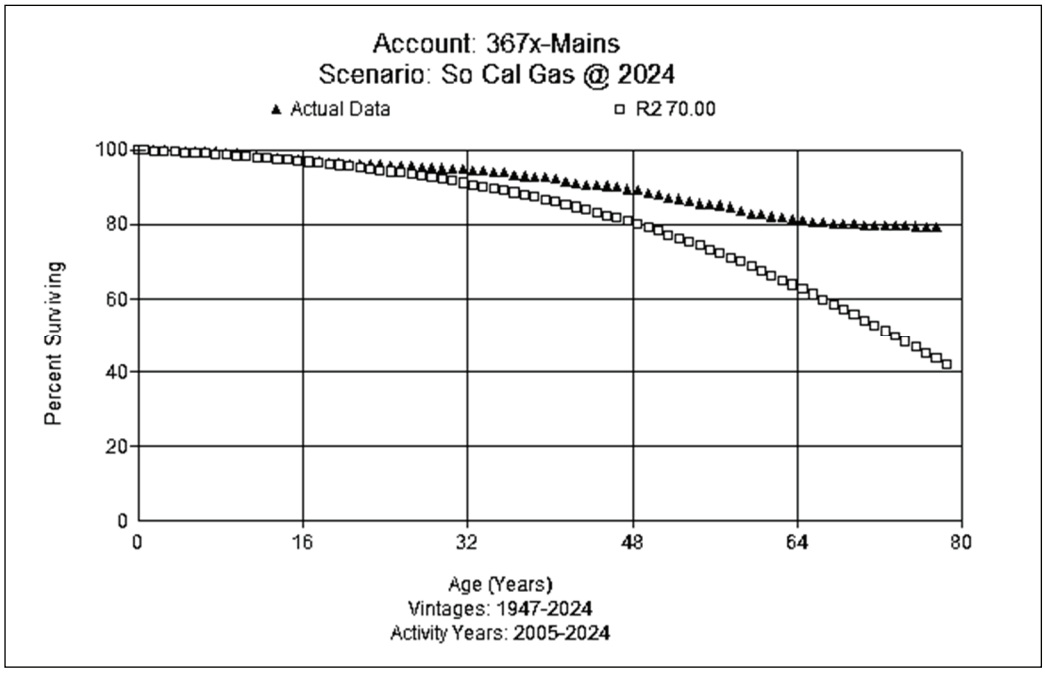
The Company is seeing some class changes as population densities increase. Typically, it is much more rectifier based, which would have a life between 20 and 25 years with anodes around 15 years or less.

The Company has been adding more instrumentation and automation (remote control) in recent years. For the most part, automation could be added to existing assets (such as valves) in most instances.

But in about 40% of the cases, they would have to replace the full valve assembly. Based on input from Company personnel and incorporating judgment, this study recommends moving to a 70-

year life and an R2 dispersion. Figure DAW-D-13 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-13
Account 367- Mains



The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 60%. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 699% and negative 587%, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by the negative 25% as approved by the Commission in recent proceedings to negative 85% net salvage for this account.

4. Account 367.6: Hydro Test Costs

This account is used as the Company complies new Pipeline Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations, effective July 1, 2020, that will impact pipelines of vintage 1970 and older. The rule, known as the Mega Rule, seeks to improve pipeline safety by combining previous regulations for onshore gas transmission addressing pipeline safety and environmental risk.

With regulations for operations and increased requirements for reporting, pipeline operators expand Integrity Management Programs, verify Maximum Allowable Operating

Pressure (MAOP), and test previously untested pipe to ensure they are in compliance.[14] Costs incurred to comply the with Mega Rule will be treated as a capital item. After examining the remaining life of vintages 1970 and older, those assets will have an average remaining life of about 59 years, assuming the proposed life and curve for Account 367.

Since this is a new account with no history, actuarial analysis was not utilized. The testing costs are proposed to be depreciated over 59 years with an SQ curve. Since these costs are not directly tied to specific mains, auto retirement is recommended. No net salvage is estimated for this account.

5. Account 368: Compressor Station Equipment

This account includes the cost of installed compressor station equipment and associated appliances used in connection with transmission system operations. Due to the high pressures used at compressor stations, replacement of engines, gas turbines, and compressors may have to occur after 15 years. The current life/curve is 50 R1.

Company personnel report that the Company has a modernization program driven by emissions compliance and decarbonization initiatives. SoCalGas has used low speed reciprocating engines. But it is moving more to turbine compressors in the future, which have a shorter life than reciprocating compressors.

Several replacement projects are underway. For example, Ventura replacements will have a reciprocating engine, Honor Rancho is replacing compressors which have been cycled more frequently causing more deterioration, and carbon reduction solutions are being considered. The project at Honor Rancho has an estimated cost of $500M for one station and replaces assets from the 1950s to 1990s. SoCalGas is focused on replacing old technology with new turbines and adding hydrogen production to use on site.

From a technical standpoint, operations personnel report that reciprocating compressors operated at high speed have more issues. There is also a transition where the longer-lived reciprocating compressors are being replaced with shorter lived turbines and electric motor driven compressors. Storage operations are requiring the cycling of compressors more than in the past, which shortens the life of the compressors.

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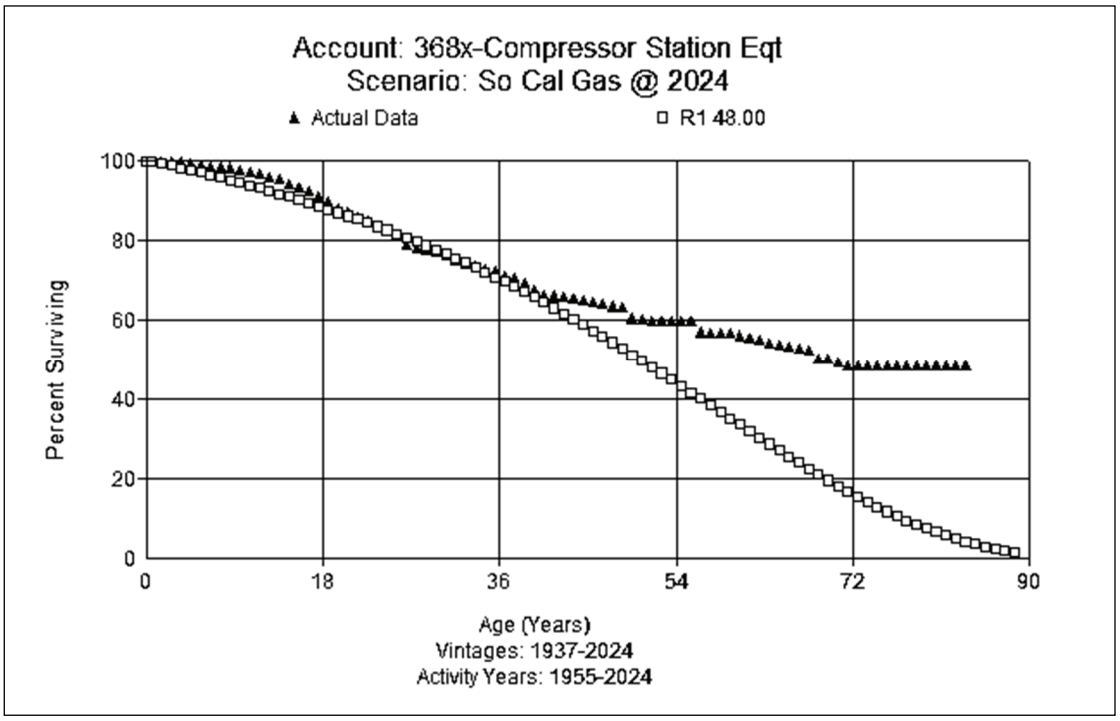
[14] NDT Global, *PHMSA's Final Ruling – What's Next for Pipeline Operators?* (November 14, 2020), *available at:* https://dynamicrisk.net/2020/11/14/phmsa-mega-rule-in-practice/#:~:text=PHMSA's%20Mega%20Rule%20is%20now,management%20programs%20and%20operating%20practices

Actuarial analysis shows good visual matching through age 45 for a 48-year life with a R1 dispersion. Based on actuarial analysis and input from Company operations personnel, the depreciation study recommends moving the average service life to 48 years with a R1 dispersion curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-14 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-14
Account 368- Compressor Station Equipment



The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15%. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 200 and negative 155%, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends applying the negative 25% change permitted by the Commission in recent proceedings to negative 40% net salvage for this account.

6. Account 369: Measuring and Regulating Station Equipment

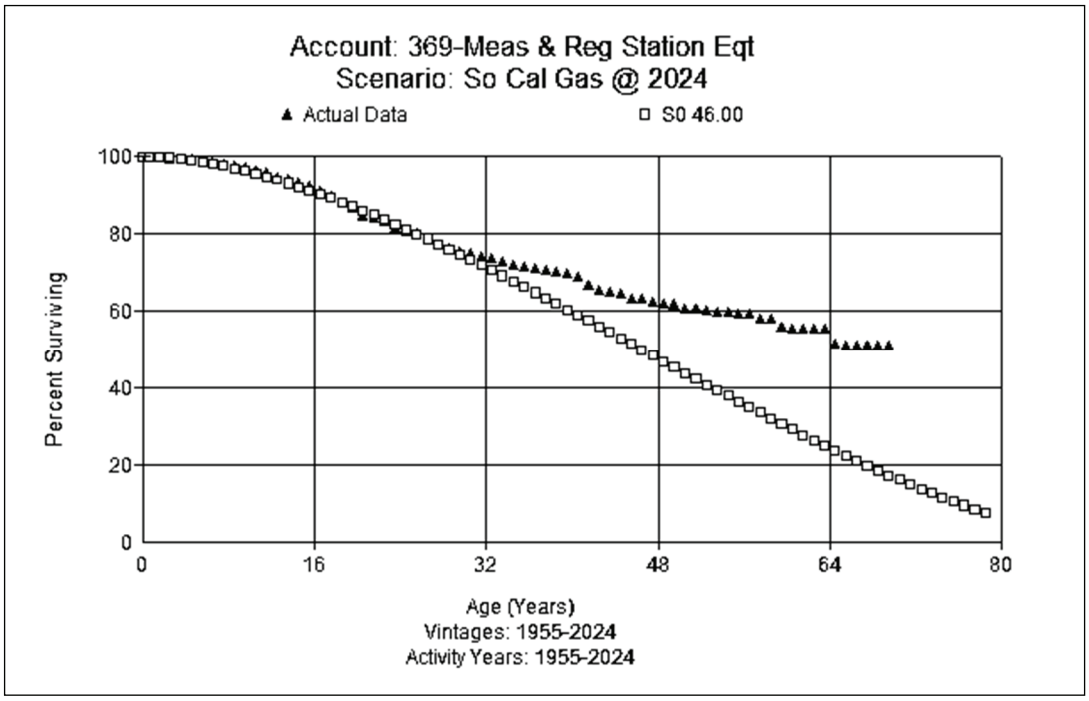
This account includes the cost of installed meters, gauges, and other equipment used in measuring or regulating gas in connection with transmission system operations. The current life/curve is 46 S0.

Company experts report that there has been a lot of investment related to retrofit for pigging.[15] They have been adding more instrumentation and automation (remote control) in recent years. For the most part, the automation could be added to existing assets (such as valves) in most instances.

But about 40% of the time, the Company would have to replace the full valve assembly. There have been activities to change out actuating equipment that might release methane. As communities become more developed, class location change due to population density increases the need for accurate regulating equipment.

A slight change in life is reasonable. But there are no retirement forces that would cause a significant change. Actuarial analysis shows a good visual match through age 40 for a 48-year life with a R0.5 dispersion. Based on informed judgment and input from field personnel, SoCalGas recommends retaining a 46 S0 life and dispersion curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-15 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-15
Account 369- Measuring and Regulating Equipment



[15] Pigging is the process of inserting a physical device ("pig") into a pipeline and using gas pressure or compressed gas (*e.g.*, nitrogen) to push it through the line. As it travels, the pig performs tasks such as cleaning debris, removing liquids, or collecting inspection data.

The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 50%. The 5- and 10-year moving averages show negative 1259% and negative 696%, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25% as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 75% net salvage for this account.

7. Account 370: Transmission Communication Equipment

This account includes installed communication equipment used in the operation and maintenance of the gas transmission system, including supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA). Company operations personnel report that technology improvements and obsolescence of old equipment may decrease the life of this equipment.

Cyber threats also can cause reasons to replace with stronger equipment. The assets in this account are a combination of all forms of communication (4-wire, radio, fiber, cell, satellite). Company personnel report that there is an ongoing project to replace cell equipment. New control equipment is being installed as part of the Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP). Although a 15-year life remains reasonable, it may decrease in future years. Since this account is relatively new, there is insufficient actuarial data to perform life analysis. Based on input from Company personnel, this depreciation study recommends retaining the existing 15 SQ life and dispersion curve.

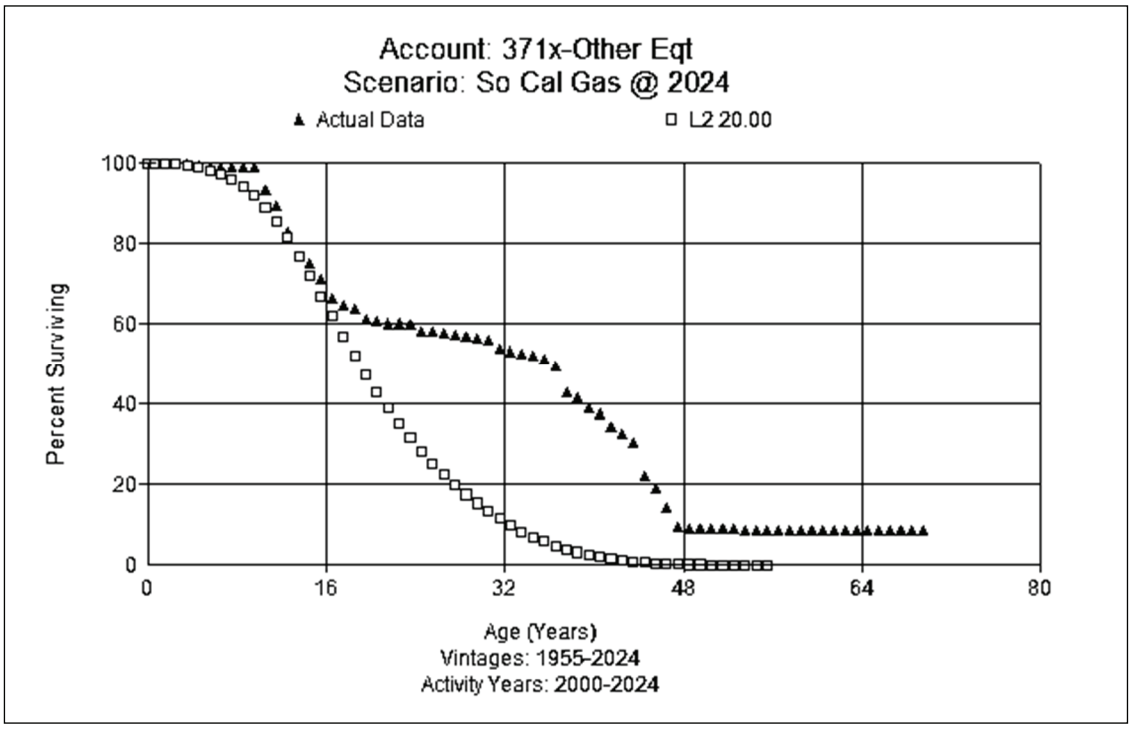
In the last few years there has been retirement and net salvage activity. The 5- and 10-year rolling averages are showing negative 20% and negative 38% respectively. The currently authorized net salvage is 0 percent. Based on recent history and judgment, this study recommends moving to a future net salvage rate of negative 10%.

8. Account 371: Other Equipment

This account includes installed equipment used in transmission system operations, when not assignable to any of the foregoing accounts. The current life/curve is 21 L0.5.

This equipment has had little change over the years. Nor do subject matter experts expect a large change. Analytics from actuarial analysis show an excellent visual match through age 20 for a 20-year life and L2 dispersion. Based on actuarial analysis and judgment, this study recommends moving to a 20-year life with a L2 dispersion. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-16 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-16
Account 371- Other Equipment



The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 10%. The retirement data since 2012 is very sparse with few retirements. While there are indications of higher negative net salvage, the data is not indicative of a pronounced trend. Based on recent data, this study recommends retention of negative 10% net salvage for this account.

9. Account 371.1 Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads

This account includes the cost of temporary assemblies and test heads used in connection with transmission operations. This is a new account that was separated from Account 371.

Company subject matter experts state that the assets in this account will differ from Account 371. They believe that these assets will be used during a period of at least 10 years. The 10-year depreciation is chosen due to the nature of how these assets are used and their service life, after which they are sent to salvage.

These assets are used to conduct post construction strength tests on pipelines and there are only so many tests that can be performed with a test head before it could no longer be utilized. Since this is a relatively new account with little history, actuarial analysis was not utilized. Based on the recommendation of Company operations personnel, a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion is proposed for this account. Company operations personnel do not think these

assets will have any residual value. Thus, a net salvage percentage of 0 percent is proposed for this account.

C. Distribution Plant

Distribution plant balance as of December 31, 2024, was $14.429 billion. The accumulated reserve is $6.872 billion.

1. Account 374.2: Land Rights

This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with distribution operations. Assets in this account are individually amortized over 40 years until fully amortized and will remain on the books until retired.

Given that the proposed lives of accounts 376 and 380 are close to 70 years, this study recommends extending the life of this account to a 70-year amortization period. There is insufficient retirement data to analyze this account through actuarial analysis. Based on judgment, this study recommends a 70-year life with a SQ dispersion. There are no removal costs associated with rights-of-way, therefore the net salvage estimate is 0 percent.

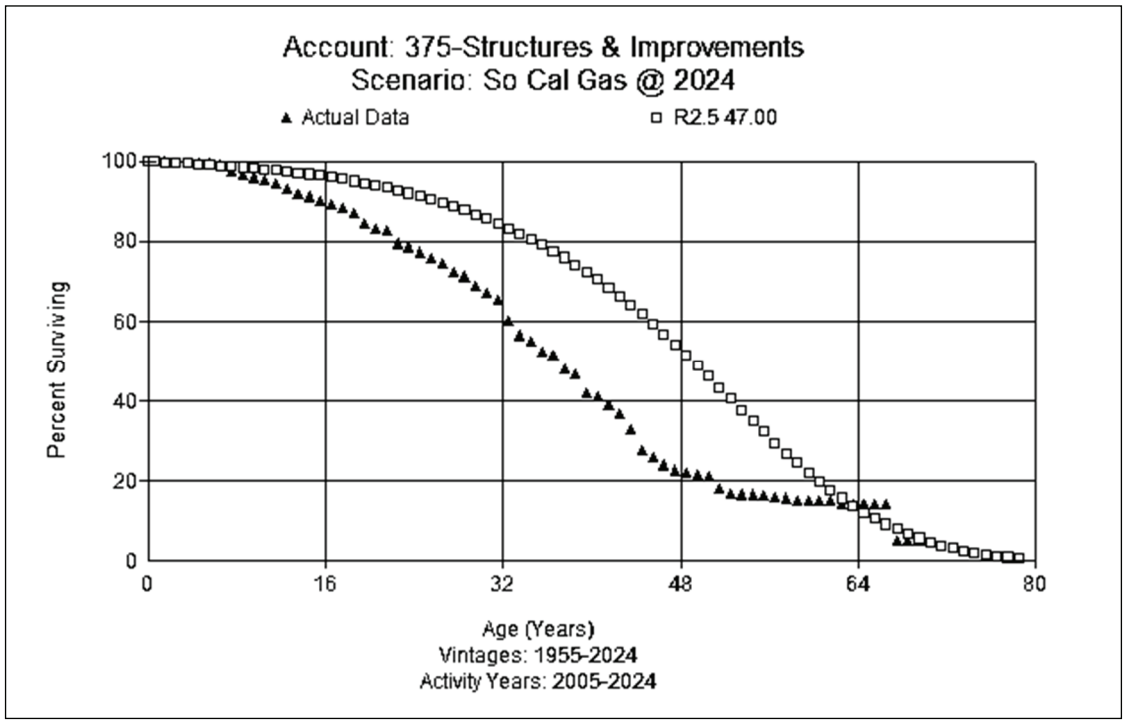
2. Account 375: Structures and Improvements

This account includes the cost of structures and improvements used in connection with distribution operations. Besides long-lived assets such as buildings and structures, this account consists of many short-lived assets such as roofs, interior office improvements, wiring upgrades, and other items. The current life/curve is 40 S0.

Operations personnel state that there are no obvious changes in the usage or characteristics of these assets that would suggest a material change in life. There are a number of shorter life assets within the group: roofs, HVAC, generators, parking lot replacements, etc. that would moderate the building lives.

Analytics from actuarial analysis shows the life account is close to the current 40-year range. Based on the mix of assets in the account where a majority of the assets are building structures, the similarity of the assets between Accounts 366 and 375 and judgement, SoCalGas recommends increasing the average service life to 47 years and moving to a R2.5 dispersion curve to match the analytical results for Account 366. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-17 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-17
Account 375- Structures and Improvements



The Commission has authorized a negative 10% net salvage rate for this account. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 19, negative 32, and negative 31%, respectively. To move in the direction of this trend, a higher (more negative) net salvage is recommended. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 20% net salvage.

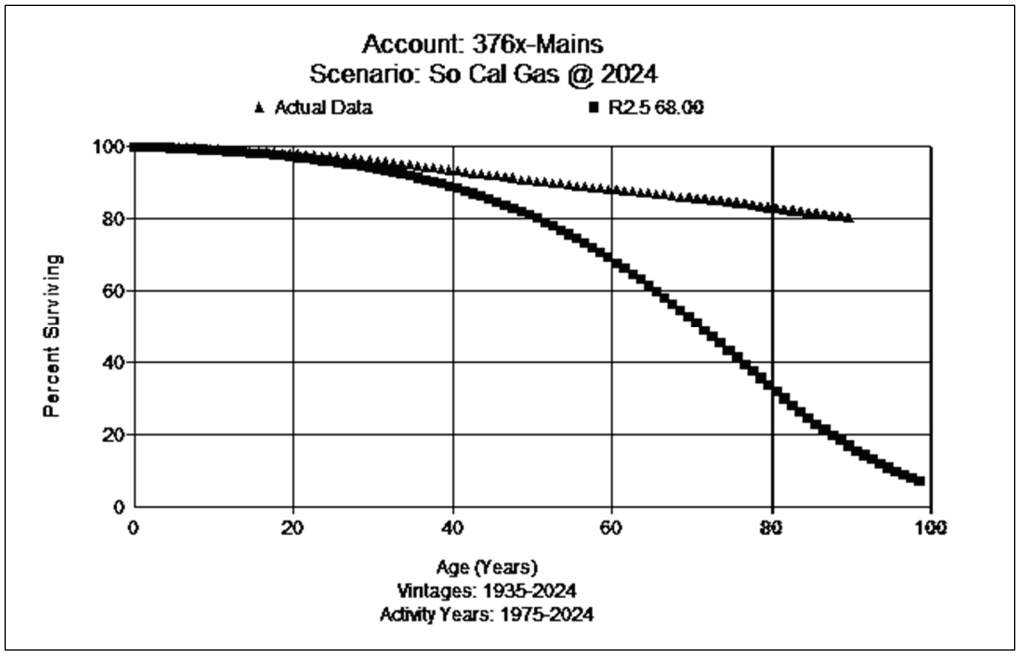
3. Account 376: Mains

This account includes the cost of installed distribution system mains. Steel mains, plastic mains, and deep well anodes are all subaccounts included in this account. The current life/curve is 68 R2.5.

Due to the increasing focus and level of retirements, Company personnel would have expected the life to be decreasing. However, the statical validity limited actuarial analysis would suggest a life of higher than 100 years, which is well beyond industry expectations and 40-50 years longer than the currently approved life. From a longer-term operational perspective, company personnel believe that the currently approved life is still a reasonable expectation. Based on the specific facts for this account and input from Company personnel, this study recommends

retention of the existing service life, 68 R2.5. Figure DAW-D-18 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-18
Account 376- Mains



The Commission has authorized a negative 80% net salvage rate for this account. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages show negative 229, negative 223, and negative 270%, respectively. To move in the direction of this trend, a higher (more negative) net salvage is recommended. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 105% net salvage, based on the amount of change allowed by the Commission under its gradualism precedent.

4. Account 376.6: Distribution GTSR[16] Hydro Test Costs

This is a new account that will be used as the Company complies with new regulations. As noted, PHMSA has issued the Mega Rule effective July 1, 2020 that impacts pipeline of vintage 1970 and older. The Mega Rule combines previous regulations for onshore gas transmission regarding pipeline safety and environmental risk. The new mega rule operates with the goal of improving pipeline safety.

[16] Green Tariff Shared Renewables (GTSR).

With new regulations for operations and increased requirements for reporting, pipeline operators expand Integrity Management Programs, verify MAOP, and test previously untested pipe to ensure they are in compliance.[17] Company experts believe this will focus on vintage years 1970s and older. Costs incurred to comply with the Mega Rule will be treated as a capital item. Since these costs are not directly tied to specific mains, auto retirement is recommended. The testing costs are proposed to be depreciated over 53 years with an SQ curve which is set based on the remaining life of the underlying pipe. These costs will have no residual value, so a 0% net salvage rate is recommended for this account.

5. Account 378: Measuring and Regulating Equipment

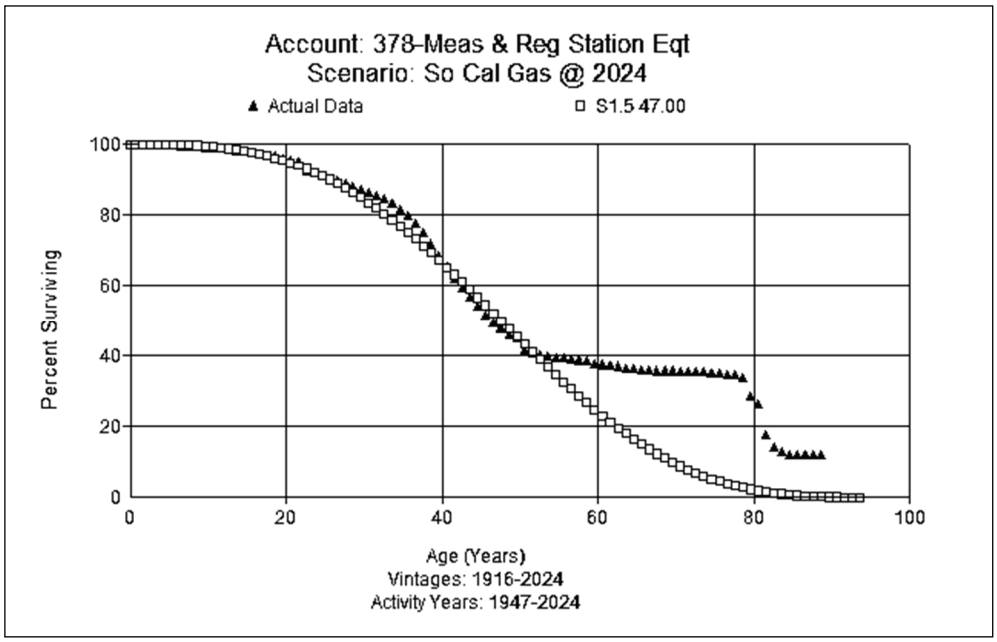
This account includes the cost of installed meters, gauges, and other equipment used in measuring and regulating gas in connection with distribution system operations other than measurement of gas deliveries to customers. The current life/curve is 47 S0.5.

Company personnel report that the Company is targeting higher risk regulation stations for replacement. The regulations for regulating stations have changed more than the regulations for mains and services. The Company has also been upgrading stations. And they are more aggressively targeting regulating stations than they previously have.

Operationally, there is no reason that the life should increase. There are drivers that would decrease the life, such as the controls and mitigation included in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase (RAMP) and Control Center Modernization programs. Actuarial analysis shows an excellent visual match for a 47-year life with a S1.5 dispersion. Based on input from operations and actuarial analysis, this study recommends retaining the existing 47-year life and moving to a S1.5 dispersion. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-19 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

[17] *See supra* note 14.

Figure DAW-D-19
Account 378- Measuring and Regulation Equipment



The current net salvage parameter for this account is negative 95%. The 10-year historical average for net salvage shows a net salvage rate of -378%. SoCalGas recommends increasing the current future net salvage rate from -95% to -120%, based on the amount of change allowed by the Commission under its gradualism precedent.

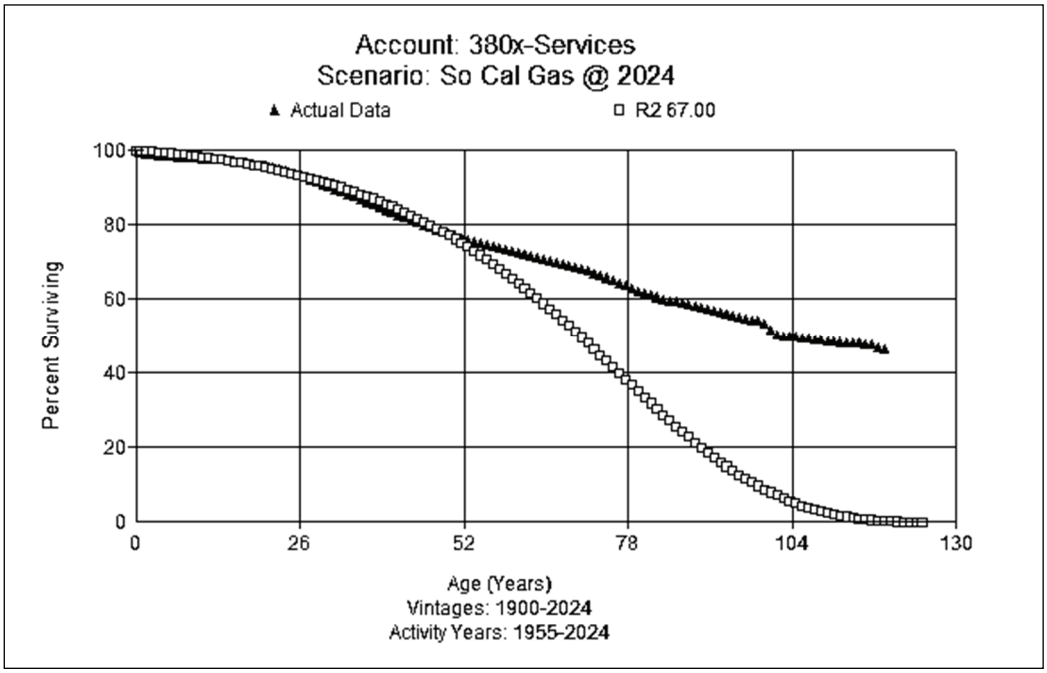
6. Account 380: Services

This account includes the cost of installed service pipes and accessories leading to customers' premises. The current life/curve is 67 R2.

Company personnel report that if a service is cut, the Company will generally repair the service. If a service has a leak, the Company will likely replace it. When a steel main is replaced with plastic, the service would typically be replaced if it was also steel.

Company personnel expect the life of services to be slightly shorter than the life of mains, as there are a number of factors that would cause services to retire earlier than mains. Actuarial analysis continues to support a life around 67 years. Based on input from Company personnel and judgment, this study recommends retaining the 67-year life with an R2 dispersion for this account. Figure DAW-D-20 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-20
Account 380- Services



The current authorized net salvage is negative 115 %. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages show negative 111, negative 122, and negative 148 % respectively. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 140 % net salvage for this account, based on the amount of change allowed by the Commission under its gradualism precedent.

7. Account 381: Meters

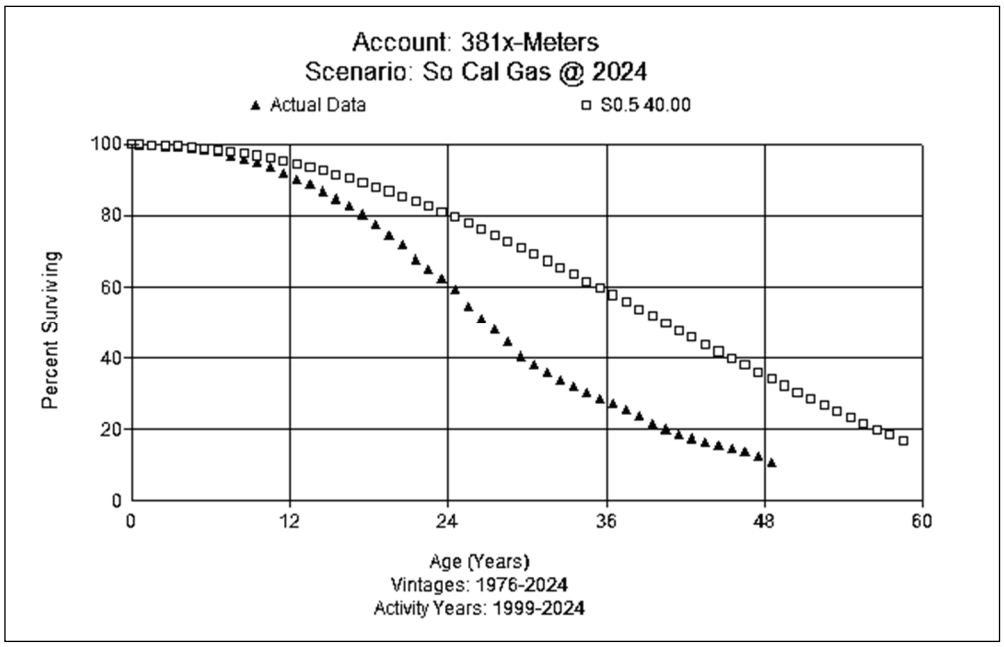
This account includes the cost of installed meters, or devices and appurtenances thereto, for use in measuring gas delivered to users, whether actually in service or held in reserve. The current life/curve is 25 S0.5. Operations personnel report that meters would have historically lasted longer.

SoCalGas has approximately 6.2 million meters in service. Operations personnel report that they target replacing aging meters that were approaching the 30-year life and will request more capital in this GRC. The Company has seen a decrease in meter replacements over the last few years due to sampling changes and other regulatory changes. Operationally, the life expectation is higher than that seen in the historical analysis.

Meters that are not in the residential sampling program must be tested every 10 years or replaced (with a few exceptions for very large meters). Meters that weigh less than 50 lbs. will be taken to see if repair and rebuilding is possible. While under repair, the meters remain in service.

Meter costs have escalated, as there are now only two manufacturers in the United States. Based on input from Company personnel and judgment, the depreciation study recommends extending to a 40-year life with a S0.5 dispersion curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-21 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-21
Account 381- Meters



The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. Gross salvage proceeds as a percentage of retirements have declined in recent years. The current moving averages for 3 and 5 years are positive 4 for both periods. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to positive 2 percent net salvage for this account.

8. Accounts 381.15: AMI Modules and Account 382.15: Module Installations

These accounts include the cost of gas modules used to provide daily meter reads and the cost to install these modules on gas meters as part the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) deployment. Currently these accounts have a 20 SQ life/curve. Operations personnel believe that the expected life of this account will be the same as the current estimate, in part driven by the battery life. There is insufficient actuarial analysis to analyze for this account. Based on input

from operations personnel, SoCalGas recommends retaining the current 20 SQ life and dispersion curve.

The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. In the periods for which history is available, there has been no net salvage received. Based on Company history and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

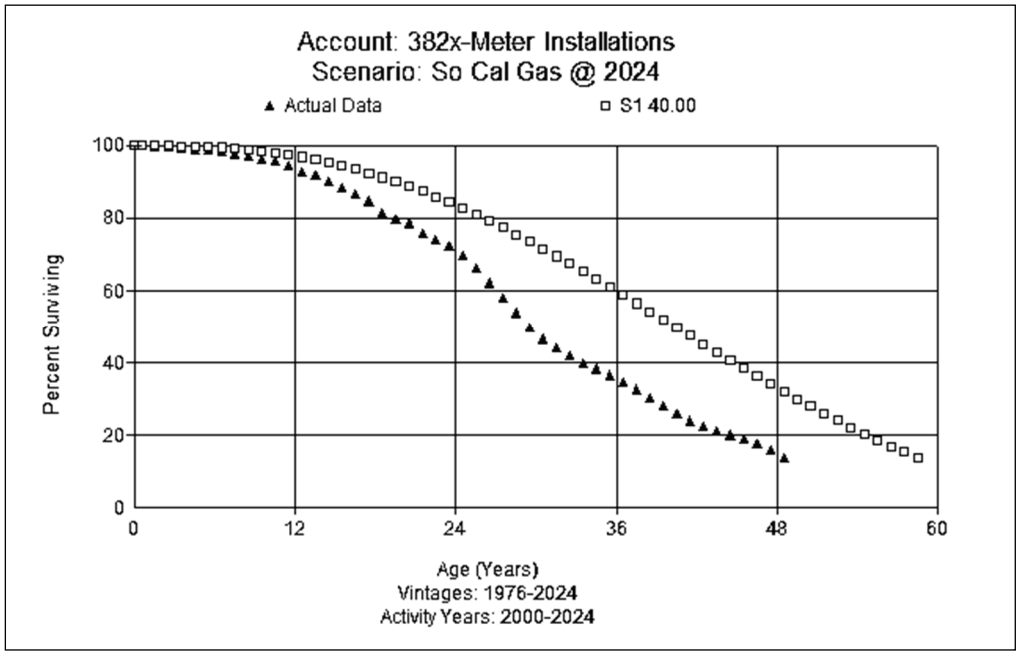
9. Account 382: Meter Installations

This account includes the cost of labor and materials used, and the expenses incurred in connection with the original installation of customer meters. The current life/curve is 30 S1.

Operations personnel report that the Company has started using a pre-manufactured Meter Set Assembly (MSA). If there is no over-pressure protection on a regulator, they will replace the regulator.

Typically, the MSA would not be replaced before the meter, but the MSA may be replaced at the same time as a meter. The actuarial analysis would suggest that historically, the existing 30 year life is still reasonable. However, with operational input related to the replacement timing of MSAs (especially related to pre-manufactured MSAs), the historical life would appear to be shorter than operationally expected. Based on operational input analysis and judgment,, this study recommends moving from the 30 S1 to the longer 40 S1 for this account. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-22 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-22
Account 382- Meter Installations



The current authorized net salvage percent is negative 10%. The overall 5- and 10-year moving averages show 2 and positive 0 percent. Based on Company experience, this study recommends moving less negative to 0 percent net salvage for this account.

10. Account 382.15: Module Installations-AMI

This account includes the cost of module installations for domestic meter installations (excluding the meters). The current approved life for this account is 20 years with an SQ dispersion. There is approximately $148.0 million in plant in this account.

These assets have only been in service since 2012, so there is insufficient retirement history to analyze the data. Operations personnel believe that the life of this account will be the same as the current estimate. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the 20-year life with a SQ dispersion.

The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. These meter installations have net salvage history from 2018-2024, and there has been no net salvage received. Based on Company history and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

11. Account 382.6: Meter Installation-Other

This account includes the cost of the installed Gas Energy Measurement Systems (GEMS), which are automated metering devices attached to customers' meters. These assets are automatically retired when the average service life is attained.

These assets have only been in service since 2012. There is thus insufficient history to analyze the data. Operations personnel believe that the life of this account will be the same as the current estimate. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the 15-year life with a SQ dispersion.

The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0 for all periods. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

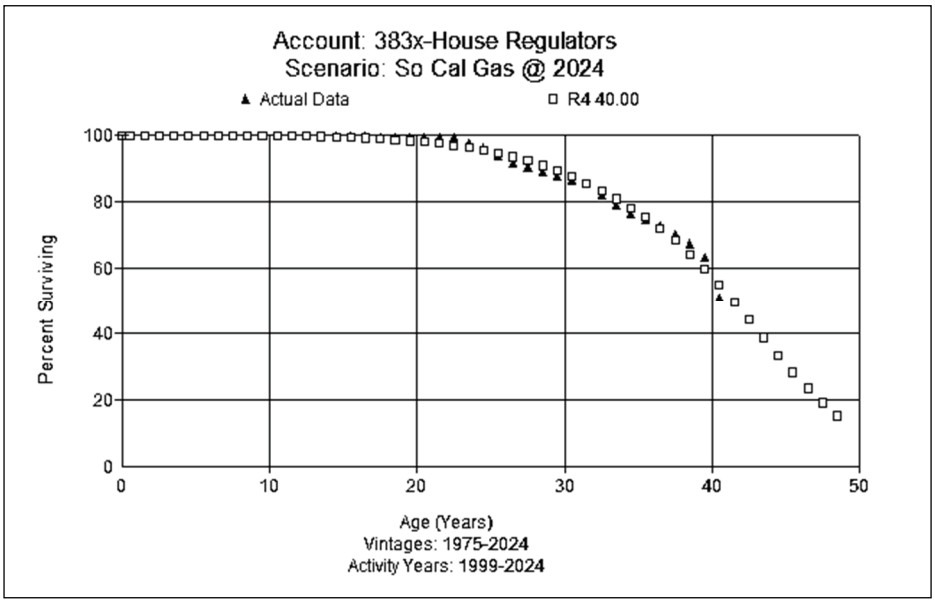
12. Account 383: House Regulators

This account includes the cost of installed house regulators, whether actually in service or held in service. The current life/curve is 33 L5.

The retirement data is very limited for this account and does not produce actuarial results that are reasonable for this type of assets. The curve from actuarial analysis only drops to 80 percent surviving (which makes it not predictive for the future). Input from operations was used

to estimate the life for this account. Company subject matter experts recommend revising the life account from its current authorized parameter, and accordingly this study recommends revision to a 40-year life with an R4 dispersion. An observed life table Figure DAW-D-23 is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.

Figure DAW-D-23
Account 383 – House Regulators



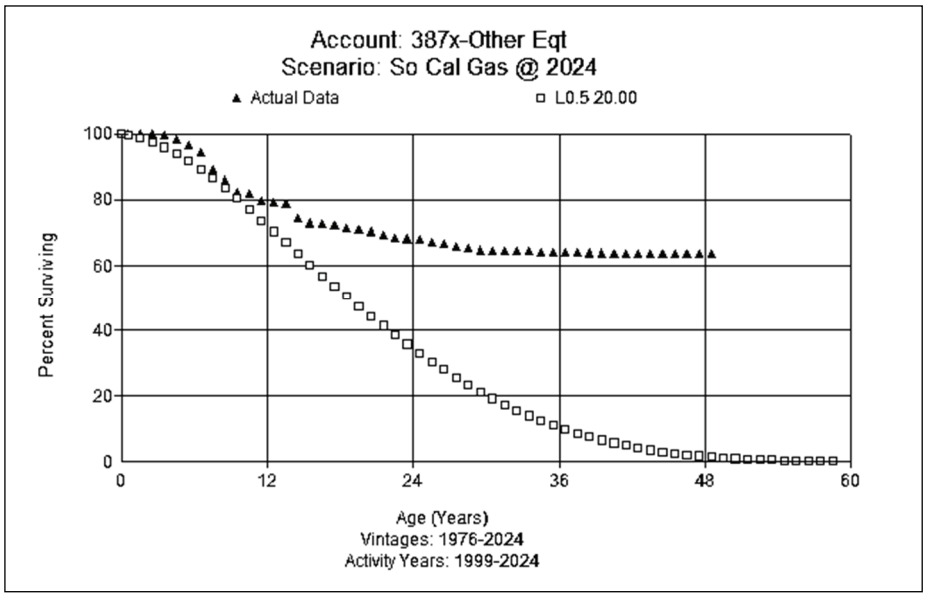
The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 2, 1, and 3 percent, respectively. The six- and seven-year moving averages moderate the experience with a value of positive 1 percent for each time frame. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study moves in the direction of this trend and recommends positive 2 percent net salvage for this account.

13. Account 387: Other Equipment

This account includes the cost of installed distribution system equipment not provided for in the foregoing accounts, including street lighting equipment. The current life/curve is 21 O1.[18] Analytical results from actuarial analysis show a good visual match for the 20-year life with a L0.5 dispersion curve. Based on actuarial analysis, the depreciation study recommends a 20 L0.5 life and dispersion curve. For comparison, the graph below Figure DAW-D-24 shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

[18] The O1 curve is sometimes called a SC or SL, meaning it is a straight-line retirement.

Figure DAW-D-24
Account 387- Other Equipment



The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10- year moving averages are negative 11, negative 10, and negative 9 percent, respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study moves in the direction of this trend and recommends negative 5 percent net salvage for this account.

D. General Plant

General plant balance as of December 31, 2024, was $2.134 billion. The accumulated reserve is 944.0 million.

1. Account 389.2: Land Rights

This account includes the cost of general plant land rights used for utility purposes, the cost of which is not properly includible in other land rights accounts. Assets in this account are individually amortized over 40 years until fully amortized and will remain on the books until retired. Because the life of the structures in this account is proposed to increase, the study proposes to increase the amortization period of this account.

As such, SoCalGas recommends moving to a 50-year amortization period. There is insufficient retirement data to analyze this account through actuarial analysis. Based on judgment, this study recommends a 50-year life with a SQ dispersion.

There are no removal costs associated with rights-of-way.

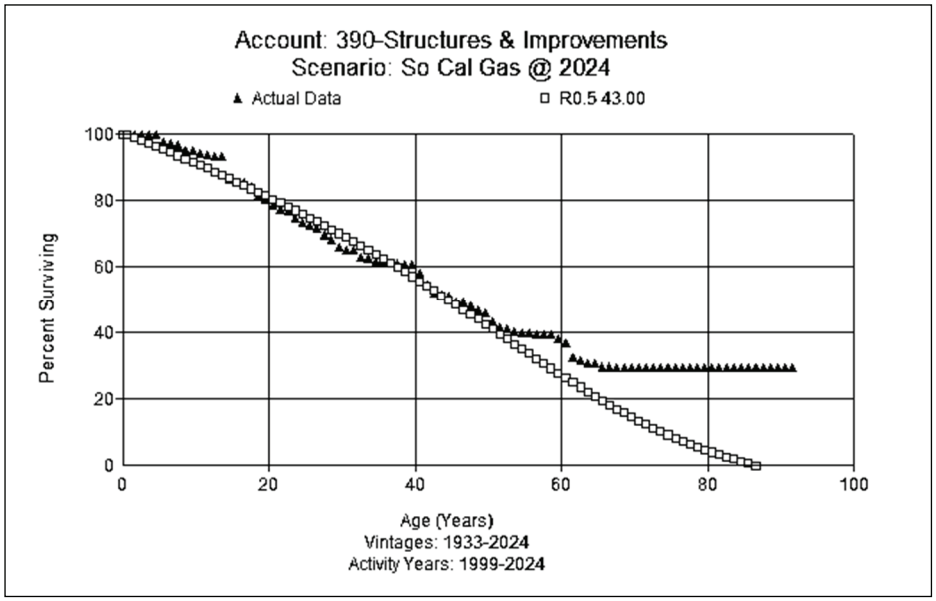
2. Account 390.0: Structures and Improvements

This account includes the cost in place of structures and improvements used for utility purposes. The current life/curve is 33 R1.5.

Company experts feel that the current 33-year life seems short for buildings from an operations perspective. They instead would expect a life in the mid 40-year range. While there are a number of shorter-lived assets within the group such as roofs, HVAC, Generators, and parking, other items like the building shell should have a longer life.

Analytics from actuarial analysis show an excellent match for the 46-year life with a R0.5 curve through age 50. Based on input from Company experts and actuarial analysis, SoCalGas recommends increasing the average service life to 43 years and R0.5 dispersion curve. For comparison, Figure DAW-D-25 below shows the observed life table and the proposed life estimate.

Figure DAW-D-25
Account 390- Structures and Improvements



The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15%. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 9, negative 14, and negative 17%, respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends moving to a negative 10% net salvage for this account.

3. Account 390.1: GCT Leasehold Structures and Improvements

This account includes the cost in place of structures and improvements used for utility purposes for the Gas Company Tower (GCT). The assets in this account are tied to the GCT lease, which expires in 2026. The current life/curve is 15 remaining life span. SoCalGas recommends retaining the life span of 15 years. The lease on the Tower expires toward year end 2026 when the asset will be retired. Based on judgment, this study recommends revision of the existing life span to 2 years and retaining the end-of-life retirement curve.

This account has experienced higher negative net salvage than 390.0, but is only a small sample of activity for the entire account which is not sufficient to increase the negative net salvage recommendations for this account. This study recommends moving from the current negative 15% to a net salvage rate of negative 10%, consistent with account 390.0 General Plant Structures and Improvements account.

4. Account 390.2: Solar and Fuel Cells

This account includes the cost of solar and fuel cell assets used for utility service. There is approximately $8.2 million in this account. The current life for this account is 33 years with an R1.5 dispersion. There is no similar asset on SoCalGas's books at this time. Similar assets used by SDGE currently have a 10-year life. Based on the judgment and SDGE's similar assets, this study recommends a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account. SoCalGas experts agree that 10 years would be a reasonable life.

The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15%. There are costs of disposal, and SDGE is estimating negative 6 percent net salvage based on a disposal study performed by a consultant. Based on the proposed parameter requested by SDGE, this study recommends moving to negative 5 percent net salvage for this account.

5. Account 390.25: Battery Storage Equipment

This account includes the cost of battery assets used for utility service. As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 33 years with an R1.5 dispersion. Based on judgment, this study recommends a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account.

The current net salvage estimate for this account is negative 15%. Based on judgment, moving to a negative 5 percent net salvage is recommended for this account.

6. Account 390.30: Pico Rivera Leasehold Improvement

This account includes the cost of leasehold improvements for Pico Rivera. As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 11 years end of life. Based on judgment, this study recommends retaining the 11-year end of life estimate for this account.

The current net salvage estimate is negative 80%. Based on judgment, retaining a negative 80% net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

7. Account 390.40: 2 Cal Plaza HQ Leasehold Improvement

This account includes the cost of leasehold improvements for Cal Plaza Headquarters. As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 16 years end of life. Based on judgment, this study recommends retaining the 16-year end of life estimate for this account.

The current net salvage estimate is negative 15%. Based on judgment, retaining a negative 15% net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

8. Accounts 391.3-391.6 and Accounts 303.1 – 303.55: Software and Cloud Account Amortization

These accounts include costs of installed software programs and cloud licenses of various estimated useful lives, as determined by information technology operations staff. Software programs may include shelf software and self-developed software used for accounting, customer accounts, workforce scheduling, dispatching, and mapping, among others. Cloud licenses are based on the term of the cloud contracts. With advances in technology, the tendency is towards an increase in shorter lived software.

Assets are treated as individual units of property. Each project is individually amortized over the average service life of that subaccount: 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, and 20 years. However, amortization periods could range from 2 years to 20 years. For example, assets in subaccount 391.3 2-4 Years Software may have assets amortized over two years, three years, or four years. But the default will be the average service life of each subaccount for ease of administration.

SoCalGas recommends retaining the current subaccounts and average service lives. These assets are amortized on a straight-line remaining life, unit basis. Fully amortized software will

stop accruing amortization expense but remain on the asset ledger until retired. There is no net salvage associated with software accounts.

9. Account 392.00 Transportation Equipment

This account includes the cost of transportation equipment for the company. As of December 31, 2024, there was $1.688 million in this account. The current life for this account is a 7 year life with an SQ dispersion. Based on the actuarial analysis for this account and judgment, this study recommends moving to a 9 year life with an R2 dispersion.

The current net salvage estimate is positive 10%. Based on judgment and the most recent 10 year average, retaining a positive 10% net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

10. Account 392.30 Drones

This account includes the cost of drones used to monitor Company assets across the system. As of December 31, 2024, there was $277 thousand in this account. The current life for this account is a 7 year life with an SQ dispersion. Based on judgment and input from operations, this study recommends retaining a 7 year life with an SQ dispersion.

There is no current authorized net salvage estimate for this account. Based on judgment, a zero percent net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

11. Account 397.55 Poles - AMI

This account includes the cost of poles associated with the company AMI program. As of December 31, 2024, there was $19.0 million in this account. The current life for this account is a 40 year life with an SQ dispersion. Based on judgment and input from operations, this study recommends retaining a 40 year life with an SQ dispersion.

A recommendation for a change in negative net salvage 397.55 Poles AMI is being made. Poles for SDGE in Account 364 have a currently approved net salvage percent of negative 100%, and my study recommended that it should be negative 95% in SDGEs last GRC. To move in the direction of that trend, this study proposes negative 25% net salvage for this account.

The current net salvage estimate is 0 percent. Based on judgment, moving to a negative 25% net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

12. Accounts 391 through 398: Vintage Group Amortization

Vintage group accounting is applied to the following accounts:

TABLE SCG-DAW-4
General Plant Life Comparison for Amortized Accounts

Account	Description	Current Life/Curve	Proposed Life
391.10	Office Furniture and Eqt	14 SQ	20 SQ
391.20	Computer Hardware	5 SQ	5 SQ
393.00	Stores Eqt	20 SQ	20 SQ
394.00	Shop and Garage Eqt	29 SQ	10 SQ
394.19	Large Portable Tools	24 SQ	10 SQ
395.00	Laboratory Eqt	25 SQ	20 SQ
396.00	Construction Eqt	12 SQ	12 SQ
397.00	Communication Eqt	15 SQ	15 SQ
397.10	General Network Eqt	5 SQ	5 SQ
397.20	PBX and Voice Eqt	7 SQ	7 SQ
397.30	Microwave and Radio Eqt	10 SQ	10 SQ
397.40	Communication Structures	15 SQ	25 SQ
398.00	Miscellaneous Eqt	20 SQ	10 SQ

Operations personnel were consulted. They confirmed the current average service lives for the most vintage groups remains appropriate from an operational perspective. The following accounts are proposed to be changed based on feedback from Company subject matter experts.

Account 391.1 Office Furniture and Equipment. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 14-year amortization period was shorter than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 20-year amortization period is recommended for this account.

Account 394 Tools and Shop Equipment are more tied to technology change than in the past. Based on that trend, this study recommends a 10-year amortization period.

Account 395 Laboratory Equipment - These assets are more tied to technology than in the past. Given the current rates of change, Company personnel recommend a 20-year life for this account.

Account 397.4 Communication Structures. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 15-year amortization period was shorter than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 25-year amortization period is recommended for this account.

Account 398.0 Miscellaneous Equipment. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 20-

year amortization period was longer than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 10-year amortization period is recommended for this account.

Net salvage studies were performed on all amortized accounts. Retaining the current future net salvage rate is recommended for all of the above general plant vintage retirement accounts. A comparison of current and proposed net salvage estimates is provided in Table SCG-DAW-5.

TABLE SCG-DAW-5
General Plant Net Salvage Comparison for Amortized Accounts

Account	Description	Current Net Salvage	Proposed Net Salvage
391.10	Office Furniture and Eqt	0%	0%
391.20	Computer Hardware	0%	0%
393.00	Stores Eqt	0%	0%
394.00	Shop and Garage Eqt	0%	0%
394.19	Large Portable Tools	0%	0%
395.00	Laboratory Eqt	0%	0%
396.00	Construction Eqt	25%	25%
397.00	Communication Eqt	0%	0%
397.1	General Network Eqt	0%	0%
397.2	PBX and Voice Eqt	0%	0%
397.3	Microwave and Radio Eqt	0%	0%
397.4	Communication Structures	-5%	-5%
398	Miscellaneous Eqt	0%	0%

VI. CONCLUSION

SoCalGas's proposed service lives and net salvage rates, which were developed in accordance with CPUC Standard Practice U-4, are reasonable and should be adopted. The resulting depreciation expense set forth in Tables SCG-DAW-1 above, should be approved by the CPUC for use in TY 2028 for determination of SoCalGas's revenue requirement.

I conducted a complete depreciation study using standard depreciation processes and methodologies that resulted in the recommended parameters and depreciation rates. My recommended life and net salvage parameters are reasonable and specific to SoCalGas's unique circumstances. The depreciation rates, as shown in SCG-24, Appendices A, and B to my Depreciation Study, should be applied to the Company's plant in service. My depreciation rates, when applied to SoCalGas's plant in service balances, provide fair and reasonable recovery to both the Company and its customers.

Account-level detail workpapers (historical data, statistical tables, and charts) are submitted separately with this testimony in support of the proposed underlying depreciation rates.

This concludes my prepared direct testimony.

VII. WITNESS QUALIFICATIONS

My name is Dane A. Watson. My business address is 101 E. Park Blvd, Suite 220, Plano, TX 75074, I am Manager Partner of Alliance Consulting Group. Alliance Consulting Group provides consulting and expert services to the utility industry. In this proceeding I am testifying on behalf of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas).

I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and a Master's degree in Business Administration from Amberton University.

Since graduation from college in 1985, I have worked in the area of depreciation and valuation. I founded Alliance Consulting Group in 2004 and am responsible for conducting depreciation, valuation, and certain accounting-related studies for clients in various industries. My duties related to depreciation studies include the assembly and analysis of historical and simulated data, conducting field reviews, determining service life and net salvage estimates, calculating annual depreciation, presenting recommended depreciation rates to utility management for its consideration, and supporting such rates before regulatory bodies.

I have twice been Chair of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Property Accounting and Valuation Committee and have been Chairman of EEI's Depreciation and Economic Issues Subcommittee. I am a Registered Professional Engineer (PE) in the State of Texas and a Certified Depreciation Professional. I am a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and served for several years as an officer of the Executive Board of the Dallas Section of IEEE as well as national and and worldwide offices. I have served as President of the Society of Depreciation Professionals twice.

I am qualified as Certified Depreciation Professional (CDP) as recognized by the Society of Depreciation Professionals. The Society administers an examination and has certain required qualifications to become and remain certified in this field. I meet and maintain all those requirements.

I have presented testimony and or depreciation studies in nearly 300 regulatory proceedings over the course of my career. I have testified before the California Public Utilities Commission in nine cases: on behalf of Southwest Gas – Northern California and Southwest Gas-Southern California both in proceeding A.19-08-015; San Diego Gas and Electric in proceeding A.17-10-007 and A.22-05-016; on behalf of Golden State Water in proceeding A.14-07-006;

California American Water in proceedings A.16-07-002 and A.10-07-007, and Southern California Edison in proceedings A.10-11-015 and A.13-11-003. I have appeared before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, more than 35 United States state commissions, and three international proceedings.

I train people who want to learn more about utility depreciation by serving on the training faculty of the Society of Depreciation Professionals, teaching classes in utility seminars at Michigan State University and the EEI AGA accounting conference.

APPENDIX A
Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Definition
A.	Application
AGA	American Gas Association
ALG:	Average Life Group
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMORT	Amortization
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ASL	Average Service Life
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COR	Cost of Removal
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSF	Customer Services Field
D.	Decision
EEI	Edison Electric Institute
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GCT	Gas Company Tower
GEMS	Gas Energy Measurement Systems
GRC	General Rate Case
MAOP	Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure
NARUC	National Association of Regulatory Utility
PACER	Portable Automated Centralized Electronic Retrieval system
PHMSA	Pipeline Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration
PLC	Programmable Logic Controllers
PSEP	Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan
MDTs	Mobile Data Terminal
MSA	Meter Set Assembly
RAMP	Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase
RO	Results of Operation
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric
SCG	Southern California Gas Company
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas Company
SQ	Square
TY	Test Year
USofA	Uniform Systems of Account

APPENDIX B

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZED VS PROPOSED DEPRECIATION PARAMETERS
(LIFE-YEARS / NET SALVAGE-PERCENT)

APPENDIX B
Southern California Gas Company
Comparison of Authorized vs Proposed Depreciation Parameters
(Life-Years / Net Salvage-Percent)

Account	Account Description	Authorized		2028 Proposed		Change	
		Life/ Curve (1)	Future Net Salvage (2)	Life/ Curve (3)	Future Net Salvage (4)	Life (3)-(1)	Future Net Salvage (4)-(2)
Intangible Plant							
303.1	Cloud Comp SW 5yrs (SL) SAAS	5	0	5	0	0	0
303.3	Cloud SaaS 2-4 yrs (SL)	3	0	3	0	0	0
303.4	Cloud SaaS 5-8 yrs (SL)	6	0	6	0	0	0
303.5	Cloud SaaS (SL) - 10 yrs ASL 1	10	0	10	0	0	0
303.55	Cloud SaaS (SL) - 15 yrs ASL 1	15	0	15	0	0	0
Underground Storage Plant							
350.31	Storage Rights	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
350.32	Recoverable Oil	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
350.4	Rights-of-Way	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
351x	Structures and Improvements	48 R1.5	-70	51 R1.5	-70	3	0
352x	Wells	49 R2.5	-70	49 R2.5	-95	0	-25
353x	Lines	54 R3	-40	50 R4	-65	-4	-25
354	Compressor Station Equipment	41 L0.5	-15	41 L0.5	-40	0	-25
355	Meas and Reg Equipment	22 L0	5	35 S0	-20	13	-25
356x	Purification Equipment	39 R2.5	-30	44 R2.5	-55	5	-25
357x	Other Equipment	37 R2.5	-100	38 S0	-100	1	0
Transmission							
365.29	Rights-of-Way	40 SQ	0	40 SQ	0	0	0
366x	Structures and Improvements	47 R2	-40	47 R2.5	-65	0	-25
367x	Mains	64 R3	-60	70 R2	-85	6	-25
367.6	Hydro Test Costs	64R3	0	59 SQ	0	-5	0
368x	Compressor Station Equipment	50 R1	-15	48 R1	-40	-2	-25
369	Meas and Reg Equipment	46 S0	-50	46 S0	-75	0	-25
370	Communication Equipment	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	-10	0	-10
371x	Other Equipment	21 L0.5	-10	20 L2	-10	-1	0
371.1	Temporary Assembly Test Head	21 L0.5	-10	10 SQ	0	-11	10
Distribution							
374.2	Land Rights	40 SQ	0	70 SQ	0	30	0
375	Structures and Improvements	40 S0	-10	47 R2.5	-20	7	-10
376x	Mains	68 R2.5	-80	68 R2.5	-105	0	-25
376.6	Hydro Test Costs	68 R2.5	-80	53 SQ	0	-5	80
378	Meas and Reg Equipment	47 S0.5	-95	47 S1.5	-120	5	-25
380x	Services	67 R2	-115	67 R2	-140	0	-25
381x	Meters	25 S0.5	5	40 S0.5	2	15	-3
381.15	AMI Modules	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
382x	Meter Installations	30 S1	-10	40 S1	0	10	10
382.15	AMI Module Installations	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
382.6	Meter Installations (Other)	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
383	House Regulators	33 L5	5	40 R4	2	7	-3

Account	Account Description	Authorized Life/ Curve (1)	Authorized Future Net Salvage (2)	2028 Proposed Life/ Curve (3)	2028 Proposed Future Net Salvage (4)	Change Life (3)-(1)	Change Future Net Salvage (4)-(2)
387x	Other Equipment	21 SC	5	20 L0.5	-5	-1	-10
General Plant							
389.2	Land Rights	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
390	Structures and Improvements	33 R1.5	-15	43 R0.5	-10	10	5
390.1	Gas Company Tower Lease	15 EL	-15	2 EL	-10	-13	5
390.2	Solar and Fuel Assets	33 R1.5	-15	10 SQ	-5	-23	10
390.25	Battery Storage Equipment	33 R1.5	-15	10 SQ	-5	-23	10
390.3	Pico Rivera Leasehold Improv*			11 EL	-80	0	0
390.4	2 Cal Plaza HQ Leasehld Impr*			16 EL	-15	0	0
391.1	Office Furniture & Equipment	14 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	6	0
391.2	Computer Equipment	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
391.3	Software 2-4 Yrs (3yr ASL)	3 SQ	0	3 SQ	0	0	0
391.35	Software 5 Yrs (AMI)	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
391.4	Software 5-8 Yrs (6yr ASL)	6 SQ	0	6 SQ	0	0	0
391.5	Software 9-12 Yrs (10yr ASL)	10 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	0	0
391.55	Software 15 Yrs (15yr ASL)	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
391.6	Software 20 Yrs (20yr ASL)	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
3920	Transportation Eqpt - Autos	7 SQ	5	9 R2	10	2	5
392.3	Transportation Eqpt-Aviation	7 SQ	5	7 SQ	0	0	-5
393	Stores Equipment	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
394x	Shop and Garage Equipment	29 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-19	0
394.19	Large Portable Tools	24 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-14	0
395	Laboratory Equipment	25 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	-5	0
396	Construction Equipment	12 SQ	25	12 SQ	25	0	0
397x	Communication Equip	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
397.1	General Network Equip-5yr ASL	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
397.2	PBX and Voice Equip-7yr ASL	7 SQ	0	7 SQ	0	0	0
397.3	Microwave and Radio-10yr ASL	10 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	0	0
397.4	Communication Structures	15 SQ	-5	25 SQ	-5	10	0
397.55	Poles - AMI	40 SQ	0	40 SQ	-25	0	-25
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	20 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-10	0

APPENDIX C

DEPRECIATION RATE STUDY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS

DEPRECIATION RATE STUDY

AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

http://www.utilityalliance.com

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS
DEPRECIATION RATE STUDY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southern California Gas Company ("SoCalGas" or "Company") engaged Alliance Consulting Group to conduct a depreciation study of the Company's natural gas operations depreciable assets as of December 31, 2024. This study was conducted under the traditional depreciation study approach.

The Company is filing this depreciation study in June 2026. Given year end reporting for 2025 is not complete until February 2026, the Company and I determined that the life and net salvage parameters for the depreciation study would be based on activity through December 31, 2024. To compute rates for the general rate case, the rates were recomputed for December 31, 2025, based on parameters estimated through December 2024.

Overall, the lives of the accounts have moved longer. There are nineteen accounts that have increasing lives and fourteen accounts that have decreasing lives. Net salvage has also moved more negative in many accounts. Nineteen accounts had decreasing (i.e., more negative) net salvage and seven accounts had increasing (i.e., less negative) net salvage. The accounts with the largest decreases of 25 percent are: Account 352 Wells, Account 353 Lines, Account 354 Compressor Station Equipment, Account 355 Measuring & Regulating Equipment, Account 356 Purification Equipment, Account 366 Structures and Improvements, Account 367 Mains, Account 368 Compressor Station Equipment, Account 369 Measuring and Regulating Equipment, Account 376 Mains, Account 378 Measuring and Regulating Equipment, Account 380 Services, and Account 397.55 Poles AMI. The accounts with increasing (less negative) net salvage are Account 371.10 Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads, Account 376.6 Hydro Test Costs, Account 382.00 Meter Installations, Account 390.00 Structures & Improvements,

390.10 Structures & Improvements-GCT, 390.20 SCG Solar & Fuel Cell Assets, 390.25 Battery Storage Equipment, and 392.00 Transportation Equipment - Autos.

Based on plant as of December 31, 2025, this study recommends an increase of $84.8 million in annual depreciation expense compared to the depreciation rates currently in effect. Appendix B to this study provides the change in depreciation expense.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS

DEPRECIATION RATE STUDY

AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

Table of Contents

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to develop depreciation rates for the depreciable property as recorded on SoCalGas's books at December 31, 2025. The account-based depreciation rates were designed to recover the total remaining undepreciated investment, adjusted for net salvage, over the remaining life of SoCalGas's property on a straight-line basis. Non-depreciable property was excluded from this study. For amortized software, the Company proposes to retain the same life estimates, net salvage, and amortization rates for those accounts.

SoCalGas is the nation's largest natural gas distribution utility. The Company serves 22 million consumers through 5.9 million meters in more than 500 communities. The Company's service territory encompasses approximately 24,000 square miles in diverse terrain throughout Central and Southern California, from Visalia to the Mexican border.

SoCalGas owns transmission mains, distribution mains, underground storage, and various other plant assets. SoCalGas's assets consist of a complex system of high and intermediate pressure transmission, underground storage, and intermediate and low-pressure distribution networks located across the service area. More than 100,000 miles of transmission and distribution pipes and four natural gas storage facilities make up the natural gas infrastructure needed to provide natural gas throughout SoCalGas's service territory. The Aliso Canyon storage facility, which is the largest such facility in the western United States, supports natural gas deliveries to homes and businesses throughout the Los Angeles Basin and directly supports 17 natural gas-powered electric plants needed to provide reliable generation and delivery of electricity.

There are numerous receipt points or city gates throughout the system where gas is delivered by the transmission system. Once gas is metered into individual cities, the pressure is reduced through regulators in order to meet system requirements as determined by pressure and volume needs. The gas is then delivered to customers for burner tip consumption.

STUDY RESULTS

Overall depreciation rates for all SoCalGas depreciable property are shown in Appendix A to this study. These rates translate into an annual depreciation accrual of $1.158 billion based on SoCalGas's depreciable investment at December 31, 2025. The annual equivalent depreciation expense calculated by the same method using the currently approved rates was $1.074 billion at December 31, 2025. A summary of the results by function at December 31, 2025, is shown in the table below.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND PROPOSED DEPRECIATION RATES

Function	Plant In Service 12/31/2025	Current Accrual Expense	Proposed Accrual Expense	Difference
Underground Storage	2,342,701,816	89,452,144	100,874,248	11,422,104
Transmission	6,155,176,518	169,868,917	187,490,389	17,621,472
Distribution	15,046,821,773	439,411,481	478,225,836	38,814,355
General wo Software	1,110,564,832	100,176,221	115,542,949	15,366,727
Amortized Accounts	1,456,589,185	274,667,066	276,222,144	1,555,078
Total	26,111,854,123	1,073,575,828	1,158,355,565	84,779,737

General plant excludes amortized software accounts which retain current rates.

Appendix A to this study demonstrates the development of the annual depreciation rates and accruals. Appendix B to this study presents a comparison of approved rates versus proposed rates by account. Appendix C to this study presents a comparison of mortality and net salvage estimates by account. Appendix D to this study shows net salvage experience for the Company’s depreciable assets from 1999 through 2024.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Definition

The term "depreciation" as used in this study is considered in the accounting sense, that is, a system of accounting that distributes the cost of assets, less net salvage (if any), over the estimated useful life of the assets in a systematic and rational manner. It is a process of allocation, not valuation. This expense is systematically allocated to accounting periods over the life of the properties. The amount allocated to any one accounting period does not necessarily represent the loss or decrease in value that will occur during that particular period. The Company accrues depreciation on the basis of the original cost of all depreciable property included in each functional property group. On retirement the full cost of depreciable property, less the net salvage value, is charged to the depreciation reserve.

Basis of Depreciation Estimates

The straight-line, broad (average) life group, remaining-life depreciation system was employed to calculate annual and accrued depreciation in this study. In this system, the annual depreciation expense for each group is computed by dividing the original cost of the asset less allocated depreciation reserve less estimated net salvage by its respective average life group remaining life. The resulting annual accrual amounts of all depreciable property within a function were accumulated, and the total was divided by the original cost of all functional depreciable property to determine the depreciation rate. The calculated remaining lives and annual depreciation accrual rates were based on attained ages of plant in service and the estimated service life and salvage characteristics of each depreciable group. The computations of the annual account level depreciation rates are shown in Appendix A to this study and remaining life calculations are shown in the study's workpapers.

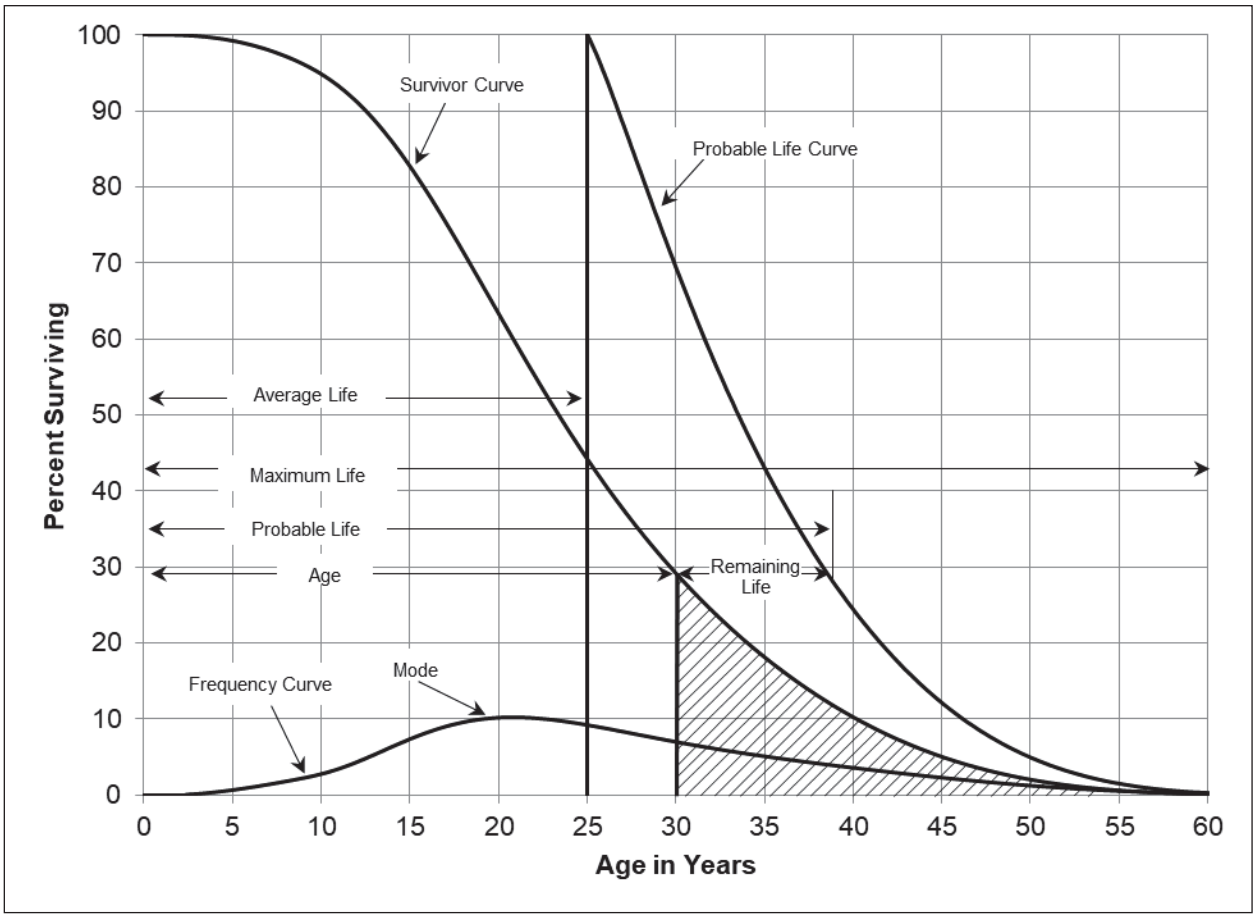
Actuarial analysis was used with each account within a function where sufficient data was available, and judgment was used to some degree on all

accounts.

Survivor Curves

To fully understand depreciation projections in a regulated utility setting, there must be a basic understanding of survivor curves. Individual property units within a group do not normally have identical lives or investment amounts. The average life of a group can be determined by first constructing a survivor curve, which is plotted as a percentage of the units surviving at each age. A survivor curve represents the percentage of property remaining in service at various age intervals. The chart below shows a typical generalized survivor curve, as well as some of the life characteristics that can be derived from the survivor curve.

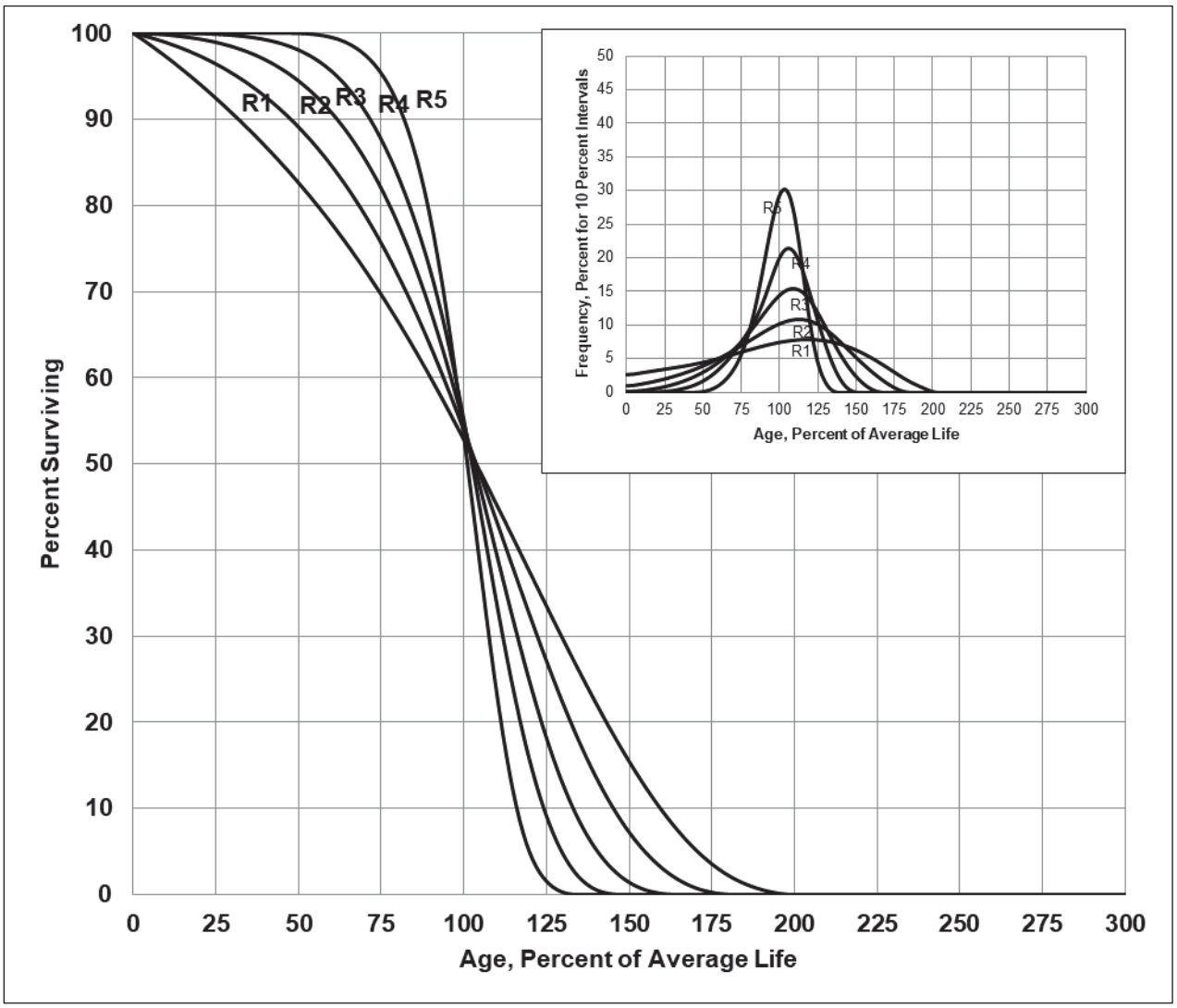
GENERALIZED SURVIVOR CURVE



The Iowa Curves are the result of an extensive investigation of life characteristics of physical property made at Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station in the first half of the twentieth century. Through common usage, revalidation and regulatory acceptance, these curves have become a descriptive standard for the life characteristics of industrial property.

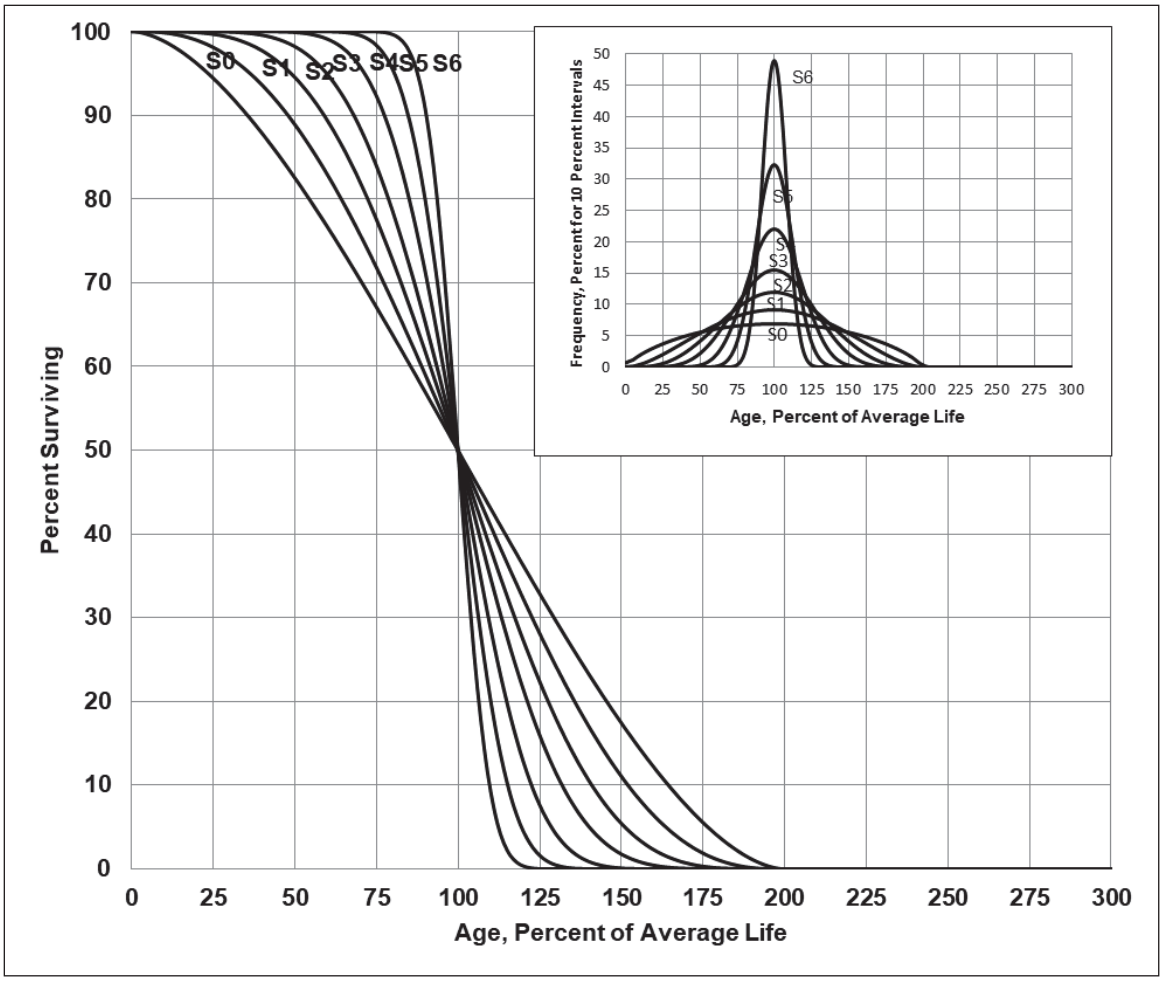
There are four families in the Iowa Curves that are distinguished by the relation of the age at the retirement mode (largest annual retirement frequency) and the average life. For distributions with the mode age greater than the average life, an "R" designation (i.e., Right modal) is used. The family of “R” moded curves is shown below.

R-TYPE IOWA SURVIVOR CURVES



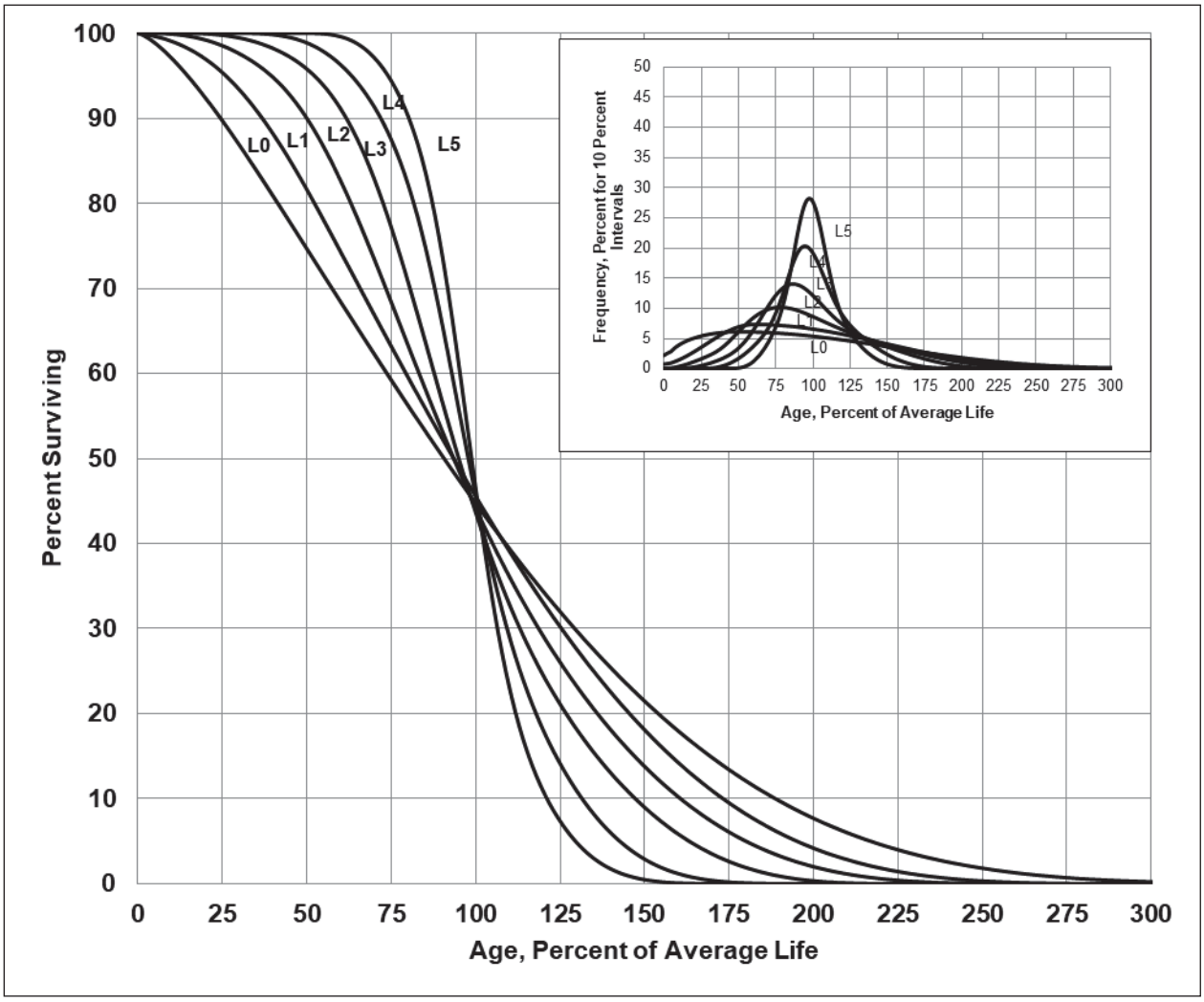
Similarly, an "S" designation (i.e., Symmetric modal) is used for the family whose mode age is symmetric about the average life. The higher the number of the curve, the greater the peak. A graph showing the S curves is shown below.

S-TYPE IOWA SURVIVOR CURVES



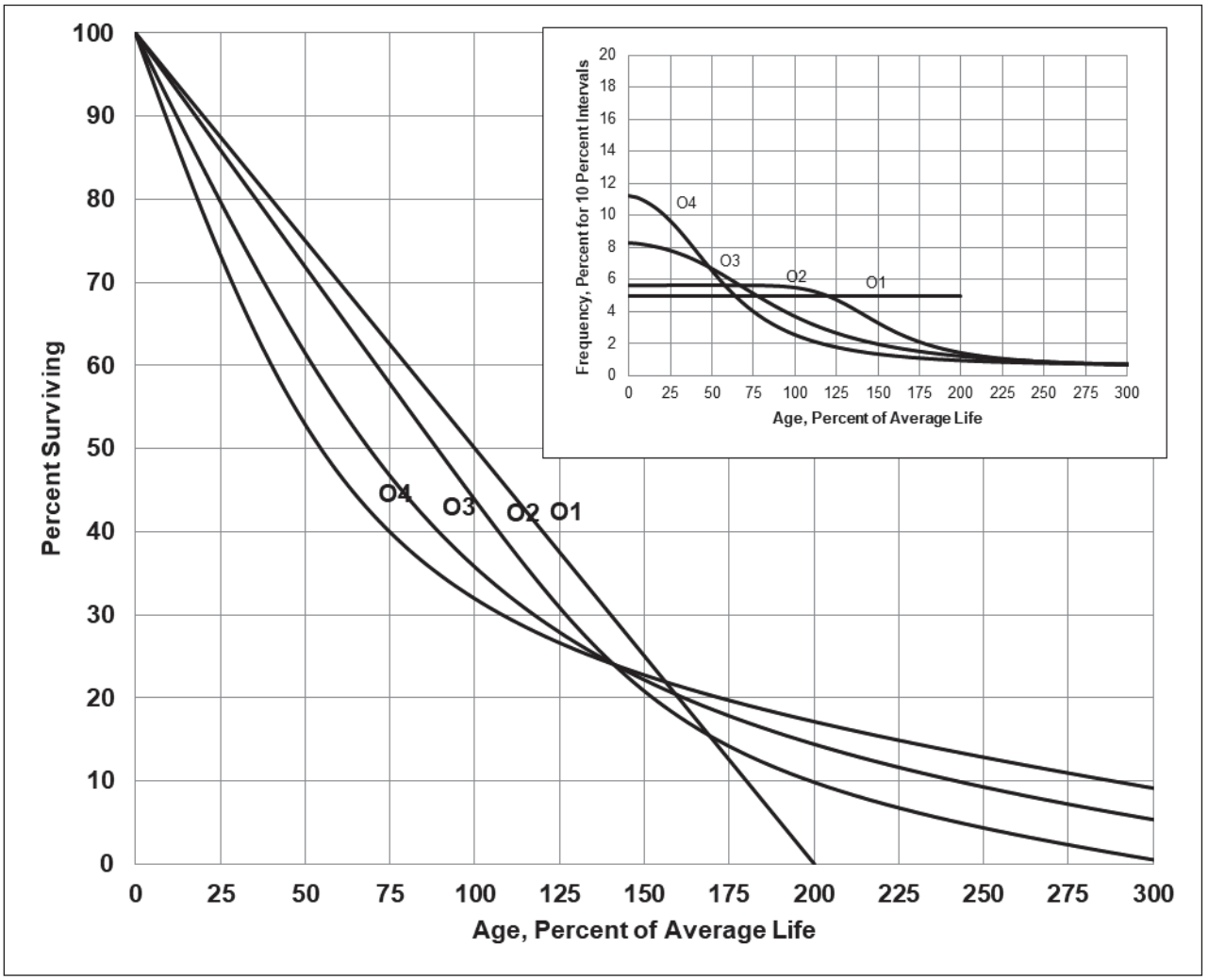
For distributions with the mode age less than the average life, an "L" designation (i.e., Left modal) is used. The family of “L” moded curves is shown below.

L-TYPE IOWA SURVIVOR CURVES



A special case of left modal dispersion is the "O" or origin modal curve family, which was developed in the 1950s.

O-TYPE IOWA SURVIVOR CURVES



Given how long the O curves live, the O curves are seldom used in analyzing utility property in Alliance Consulting Group's experience, other than for intellectual property in unregulated settings.

Within each curve family, numerical designations are used to describe the relative magnitude of the retirement frequencies at the mode. A "6" indicates that the retirements are not greatly dispersed from the mode (i.e., high mode frequency), while a "1" indicates a large dispersion about the mode (i.e., low mode frequency). For example, a curve with an average life of 30 years and an "L3" dispersion is a moderately dispersed, left modal curve that can be designated as a 30 L3 Curve. An SQ, or square, survivor curve occurs where no dispersion is present (i.e., units of common age retire simultaneously).

Most property groups can be closely fitted to one Iowa Curve with a unique average service life. Blending of judgment concerning current conditions and future trends, along with the matching of historical data, permits the depreciation analyst to make an informed selection of an account's average life and retirement dispersion pattern.

Actuarial Analysis

Actuarial analysis (retirement rate method) was used in evaluating historical asset retirement experience where vintage data were available and sufficient retirement activity was present. In actuarial analysis, interval exposures (total property subject to retirement at the beginning of the age interval, regardless of vintage) and age interval retirements are calculated. The complement of the ratio of interval retirements to interval exposures establishes a survivor ratio. The survivor ratio is the fraction of property surviving to the end of the selected age interval, given that it has survived to the beginning of that age interval. Survivor ratios for all of the available age intervals were chained by successive multiplications to establish a series of survivor factors, collectively known as an observed life table. The observed life table shows the experienced mortality characteristic of the account and may be compared to standard mortality curves such as the Iowa Curves. Where data was available, accounts were analyzed

using this method. Placement bands were used to illustrate the composite history over a specific era, and experience bands were used to focus on retirement history for all vintages during a set period. The results from these analyses for those accounts which had sufficient data to be analyzed using this method are shown in the Life Analysis section of this report.

Judgment

Any depreciation study requires informed judgment by the analyst conducting the study. A knowledge of the property being studied, company policies and procedures, general trends in technology and industry practice, and a sound basis of understanding in depreciation theory are needed to apply this informed judgment. Judgment was used in areas such as survivor curve modeling and selection, depreciation method selection, simulated plant record method analysis, and actuarial analysis.

Judgment is not defined as being used in cases where there are specific, significant pieces of information that influence the choice of a life or curve. Those cases would simply be a reflection of specific facts in the analysis. Where there are multiple factors, activities, actions, property characteristics, statistical inconsistencies, implications of applying certain curves, property mix in accounts or a multitude of other considerations that impact the analysis (potentially in various directions), judgment is used to take all of these factors and synthesize them into a general direction or understanding of the characteristics of the property.

Individually, no one factor in these cases may have a substantial impact on the analysis. But overall, they may shed light on the utilization and characteristics of assets. Judgment may also be defined as deduction, inference, wisdom, common sense, or the ability to make sensible decisions. There is no single correct result from statistical analysis; hence, there is no answer absent judgment. At the very least for example, any analysis requires choosing which bands to place more emphasis on.

The establishment of appropriate lives, interim retirement dispersions, and interim net salvage for SoCalGas's accounts requires judgment to incorporate the understanding of the operation of the system with the available accounting information. The appropriateness of lives and curves depends not only on statistical analyses, but also on how well future retirement patterns will match past

retirements.

Current applications and trends in use of equipment also need to be factored into life and survivor curve choices to allow appropriate mortality characteristics to be chosen.

Average Life Group Depreciation

SoCalGas was authorized to use the average life group ("ALG") depreciation procedure with the remaining life technique in California Public Utilities Commission Application (A.) 17-10-008. At the request of SoCalGas, this study continues to use the ALG depreciation procedure to group the assets within each account. After an average service life and dispersion were selected for each account, those parameters were used to estimate what portion of the surviving investment of each vintage was expected to retire. The depreciation of the group continues until all investment in the vintage group is retired. ALG groups are defined by their respective account dispersion, life, and salvage estimates. A straight-line rate for each ALG group is calculated by computing a composite remaining life for each group across all vintages within the group, dividing the remaining investment to be recovered by the remaining life to find the annual depreciation expense and dividing the annual depreciation expense by the surviving investment. The resultant rate for each ALG group is designed to recover all retirements less net salvage when the last unit retires. The ALG procedure recovers net book cost over the life of each account by averaging many components.

Theoretical Depreciation Reserve

The book depreciation reserve was derived from Company records and was reallocated from a functional level to individual accounts level. As a point of comparison, a theoretical depreciation reserve model was computed for each account. This study used a reserve model that relied on a prospective concept relating future retirement and accrual patterns for property, given current life and salvage estimates. The theoretical reserve of a group is developed from the estimated remaining life, total life of the property group, and estimated net salvage.

The theoretical reserve represents the portion of the group cost that would have been accrued if current forecasts were used throughout the life of the group for future depreciation accruals. The computation involves multiplying the vintage balances within the group by the theoretical reserve ratio for each vintage. The average life group method requires an estimate of dispersion and service life to establish how much of each vintage is expected to be retired in each year until all property within the group is retired. Estimated average service lives and dispersion determine the amount within each average life group. The straight-line remaining-life theoretical reserve ratio at any given age (RR) is calculated as:

$$RR = 1 - \frac{(Average\,Remaining\,Life)}{(Average\,Service\,Life)} * (1 - Net\,Salvage\,Ratio)$$

DETAILED DISCUSSION

Depreciation Study Process

This depreciation study encompassed four distinct phases. The first phase concerned data collection and field interviews. The second phase involved initial data analysis. The third phase encompassed information and analysis evaluation. Once the first three stages were complete, the fourth phase began. This phase involved the calculation of deprecation rates and the documentation of the corresponding recommendations.

During the Phase 1 data collection process, historical data was compiled from continuing property records and general ledger systems. Data was validated for accuracy by extracting and comparing to multiple financial system sources. An audit of this data was validated against historical data from prior periods, historical general ledger sources, and field personnel discussions. This data was reviewed extensively to put it in the proper format for a depreciation study. Further discussion on data review and adjustment is found in the Salvage Considerations Section of this study.

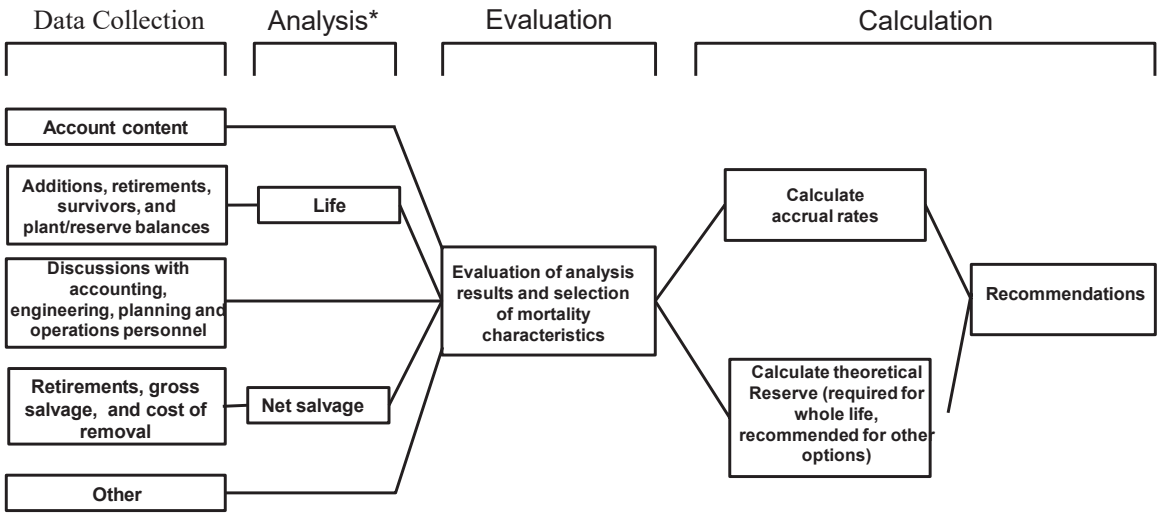
Also, as part of the Phase 1 data collection process, numerous discussions were conducted with Company engineers and field operations personnel to obtain information that would assist in formulating life and salvage recommendations in this study. One of the most important elements of performing a proper depreciation study is to understand how the Company utilizes assets and the environment of those assets. Interviews with engineering and operations personnel are important steps to allow the analyst to obtain information that is beneficial when evaluating the output from the life and net salvage programs in relation to the Company's actual asset utilization and environment. Information that was gleaned in these discussions is found both in the Detailed Discussion of this study in the life analysis and salvage analysis sections and in the accompanying workpapers.

Phase 2 is where the actuarial and Simulated Plant Record (SPR) analysis is performed. Phase 2 and Phase 3 overlap to a significant degree. In Phase 2, the detailed property records information is used to develop observed life tables for life analysis. These tables are visually compared to industry standard tables to determine historical life characteristics. It is possible that the analyst would cycle back to this phase based on the evaluation process performed in Phase 3. Net salvage analysis consists of compiling historical salvage and removal data by functional group to determine values and trends in gross salvage and removal cost. This information is then carried forward into Phase 3 for the evaluation process.

Phase 3 is the evaluation process, synthesizing analysis, interviews, and operational characteristics into a final selection of asset lives and net salvage parameters. The historical analysis from Phase 2 is further enhanced by the incorporation of recent or future changes in the characteristics or operations of assets that were revealed in Phase 1. Phases 2 and 3 allow the depreciation analyst to validate the asset characteristics as seen in the accounting transactions with actual Company operational experience.

Finally, Phase 4 involves the calculation of accrual rates, developing recommendations, and documenting the conclusions in the study. The calculation of accrual rates is found in Appendix A to this study. Recommendations for the various accounts are contained within the Life and Salvage Analysis Sections. The depreciation study flow diagram shown as Figure 1[1] below also documents the steps used in conducting this Study. DEPRECIATION SYSTEMS[2], at page 289, documents the same basic processes in performing a depreciation study, which are: statistical analysis, evaluation of statistical analysis, discussions with management, forecast assumptions, and document recommendations.

[1] INTRODUCTION TO DEPRECIATION FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES & OTHER INDUSTRIES, AGA EEI (2013).
[2] W.C. Fitch and F.K. Wolf, *Depreciation Systems*, at page 289 (Iowa State University Press, 1st ed., 1994).



Source: Introduction to Depreciation for Public Utilities and Other Industries, AGA EEI , 2013.

*Although not specifically noted, the mathematical analysis may need some level of input from other sources (for example, to determine analysis bands for life and adjustments to data used in all analysis).

Figure 1

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
DEPRECIATION STUDY PROCESS

Depreciation Rate Calculation

Annual depreciation expense amounts for the depreciable accounts of SoCalGas were calculated by the straight line, ALG, remaining life procedure. With this approach, remaining lives were calculated according to standard ALG group expectancy techniques, using the Iowa Curves noted in the calculation. For each plant account, the difference between the surviving investment, adjusted for estimated net salvage, and the allocated book depreciation reserve was divided by the average remaining life to yield the annual depreciation expense. These calculations are shown in Appendix A.

Remaining Life Calculation

The establishment of appropriate average service lives and retirement dispersions for each account within a functional group was based on engineering judgment that incorporated available accounting information analyzed using the Retirement Rate actuarial method. After establishment of appropriate average service lives and retirement dispersion, remaining life was computed for each account. Theoretical depreciation reserve with zero net salvage was calculated using theoretical reserve ratios as defined in the theoretical reserve portion of the General Discussion section. The difference between plant balance and theoretical reserve was then spread over the ALG depreciation accruals. Remaining lives for each account are found in Appendix A, and the computations are shown in the workpapers.

Gradualism

In recent proceedings, the California Public Utilities Commission has expressed concerns about growing cost burdens associated with increasing cost trends for negative net salvage and applied a principle of gradualism for these rates.[3] The Commission explained that

> [t]he principle of gradualism applies where there is a recognized need to revise estimated parameters, but where the change is allowed to occur incrementally over time rather than all at once. Applying gradualism thus limits the approved increase that would otherwise be warranted, all else being equal and mitigates the short-term impact of large changes in depreciation parameters. Also, it is advisable to be cautious in making large changes in estimates of service lives and net salvage for property that will be in service for many decades, as future experience may show the current estimates to be incorrect.[4]

The Commission gave specificity to this directive in PGE's 2014 general rate case to "adopt no more than 25 percent of the estimated net salvage increase from current [net salvage] rates."[5] The Commission has then applied this principle to Southern California Edison in D.15-11-021[6], D.19-05-020,[7] and D.25-09-030.[8]

By contrast, in the Company's last GRC, the depreciation rates, lives, and net salvage parameters from the A.14-11-003 GRC were retained.[9] As such, since the Company's depreciation rates were set in the last two decisions, D.16-06-054 and D.24-12-074, no changes in authorized life or net salvage rates have been made. That is, even with the CPUC's guidance for gradualism, the Company was not allowed to gradually increase net salvage estimates (impacted by increased removal costs) or increase lives in the last two GRCs.

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[3] D.14-08-032 at 598-.
[4] *Id.*
[5] *Id.* at 600.
6 D.15-11-021 at 413, 421, and 425.
7 A.19-05-020 at 315 and 329.
8 D.25-09-030, Findings of Fact 795 at 946.
[9] D-19-09-051 at 623; D.24-12-074 at 47.

The deferral of recognition of increasing removal cost requirements broadened the gap between the Company's net salvage experience and the amount authorized by the CPUC. Because of this, the Company is getting further and further behind in the recovery of the removal cost for its investment in property, plant, and equipment. The gradualism principle only exacerbates this issue. Nevertheless, this study follows these directives in the selections for net salvage parameters for SoCalGas's depreciable and amortized assets.

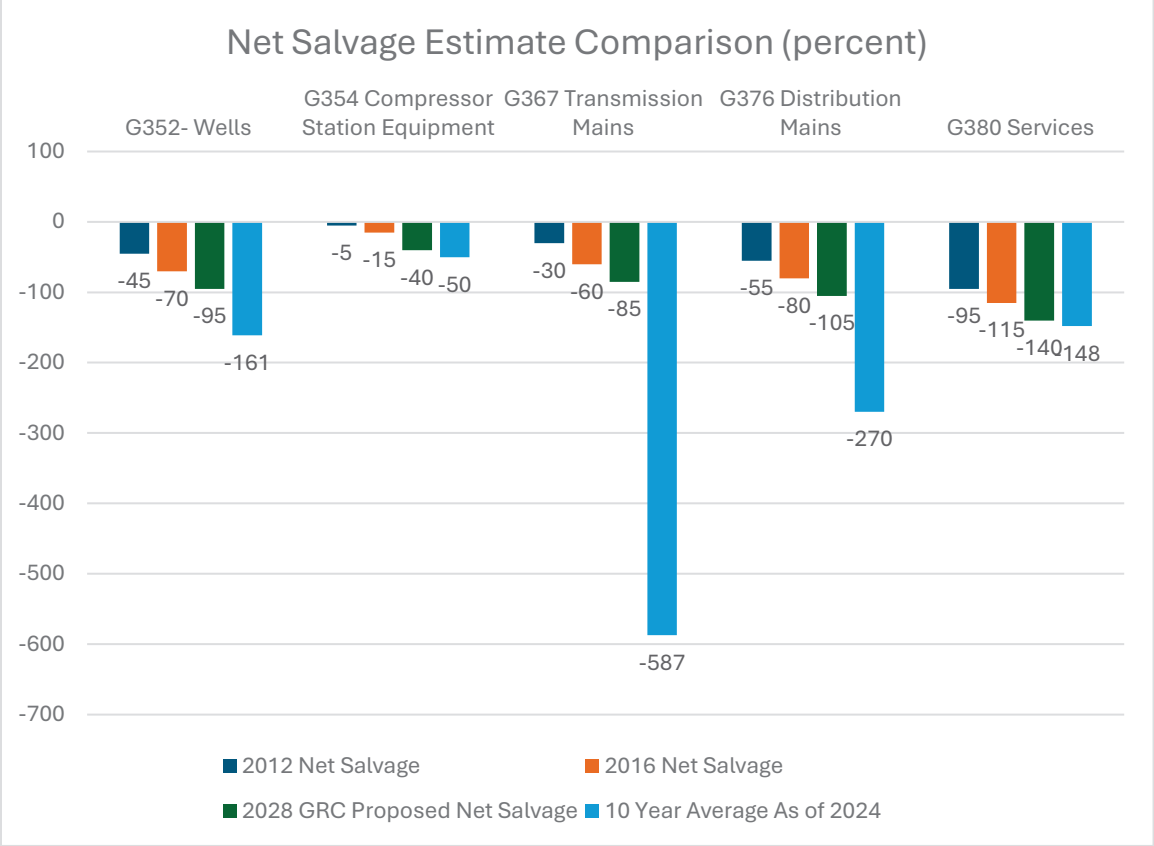
Due to the gradualism directive, net salvage has only been allowed to move by a maximum of 25 basis points. In fact, the Company's past cases, as discussed above, retained the net salvage parameters with no change. The last net salvage change the Company was allowed to make was associated with the TY 2016 GRC decision, but this past update to net salvage is not keeping up with the Company's current net salvage experience.

The table below shows how net salvage has changed over the years.

Table 1

SoCalGas Changes in Net Salvage Largest Accounts

Acct	2012 Net Salvage	2016 Net Salvage	2028 GRC Proposed Net Salvage	Net Salvage Change (basis points)	10 Year Average As of 2024
G352- Wells	-45	-70	-95	-25	-161
G354 Compressor Station Equipment	-5	-15	-40	-25	-50
G367 Transmission Mains	-30	-60	-85	-25	-587
G376 Distribution Mains	-55	-80	-105	-25	-270
G380 Services	-95	-115	-140	-25	-148



Given that the 2019 GRC and 2024 GRC continued the Company's previous depreciation rates approved in the 2016 GRC, combined with the Commission's gradualism limitation, it is even more urgent that the CPUC adopt these net salvage proposals in this study.

The reality is that the Company is incurring much more negative net salvage than currently authorized. Table 1 above shows how approved net salvage has changed over the past and proposed GRCs. The column showing the 10 year average illuminates the shortfall between what is being proposed vs. the net salvage activity on a 10 year average is demonstrating which reflects the net salvage that is actually being incurred.

To address the alternative approach to Gradualism that is suggested as an

interpretation in certain venues where instead of simply applying 25 basis points as a ceiling for net salvage change, it is suggested taking 25% of the difference between the Company's recommendation for net salvage and what is currently authorized as a gradual increase. This approach does not take into consideration that the Company's recommendations are already reflecting gradualism. If the Company's recommendation was not reflecting gradualism and moved net salvage to the actual experienced levels, Table 2 below shows for 3 accounts, the 25 basis points are a more conservative approach to gradualism than what the application of the alternative approach would produce.

Table 2

Application of Alternative Gradualism Approach

Acct	2016 Net Salvage	2028 GRC Proposed Net Salvage	Net Salvage Change (basis points)	10 Year Average As of 2024	Alternative Gradualism Application
G352- Wells	-70	-95	-25	-161	-93
G367 Transmission Mains	-60	-85	-25	-587	-192
G376 Distribution Mains	-80	-105	-25	-270	-128

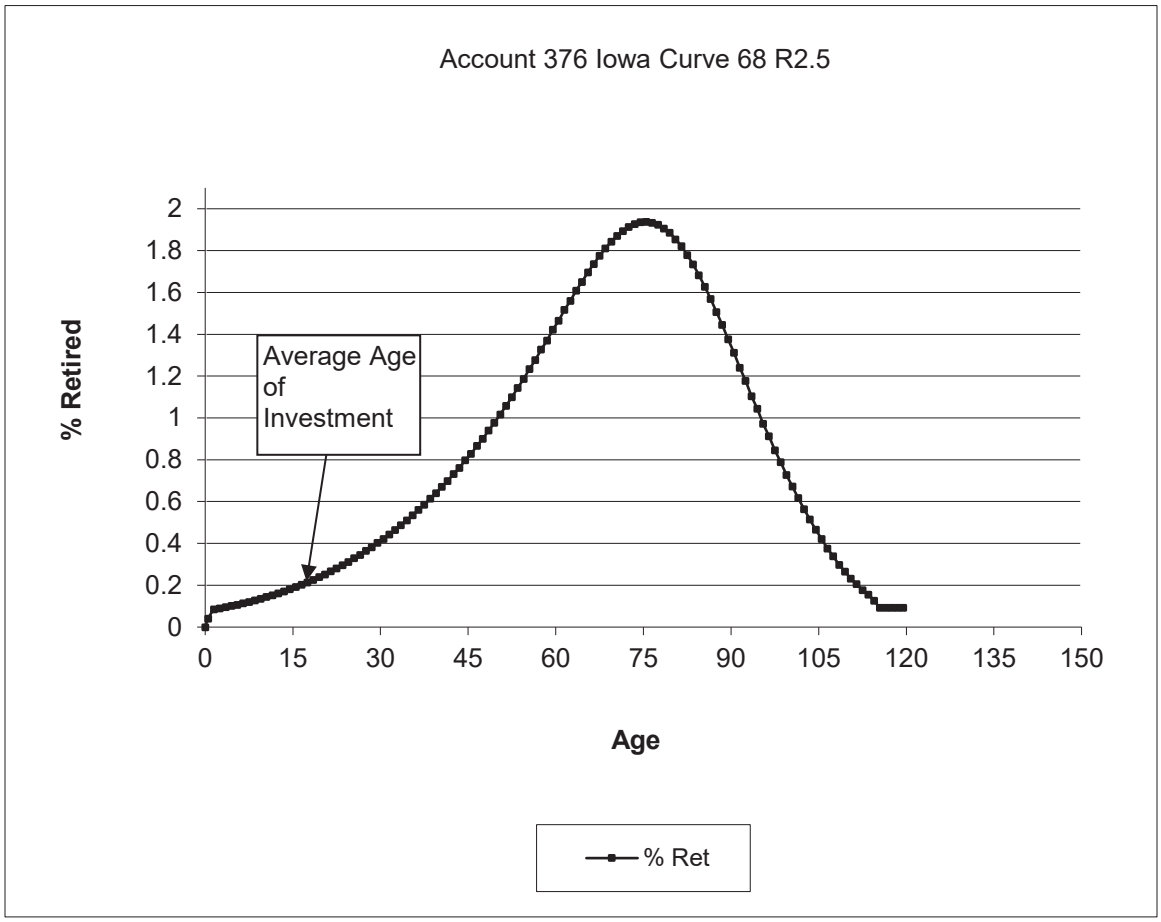
Account 352 Wells is an example of the consequences of what understating the net salvage estimate could lead to by not moving away from currently authorized net salvage estimates. Account 352 is currently in an accumulated depreciation deficit (a debit or negative $248 million as of December 31, 2025 – which means not only is there no accrued depreciation reserve, there is $248 million additionally to be recovered in addition the total plant balance and total

removal cost). This condition is a result of incurring increased recorded retirement activity and associated cost of removal that was not appropriately reflected in net salvage estimates, the reduction in life, and ultimately depreciation rates that do not reflect these net salvage and life impacts. Thus, a condition of generational inequity has been created with Account 352 for future ratepayers to make up this reserve shortfall over future periods. This is another compelling reason to adopt the proposed net salvage rates in this proceeding, even with increases being bound by gradualism, to help prevent this condition occurring in other accounts.

The issue of whether SoCalGas has underspent or overspent its authorized Cost of Removal (COR) amounts was raised in the 2024 GRC proceeding. Cal Advocates asserted that SoCalGas had underspent its authorized COR in several accounts, implying that the Company may be over-collecting net salvage in rates. SoCalGas disagrees, explaining that COR activity is inherently uneven due to the long service lives of utility assets, with some assets extending over 120 years, while the average age of plant is significantly less. The average age of the Company's asset groups are young and are not experiencing the level of retirement (and resulting removal cost) that will be incurred as the accounts mature. This is illustrated in the chart below for Account 376. The full life cycle of the proposed 68 year average service life is approximately 120 years. The average age of investment is approximately 17 years. As a result, observed spending in a short test period does not provide a reliable indicator of long-term reserve adequacy. The $10 Million charged as removal cost in 2024 was related to less than $7 Million in retirements (only 0.086 percent of the total assets[10]). Under accrual accounting, over the life of the account, nearly $8 Billion will need to be accrued for the projected removal cost on nearly $8 Billion in assets. With the young average age of the assets in each account, one should not expect now to be spending the full annual accrual needed for the account over its entire life.

[10] $6.5M/$7.526M

Indeed, if that were to occur, the annual removal cost accrual now would be insufficient for the recovery of later, larger retirement removal costs.



COR spending is not expected to track annual accruals on a year-to-year basis. The Commission has repeatedly recognized that net salvage is a long-term, life-cycle cost, and that temporary imbalances between accruals and expenditures are normal and expected. Utilities routinely experience periods of both underspending and overspending relative to authorized accruals, depending on the timing of retirements, the age distribution of plant, and operational priorities.

Cal Advocates argued in the 2024 GRC that overspending in certain accounts does not demonstrate that the Company is under-recovering its overall COR obligations. Instead, Cal Advocates noted that SoCalGas has the operational

flexibility to reallocate resources to accounts where retirements are most urgent. The Commission recognizes that utilities must manage COR activities across a diverse portfolio of assets and that account-level variances do not necessarily indicate systemic over- or under-collection. However, as of 2025, in the case of Underground, Distribution, and Transmission Assets, the Cost of Removal theoretical depreciation reserve is approximately $4.2 billion. Conversely, the recorded depreciation reserve for those assets is only approximately $2.9 billion. This indicates SoCalGas does not have surplus Cost of Removal depreciation reserve to re-distribute as Cal Advocates argues for.

Programs Impacting Life and Net Salvage of SoCalGas Assets

SoCalGas has been focused on various Management Programs in recent years that impact various functional groups—Storage, Facilities, Transmission, and Distribution. These ongoing programs will impact the life of various asset groups now and going forward.

SIMP ("Storage Integrity Management Program") is primarily focused on well and well head reservoirs, as well as tubing. There have been some replacement of well heads and tubing and some remediation of casing (e.g., installation of new inner strings) as well as some abandonment of assets. The program began in 2016 and 2017. Many wells were abandoned at the beginning of the program, but abandonment declined as the program went forward and will continue to decline in the future. With the level of inspection and analysis that is now required, the overall life for various storage assets would be expected to decrease. CalGEM (California Geologic Energy Management Division) and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ("PHMSA") are the primary driver of the regulations.

Transmission Integrity Management Program ("TIMP") is focused on transmission function assets. It uses the same process as other programs. PHMSA is the main regulatory driver for this program. TIMP began around 2004. There is a 7-year cycle for inspection, evaluation, etc. for most assets, although some may be on a 5-year cycle. The assets will either get reconditioned (e.g., repaired and recoated) or replaced, with replacements varying from a few feet to miles. There was a comprehensive retrofitting of the system to be able to pig lines. There were initially a larger number of replacements in the early years. Pigging[11], pressure testing, and physical inspections are the primary activities in TIMP.

[11]Pigging is the process of inserting a physical device ("pig") into a pipeline and using gas pressure or compressed gas (e.g., nitrogen) to push it through the line. As it travels, the pig performs tasks such as cleaning debris, removing liquids, or collecting inspection data.

Distribution Integrity Management Program ("DIMP") is focused on distribution assets. DIMP is similar in process and scope as the other programs, but began earlier, in the 2011-2012 time frame. PHMSA is the main driver for this program. There is an active pipeline replacement program for medium pressure (< 60 psig), which is replacing around 120 miles (30% steel and 70% plastic). The DIMP program targets plastic pipe prior to 1986 and steel prior to 1971. Over the last several years, the replacements have tripled. The mains and services have roughly 42 thousand miles of "modern" plastic and 24 thousand miles of vintage plastic combined. SoCalGas is at 100+ years at its current replacement level.

Life Analysis

The retirement rate actuarial analysis method was applied to all accounts for SoCalGas. For each account, an actuarial retirement rate analysis was made with placement and experience bands of varying width. The historical observed life table was plotted and compared with various Iowa Curves to obtain the most appropriate match. A selected curve for each account is shown in the Life Analysis Section of this report. The observed life tables for all analyzed placement and experience bands are provided in workpapers.

For each account on the overall band (i.e., placement from earliest vintage year, which varied for each account, through 2024), approved survivor curves from D.16-06-054 (that were unchanged in D.19-09-051 and D.24-12-074) were used as a starting point. Then, using the same average life, various dispersion curves were plotted. Frequently, visual matching was used to narrow the applicable dispersion patterns (e.g., L, S, or R) coupled with judgement about the account leading to a selection of a life and curve that is considered a better predictor of future activity in the account.

The next step would be to determine the most appropriate life using that dispersion pattern. Then, after looking at the overall experience band, different experience bands were plotted and analyzed in increments of approximately ten years, for instance 1995-2024, 1985-2024, etc. Next, placement bands of varying width were plotted with each experience band discussed above. Repeated matching usually pointed to a focus on one dispersion family and small range of service lives. The goal of visual matching was to minimize the differential between the observed life table and Iowa Curve in the top and mid-range of the plots. These results are used in conjunction with all other factors that may influence asset lives.

Underground Storage

There are four underground storage facilities: Aliso Canyon, Playa Del Rey, La Goleta, and Honor Rancho. Aliso Canyon is centrally located in the Santa Susana Mountains. Playa del Rey facility (PDR) is located within the Los Angeles Basin, in the center of SoCalGas's metropolitan service area.

La Goleta natural gas storage is one of the Company's oldest facilities, having been in service since the 1940s. The La Goleta storage facility encompasses the porous sandstone of the Vaqueros Formation at an average depth of 4,200 feet. Honor Rancho is located in Santa Clarita, began gas storage operations in 1975 and has been in continuous operation since 1976. The site is a naturally occurring underground storage reservoir. The four facilities are modeled together for each account discussed below with a common life assigned for each account.

Account 350.31 Storage Rights (50 SQ)

This account includes the cost of storage rights used in connection with underground storage operations. There is approximately $1.730 million in this account.

Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform actuarial analysis.

After discussing Right of Way and storage rights with Company personnel, the determination is that the life of rights of way and storage rights should be at least equal to the life of the underlying assets. The status of owned land versus leased land varies by site. Since the lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing and with Company personnel confirmation, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion.

Account 350.32 Recoverable Oil (50 SQ)

This account includes the cost of recoverable oil used in connection with underground storage operations. There are currently no dollars in this account. This account is fully accrued, and no additional depreciation is requested.

Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform actuarial analysis. This account is fully accrued, and it is similar to Account 350.31 (discussed above). Since the lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion in the event of any new assets capitalized to this account.

Account 350.40 Rights of Way (50 SQ)

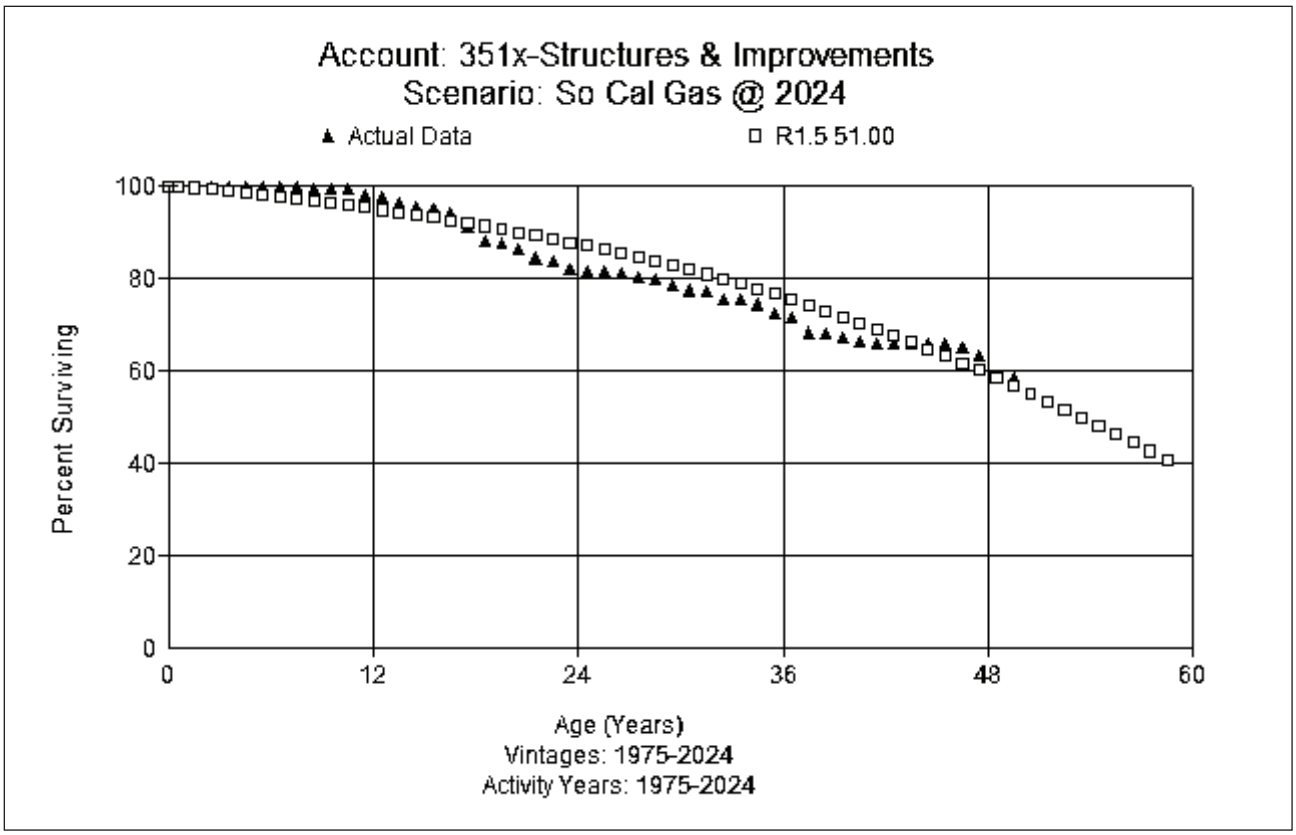
This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with underground storage operations. There is approximately $25.3 thousand in this account after removing fully accrued assets. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with a SQ dispersion. There is limited data on which to perform

actuarial analysis. This account is similar to Account 350.31 (discussed above). Since the lives of many accounts in the underground storage function are increasing, this study recommends increasing the life to 50 years and retaining the SQ dispersion.

Account 351 Structures and Improvements (51 R1.5)

This account consists of compressor station structures associated with underground storage sites. There is approximately $204.3 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 48 years with an R1.5 dispersion.

Company personnel expect the operational life for these assets to be long. The assets in this account consist of long-lived items such as buildings, structures, site prep, electrical, roads, and foundations, as well as shorter lived assets such as security and fencing. Operations personnel support a slight increase in the life of this account from the approved 48 years since they believe a longer life seems operationally reasonable. Based on actuarial analysis and input from Company experts, this study recommends moving to a 51-year life with the R1.5 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.



Account 352 Wells (49 R2.5)

This account consists of assets created in the construction of well sites used in the underground storage operations. There is approximately $771.2 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 49 years with an R2.5 dispersion.

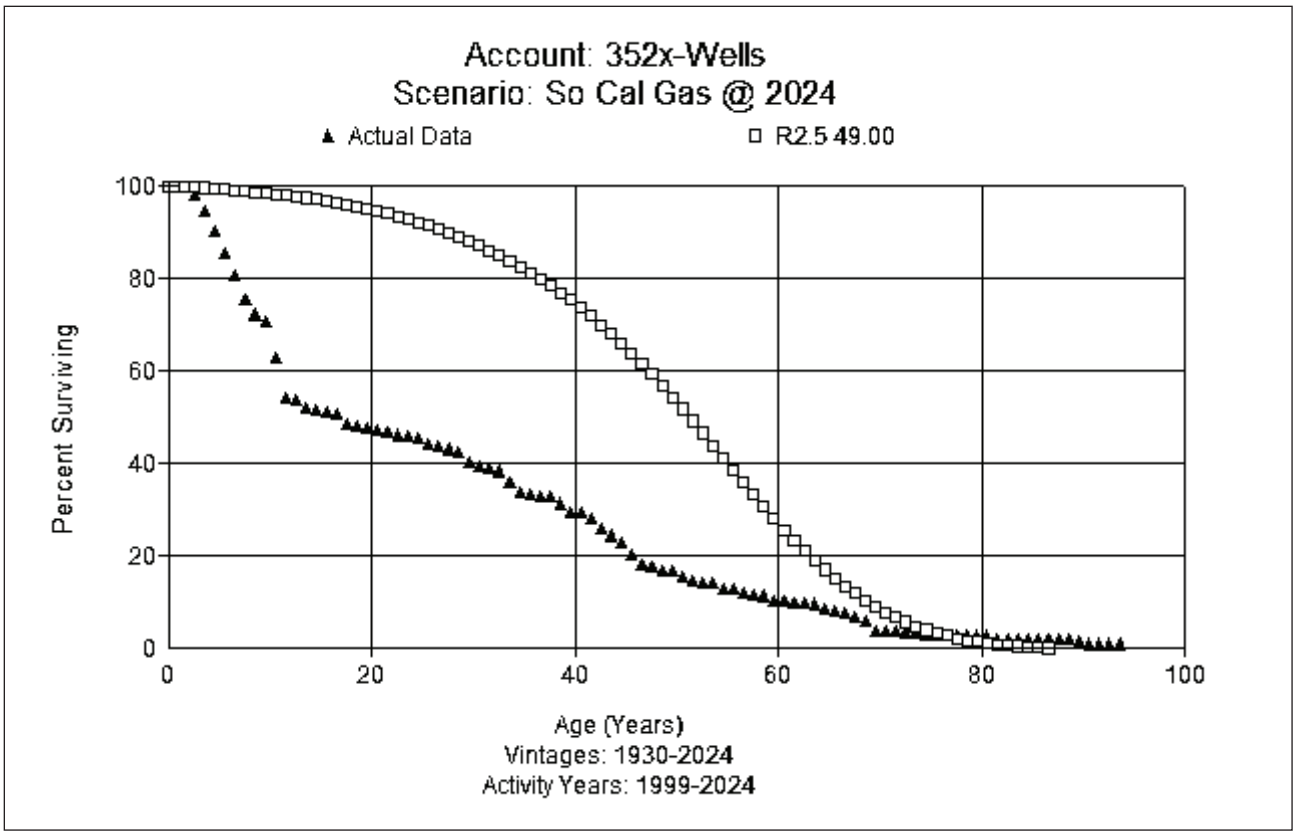
Company personnel report that there are current programs that are impacting lives in this account in the short run. An example of this is well replacement, which is both multi-year and multi-million dollars ($40M per year). The well replacement program aims to replace storage well capacity that has been abandoned (Honor Rancho) and this continued into 2023. Other activity will continue to 2030 at other sites.

Company experts report that the regulatory requirements have significantly

increased. For a number of wells, the cost-benefit ratio of on-going compliance with those regulations meant that it was not justifiable to keep older wells in service. The retired assets were generally (but not always) some of the oldest wells in the system. The regulation change began in 2016 and was finalized in 2018. The related retirements began in 2016 and ended around 2020. A second round of retirements started in 2020 and 2021. The first round retired 60+ wells, and the second round will retire 10-12. Company experts do not anticipate that level of retirements going into the future.

Longer term historical indications of a life close to 50 years are still valid. The large number of retirements are somewhat of an anomaly. Generally, the technology has improved over the decades, and Company personnel do not see any reason for the life to decrease in the long-term. In fact, if not for the regulatory requirement changes, Company personnel would expect longer lives. Cementing the well to the surface (which is a new requirement) may help to extend the life in the future. This will offset some of the historical aging mechanisms. The shorter-lived assets in the account include tubing string and packers (down hole assembly), which may only have a 7-year life, and well head, which may only have a 15-year life.

Analytical results include the recent years and reflect the 2016-2019 abandonment retirements. Company personnel concurred that the current 49 year life was operationally reasonable. Based on the input from Company experts and judgment, this study recommends retention of a 49-year life with an R2.5 dispersion for this account. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.

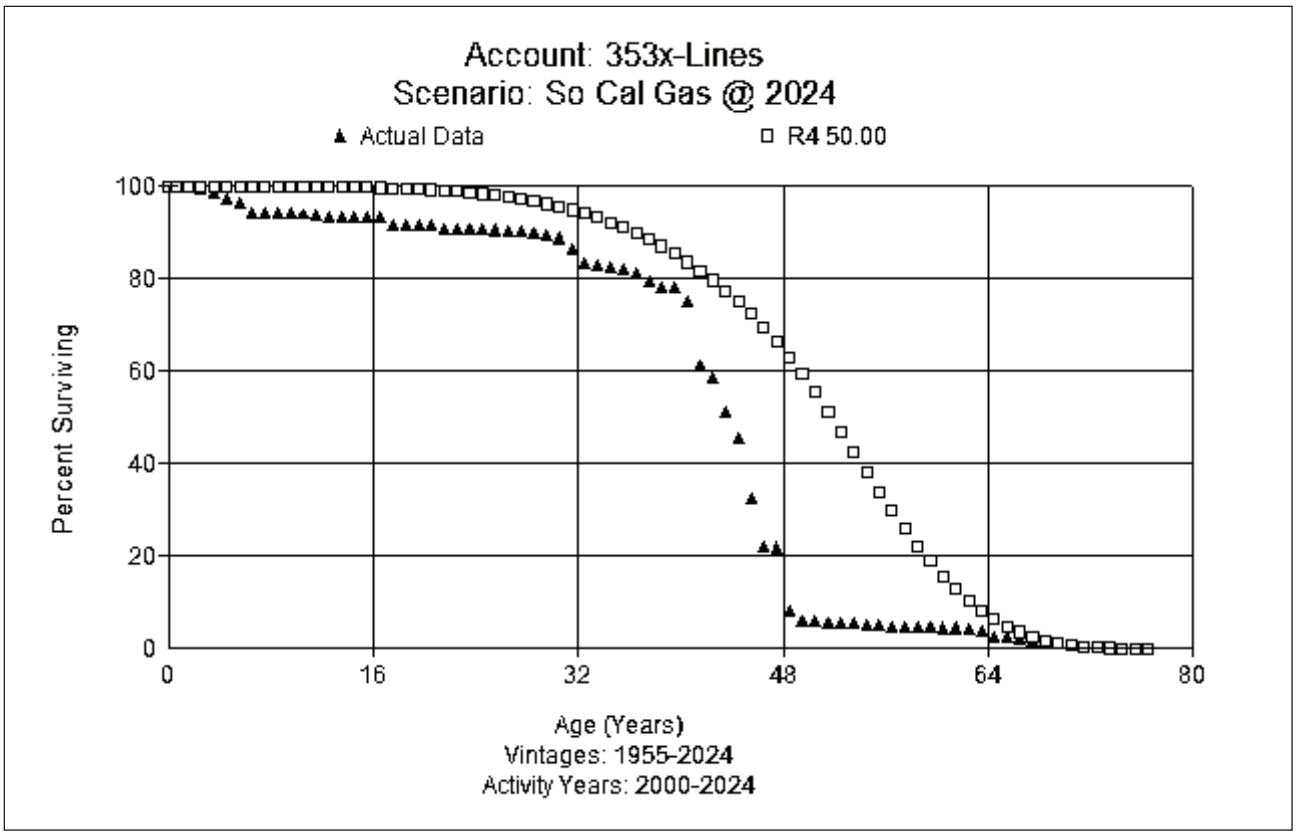

Account: 352x-Wells
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R2.5 49.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1930-2024
Activity Years: 1999-2024

Account 353 Lines (50 R4)

This account consists of well lines used in the underground storage operations. There is approximately $250.4 million of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 54 years with an R3 dispersion. Actuarial analysis shows a decline in life to 50 years.

Company personnel believe that the decrease in life seen in the analysis could be related to well abandonments, since surface facilities are removed. Lines are carbon steel and, depending on the field, the pipe is wrapped, buried, and catholically protected. If the lines are above ground, they do not need cathodic protection.

Company experts expect a shorter life for buried pipe than above ground pipe from an operational perspective. At one site (Honor Rancho), the coating is failing on underground pipe. Company subject matter experts believe a 50-year life for this account is reasonable. Based on input from Company personnel and judgment, this study recommends moving to a 50-year life and the R4 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.


Account: 353x-Lines
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R4 50.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
16
32
48
64
80
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1955-2024
Activity Years: 2000-2024

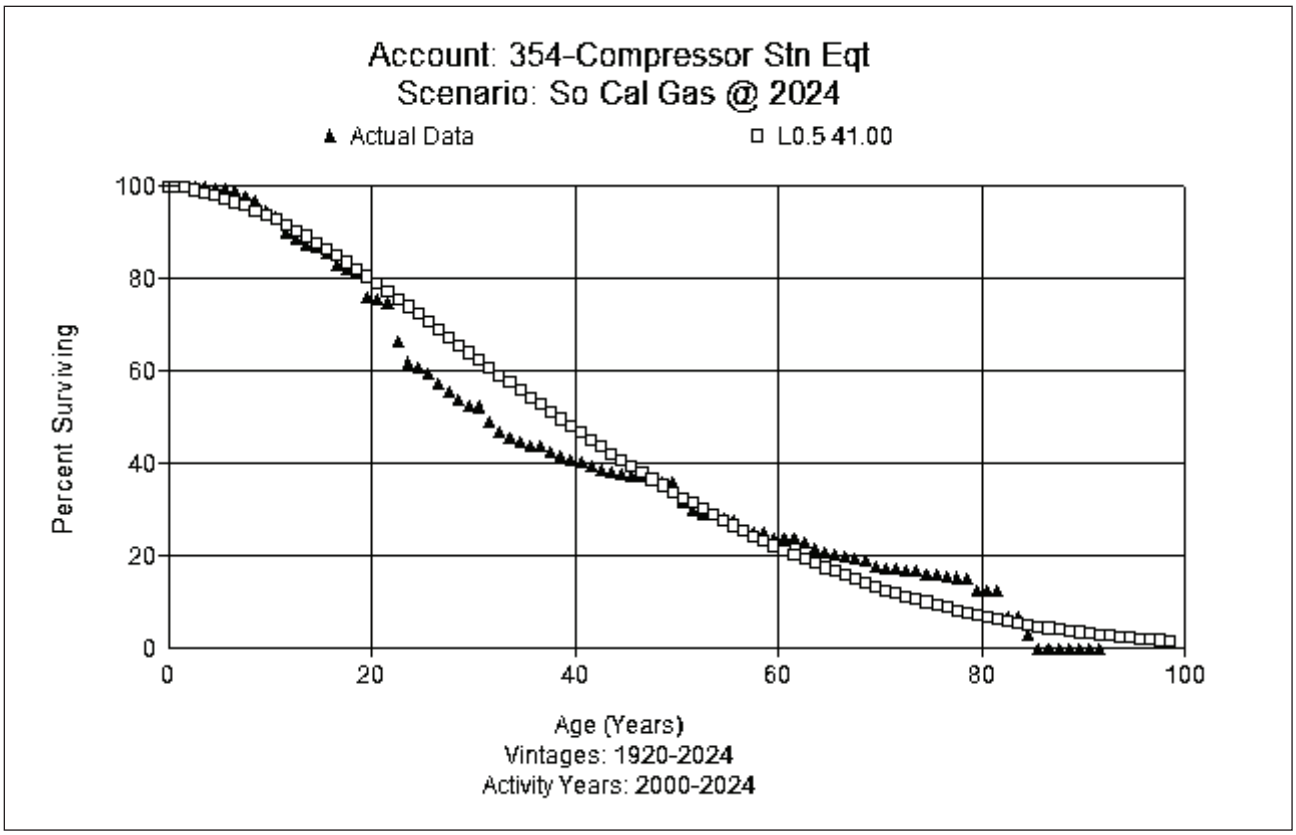
Account 354 Compressor Station Equipment (41 L0.5)

This account consists of compressor station equipment used in underground storage operations. There is approximately $516.2 million of investment in this account. The current approved curve for this account is 41 years with an L0.5 dispersion.

A program of compressor modernization is underway, with $600M at Honor Rancho, the second largest of the Company's four underground sites, and a smaller program at Playa Del Ray. Company personnel report that this modernization effort is driven by aging equipment and air quality regulations by Air Quality Management District ("AQMD").

The Company is also adding emissions controls at some sites. Honor Rancho is installing a new compressor station and will remove the old one once the new station is in place. The completion date for that project is estimated for 2027. Honor Rancho was converted to storage in 1975, and the original compressors are being replaced. The life of reciprocating compressors and turbine driven compressors are similar. Aliso Canyon has been replaced in the same way that Honor Rancho will be at an estimated cost of $300M. This project only replaced one portion of the original injection system. Turbine driver compressors require more capital replacements than reciprocating compressors, and where maintenance costs are higher.

Company personnel support retaining the current service life and dispersion since the 41 year life is still operationally reasonable. Based on the actuarial matching of history and input from Company experts, this study recommends retaining the existing 41-year life and L0.5 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.

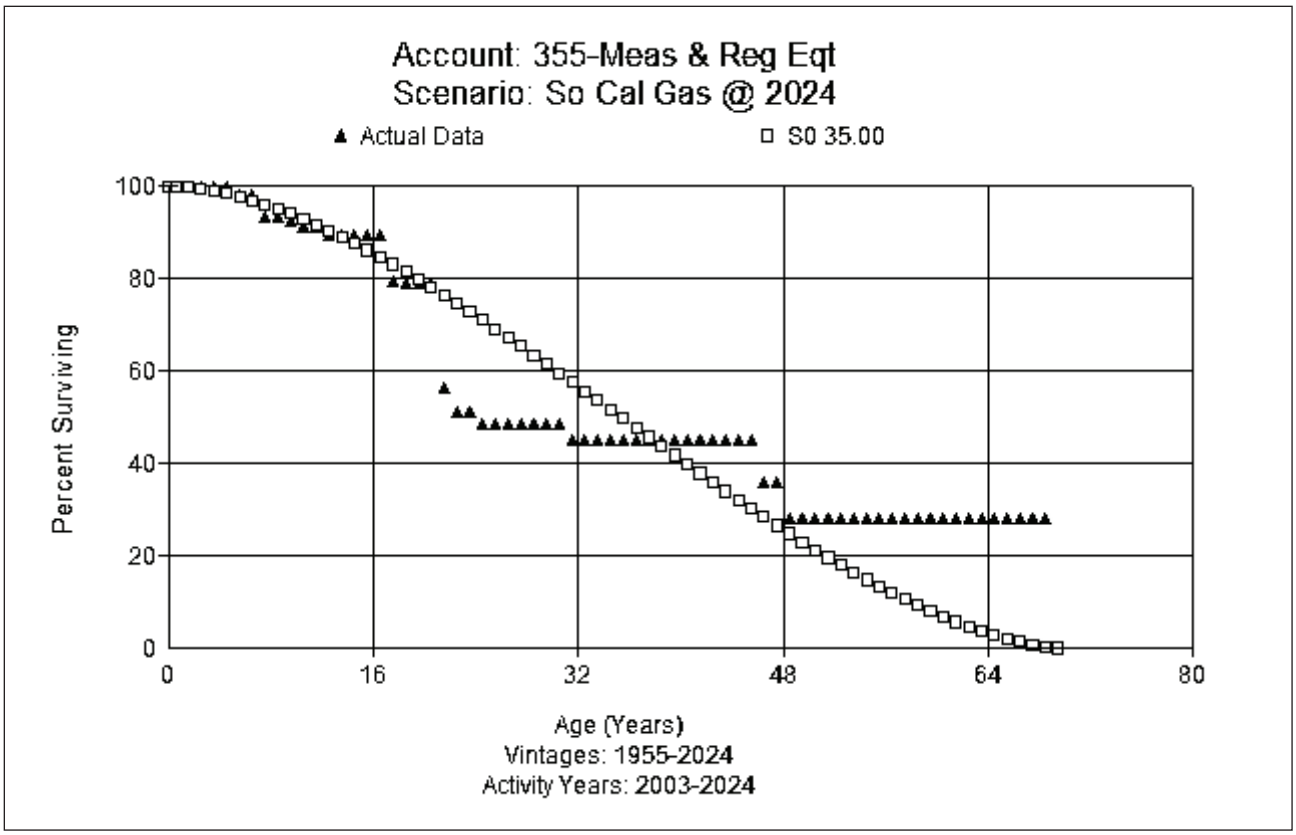

Account: 354-Compressor Stn Eqt
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
L0.5 41.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1920-2024
Activity Years: 2000-2024

Account 355 Measuring and Regulating Station Equipment (35 S0)

This account consists of measuring and regulating station equipment used in the underground storage operations. There is approximately $19.5 million of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 22 years with an L0 dispersion.

Company personnel report that technology change is the biggest force of retirement that impacts this account. The Company is changing from older technology to digital equipment. For example, the Company is still using dial-up modems to collect data. Assets that will be replaced frequently are measurement related, such as flow elements (turbine meter and orifice plates), flow computers, and transmitters. Regulators and similar equipment are more robust and last longer. Unless there is change in process requirements, there is not often a need to change regulators. Flow meters can last longer than the current life of 22 years and will have a life similar to dehydrators.

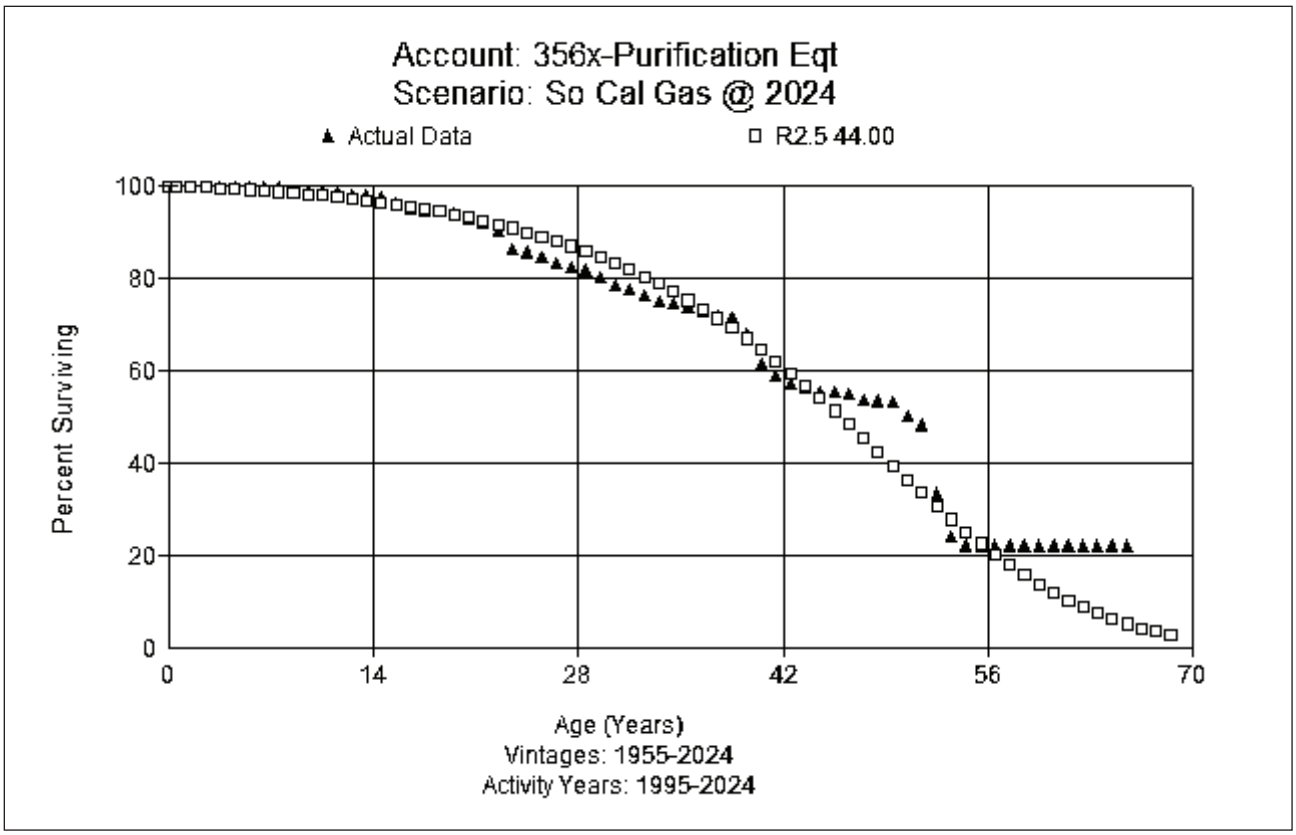
Company personnel believe the 22-year life seems short from an operations perspective. Company personnel support moving the life longer, perhaps to 30 years, based on operational considerations. Based on input of Company operations personnel and judgement, this study recommends moving to 35-year life with an S0 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.


Account: 355-Meas & Reg Eqt
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
S0 35.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
16
32
48
64
80
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1955-2024
Activity Years: 2003-2024

Account 356 Purification Equipment (44 R2.5)

This account consists of purification equipment used in the underground storage operations. There is approximately $181.7 million of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 39 years with a R2.5 dispersion.

Company experts report that there have recently been some changes in the dehydration equipment, with changing vessels and modifying internals of existing vessels. The Company is changing technology (e.g., structured packing instead of bubble trays). In the past, the Company moved to hot oil heaters from steam. Analytics show a slight increase of 5 or 6 years, which Company engineers believe is reasonable based on current operations and equipment. This study recommends a slight increase to a 44-year life and retaining an R2.5 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.



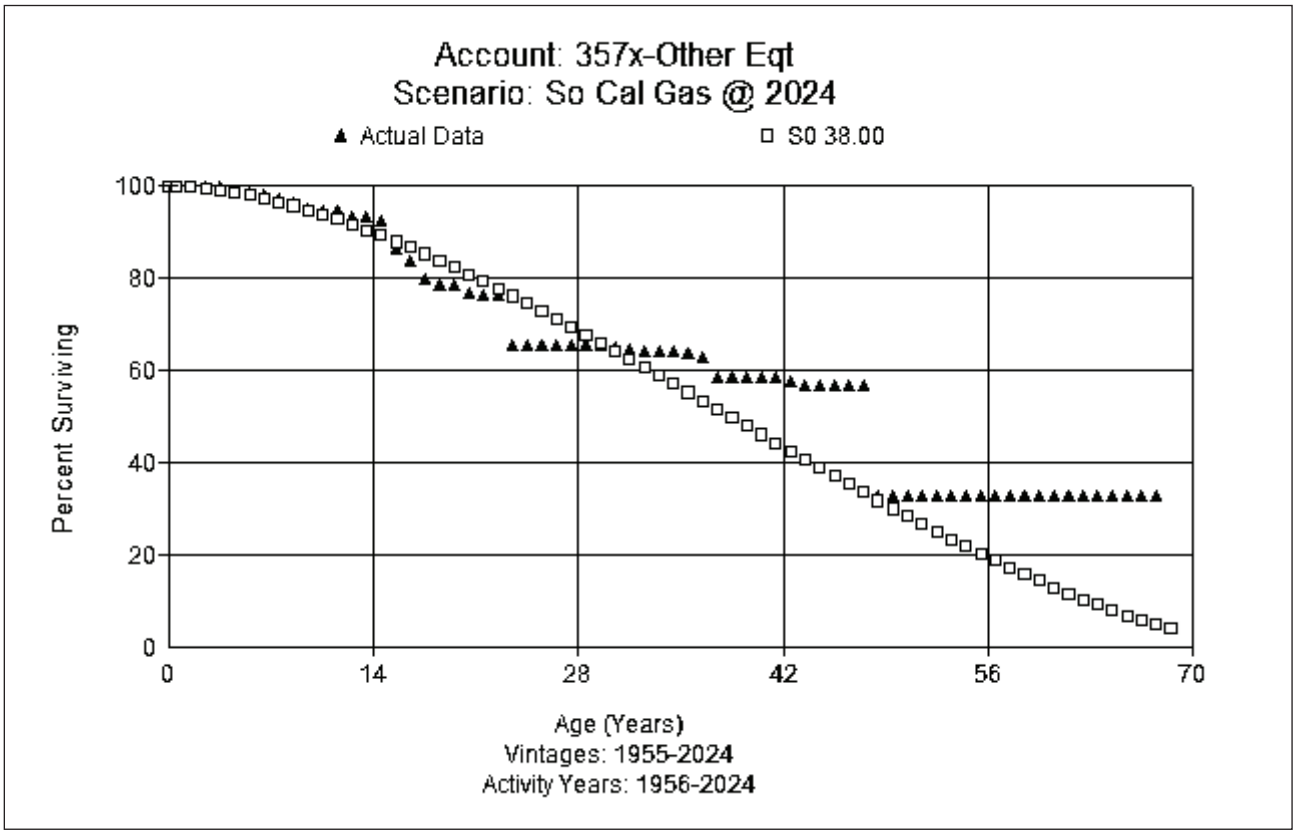
Account 357 Other Equipment (38 S0)

This account consists of communication equipment, miscellaneous equipment, and purification equipment used in underground storage operations. There is approximately $158.0 million of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 37 years with an R2.5 dispersion.

Company personnel report that there are significant amounts of electrical assets, roads, and non-DOT[12] piping in this account. Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) and pumps would be components with shorter lives, while other assets tend to have fairly long lives. Operationally, there is no trigger seen to change the life significantly. Based on input from Company personnel and the

[12] Department of Transportation (DOT)

actuarial matching of history, this study recommends a slight increase to a 38-year life and moving to an S0 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.



Transmission Plant

Account 365.29 Rights of Way (40 SQ)

This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with transmission operations. There is approximately $122.7 million in this account after removing fully accrued assets. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion.

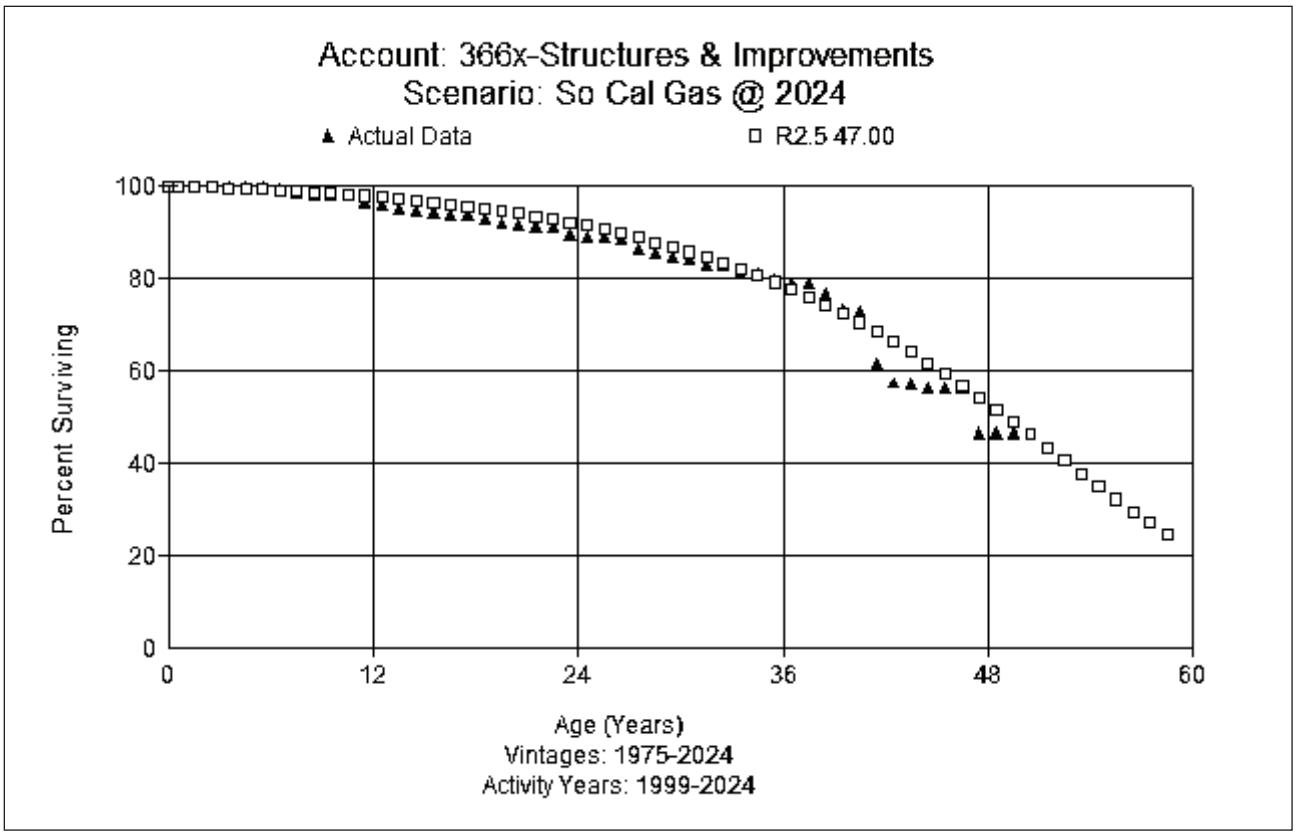
There have been few retirements in this account. In 2018, SoCalGas

resumed negotiations with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to renew the transmission rights-of-way for Lines 2000, 5000, and associated facilities crossing the Morongo Reservation. These negotiations ultimately resulted in a long-term agreement that provides SoCalGas with continued easement rights necessary for the safe and reliable operation of these backbone transmission lines. The agreement establishes a 40-year contractual term for the renewed easements. Over $100 million was placed in service related to this agreement in transaction year 2020 for lines 2000 and 5000. Given the large amount of investment is tied to this 40-year agreement, and based on the most recent agreement, this study recommends retaining the 40-year life and SQ dispersion. As such, no graph is shown.

Account 366 Structures and Improvements (47 R2.5)

This account includes the cost of structures and improvements such as buildings, gas pumping, and regulating stations and other items used in connection with transmission operations. Compressor station structures, measuring and regulating structures, and other structures are subaccounts included in this account. There is approximately $306.2 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 47 years with an R2 dispersion.

Company experts report that operating rules, maintenance practices, and other forces of retirement impacting this account have been the same for the past several years. Thus, they do not believe there would be any operational changes that would suggest a movement in life for this account. Based on actuarial analysis and input from Company experts, this study recommends retention of the 47-year life with an R2.5 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.

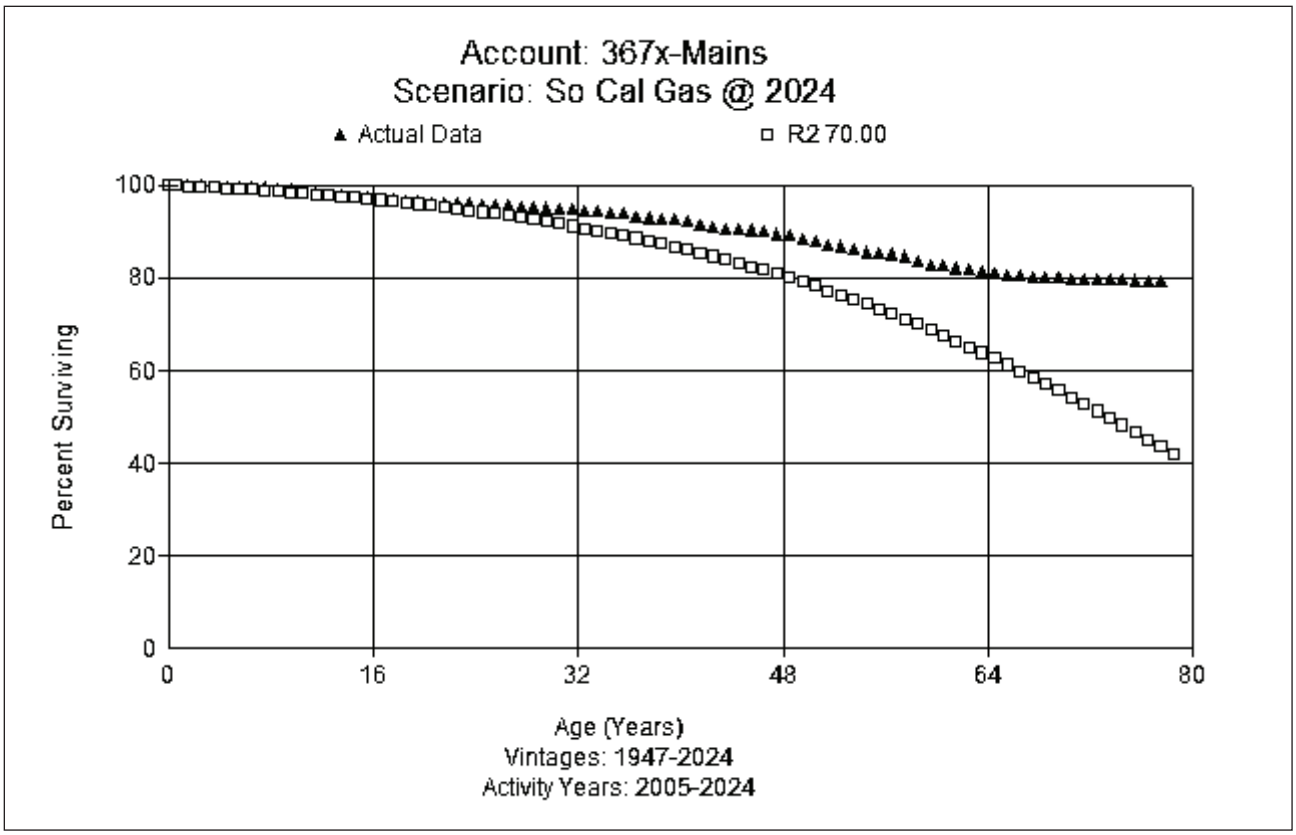

Account: 366x-Structures & Improvements
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R2.5 47.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
12
24
36
48
60
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1975-2024
Activity Years: 1999-2024

Account 367 Mains (70 R2)

This account includes the cost of transmission mains, primarily coated and wrapped steel. The current approved life for this account is 64 years with an R3 dispersion. There is approximately $3.9 billion in plant in this account.

The Company is seeing some class changes as population density increases. Typically, it is much more rectifier based, which would have a life between 20 and 25 years with anodes around 15 years or less. The Company has been adding more instrumentation and automation (remote control) in recent years. For the most part, the automation could be added to existing assets (such as valves) in the majority of instances. But in about 40% of cases, the Company would have to replace the full valve assembly.

The 70-year average life suggested by some of the actuarial analysis is on the high side of operational expectations for the life of transmission mains but Company personnel believed the 70 year life is within an operationally reasonable range. Given the young age of the investment and input from Company personnel, this study recommends moving to a 70-year life and an R2 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.


Account: 367x-Mains
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R2 70.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
16
32
48
64
80
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1947-2024
Activity Years: 2005-2024

Account 367.6 Hydro Test Costs (59 SQ)

This account is used as the Company complies new Pipeline Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations, effective July 1, 2020, that will impact pipelines of vintage 1970 and older. The rule, known as the Mega Rule, seeks to improve pipeline safety by combining previous regulations for onshore gas transmission addressing pipeline safety and environmental risk.

With regulations for operations and increased requirements for reporting, pipeline operators expand Integrity Management Programs, verify Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP'), and test previously untested pipe to ensure they are in compliance.[13] Costs incurred to comply the with Mega Rule will be treated as a capital item. After examining the remaining life of vintages 1970 and older, those assets will have an average remaining life of about 59 years, assuming the proposed life and curve for Account 367.

Since this is a new account with no history, actuarial analysis was not utilized. The testing costs are proposed to be depreciated over 59 years with an SQ curve.

13 NDT Global, *PHMSA's Final Ruling – What's Next for Pipeline Operators?* (November 14, 2020), *available at:* https://dynamicrisk.net/2020/11/14/phmsa-mega-rule-in-practice/#:~:text=PHMSA's%20Mega%20Rule%20is%20now,management%20programs%20and%20operating%20practices.

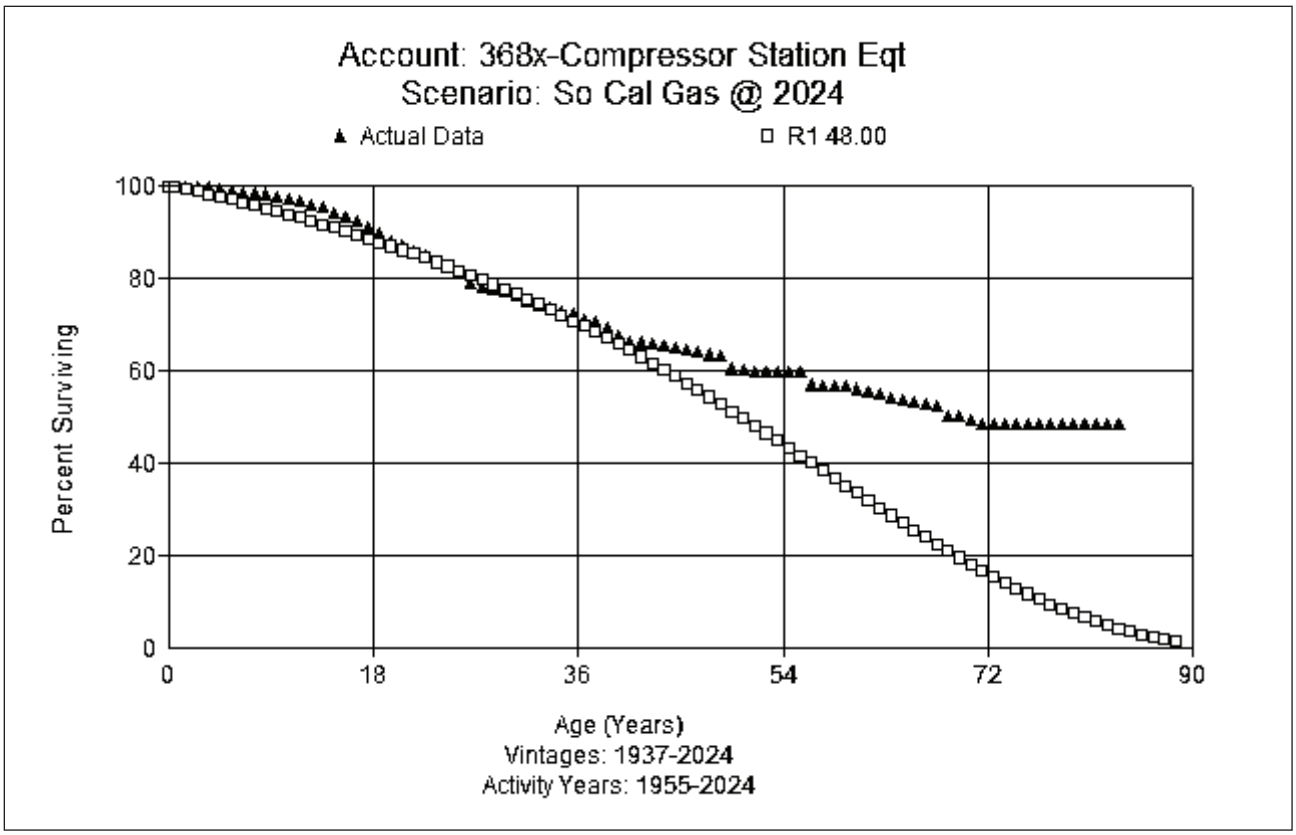
Account 368 Compressor Station Equipment (48 R1)

This account includes the cost of compressor station equipment used in connection with transmission operations. There is approximately $683.6 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 50 years with an R1 dispersion.

Company personnel report that the Company has a modernization program driven by emissions compliance and decarbonization initiatives. SoCalGas is focused on replacing old technology with new turbines and adding hydrogen production to use on site. SoCalGas has used low speed reciprocating engines. But it is moving more to turbine compressors in the future, which have a shorter life than reciprocating compressors.

Several replacement projects are underway: Ventura replacements will have a reciprocating engine; and Honor Rancho is replacing compressors which have been cycled more frequently causing more deterioration, and more environmental compliance equipment will be installed. The project at Honor Rancho has an estimated cost of $500M for one station and replaces assets from the 1950s to 1990s.

From a technical standpoint, operations personnel report that reciprocating compressors operated at high speed have issues. There is a transition where the longer-lived reciprocating compressors are being replaced with shorter lived turbines and electric motor driven compressors. Storage operations are requiring the cycling of compressors more than in the past, which shortens the life of the compressors. After examining the technical issues with this account, this study recommends a slight reduction in life to 48 years and retaining the R1 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.


Account: 368x-Compressor Station Eqt
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R1 48.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
18
36
54
72
90
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1937-2024
Activity Years: 1955-2024

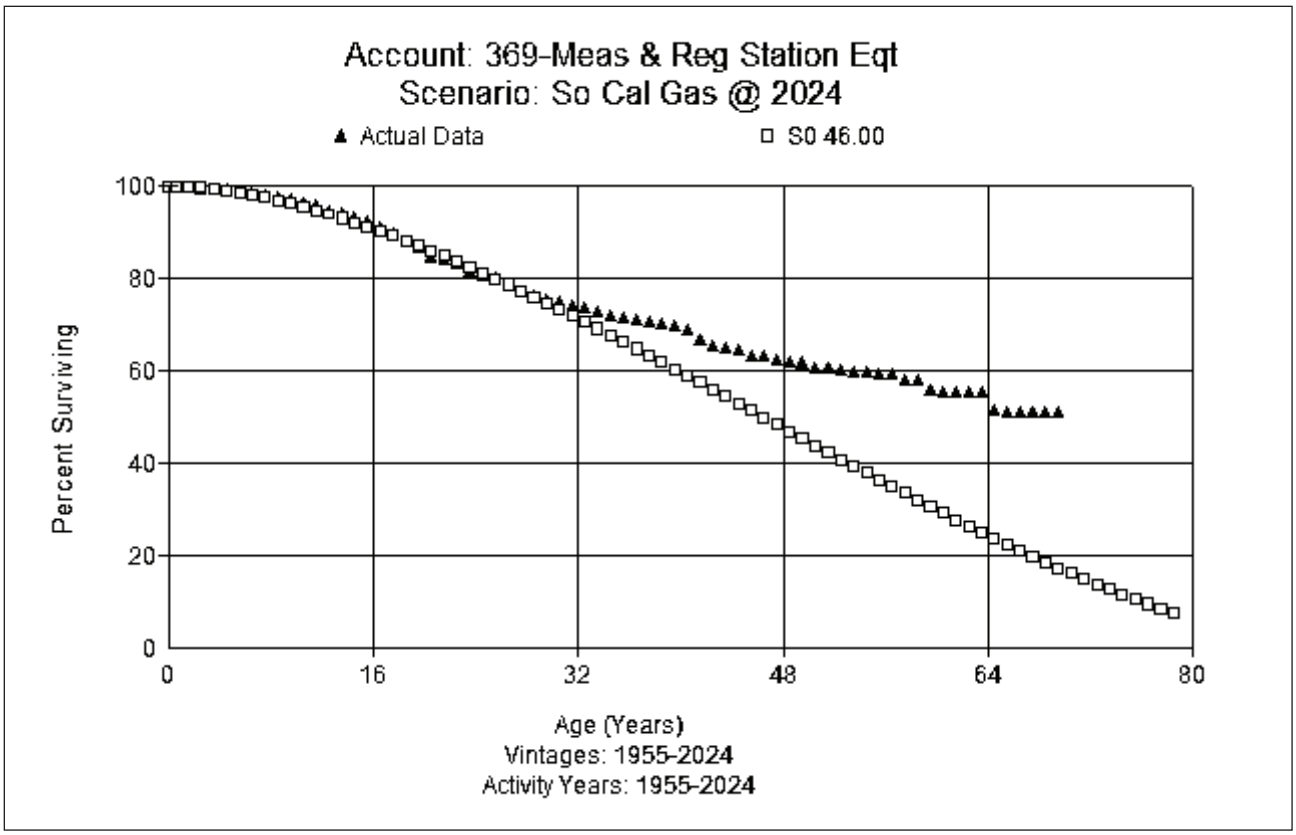
Account 369 Measuring and Regulating Station Equipment (46 S0)

This account includes the cost of measuring and regulating station equipment used in connection with transmission operations. There is approximately $462.2 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 46 years with an S0 dispersion.

Company subject matter experts report that there has been a lot of investment related to retrofit for pigging.[14] They have been adding more instrumentation and automation (remote control) in recent years. For the most part, the automation could be added to existing assets (such as valves) in the majority of instances. But about 40% of the time, the Company has to replace the full valve assembly. There have been activities to change out actuating equipment that might release methane.

As communities become more developed, increasing population density can trigger class location changes and the need for more accurate regulating equipment. There are no operational forces of retirement that would suggest a material change in life. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retaining a 46-year life and an S0 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.

[14] Pigging is the process of inserting a physical device ("pig") into a pipeline and using gas pressure or compressed gas (e.g., nitrogen) to push it through the line. As it travels, the pig performs tasks such as cleaning debris, removing liquids, or collecting inspection data.


Account: 369-Meas & Reg Station Eqt
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
S0 46.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
16
32
48
64
80
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1955-2024
Activity Years: 1955-2024

Account 370 Communication Equipment (15 SQ)

This account includes the cost of communication equipment used in the operation and maintenance of the gas transmission system, including supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA). There is approximately $120.5 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 15 years with an SQ dispersion.

Cyber threats also can cause reasons to replace with stronger equipment. The assets in this account are a combination of all forms of communication (4-wire, radio, fiber, cell, satellite). Company personnel report that there is an ongoing project to replace cell equipment. New control equipment is being installed as part of the Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan ("PSEP').

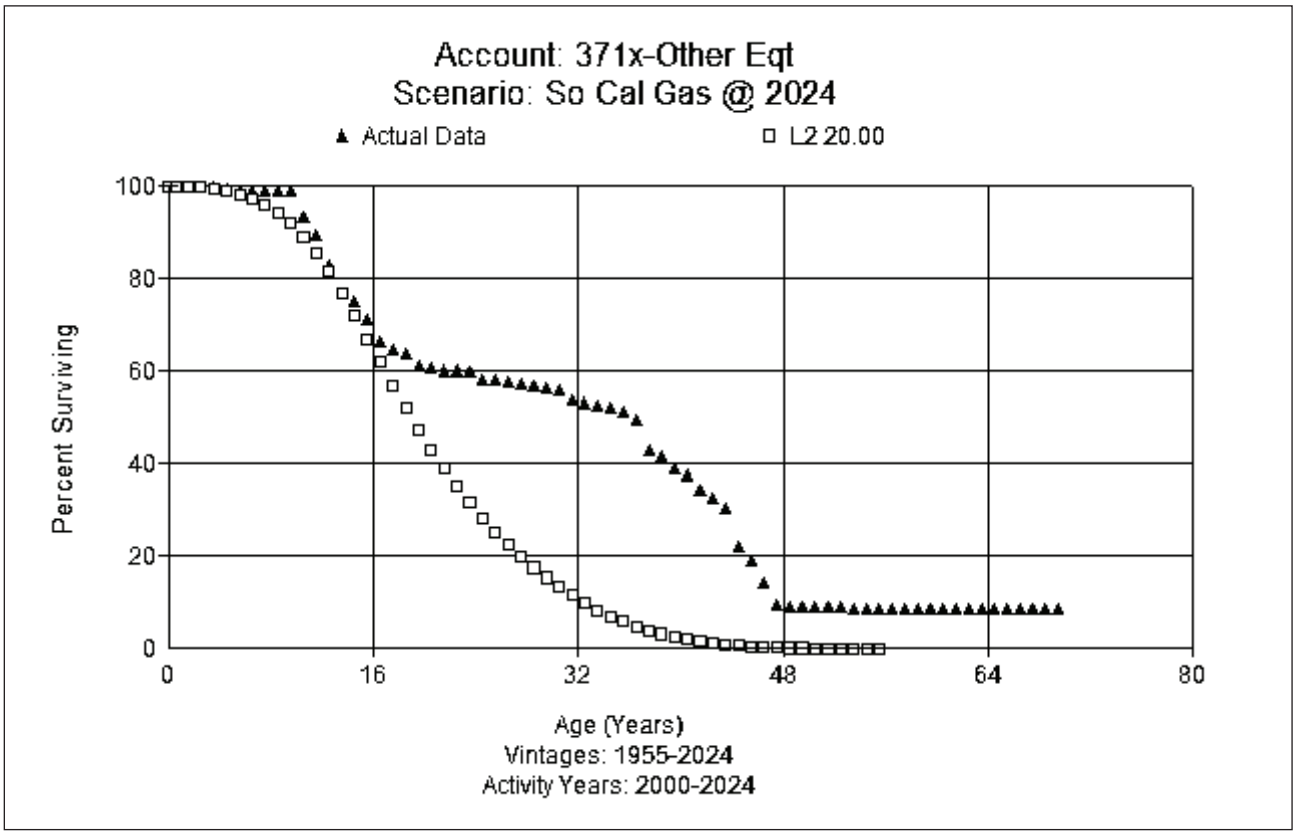
Company operations personnel report that technology may decrease the life of this equipment. Cyber threats also may provide reasons to replace with updated equipment.

Operationally, the life of 15 years is still reasonable but may decrease in future years. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retaining the approved 15-year life with an SQ dispersion. No graph is shown.

Account 371 Other Equipment (20 L2)

This account includes the cost of other equipment used in connection with transmission operations. There is approximately $34.5 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 21 years with an L0.5 dispersion.

This equipment has had little change over time, and subject matter experts do not expect a large change. However, there is a large amount of electronics in the account suggesting a fairly short life, suggesting deviating from the currently approved life. Based on actuarial analysis and judgment, this study recommends moving from the approved 21-year life to a 20-year life with an L2 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed for this account with the recommended life and curve below.



Account 371.1 Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads (10 SQ)

This account includes the cost of temporary assemblies and test heads used in connection with transmission operations. This is a new account that was separated from Account 371. There is approximately $288.4 thousand in this account. Currently, there is no approved life for this account.

Since this is a relatively new account with little history, actuarial analysis was not utilized. Company subject matter experts state that the assets in this account will differ from Account 371. They believe that these assets will be used during a period of at least 10 years. As such, a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion is being proposed for this account based on the recommendation of Company operations personnel. The 10-year depreciation is chosen due to the nature of how these assets are used and their service life, after which they are sent to salvage. These assets are used to conduct post construction strength tests on pipelines, and there are only so many tests that can be performed with a test head before it could no longer be utilized. No graph is shown.

Distribution Plant

Account 374.2 Rights of Way (70 SQ)

This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with distribution operations. There is approximately $3.8 million in this account. After excluding fully accrued assets, the current balance in this account is $2.7 million. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion.

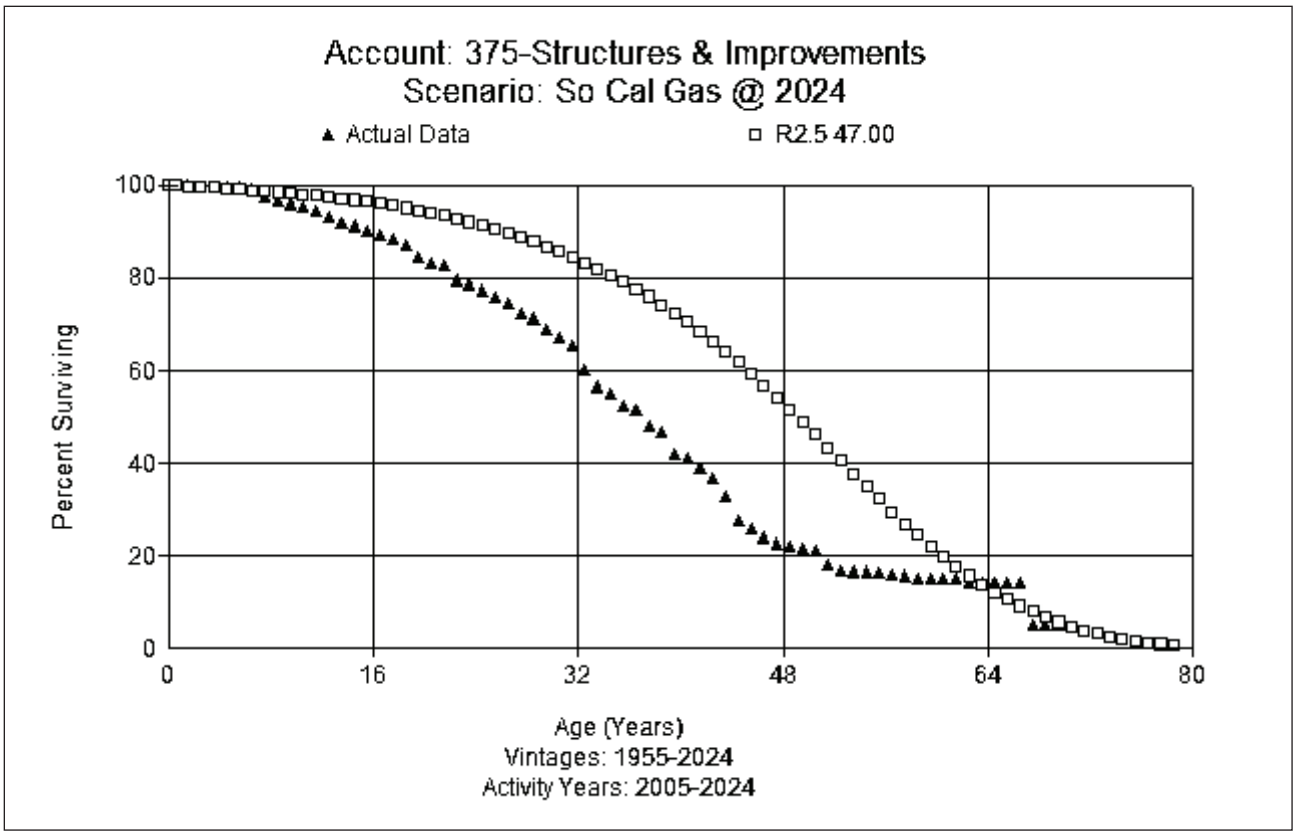
There have been few retirements in this account. Company personnel state the life of the right of way should be equal to the underlying life of the asset. Since the longest life proposed for any account in this function is 70 years, and because the proposed lives of accounts 376 and 380 are close to 70 years, this study recommends moving to a 70-year life and retaining the SQ dispersion. No graph is shown.

Account 375 Structures and Improvements (47 R2.5)

This account includes the cost of structures and improvements used in connection with distribution operations. There is approximately $456.7 million in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an S0 dispersion.

Operations personnel state that there are no obvious changes in the usage or characteristics of these assets that would suggest a material change in life.

There are a number of shorter life assets within the group: roofs, HVAC, generators, parking lot replacements, etc. that would moderate the building lives. Analytics from actuarial analysis shows the life account is close to the current 40-year range. Based on the mix of assets in the account where a majority of the assets are building structures, the similarity of the assets between Accounts 366 and 375 and judgement, SoCalGas recommends increasing the average service life to 47 years and moving to a R2.5 dispersion curve to match the analytical results for Account 366. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.

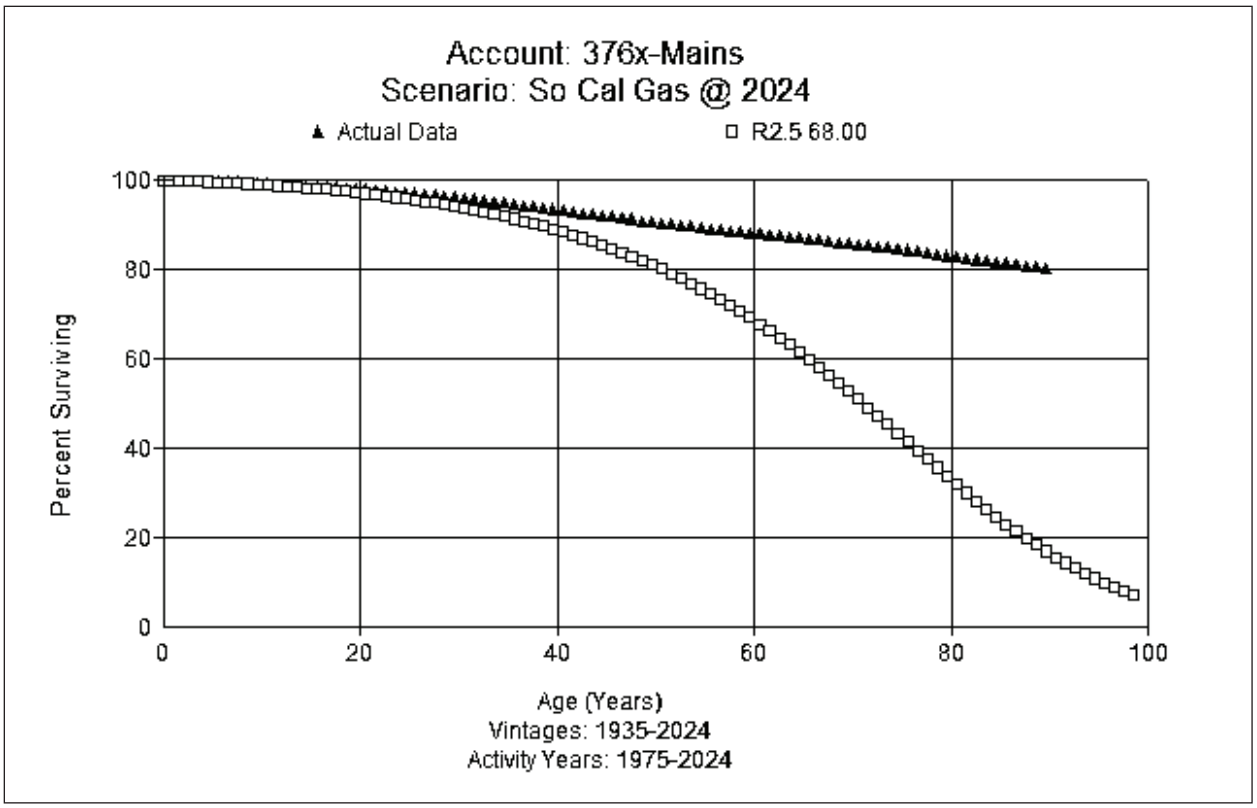

Account: 375-Structures & Improvements
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R2.5 47.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
16
32
48
64
80
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1955-2024
Activity Years: 2005-2024

Account 376 Mains (68 R2.5)

This account includes the cost of mains used in connection with distribution operations. There is approximately $7.2 billion in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 68 years with an R2.5 dispersion. This account combines three sub-accounts into one group. The table below shows the various components of this group.

Description	Plant at 12/31/2024
Steel Mains	3,592,759,147.33
Plastic Mains	3,629,650,366.55
Anodes	7,835,581.91
Total	7,230,245,095.79

Due to the increasing focus and level of retirements, Company personnel would have expected the life to be decreasing. However, the statical validity limited actuarial analysis would suggest a life of higher than 100 years, which is well beyond industry expectations and 40-50 years longer than the currently approved life. From a longer-term operational perspective, company personnel believe that the currently approved life is still a reasonable expectation. Based on the specific facts for this account and input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the existing service life, 68 R2.5. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.



Account 376.6 Distribution GTSR Hydro Test Costs (53 SQ)

There is approximately $26.8 million of investment in this account. This is a new account with no prior approved life or dispersion curve.

PHMSA has issued new regulations effective July 1, 2020 that will impact pipelines compliance costs for existing assets. The Mega Rule combines previous regulations for onshore gas transmission regarding pipeline safety and environmental risk. The new mega rule operates with the goal of improving pipeline safety.

With new regulations for operations and increased requirements for reporting, pipeline operators expand Integrity Management Programs, verify Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure ('MAOP'), and test previously untested

pipe to ensure they are in compliance.[15] Company experts believe this will focus on vintage years 1970s and older Since these costs are not directly tied to specific mains, auto retirement is recommended. The testing costs are proposed to be depreciated over 53 years with an SQ curve which is set based on the remaining life of the underlying pipe.

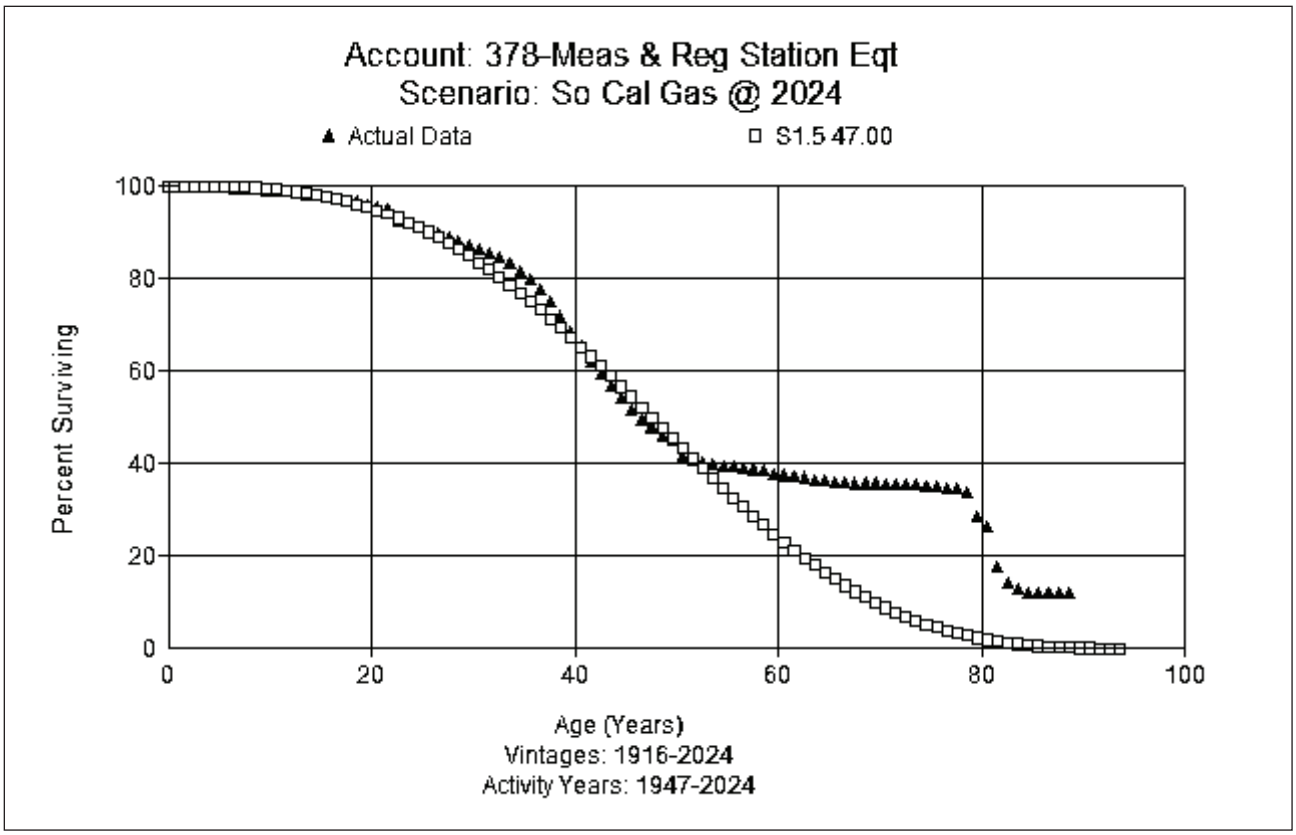
15 *See supra* note 13.

Account 378 Measuring and Regulating Equipment (47 S1.5)

This account consists of measuring and regulating equipment used in distribution operations. There is approximately $240.6 million of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 47 years with an S0.5 dispersion.

Higher risk regulating stations are being targeted for replacement. The regulations for regulating stations have changed more than the regulations for mains and services. The Company has also been upgrading stations. They are also more aggressively targeting regulating stations that they have in the past.

Operationally, there is no reason that the life should increase. There are drivers that would decrease the life, such as the controls and mitigations included in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase ("RAMP") and Control Center Modernization programs. This study recommends retaining the 47-year life while moving to an S1.5 dispersion for this account. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.


Account: 378-Meas & Reg Station Eqt
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
S1.5 47.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1916-2024
Activity Years: 1947-2024

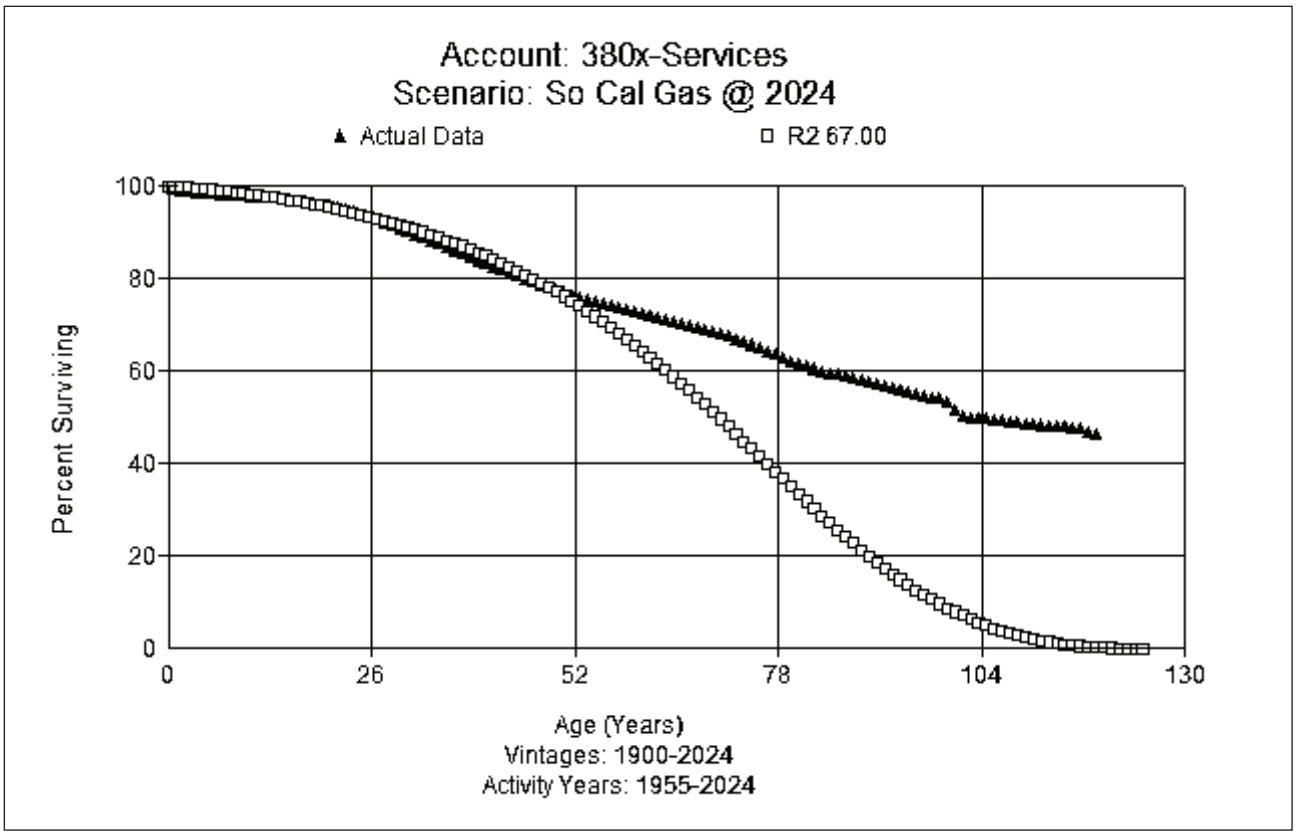
Account 380 Services (67 R2)

This account consists of services used in distribution operations. There is approximately $4.4 billion of investment in this account. The current approved life for this account is 67 years with an R2 dispersion.

This group is made up of four subgroups shown below.

Description	Plant at 12/31/2024
Steel Services	401,145,387.60
Plastic Services	3,855,119,462.22
Copper Services	1,511,567.49
Stub Labor and Non Labor	115,746,973.93
Total	4,373,523,391.24

Company personnel report that if a service is cut, the Company will generally repair the service. If a service has a leak, the Company will likely replace it. When a steel main is replaced with plastic, the service would typically be replaced if it was also steel. Company personnel expect the life of services to be slightly shorter than the life of mains, as there are a number of factors that would cause services to retire earlier than mains. This study recommends retaining the 67-year life with an R2 dispersion for this account. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.


Account: 380x-Services
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R2 67.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
26
52
78
104
130
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1900-2024
Activity Years: 1955-2024

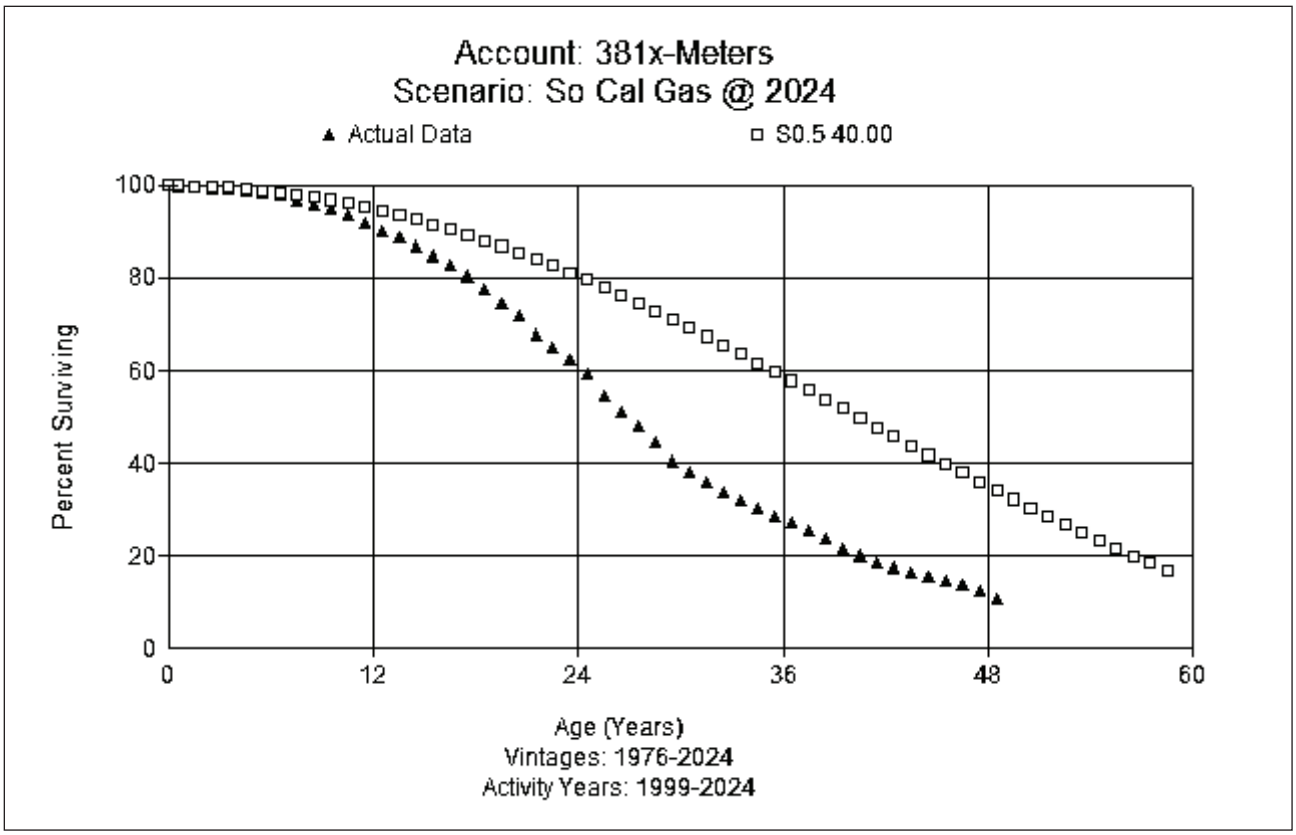
Account 381 Meters (40 S0.5)

This account includes the cost of meters used in measuring gas to residential. commercial, and industrial customers. There is approximately $741.6 million in plant in this account. The current approved life of the meter account is 25 years with an S0.5 dispersion.

SoCalGas has 6.2 million meters in service. Operations personnel report that they target replacing aging meters that were approaching the 30-year life and will request more capital in this GRC. The Company has seen a decrease in meter replacements over the last few years due to sampling changes and other regulatory changes. Operationally, the life expectation is higher than that seen in the historical analysis.

Meters that are not in the residential sampling program must be tested every 10 years or replaced (with a few exceptions for very large meters). Meters that weigh less than 50 pounds will be taken to the meter shop to see if repair and rebuilding is possible. While under repair, the meters remain in service.

Meter costs have escalated, as there are now only two manufacturers in United States. Based on the visual matching, judgement, and input from operations personnel, a revised life of 40 years and S0.5 curve is recommended for this account. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.


Account: 381x-Meters
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
S0.5 40.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
12
24
36
48
60
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1976-2024
Activity Years: 1999-2024

Account 381.15 Modules- AMI (20 SQ)

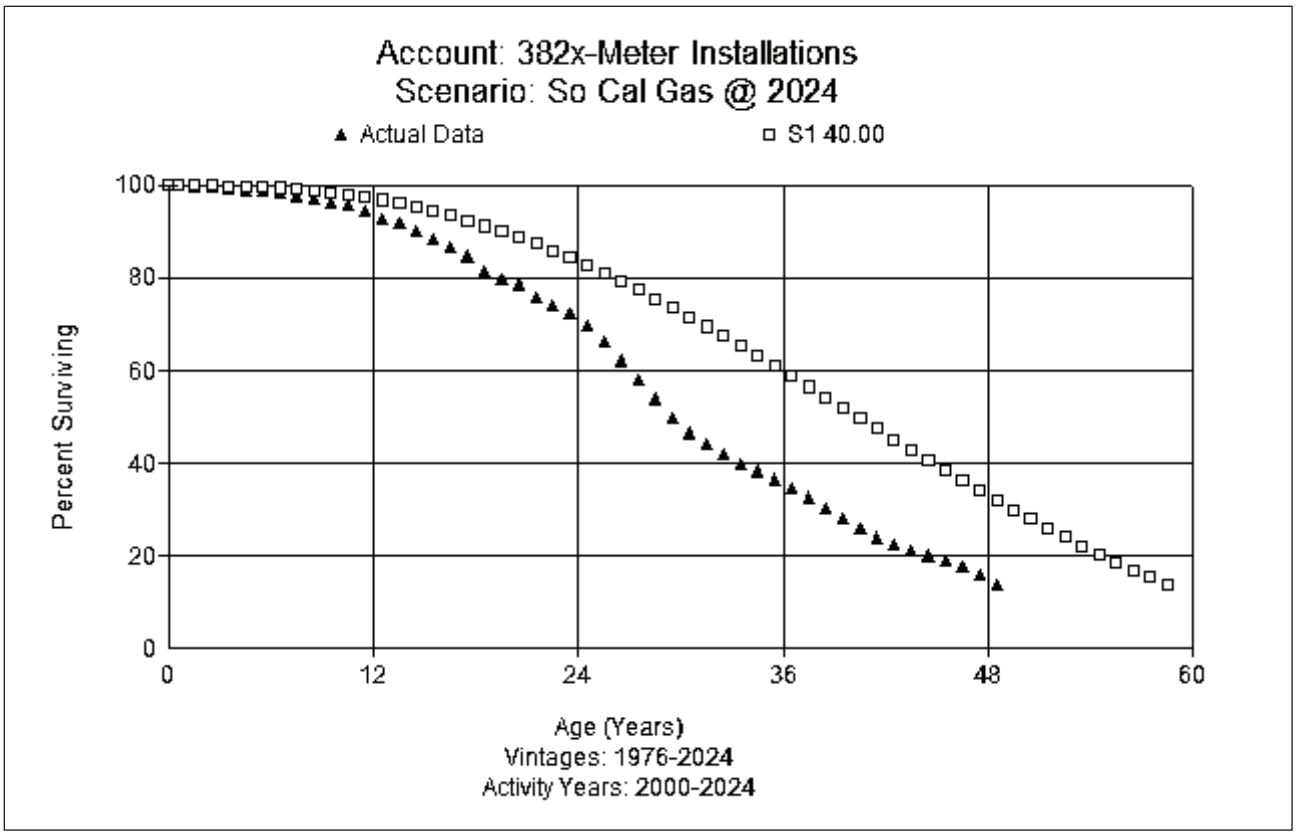
This account includes the cost of module installations for domestic meter installations. The current approved life for this account is 20 years with an SQ dispersion. There is approximately $325.7 million in plant in this account.

These assets have only been in service since 2012, so there is insufficient history to analyze the data. Operations personnel believe that the expected life of this account will be the same as the current estimate, in part driven by the battery life. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the 20-year life with an SQ dispersion. No graph is shown.

Account 382 Meter Installations (40 S1)

This account includes the cost of domestic meter installations (excluding the meters). The current approved life for this account is 30 years with an S1 dispersion. There is approximately $582.1 million in plant in this account.

Operations personnel report that the Company has started using a pre-manufactured Meter Set Assembly (MSA). If there is no over-pressure protection on a regulator, they will replace the regulator. Typically, the MSA would not be replaced before the meter, but the MSA may be replaced at the same time as a meter. The actuarial analysis would suggest that historically, the existing 30 year life is still reasonable. However, with operational input related to the replacement timing of MSAs (especially related to pre-manufactured MSAs), the historical life would appear to be shorter than operationally expected. Based on operational input analysis and judgment, this study recommends moving from the 30 S1 to the 40 S1 for this account. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.


Account: 382x-Meter Installations
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
S1 40.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
12
24
36
48
60
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1976-2024
Activity Years: 2000-2024

Account 382.15 Module Installs-AMI (20 SQ)

This account includes the cost of module installations for domestic meter installations (excluding the meters). The current approved life for this account is 20 years with an SQ dispersion. There is approximately $148.0 million in plant in this account.

These assets have only been in service since 2012, so there is insufficient history to analyze the data. Operations personnel believe that the life of this account will be the same as the current estimate. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the 20-year life with a SQ dispersion. No graph is shown.

Account 382.60 Meter Installations-Other (15 SQ)

This account includes the cost of the installed Gas Energy Measurement Systems (GEMS), which are automated metering devices attached to customers' meters.

These assets are automatically retired when the average service life is attained.

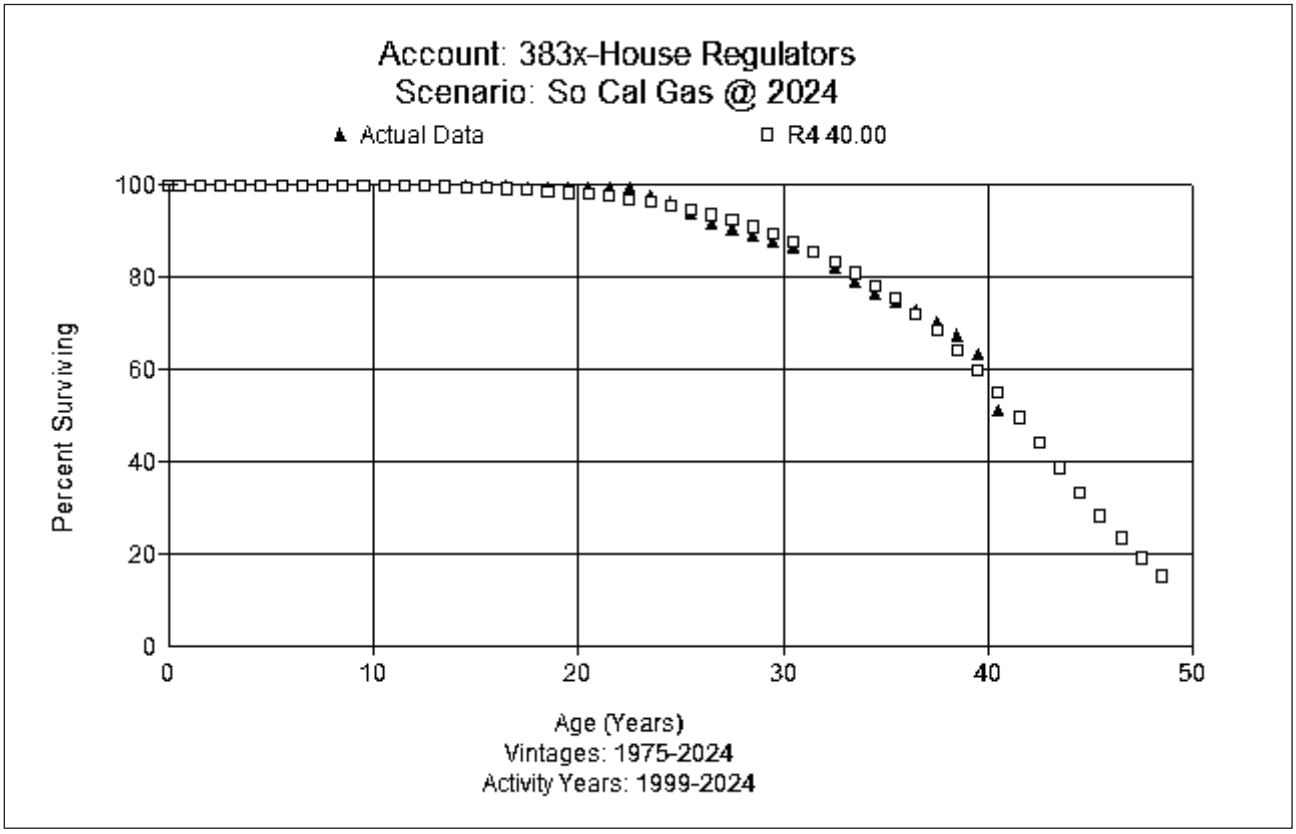
These assets have only been in service since 2012. There is thus insufficient history to analyze the data. Operations personnel believe that the life of this account will be the same as the current estimate. Based on input from Company personnel, this study recommends retention of the 15-year life with a SQ dispersion.

There is approximately $9.9 million in plant in this account.

Account 383 Regulators (40 R4)

This account includes the cost of domestic regulators. There is approximately $210.5 million of plant in this account. The current approved life for this account is 33 years with an L5 dispersion.

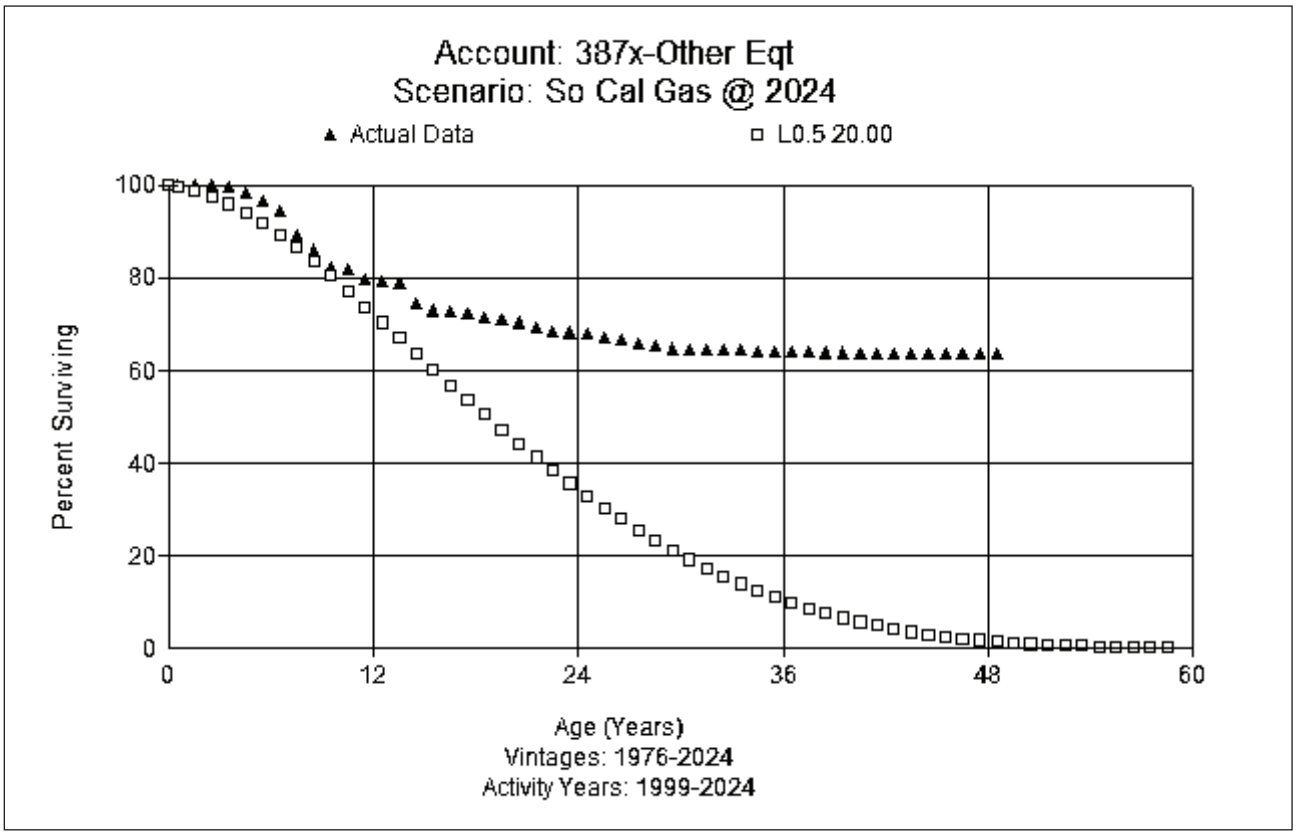
The retirement data is very limited for this account; and the data that does exist does not produce actuarial results that are reasonable for this type of assets. Company subject matter experts recommend revising the life account from its current authorized parameter, and accordingly this study recommends revision to a 40-year life with an R4 dispersion. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.



Account 387 Other Equipment (20 L0.5)

This account includes the cost of natural gas vehicle charging stations and related equipment. There is approximately $80.5 million of plant in this account. The current approved life for this account is 21 years with an SC dispersion.

Analytical results from actuarial analysis show a good visual match for the 20-year life with a L0.5 dispersion curve. Based on actuarial analysis, the depreciation study recommends a 20 L0.5 life and dispersion curve. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.



General Plant

Account 389.2 Rights of Way (50 SQ)

This account includes the cost of land rights used in connection with general operations. There is approximately $74.1 thousand in this account. Currently, the approved life for this account is 40 years with an SQ dispersion.

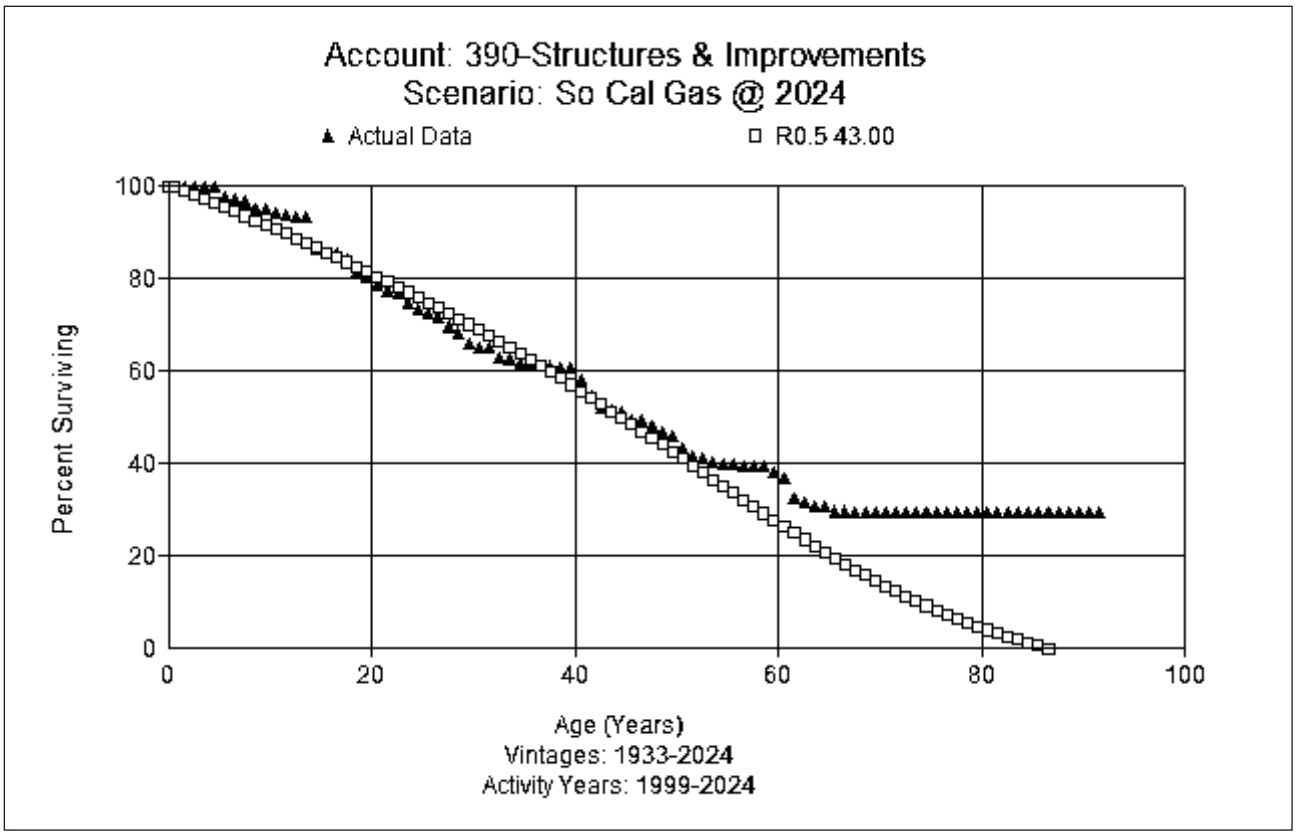
There have been few retirements in this account. Since the life of the largest account in this group (Account 390 Structures and Improvements) is moving to 43 years, the land that those assets rest upon should also have a longer life. Based on judgment and the proposed longer life for Account 390, this study recommends moving to a 50-year life and SQ dispersion. No graph is provided for this account.

Account 390 Structures and Improvements (43 R0.5)

This account includes the cost of general structures and improvements used for utility service. There is approximately $210.2 million in this account. The current life for this account is 33 years with an R1.5 dispersion.

Company experts believe that the current 33-year life seems short for buildings from an operations perspective. They report that they would expect a life in the mid 40-year range. There are a number of shorter-lived assets within the group: roofs, HVAC, Generators, parking. Pico Rivera (built in 1955) and Monterey Park (built in 1962) are the only sites in Account 390. Everything else is in other functions.

The Company is planning to do a campus wide revitalization for Pico Rivera, including adding a new building. The Company is also performing some upgrades at Monterey Park. They are in the early phases of a master plan for the two campuses. The average age of the assets is in the 40+ year range. Based on actuarial analysis and judgment, this study recommends moving to a 43-year life and moving to an R0.5 dispersion for this account. An observed life table is graphed with the proposed life and dispersion curve below.


Account: 390-Structures & Improvements
Scenario: So Cal Gas @ 2024
Actual Data
R0.5 43.00
Percent Surviving
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Age (Years)
Vintages: 1933-2024
Activity Years: 1999-2024

Account 390.10 Leasehold Improvements (Life Span, Retire 2026)

This account includes the cost in place of structures and improvements used for utility purposes for the Gas Company Tower (GCT). The assets in this account are tied to the GCT lease, which expires in 2026. The current life/curve is 15 remaining life span. SoCalGas recommends retaining the life span of 15 years. The lease on the Tower expires toward year end 2026 when the asset will be retired. Based on judgment, this study recommends revision of the existing life span to 2 years and retaining the end-of-life retirement curve.

Account 390.20 SCG Solar and Fuel Cell Assets (10 SQ)

This account includes the cost of solar and fuel cell assets used for utility service. There is approximately $8.2 million in this account.

The current life for this account is 33 years with an R1.5 dispersion. There is no similar asset on SoCalGas's books at this time. Similar assets used by SDGE currently have a 10-year life. Based on the judgment and SDGE's similar assets, this study recommends a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account. SoCalGas experts agree that 10 years would be a reasonable life. No graph is shown.

Account 390.25 Battery Storage Equipment (10 SQ)

This account includes the cost of battery assets used for utility service. As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 33 years with an R1.5 dispersion. Based on judgment, this study recommends a 10-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account.

Account 390.30 Pico Rivera Leasehold Improvement (11 EL)

This account includes the cost of leasehold improvements for Pico Rivera.

As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 11 years end of life. Based on judgment, this study recommends retaining the 11-year end of life estimate for this account.

Account 390.40 2 Cal Plaza HQ Leasehold Improvement (16 EL)

This account includes the cost of leasehold improvements for Cal Plaza Headquarters. As of December 31, 2024, there are no plant dollars in this account. However, an accrual rate is being developed for application to future periods. The current life for this account is 16 years end of life. Based on judgment, this study recommends retaining the 16-year end of life estimate for this account.

Account 391.10 Office Furniture and Equipment (20 SQ)

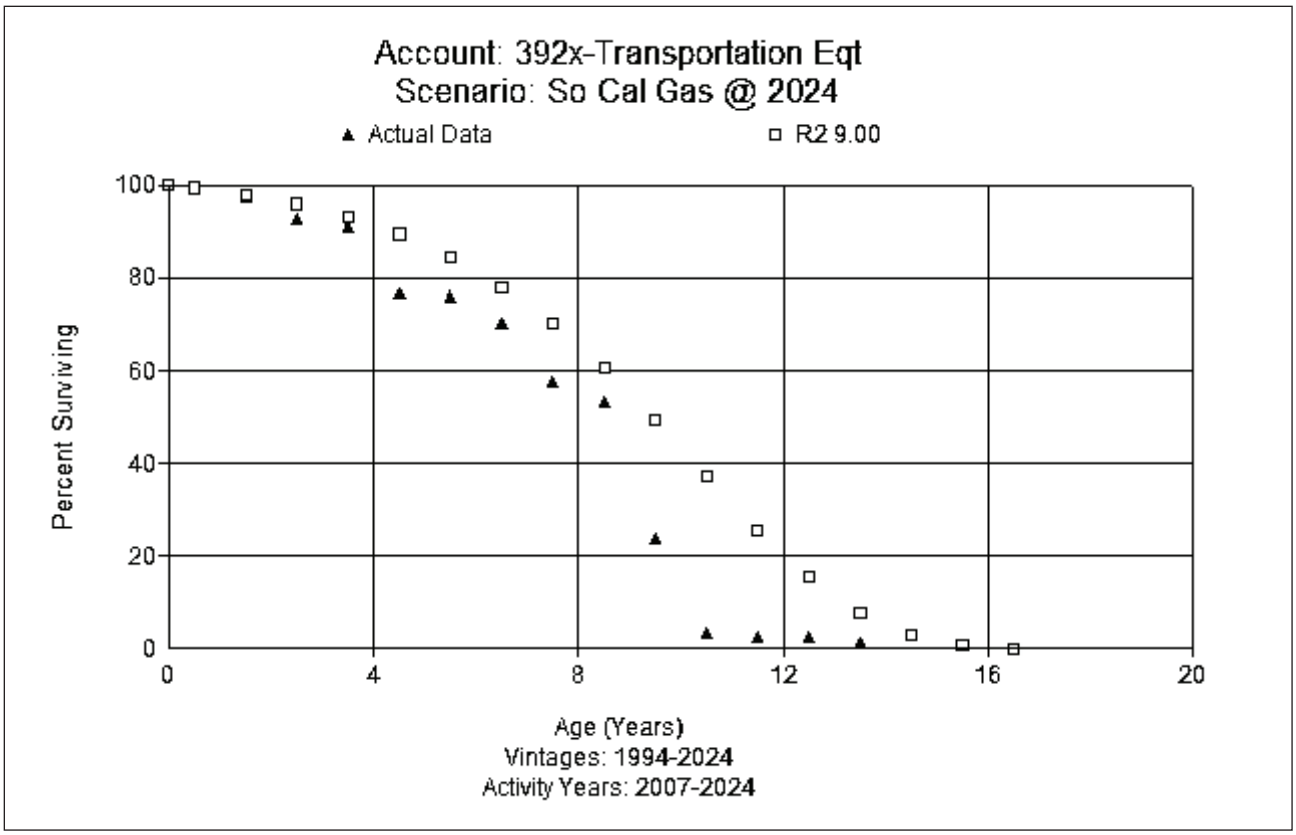
This account consists of miscellaneous office furniture such as desks, chairs, filing cabinets, and tables used for general utility service. There is approximately $23.7 million in this account. This account currently has a fixed life of 14 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform a meaningful actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 14-year amortization period was shorter than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 20-year amortization period is recommended for this account. No graph is provided

Account 391.20 Computer Equipment (5 SQ)

This account consists of computer equipment used for general utility service. There is approximately $228.0 million in this account. This account currently has a fixed life for amortization of 5 years. Since this account applies vintage auto retirements, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 5-year life for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 392 Transportation Equipment Autos (9 R2)

This account consists of transportation equipment used for general utility service. There is approximately $1.7 million in this account. This account currently has a 7 year life with a SQ curve. The account now has sufficient data to perform an actuarial analysisas. Based on that analysis, this study recommends moving to a 9-year life and R2 Curve.



Account 392.3 Drones (7 SQ)

This account consists of drones that will be used to monitor company assets. There is approximately $276.9 thousand in this account. Drone technology changes quickly and Company experts suggest a 7-year life is operationally reasonable. This study recommends using that 7-year life with a SQ curve. No graph is shown.

Account 393.0 Stores Equipment (20 SQ)

This account consists of stores equipment used for general utility service. There is approximately $311 thousand in this account. This account currently has a life of 20 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study and SoCalGas SMEs recommend retaining the 20-year life for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 394.0 Capital Tools and Shop Equipment (10 SQ)

This account consists of various items or small tools used in shop and garages such as air compressors, grinders, and mixers. There is approximately $7.9 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 29 years with an SQ dispersion.

Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. Given the small and portable nature of these assets, this study recommends a reduction in life for this account. EV Charging Stations are a material portion of this account. SoCalGas will be adding more EV charging stations in the next 3 years. EV chargers would only have a 10-year life. This study recommends moving to a 10-year life and SQ dispersion for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 394.19 Large Portable Tools (10 SQ)

This account consists of large items or tools used in shop and garages such as hoists, and cranes. There is approximately $158.0 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 24 years. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. Based on the types of assets that are in this account, cvompany personnel believe and operational life of 24 years is too long for assets in this account. Based on Company input and judgement, this study recommends moving to 10-year life with

an SQ dispersion for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 395.0 Laboratory Equipment (20 SQ)

This account consists of laboratory equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $10.5 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 25 years.

Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. Company personnel state the life of this equipment is changing as laboratory equipment becomes more technology driven, with electric components. This study recommends moving to a 20-year life for this account with a SQ dispersion. No graph is shown.

Account 396.0 Construction Equipment (12 SQ)

This account consists of bulldozers, forklifts, trenchers, and other power operated equipment that cannot be licensed on roadways. The current approved life for this account is 12 years with an SQ dispersion. There is currently no investment in this account. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 12 year life for this account with an SQ dispersion for future additions.

Account 397.0 Communication Equipment (15 SQ)

This account consists of miscellaneous communication equipment such as fiber optics, and various upgrades to equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $201.0 million in this account. This account currently has a fixed life for amortization of 15 years. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 15-year amortization life for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 397.10 General Communication Equipment (5 SQ)

This account consists of general communication equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $67.5 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 5 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 5-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 397.20 PBX & Other Voice Equipment (7 SQ)

This account consists of miscellaneous communication equipment related to PBX and other voice equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $6.3 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 7 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 7-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 397.30 Microwave and Radio Equipment (10 SQ)

This account consists of microwave and radio equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $14.4 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 10 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study recommends retaining the 10-year life with an SQ dispersion for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 397.40 Communication Structure (25 SQ)

This account consists of miscellaneous structures used for communication equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $4.3 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 15 years. Since this account has

been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 15-year amortization period was shorter than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 25-year amortization period is recommended for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 397.55 Poles AMI (40 SQ)

This account consists of poles used with AMI metering equipment. There is approximately $19.0 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 40 years with an SQ dispersion.

Based on input from Company personnel and judgement, this study recommends retaining a 40-year amortization life for this account. No graph is shown.

Account 398.0 Miscellaneous Equipment (10 SQ)

This account consists of miscellaneous equipment used in general utility service. There is approximately $1.6 million in this account. This account currently has a life of 20 years. Since this account has been vintage auto retired, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This study and SoCalGas SMEs recommend moving to a 10-year life for this account since in their experience these assets are not lasting 20 years. Based on an understanding of the life characteristics of the various assets in this account and judgement, it was determined that a 20-year amortization period was longer than expected for this account. Therefore, moving to a 10-year amortization period is recommended for this account.

Net Salvage Analysis

Terminal retirement occurs when a capital asset is retired, physically removed from service and finally disposed of. The residual value of a terminal retirement is called gross salvage. Net salvage is the difference between the gross salvage (what the asset was sold for) and the removal cost (cost to remove and dispose of the asset). Salvage and removal cost percentages are calculated by dividing the current cost of salvage or removal by the original installed cost of the asset. Some plant assets can experience significant negative removal cost percentages due to the timing of the original addition versus the retirement.

For example, a Distribution asset in FERC Account 367 with a current installed cost of $500 (2024) would have had an installed cost of $24.66[16] in 1954. If one were to calculate removal cost as a percent of current cost, a removal cost of $50 for the asset would only have a -10 percent removal cost ($50/$500). This would be incorrect. A correct removal cost calculation would show a negative 203 percent removal cost for that asset ($50/$24.66). Inflation from the time of installation of the asset until the time of its removal must be taken into account in the calculation of the removal cost percentage because the depreciation rate, which includes the removal cost percentage, will be applied to the original installed cost of assets.

Below are the rules surrounding SoCal Gas' removal of gas mains.

Gas Main Abandonment Procedures

While gas mains for distribution are usually abandoned in place, the following removal costs are incurred per 49 CFR 192.727 (entitled "Abandonment or deactivation of facilities"). This regulation provides as follows:

> (a) Each operator shall conduct abandonment or deactivation of pipelines in accordance with the requirements of this section.
>
> (b) Each pipeline abandoned in place must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas; purged of gas; in the case of offshore pipelines, filled with water or inert materials; and sealed at the ends.

16 Using the Handy-Whitman Bulletin No. 202, G-6, line 27, $24.66 = $500 x 44/892.

However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

(c) Except for service lines, each inactive pipeline that is not being maintained under this part must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas; purged of gas; in the case of offshore pipelines, filled with water or inert materials; and sealed at the ends. However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

Over time, the Company has been experiencing increasing costs to remove assets from service. There are many factors that contribute to this increasing cost. Some general factors are described below.

Time Value of Money

Many gas main assets have a life cycle of 60 years or more. Some of the assets being removed were installed nearly 60 years ago when materials, labor, and cost of goods were cheaper.

Urban Areas

The majority of the construction and reconstruction projects are in urban areas. Many cities require permits. These permits may impose fees and certain limitations such as the closure of roads during high traffic times. These permits may also require construction to occur in the evening or on weekends, which requires overtime of crews and additional equipment. Some municipalities are increasingly requiring companies to repave more of the road than just the paving disturbed by excavation activity.

Contract Labor

In the last decade, investment in utility gas main renewal projects has increased substantially across the country. In addition, the same skills and resources are needed in the larger oil and gas industry. This has created a high demand for the limited number of

qualified personnel available to construct the work. Therefore, the cost of external contracts has increased due to supply and demand factors.

Safety Requirements

The industry, and specifically SoCalGas, strives to provide a very high level of safe working practices. The equipment and provisions required today have increased substantially from 50 years ago. SoCalGas uses work safety practices that align with modern industry practice. These policies have increased the cost of doing business but are an important part of the strong safety principles at SoCalGas.

Net Salvage Characteristics

For each function, data for retirements, gross salvage, and cost of removal for each functional group, adjusted as discussed above, was derived from 1993-2024. For projects where retirements had not yet been recorded, an adjustment was recorded to reflect the proper balance. Moving averages, which remove timing differences between retirement and salvage and removal cost, were analyzed over periods varying from one to 10 years.

Underground Storage Plant

Account 350.31 Storage Rights (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to storage rights used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 350.32 Recoverable Oil (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to recoverable oil. The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 350.41 Rights of Way (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to rights of way used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this

account.

Account 351 Structures and Improvements (Negative 70% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to structures used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage for this account is negative 70 percent. Net salvage has been erratic in recent years, with the five-year and ten-year average net salvage for this account being negative 89 and 110 percent respectively. There was lower net salvage in 2018 and 2019 than prior periods. Given the pattern of data, this study recommends retaining negative 70 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 352 Wells (Negative 95% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to wells used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 70 percent. Experience during 2012-2024 shows negative net salvage close to or exceeding 100 percent annually driven by the well abandonment projects. The cost of abandoning wells has increased significantly due to new regulations.[17] Some abandonment work done for retired assets many years ago must be redone to current regulation compliance, which will increase removal cost. Company experts provided average costs to abandon wells for each underground storage costs as shown in the table below.

17 The removal costs in this account have been so high that accumulated depreciation as ofDecember 31, 2024 was ($255,556,896).

Storage Site	Avg Cost to Abandon Well	No of Wells	Estimated Removal Cost (Inflated)
Goleta	3,222,975	13	$ 143,294,274
Honor Rancho	1,292,253	32	$ 356,085,562
Playa del Rey	2,098,217	32	$ 146,981,605
Aliso Canyon	2,223,086	110	$ 595,437,523
Complex Aliso Canyon Sensor	17,075,000	1	$ 58,396,828
Complex Aliso Canyon Sensor	10,750,000	1	$ 36,765,207
Total Wells		**161**	**$ 1,336,960,999**
Total Plant at 2024			**$ 771,162,589**
Net salvage %			**-173.37%**

The composite estimate from recent well abandonments demonstrates an estimated negative 173 percent net salvage. Based on the above estimates and remaining population of wells, this study proposes negative 95 percent net salvage for this account, based on the 25 percent gradualism criteria.

Account 352 is currently in an accumulated depreciation shortfall condition (negative $248 million as of December 31, 2025). This condition is a result of incurring recorded retirement activity and associated cost of removal that was not appropriately reflected in net salvage estimates and ultimately depreciation rates. Thus, a condition of generational inequity has been created with Account 352 for future ratepayers to make up this reserve shortfall over future periods. This is a compelling reason to adopt the proposed net salvage rates in this proceeding, even if with increases that are anchored by gradualism, to help prevent this condition occurring in this and other accounts.

Account 353.0 Lines (Negative 65% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to lines used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage is negative 40 percent. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 90 and 89 percent for both the 5 and 10 year periods. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25 percent as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 65 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 354 Compressor Station Equipment (Negative 40% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to compressor station equipment used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15 percent. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 58 percent and negative 50 percent for the 5 and 10 year periods. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving from negative 15 percent net salvage to negative 40 percent for this account.

Account 355 Measuring & Regulating Equipment (Negative 20% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to measuring and regulating equipment used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is positive 5 percent. The most recent five-year and 10-year moving averages in this account are negative 75 and negative 62 percent, respectively. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving to the trend in negative net salvage with a proposed negative 20 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 356 Purification Equipment (Negative 55% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to purification

equipment used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 30 percent. There are environmental drivers that are increasing removal costs, including new asbestos and concrete regulations that impact the removal of asbestos in concrete foundations. Moving averages in this account in the most recent year are negative 86 and 61 percent for the 5 and 10 year periods respectively. For years 2018 and 2019, the net salvage indications were more in line with the existing negative 30 percent. Based on recent experience, this study recommends moving to a negative 55 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 357 Other Storage Equipment (Negative 100% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to other storage equipment used in connection with underground storage operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 100 percent. Moving averages in this account range from negative 70 negative 92 percent in the 5 and 10 year period. Based on recent experience, this study recommends retaining negative 100 percent net salvage for this account.

Transmission Plant

Account 365.2 Rights of Way (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to land rights used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 366 Structures and Improvements (Negative 65% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to structures and improvements used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 40 percent. Negative net salvage has increased for this account, with the five-year moving averages showing negative 191 percent and the 10 year average showing negative 237 percent. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25 percent as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 65 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 367 Mains (Negative 85% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to mains used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 60 percent. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 699 and negative 587 percent, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25 percent as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 85 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 367.6 Hydro Test Costs (0% Net Salvage)

This is a new account that will be used as the Company complies with new regulations. As noted, PHMSA has issued the Mega Rule effective July 1, 2020

that will impact pipeline of vintage 1970 and older. Costs incurred to comply with Mega Rule will be treated as a capital item. These costs will have no residual value, so a 0% net salvage rate is recommended for this account.

Account 368 Compressor Station Equipment (Negative 40% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to compressor station equipment used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15 percent. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 200 and negative 155 percent, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25 percent as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 40 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 369 Measuring & Regulating Equipment (Negative 75% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to measuring and regulating station equipment used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 50 percent. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 1259 and negative 696 percent, respectively. Based on judgment and Company history, this study recommends moving by negative 25 percent as allowed by the CPUC in recent proceedings to negative 75 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 370.0 Communication Equipment (Negative 10% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to communication equipment used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The retirement data since 2012 is very sparse with few retirements. The five- and 10-year moving averages show negative 20 and negative 38 percent, respectively. Based on recent data, this study recommends moving to negative 10 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 371 Other Equipment (Negative 10% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to other equipment used in connection with transmission operations. The authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 10 percent. The retirement data since 2012 is very sparse with few retirements. While there are indications of higher negative net salvage, the data is not indicative of a pronounced trend. Based on recent data, this study recommends retention of negative 10 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 371.1 Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads (0% Net Salvage)

This account will include any gross salvage or cost of removal associated with temporary assemblies and test heads used in connection with transmission operations. This is a relatively new account that was separated from Account 371. Currently the authorized net salvage rate for the combined account is negative 10 percent. Company subject matter experts do not think there will be any residual net salvage for these assets at the end of their lives. Therefore, this study recommends modifying to 0 percent net salvage.

Distribution Function

Account 374.2 Rights of Way (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to land rights used in connection with distribution operations. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. The historical data also supports a 0 percent net salvage for this account. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage.

Account 375.0 Structures and Improvements (Negative 20% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and removal cost related to small structures and associated assets on the distribution system. The Commission has authorized a negative 10 percent net salvage rate for this account. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 19, negative 32, and negative 31 percent, respectively. To move in the direction of this trend, a higher (more negative) net salvage is recommended. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 20 percent net salvage.

Account 376 Mains (Negative 105% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and removal cost related to distribution mains. The Commission has authorized a negative 80 percent net salvage rate for this account. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages show negative 229, negative 223, and negative 270 percent, respectively. To move in the direction of this trend, a higher (more negative) net salvage is recommended. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 105 percent net salvage, limited by the amount allowed by the CPUC for gradualism.

Account 376.6 Hydro Test Costs (0% Net Salvage)

This is a new account that will be used as the Company complies with new regulations. As noted, PHMSA has issued the Mega Rule effective July

1, 2020, that will impact pipeline of vintage 1970 and older. Costs incurred to comply with Mega Rule will be treated as a capital item. These costs will have no residual value, so a 0% net salvage rate is recommended for this account.

Account 378.0 Measuring & Regulating Station Equipment (Negative 120% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to installed equipment used in regulating gas at entry points to the distribution system. The current authorized net salvage is negative 95 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages show negative 337, negative 523, and negative 378 percent, respectively. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 120 percent net salvage for this account, limited by the amount allowed by the CPUC precedent regarding gradualism.

Account 380 Services (Negative 140% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to services related to distribution operations. Service lines are the pipes and accessories leading from the main to the customers' premises. The material types in these accounts range from steel and plastic. The current authorized net salvage is negative 115 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages show negative 111, negative 122, and negative 148 percent respectively. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to negative 140 percent net salvage for this account, limited by the amount allowed by the CPUC precedent regarding gradualism.

Account 381.0 Meters (Positive 2% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to meters used in measuring gas to residential customers. The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. Gross salvage proceeds as a percentage of retirements have declined in recent years. The more recent moving averages have fallen from

a positive 4 percent to slightly over a positive 2 percent. Based on judgment and Company experience, this study recommends moving to positive 2 percent net salvage for this account,

Account 381.15 Modules AMI (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to AMI modules used in measuring gas to residential customers. The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. These modules have a net salvage history from 2018-2024, and there has been no net salvage received. Based on Company history and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 382.0 Meter Station Installation (0% Net Salvage)

Account 382 includes any salvage and removal cost related to meter stations (excluding regulators). The current authorized net salvage percent is negative 10 percent. The overall 5- and 10-year moving averages show positive 2 and 0 percent. Based on Company experience, this study recommends moving to 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 382.15 Module Installs-AMI (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to AMI meter installations. The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. These meter installations have net salvage history from 2018-2024, and there has been no net salvage received. Based on Company history and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 382.60 Meter Station Installation Other (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to other meter installations used in measuring gas to customers. The current authorized net salvage rate is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages

are 0 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 383.0 House Regulators (Positive 2% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to house regulators. The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 2 percent, 1 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. The six- and seven-year moving averages moderate the experience with a value of positive 1 percent for each time frame. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study moves in the direction of this trend and recommends positive 2 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 387.0 Other Equipment (Negative 5% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and removal cost related to other equipment such as CNG charging stations. The current authorized net salvage rate is positive 5 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10- year moving averages are negative 11, negative 10, and negative 9 percent, respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study moves in the direction of this trend and recommends negative 5 percent net salvage for this account.

General Plant

Account 389.2 Rights of Way (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to land rights used in connection with general utility operations. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Generally, little or no removal cost is incurred, and no salvage is received at the retirement of land rights. Therefore, this study recommends retaining the approved 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 390 Structures and Improvements (Negative 10% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to cost of general structures and improvements used for utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 9, negative 14, and negative 17 percent, respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends moving to a negative 10 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 390.10 Leasehold Improvements (Negative 10% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to cost of general office leasehold improvements used for utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 6, negative 9, and negative 12 respectively. There has been limited data to support a change in the current net salvage parameter. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends a revision to negative 10 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 390.20 SCG Solar and Fuel Cell Assets (Negative 5% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to cost of solar and fuel cell assets used for utility service.

The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 15

percent. There are costs of disposal, and SDGE is estimating negative 6 percent net salvage based on a disposal study performed by a consultant. Based on the proposed parameter requested by SDGE, this study recommends moving to negative 5 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 390.25 Battery Storage Equipment (Negative 5% Net Salvage)

The current net salvage estimate for this account is negative 15 percent. Based on judgment, moving to a negative 5 percent net salvage is recommended for this account.

Account 390.30 Pico Rivera Leasehold Improvement (Negative 80% Net Salvage)

The current net salvage estimate is negative 80 percent. Based on judgment, retaining a negative 80 percent net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

Account 390.40 2 Cal Plaza HQ Leasehold Improvement (Negative 15% Net Salvage)

The current net salvage estimate is negative 15 percent. Based on judgment, retaining a negative 15 percent net salvage estimate is recommended for this account.

Account 391.10 Office Furniture and Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to miscellaneous office furniture such as desks, chairs, filing cabinets, and tables used for general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 4, negative 2, and negative 6 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 391.20 Computer Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer equipment used for general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0 percent for all three periods. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retaining 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 392 Transportation Equipment Autos (Positive 10% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to transportation equipment and autos used for general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is positive 5 percent. Recent net salvage activity from 2016 forward has been very erratic, with the 10-year average indicating more positive net salvage than currently authorized. Based on judgment, this study recommends moving to a positive 10 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 392.3 Drones (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any gross salvage or cost of removal associated with drones that are used to monitor company assets. This is a relatively new account that will add assets to plant during the forecast period. Drone technology changes quickly and Company experts do not believe there will be any value for these assets at the end of its life. There is no current authorized net salvage estimate for this account. Based on input from Company experts and judgement, this study recommends moving to a 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 393.0 Stores Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to stores equipment used for general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate

for this account is 0 percent. No gross salvage or cost of removal has been received in this account in many years. The 10-year moving average is 0 percent. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 394.0 Capital Tools and Shop Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to small tools used in shop and garages such as air compressors, grinders, and mixers. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0, 0, and 0 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 394.19 Large Portable Tools (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to various large items or tools used in shop and garages such as hoists and cranes. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0 percent for all three periods. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 395.0 Laboratory Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to laboratory equipment used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The five year and 10 year moving averages are 0 and negative 1 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 396.0 Construction Equipment (Positive 25% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to bulldozers, forklifts, trenchers, and other power operated equipment that cannot be licensed on roadways. There is currently no plant or accumulated depreciation in this account. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is positive 25 percent. Since recent data is not robust, no change in net salvage for this account is recommended. Accordingly, based on judgment this study recommends retention of positive 25 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.0 Communication Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to miscellaneous assets such as fiber optics, and various upgrades to communication equipment used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are positive 3, negative 6, and negative 6 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.10 General Communication Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to general network communication equipment used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0 percent for all three periods. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.20 PBX & Other Voice Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to PBX and other voice equipment used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 0 percent for all three periods. Based on recent

experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.30 Microwave & Radio Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to microwave and radio equipment used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 0, negative 1, and 1 percent respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.40 Communication Structure (Negative 5% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related communication structures used in general utility service. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is negative 5 percent. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are negative 6, negative 6, and negative 8 percent, respectively. Based on Company history and judgment, this study recommends retention of negative 5 percent net salvage for this account.

Account 397.55 Poles AMI (Negative 25% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to poles used with AMI metering equipment. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. There has been no retirement or net salvage experience in this account as yet.

These assets are similar to Account 364- Poles, Towers, and Fixtures in SDGE. The current authorized net salvage parameter for SDGE is negative 100 percent, which is similar to what SDG&E recommends in its current GRC. Given the net salvage position for this account for SDGE, this study recommends moving in the direction of negative net salvage for this account. Based on judgment, this study recommends moving to negative 25 percent net salvage for this account,

limited by the amount allowed by the CPUC's gradualism precedent.

Account 398.0 Miscellaneous Equipment (0% Net Salvage)

This account includes any salvage and/or removal cost related to miscellaneous equipment. The current authorized net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. No gross salvage or cost of removal has been received in this account since 2017. The three-year, five-year, and 10-year moving averages are 1, 0, and 0 percent, respectively. Based on recent experience and judgment, this study recommends retention of 0 percent net salvage for this account.

AMORTIZATION ACCOUNTS – INTANGIBLE AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Life Parameters

Account 303.10 Cloud Comp Software 5yrs (SL) SAAS (5 SQ)

This account consists of assets related to cloud computing software used for general utility service. There is approximately $124.0 million in this account. The Company is requesting a 5 year average life based on contract duration. This study recommends a 5- year amortization rate for this account.

Account 303.30 Cloud SaaS 2-4 yrs (SL) (3 SQ)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. There is approximately $3.6 million in this account. The Company is requesting a 3 year average life based on 2 – 4 year contract duration. This study recommends a 3-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 303.40 Cloud SaaS 5-8 yrs (SL) (6 SQ)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. There is approximately $9.3 million in this account. The Company is requesting a 6 year average life based on 5 – 8 year contract duration. This study recommends a 6-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 303.50 Cloud SaaS 9-12 yrs(SL) - (10 SQ)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. This is a new account that will be reflected in the Company forecast. The Company is requesting a 10 year average life based on 9 – 12 year contract duration. This study recommends a 10-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 303.55 Cloud SaaS (SL) - 15 yrs ASL (10 SQ)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software

used for general utility service. This is a new account that will be reflected in the Company forecast. The Company is requesting a 15 year average life based on contract duration. This study recommends a 15-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 391.30 Computer Software 2-4 yrs (SL) (3 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. There is approximately $157.6 million in this account. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. The account currently has a 3 year average life based on 2 – 4 year software lives. This study recommends a 3-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 391.35 Computer Software AMI (5 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. As of December 31, 2015, there is no plant or accumulated depreciation balance for this account. However, a 5 year amortization rate is being requested for any future additions.

Account 391.40 Computer Software 5-8 yrs (SL)(6 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. There is approximately $803.1 thousand in this account. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. The account currently has a 6 year average life based on 5 – 8 year software lives. This study recommends retaining the 6-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 391.50 Computer Software 9-12 yrs (SL) (10 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. There is approximately $33.1 million in this account. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this

account. This account currently has a 10 year average life based on 9 to 12 year software lives. This study recommends retaining the 10-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 391.55 Computer Software 15 Years (15 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. There is approximately $6.5 million in this account. Since this account has been amortized, it is not possible to perform actuarial analysis to estimate the life for this account. This account currently has a fixed life for amortization of 15 years. This study recommends retaining the 15-year amortization rate for this account.

Account 391.60 Computer Software 20 Years (20 SQ)

This account consists of computer software used for general utility service. There is approximately $1.4 million in this account. This account currently has a fixed life for amortization of 20 years. This study recommends retaining the 20-year amortization rate for this account.

Net Salvage Parameters

Account 303.10 Cloud Computing (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to cloud computing assets used for general utility service. This is a new account with no net salvage parameter. Cloud computing and related software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using knowledge of the asset base, this study proposes zero percent net salvage for this account.

Account 303.30 Cloud SaaS 2-4 yrs (SL) (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. This is a new account with no net salvage parameter. Cloud computing and related software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using knowledge of the asset base, this study proposes zero percent net salvage for this account.

Account 303.40 Cloud SaaS 5-8 yrs (SL) (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. This is a new account with no net salvage parameter. Cloud computing and related software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using knowledge of the asset base, this study proposes zero percent net salvage for this account.

Account 303.50 Cloud SaaS 9-12 yrs(SL) - (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. This is a new account with no net salvage parameter. Cloud computing and related software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using knowledge of the asset base, this study proposes zero percent net salvage for this account.

Account 303.55 Cloud SaaS (SL) - 15 yrs ASL (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of assets related to cloud SaaS computing software used for general utility service. This is a new account with no net salvage parameter. Cloud computing and related software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using knowledge of the asset base, this study proposes zero percent net salvage for this account.

Account 391.30 Computer Software 2-4 yrs (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer software with an average life of three years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Account 391.35 Computer Software AMI (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer software with an average life of 5 years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Account 391.40 Computer Software 5-8 yrs (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer software with an average life of 6 years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Account 391.50 Computer Software 9-12 yrs (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to

computer software with an average life of 10 years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Account 391.55 Computer Software 15 Years (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer software with a life of 15 years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Account 391.60 Computer Software 20 Years (0% Net Salvage)

This account consists of any salvage and/or removal cost related to computer software with a life of 20 years used for general utility service. The current net salvage rate for this account is 0 percent. Software has no intrinsic net salvage value. Using judgment and experience, this study proposes retaining the current net salvage parameter of zero percent for this account.

Amortization Rates

For these accounts, this study recommends retention of the existing rates, which are based on whole-life depreciation. The table below gives the current and proposed accrual rate for each account.

Account	Current/ Proposed Amortization Rate
391.30 Computer Software and 303.30 Cloud Computing accounts > 2-4 yr lives (Avg 3 yr Life)	33.33%
391.35 Computer Software and 303.10 Cloud Computing accounts > 5 yr Life	20.00%
391.40 Computer Software and 303.40 Cloud Computing accounts > 5-8 yr lives (Avg 6 yr Life)	16.67%
391.50 Computer Software and 303.50 Cloud Computing accounts > 9-12 yr lives (Avg 10 yr Life)	10.00%
391.55 Computer Software and 303.55 Cloud Computing accounts > 15 yr Life	6.67%
391.60 Computer Software account > 20 yr Life	5.00%

APPENDIX A

Depreciation Rate Calculations

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
COMPUTATION OF DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

Account	Description	Plant In Service at 12/31/2025	Book Depreciation at 12/31/2025	Net Salvage %	Net Salvage Amount	Amount to be Recovered	Remaining Life	Annual Deprecation Amount	Accrual Rate
	Underground Storage Plant								
350.31	Storage Rights	1,730,680	413,054	0.00%	0	1,317,626	44.69	29,482	1.70%
350.32	Recoverable Oil	0	0	0.00%	0	0		0	2.00%
350.40	Rights-of-Way	19,998	15,224	0.00%	0	4,774	20.69	231	1.15%
351.00	Structures & Improvements	206,953,652	43,485,691	-70.00%	(144,867,556)	308,335,517	44.39	6,946,799	3.36%
352.00	Wells	830,228,569	-248,480,182	-95.00%	(788,717,140)	1,867,425,891	41.39	45,121,790	5.43%
353.00	Lines	270,530,152	33,729,368	-65.00%	(175,844,599)	412,645,382	41.56	9,930,018	3.67%
354.00	Compressor Station Eqpt	640,047,710	113,104,460	-40.00%	(256,019,084)	782,962,334	35.24	22,217,255	3.47%
355.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	35,641,167	6,910,310	-20.00%	(7,128,233)	35,859,090	30.43	1,178,362	3.31%
356.00	Purification Equipment	184,909,397	105,236,906	-55.00%	(101,700,168)	181,372,659	28.54	6,355,921	3.44%
357.00	Other Equipment	172,640,492	43,372,865	-100.00%	(172,640,492)	301,908,119	33.20	9,094,389	5.27%
		2,342,701,816	97,787,695		(1,646,917,273)	3,891,831,393		100,874,248	4.31%
	Transmission Plant								
365.29	Rights-of-Way	122,518,953	26,119,343	0.00%	0	96,399,610	31.44	**3,066,345**	2.50%
366.00	Structures & Improvements	350,627,554	44,084,229	-65.00%	(227,907,910)	534,451,235	41.64	12,834,055	3.66%
367.00	Mains	4,162,250,608	1,016,768,651	-85.00%	(3,537,913,017)	6,683,394,974	59.31	112,678,724	2.71%
367.60	Trans GTSR Hydro Test Costs	46,646,181	647,835	0.00%	0	45,998,345	57.94	793,872	1.70%
368.00	Compressor Station Eqpt	752,426,290	144,606,333	-40.00%	(300,970,516)	908,790,473	40.98	22,178,151	2.95%
369.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	510,847,090	82,056,682	-75.00%	(383,135,317)	811,925,725	40.11	20,241,941	3.96%
370.00	Communication Eqpt	156,442,546	45,951,044	-10.00%	(15,644,255)	126,135,756	9.97	12,648,592	8.09%
371.00	Other Equipment	52,931,813	10,097,534	-10.00%	(5,293,181)	48,127,460	16.06	2,997,166	5.66%
371.10	Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads	485,484	84,886	0.00%	0	400,598	7.77	51,542	10.62%
		6,155,176,518	1,370,416,537		(4,470,864,196)	9,255,624,177		187,490,389	3.05%
	Distribution Plant								
374.20	Land Rights	2,729,010	1,426,556	0.00%	0	1,302,454	49.03	26,566	0.97%
375.00	Structures & Improvements	511,787,099	106,651,727	-20.00%	(102,357,420)	507,492,792	36.89	13,758,203	2.69%
376.00	Mains	7,526,322,877	3,452,330,073	-105.00%	(7,902,639,021)	11,976,631,825	52.65	227,494,594	3.02%
376.60	Hydro Test	26,396,747	959,463.43	0	0	25,437,284	51.41	494,793	1.87%
378.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	275,500,151	116,410,183	-120.00%	(330,600,181)	489,690,149	38.03	12,876,360	4.67%
380.00	Services	4,559,094,818	2,542,068,339	-140.00%	(6,382,732,745)	8,399,759,225	52.01	161,505,154	3.54%
381.00	Meters	767,244,628	304,011,980	2.00%	15,344,893	447,887,756	25.49	17,570,949	2.29%
381.15	Modules - AMI	330,384,965	161,693,495	0.00%	0	168,691,470	9.62	17,537,090	5.31%
382.00	Meter Installations	591,601,600	240,626,955	0.00%	0	350,974,645	29.62	11,849,797	2.00%
382.15	Module Installs-AMI	146,125,473	75,927,428	0.00%	0	70,198,045	11.06	6,344,370	4.34%
382.60	Meter Installations - Other	10,225,114	5,630,416	0.00%	0	4,594,698	7.61	603,702	5.90%
383.00	House Regulators	213,639,856	104,218,879	2.00%	4,272,797	105,148,180	23.32	4,509,494	2.11%
387.00	Other Equipment	85,769,433	40,257,789	-5.00%	(4,288,472)	49,800,115	13.63	3,654,765	4.26%
		15,046,821,773	7,152,213,284		(14,703,000,150)	22,597,608,639		478,225,836	3.18%
	General Plant								
389.20	389.20-Land Rights	74,149	51,189	0.00%	0	22,960	20.48	1,121	1.51%
390.00	Structures & Improvements	244,843,567	165,915,248	-10.00%	(24,484,357)	103,412,676	33.95	3,046,063	1.24%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
COMPUTATION OF DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

Account	Description	Plant In Service at 12/31/2025	Book Depreciation at 12/31/2025	Net Salvage %	Net Salvage Amount	Amount to be Recovered	Remaining Life	Annual Deprecation Amount	Accrual Rate
390.10	Structures & Improvements-GCT	32,796,666	33,855,025	-10.00%	(3,279,667)	2,221,307	1.50	1,480,871	4.52%
390.20	SCG Solar & Fuel Cell Assets	11,943,603	1,440,429	-5.00%	(597,180)	11,100,354	6.08	1,825,509	15.28%
390.25	Battery Storage Equipment			-5.00%			10.00		10.50%
390.30	Pico Rivera Leasehold	2,937,392	77,164	-80.00%	(2,349,914)	5,210,141	10.50	496,204	16.89%
391.10	Office Furniture & Eqpt	36,520,881	4,193,715	0.00%	0	32,327,166	18.05	1,791,101	4.90%
391.20	Computer Equipment	216,826,369	94,959,209	0.00%	0	121,867,160	2.87	42,462,677	19.58%
392.00	Transportation Eqpt - Autos	1,668,375	507,829	10.00%	166,837	993,709	6.55	151,719	9.09%
392.30	Transportation Eqpt- Aviation	709,046	162,660	0.00%	0	546,386	5.37	101,819	14.36%
393.00	Stores Equipment	291,979	112,427	0.00%	0	179,552	13.49	13,310	4.56%
394.00	Capital Tools-KM/Shop Eqpt	11,259,488	1,106,683	0.00%	0	10,152,805	5.70	1,781,186	15.82%
394.19	Large Portable Tools	173,949,327	46,416,635	0.00%	0	127,532,692	4.27	29,835,828	17.15%
395.00	Laboratory Equipment	10,955,121	1,941,974	0.00%	0	9,013,147	14.66	614,649	5.61%
396.00	Construction Equipment	0	0	25.00%	0	0	0.00	0	0.00%
397.00	Communication Eqpt	243,555,126	102,832,172	0.00%	0	140,722,954	8.45	16,657,095	6.84%
397.10	General Comn Eqpt - 5 yrs ASL	68,254,732	38,898,706	0.00%	0	29,356,026	2.69	10,895,175	15.96%
397.20	PBX & Other Voice Eqpt - 7 yrs ASL	6,332,348	2,812,364	0.00%	0	3,519,984	4.65	757,316	11.96%
397.30	Microwave & Radio Eqpt - 10 yrs ASL	18,028,678	4,746,270	0.00%	0	13,282,408	5.64	2,356,123	13.07%
397.40	Communication Structure	8,528,524	2,725,713	-5.00%	(426,426)	6,229,237	20.23	307,970	3.61%
397.55	Poles - AMI	19,035,217	5,288,326	-25.00%	(4,758,804)	18,505,694	28.84	641,688	3.37%
398.00	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,054,245	141,947	0.00%	0	1,912,298	5.87	325,525	15.85%
		1,110,564,832	508,185,685		(35,729,510)	638,108,657		115,542,949	10.40%
	Intangible Plant/ SW								
303.10	Cloud Comp SW 5yrs (SL) SAAS	57,003,296	31,877,592	0.00%	0	25,125,705	2.29	10,988,722	19.28%
303.30	Cloud SaaS 2-4 yrs (SL)	112,093,300	17,307,539	0.00%	0	94,785,760	2.59	36,621,035	32.67%
303.40	Cloud SaaS 5-8 yrs (SL)	99,970,827	9,713,224	0.00%	0	90,257,603	5.49	16,450,255	16.46%
303.55	Cloud SaaS (SL) - 15 yrs ASL 1	51,866,127	4,898,177	0.00%	0	46,967,951	13.67	3,436,679	6.63%
391.30	Computer SW 2-4 yrs (SL)	171,375,473	82,056,175	0.00%	0	89,319,298	1.64	54,327,322	31.70%
391.35	Computer SW AMI (SL) (5yrs)	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00	0	0.00%
391.40	Computer SW 5-8 yrs (SL)	942,358,359	407,847,334	0.00%	0	534,511,025	3.51	152,492,600	16.18%
391.50	Computer SW 9-12 yrs (SL)	15,286,546	10,146,278	0.00%	0	5,140,268	**3.44**	1,493,641	9.77%
391.55	Computer SW 15 yrs (SL)	5,206,519	4,315,369	0.00%	0	891,150	2.62	340,533	6.54%
391.60	Computer SW 20 yrs (SL)	1,428,737	382,174	0.00%	0	1,046,563	14.67	71,357	4.99%
		1,456,589,185	568,543,862		0	888,045,323		276,222,144	18.96%
	Total Plant	**26,111,854,123**	**9,697,147,063**		**-20,856,511,128**	**37,271,218,189**		**1,158,355,565**	**4.44%**

APPENDIX B

Depreciation Expense Comparison

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND PROPOSED DEPRECIATION RATES

Account	Description	Plant In Service at 12/31/2025	Current Accrual Rate	Current Accrual Expense	Proposed Accrual Rate	Proposed Accrual Expense	Difference
	Underground Storage Plant						
350.31	Storage Rights	1,730,680	2.48%	42,930	1.70%	29,482	(13,448)
350.32	Recoverable Oil	0	0.00%	0	2.00%	0	0
350.40	Rights-of-Way	19,998	2.24%	448	1.15%	231	(218)
351.00	Structures & Improvements	206,953,652	3.60%	7,444,549	3.36%	6,946,799	(497,750)
352.00	Wells	830,228,569	4.83%	40,107,470	5.43%	45,121,790	5,014,320
353.00	Lines	270,530,152	2.78%	7,527,447	3.67%	9,930,018	2,402,571
354.00	Compressor Station Eqpt	640,047,710	2.76%	17,676,364	3.47%	22,217,255	4,540,891
355.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	35,641,167	4.00%	1,424,084	3.31%	1,178,362	(245,721)
356.00	Purification Equipment	184,909,397	3.06%	5,650,922	3.44%	6,355,921	705,000
357.00	Other Equipment	172,640,492	5.55%	9,577,929	5.27%	9,094,389	(483,540)
		2,342,701,816		89,452,144	4.31%	100,874,248	11,422,104
	Transmission Plant						
365.29	Rights-of-Way	122,518,953	2.50%	3,066,345	2.50%	3,066,345	(0)
366.00	Structures & Improvements	350,627,554	3.03%	10,626,455	3.66%	12,834,055	2,207,600
367.00	Mains	4,162,250,608	2.58%	107,340,478	2.71%	112,678,724	5,338,246
367.60	Hydro Test costs	46,646,181	2.58%	1,202,961	1.70%	793,872	(409,089)
368.00	Compressor Station Eqpt	752,426,290	2.23%	16,780,626	2.95%	22,178,151	5,397,524
369.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	510,847,090	3.34%	17,058,201	3.96%	20,241,941	3,183,740
370.00	Communication Eqpt	156,442,546	7.08%	11,079,824	8.09%	12,648,592	1,568,768
371.00	Other Equipment	52,931,813	5.08%	2,689,360	5.66%	2,997,166	307,806
371.10	Temporary Assemblies and Test Heads	485,484	5.08%	24,666	10.62%	51,542	26,876
		6,155,176,518		169,868,917		187,490,389	17,621,472
	Distribution Plant						
374.20	Land Rights	2,729,010	2.50%	68,231	0.97%	26,566	(41,665)
375.00	Structures & Improvements	511,787,099	2.81%	14,369,692	2.69%	13,758,203	(611,489)
376.00	Mains	7,526,322,877	2.54%	191,475,234	3.02%	227,494,594	36,019,359
376.60	Hydro Test	26,396,747	2.54%	671,553	1.87%	494,793	(176,760)
378.00	Measuring & Regulating Eqpt	275,500,151	3.92%	10,812,943	4.67%	12,876,360	2,063,418
380.00	Services	4,559,094,818	3.06%	139,591,231	3.54%	161,505,154	21,913,922
381.00	Meters	767,244,628	3.61%	27,663,581	2.29%	17,570,949	(10,092,631)
381.15	Modules - AMI	330,384,965	5.31%	17,537,092	5.31%	17,537,090	(1)
382.00	Meter Installations	591,601,600	3.43%	20,267,271	2.00%	11,849,797	(8,417,474)
382.15	Module Installs-AMI	146,125,473	5.30%	7,751,595	4.34%	6,344,370	(1,407,225)
382.60	Meter Installations - Other	10,225,114	5.90%	603,702	5.90%	603,702	0
383.00	House Regulators	213,639,856	2.72%	5,800,433	2.11%	4,509,494	(1,290,940)
387.00	Other Equipment	85,769,433	3.26%	2,798,923	4.26%	3,654,765	855,841
		15,046,821,773		439,411,481		478,225,836	38,814,355
	General Plant						
389.20	389.20-Land Rights	74,149	2.50%	1,854	1.51%	1,121	(733)
390.00	Structures & Improvements	244,843,567	2.13%	5,211,588	1.24%	3,046,063	(2,165,525)
390.10	Structures & Improvements-GCT	32,796,666	15.70%	5,148,187	4.52%	1,480,871	(3,667,316)
390.20	SCG Solar & Fuel Cell Assets	11,943,603	3.45%	412,084	15.28%	1,825,509	1,413,425
390.25	Battery Storage Equipment	0	0.00%	0	10.50%	0	0
390.30	Pico Rivera Leasehold	2,937,392	16.24%	477,119	16.89%	496,204	19,085
391.10	Office Furniture & Eqpt	36,520,881	7.40%	2,700,753	4.90%	1,791,101	(909,652)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND PROPOSED DEPRECIATION RATES

Account	Description	Plant In Service at 12/31/2025	Current Accrual Rate	Current Accrual Expense	Proposed Accrual Rate	Proposed Accrual Expense	Difference
391.20	Computer Equipment	216,826,369	19.58%	42,462,678	19.58%	42,462,677	(1)
392.00	Transportation Eqpt - Autos	1,668,375	14.92%	248,911	9.09%	151,719	(97,193)
392.30	Transportation Eqpt-Aviation	709,046	14.92%	105,785	14.36%	101,819	(3,966)
393.00	Stores Equipment	291,979	4.56%	13,310	4.56%	13,310	0
394.00	Capital Tools-KM/Shop Eqpt	11,259,488	3.86%	434,876	15.82%	1,781,186	1,346,310
394.19	Large Portable Tools	173,949,327	4.28%	7,446,282	17.15%	29,835,828	22,389,547
395.00	Laboratory Equipment	10,955,121	4.18%	458,360	5.61%	614,649	156,289
396.00	Construction Equipment	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
397.00	Communication Eqpt	243,555,126	6.84%	16,657,093	6.84%	16,657,095	2
397.10	General Comn Eqpt - 5 yrs ASL	68,254,732	20.99%	14,325,792	15.96%	10,895,175	(3,430,617)
397.20	PBX & Other Voice Eqpt - 7 yrs ASL	6,332,348	15.23%	964,395	11.96%	757,316	(207,080)
397.30	Microwave & Radio Eqpt - 10 yrs ASL	18,028,678	10.52%	1,896,562	13.07%	2,356,123	459,561
397.40	Communication Structure	8,528,524	7.14%	609,113	3.61%	307,970	(301,142)
397.55	Poles - AMI	19,035,217	2.50%	476,676	3.37%	641,688	165,013
398.00	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,054,245	6.08%	124,803	15.85%	325,525	200,723
	Total	1,110,564,832		100,176,221		115,542,949	15,366,727
Amortization Accounts After retirement fully acrrued accounts (Software and Cloud Accounts)							
391.30/ 303.3	SOFTWARE DEV. 3 year avg. service life	283,468,773	31.28%	88,659,009	32.08%	90,948,357	2,289,348
391.35/ 303.1	SOFTWARE DEV. 5 year avg. service life	57,003,296	19.92%	11,357,483	19.28%	10,988,722	(368,761)
391.40/ 303.4	SOFTWARE DEV. 6 year avg. service life	1,042,329,186	16.24%	169,234,974	16.21%	168,942,854	(292,120)
391.50/ 303.5	SOFTWARE DEV. 10 year avg. service life	15,286,546	10.01%	1,529,915	9.77%	1,493,641	(36,274)
391.55/ 303.55	SOFTWARE DEV. 15 year avg. service life	57,072,646	6.68%	3,814,247	6.62%	3,777,213	(37,035)
391.60	Computer Sftwr - 20 yrs ASL	1,428,737	5.00%	71,437	4.99%	71,357	(80)
	Total	1,456,589,185		274,667,066		276,222,144	1,555,078
	Total Plant In Service	26,111,854,123		1,073,575,828		1,158,355,565	84,779,737

APPENDIX C

Depreciation Parameter Comparison

APPENDIX C
Southern California Gas Company
Comparison of Authorized vs Proposed Depreciation Parameters
(Life-Years / Net Salvage-Percent)

Account	Account Description	Authorized		2028 Proposed		Change	
		Life/ Curve (1)	Future Net Salvage (2)	Life/ Curve (3)	Future Net Salvage (4)	Life (3)-(1)	Future Net Salvage (4)-(2)
Intangible Plant							
303.1	Cloud Comp SW 5yrs (SL) SAAS	5	0	5	0	0	0
303.3	Cloud SaaS 2-4 yrs (SL)	3	0	3	0	0	0
303.4	Cloud SaaS 5-8 yrs (SL)	6	0	6	0	0	0
303.5	Cloud SaaS (SL) - 10 yrs ASL 1	10	0	10	0	0	0
303.55	Cloud SaaS (SL) - 15 yrs ASL 1	15	0	15	0	0	0
Underground Storage Plant							
350.31	Storage Rights	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
350.32	Recoverable Oil	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
350.4	Rights-of-Way	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
351x	Structures and Improvements	48 R1.5	-70	51 R1.5	-70	3	0
352x	Wells	49 R2.5	-70	49 R2.5	-95	0	-25
353x	Lines	54 R3	-40	50 R4	-65	-4	-25
354	Compressor Station Equipment	41 L0.5	-15	41 L0.5	-40	0	-25
355	Meas and Reg Equipment	22 L0	5	35 S0	-20	13	-25
356x	Purification Equipment	39 R2.5	-30	44 R2.5	-55	5	-25
357x	Other Equipment	37 R2.5	-100	38 S0	-100	1	0
Transmission							
365.29	Rights-of-Way	40 SQ	0	40 SQ	0	0	0
366x	Structures and Improvements	47 R2	-40	47 R2.5	-65	0	-25
367x	Mains	64 R3	-60	70 R2	-85	6	-25
367.6	Hydro Test Costs	64R3	0	59 SQ	0	-5	0
368x	Compressor Station Equipment	50 R1	-15	48 R1	-40	-2	-25
369	Meas and Reg Equipment	46 S0	-50	46 S0	-75	0	-25
370	Communication Equipment	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	-10	0	-10
371x	Other Equipment	21 L0.5	-10	20 L2	-10	-1	0
371.1	Temporary Assembly Test Head	21 L0.5	-10	10 SQ	0	-11	10
Distribution							
374.2	Land Rights	40 SQ	0	70 SQ	0	30	0
375	Structures and Improvements	40 S0	-10	47 R2.5	-20	7	-10
376x	Mains	68 R2.5	-80	68 R2.5	-105	0	-25
376.6	Hydro Test Costs	68 R2.5	-80	53 SQ	0	-5	80
378	Meas and Reg Equipment	47 S0.5	-95	47 S1.5	-120	5	-25
380x	Services	67 R2	-115	67 R2	-140	0	-25
381x	Meters	25 S0.5	5	40 S0.5	2	15	-3
381.15	AMI Modules	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
382x	Meter Installations	30 S1	-10	40 S1	0	10	10
382.15	AMI Module Installations	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
382.6	Meter Installations (Other)	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
383	House Regulators	33 L5	5	40 R4	2	7	-3

Account	Account Description	Authorized Life/ Curve (1)	Authorized Future Net Salvage (2)	2028 Proposed Life/ Curve (3)	2028 Proposed Future Net Salvage (4)	Change Life (3)-(1)	Change Future Net Salvage (4)-(2)
387x	Other Equipment	21 SC	5	20 L0.5	-5	-1	-10
General Plant							
389.2	Land Rights	40 SQ	0	50 SQ	0	10	0
390	Structures and Improvements	33 R1.5	-15	43 R0.5	-10	10	5
390.1	Gas Company Tower Lease	15 EL	-15	2 EL	-10	-13	5
390.2	Solar and Fuel Assets	33 R1.5	-15	10 SQ	-5	-23	10
390.25	Battery Storage Equipment	33 R1.5	-15	10 SQ	-5	-23	10
390.3	Pico Rivera Leasehold Improv*			11 EL	-80	0	0
390.4	2 Cal Plaza HQ Leasehld Impr*			16 EL	-15	0	0
391.1	Office Furniture & Equipment	14 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	6	0
391.2	Computer Equipment	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
391.3	Software 2-4 Yrs (3yr ASL)	3 SQ	0	3 SQ	0	0	0
391.35	Software 5 Yrs (AMI)	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
391.4	Software 5-8 Yrs (6yr ASL)	6 SQ	0	6 SQ	0	0	0
391.5	Software 9-12 Yrs (10yr ASL)	10 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	0	0
391.55	Software 15 Yrs (15yr ASL)	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
391.6	Software 20 Yrs (20yr ASL)	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
3920	Transportation Eqpt - Autos	7 SQ	5	9 R2	10	2	5
392.3	Transportation Eqpt-Aviation	7 SQ	5	7 SQ	0	0	-5
393	Stores Equipment	20 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	0	0
394x	Shop and Garage Equipment	29 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-19	0
394.19	Large Portable Tools	24 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-14	0
395	Laboratory Equipment	25 SQ	0	20 SQ	0	-5	0
396	Construction Equipment	12 SQ	25	12 SQ	25	0	0
397x	Communication Equip	15 SQ	0	15 SQ	0	0	0
397.1	General Network Equip-5yr ASL	5 SQ	0	5 SQ	0	0	0
397.2	PBX and Voice Equip-7yr ASL	7 SQ	0	7 SQ	0	0	0
397.3	Microwave and Radio-10yr ASL	10 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	0	0
397.4	Communication Structures	15 SQ	-5	25 SQ	-5	10	0
397.55	Poles - AMI	40 SQ	0	40 SQ	-25	0	-25
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	20 SQ	0	10 SQ	0	-10	0

APPENDIX D

Net Salvage Analysis

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
351	1999	0.00	0.00	30,390.89	(30,390.89)	NA									
351	2000	7,867.96	0.00	49,906.59	(49,906.59)	-634.30%	-1020.56%								
351	2001	0.00	0.00	18,936.05	(18,936.05)	NA	-874.97%	-1261.24%							
351	2002	21,320.24	0.00	52,156.02	(52,156.02)	-244.63%	-333.45%	-414.55%	-518.67%						
351	2003	84,865.02	0.00	21,937.32	(21,937.32)	-25.85%	-69.78%	-87.61%	-125.32%	-151.97%					
351	2004	232,719.82	0.00	60,400.20	(60,400.20)	-25.95%	-25.93%	-39.68%	-45.27%	-58.64%	-67.40%				
351	2005	38,057.14	0.00	(32,733.43)	32,733.43	86.01%	-10.22%	-13.95%	-26.99%	-32.02%	-44.33%	-52.23%			
351	2006	0.00	0.00	1,454.18	(1,454.18)	NA	82.19%	-10.75%	-14.36%	-27.38%	-32.40%	-44.71%	-52.61%		
351	2007	330,299.51	0.00	580,242.34	(580,242.34)	-175.67%	-176.11%	-149.03%	-101.38%	-92.03%	-96.63%	-99.31%	-105.20%	-109.45%	
351	2008	561,618.23	0.00	32,473.75	(32,473.75)	-5.78%	-68.70%	-68.86%	-62.52%	-55.20%	-53.21%	-56.42%	-57.91%	-61.47%	-63.85%
351	2009	65,777.90	0.00	76,395.00	(76,395.00)	-116.14%	-17.35%	-71.96%	-72.11%	-66.06%	-58.47%	-56.36%	-59.37%	-60.78%	-64.15%
351	2010	35,955.88	0.00	288,187.86	(288,187.86)	-801.50%	-358.37%	-59.86%	-98.35%	-98.50%	-91.69%	-79.59%	-76.21%	-78.83%	-80.22%
351	2011	849,111.17	0.00	175,791.25	(175,791.25)	-20.70%	-52.42%	-56.83%	-37.88%	-62.57%	-62.65%	-59.64%	-55.94%	-54.77%	-56.60%
351	2012	486,823.85	0.00	620,518.32	(620,518.32)	-127.46%	-59.61%	-79.05%	-80.75%	-59.69%	-76.13%	-76.20%	-73.59%	-69.33%	-67.95%
351	2013	172,096.55	0.00	154,038.43	(154,038.43)	-89.51%	-117.55%	-63.02%	-80.22%	-81.68%	-62.05%	-77.05%	-77.11%	-74.67%	-70.58%
351	2014	131,140.95	0.00	810,205.49	(810,205.49)	-617.81%	-317.98%	-200.59%	-107.41%	-122.30%	-122.07%	-93.71%	-103.99%	-104.04%	-101.34%
351	2015	247,965.95	0.00	860,190.82	(860,190.82)	-346.90%	-440.61%	-330.99%	-235.54%	-138.87%	-151.26%	-150.10%	-118.32%	-124.90%	-124.95%
351	2016	294,041.36	0.00	1,311,014.16	(1,311,014.16)	-445.86%	-400.59%	-442.91%	-370.95%	-281.96%	-180.26%	-190.33%	-188.20%	-152.18%	-154.62%
351	2017	69,069.52	0.00	526,504.75	(526,504.75)	-762.28%	-506.05%	-441.47%	-472.63%	-400.51%	-305.64%	-198.12%	-207.61%	-205.05%	-166.64%
351	2018	737,634.68	0.00	337,530.85	(337,530.85)	-45.76%	-107.11%	-197.60%	-225.05%	-259.85%	-242.11%	-216.01%	-160.51%	-168.13%	-167.02%
351	2019	134,584.64	0.00	46,047.92	(46,047.92)	-34.21%	-43.98%	-96.68%	-179.80%	-207.73%	-241.04%	-226.45%	-205.25%	-155.06%	-162.42%
351	2020	54,858.76	0.00	709,457.69	(709,457.69)	-1293.24%	-398.80%	-117.90%	-162.58%	-227.14%	-246.45%	-275.62%	-258.23%	-230.89%	-174.72%
351	2021	202,403.71	0.00	816,753.97	(816,753.97)	-403.53%	-593.25%	-401.24%	-169.09%	-203.27%	-251.06%	-264.71%	-289.45%	-272.62%	-244.69%
351	2022	23,546.79	0.00	1,482,502.62	(1,482,502.62)	-6295.99%	-1017.59%	-1071.44%	-735.39%	-294.21%	-320.66%	-344.94%	-345.22%	-364.08%	-341.22%
351	2023	1,672,274.40	0.00	891,762.82	(891,762.82)	-53.33%	-140.01%	-168.11%	-199.71%	-189.04%	-151.63%	-166.20%	-191.99%	-203.17%	-218.41%
351	2024	4,812,786.20	0.00	2,124,701.95	(2,124,701.95)	-44.15%	-46.51%	-69.12%	-79.21%	-89.05%	-87.98%	-83.91%	-89.98%	-103.06%	-110.39%
352	1999	427,001.26	0.00	779,486.00	(779,486.00)	-182.55%									
352	2000	369,019.46	202,209.00	1,070,890.00	(868,681.00)	-235.40%	-207.05%								
352	2001	529,515.87	16,755.00	319,211.00	(302,456.00)	-57.12%	-130.34%	-147.16%							
352	2002	112,362.29	0.00	490,306.00	(490,306.00)	-436.36%	-123.51%	-164.35%	-169.76%						
352	2003	749,750.71	33,206.00	132,606.00	(99,400.00)	-13.26%	-68.40%	-64.11%	-100.01%	-116.12%					
352	2004	700,899.33	14,234.00	310,984.00	(296,750.00)	-42.34%	-27.31%	-56.71%	-56.82%	-83.59%	-98.22%				
352	2005	2,145,039.58	0.00	382,268.00	(382,268.00)	-17.82%	-23.86%	-21.65%	-34.22%	-37.08%	-52.96%	-63.96%			
352	2006	716,369.89	0.00	686,748.00	(686,748.00)	-95.87%	-37.36%	-38.34%	-33.98%	-44.20%	-45.58%	-58.74%	-67.93%		
352	2007	2,696,998.82	0.00	827,759.00	(827,759.00)	-30.69%	-44.37%	-34.12%	-35.04%	-32.71%	-39.08%	-40.33%	-49.31%	-56.04%	
352	2008	757,610.58	0.00	1,114,978.00	(1,114,978.00)	-147.17%	-56.24%	-63.04%	-47.68%	-47.15%	-43.88%	-49.48%	-49.96%	-57.75%	-63.54%
352	2009	1,452,450.15	0.00	532,563.00	(532,563.00)	-36.67%	-74.55%	-50.44%	-56.23%	-45.62%	-45.35%	-42.74%	-47.48%	-48.00%	-54.76%
352	2010	2,280,777.17	0.00	609,448.00	(609,448.00)	-26.72%	-30.59%	-50.26%	-42.92%	-47.72%	-41.33%	-41.40%	-39.56%	-43.40%	-44.00%
352	2011	1,388,000.15	0.00	1,284,200.00	(1,284,200.00)	-92.52%	-51.62%	-47.38%	-60.24%	-50.94%	-54.41%	-47.55%	-47.25%	-45.27%	-48.65%
352	2012	1,515,484.57	0.00	2,795,185.00	(2,795,185.00)	-184.44%	-140.50%	-90.44%	-78.67%	-85.69%	-70.99%	-72.64%	-63.56%	-62.47%	-59.91%
352	2013	2,072,867.12	0.00	2,770,439.00	(2,770,439.00)	-133.65%	-155.10%	-137.65%	-102.79%	-91.76%	-96.19%	-81.67%	-82.46%	-73.23%	-71.86%
352	2014	2,529,001.94	0.00	4,088,550.00	(4,088,550.00)	-161.67%	-149.05%	-157.82%	-145.74%	-118.00%	-107.49%	-110.00%	-95.44%	-95.46%	-85.97%
352	2015	2,792,316.82	0.00	6,669,261.00	(6,669,261.00)	-238.84%	-202.16%	-182.96%	-183.21%	-170.99%	-144.83%	-133.63%	-134.32%	-118.34%	-117.46%
352	2016	9,102,995.12	71,736.00	18,233,184.51	(18,161,448.51)	-199.51%	-208.74%	-200.49%	-192.09%	-191.45%	-184.37%	-167.79%	-159.55%	-159.16%	-146.13%
352	2017	11,837,797.96	0.00	48,511,407.60	(48,511,407.60)	-409.80%	-318.39%	-309.03%	-294.84%	-283.05%	-278.04%	-269.80%	-253.26%	-244.26%	-242.20%
352	2018	7,066,667.47	0.00	66,200,043.47	(66,200,043.47)	-936.79%	-606.80%	-474.42%	-453.06%	-430.95%	-413.54%	-404.14%	-392.85%	-372.27%	-360.68%
352	2019	27,687,258.71	0.00	72,386,663.57	(72,386,663.57)	-261.44%	-398.77%	-401.57%	-368.54%	-362.35%	-354.03%	-346.79%	-342.98%	-337.72%	-327.33%
352	2020	7,674,173.71	0.00	39,500,633.90	(39,500,633.90)	-514.72%	-316.41%	-419.74%	-417.57%	-386.25%	-380.03%	-371.99%	-365.00%	-361.22%	-356.16%
352	2021	42,756,165.19	89,322.84	43,386,916.77	(43,297,593.93)	-101.27%	-164.18%	-198.66%	-259.89%	-278.18%	-271.43%	-270.60%	-268.13%	-265.67%	-264.60%
352	2022	73,687,848.11	1,807,559.82	38,105,353.36	(36,297,793.54)	-49.26%	-68.36%	-95.95%	-126.14%	-162.20%	-179.37%	-180.39%	-181.28%	-181.01%	-180.49%
352	2023	33,533,869.87	50,807.69	30,555,937.47	(30,505,129.78)	-90.97%	-62.30%	-73.41%	-94.89%	-119.77%	-149.78%	-164.85%	-166.33%	-167.27%	-167.20%
352	2024	34,237,815.04	54,060.86	40,947,657.04	(40,893,596.18)	-119.44%	-105.35%	-76.13%	-81.97%	-99.27%	-119.72%	-145.20%	-158.33%	-159.85%	-160.73%
353	1999	0.00	0.00	131,020.00	(131,020.00)	NA									
353	2000	187,728.04	0.00	216,915.00	(216,915.00)	-115.55%	-185.34%								
353	2001	240,845.39	0.00	417,099.00	(417,099.00)	-173.18%	-147.94%	-178.51%							
353	2002	34,262.81	22.00	23,846.00	(23,824.00)	-69.53%	-160.27%	-142.13%	-170.44%						
353	2003	209,924.17	11,500.00	111,542.00	(100,042.00)	-47.66%	-50.73%	-111.53%	-112.65%	-132.13%					
353	2004	423,140.18	0.00	8,586.00	(8,586.00)	-2.03%	-17.16%	-19.85%	-60.51%	-69.94%	-81.89%				
353	2005	1,532,556.00	0.00	45,157.00	(45,157.00)	-2.95%	-2.75%	-7.10%	-8.07%	-24.37%	-30.88%	-35.86%			
353	2006	352,475.89	0.00	(51,936.00)	51,936.00	14.73%	0.36%	-0.08%	-4.04%	-4.92%	-19.43%	-25.48%	-29.88%		
353	2007	221,658.65	0.00	222,539.00	(222,539.00)	-100.40%	-29.71%	-10.24%	-8.87%	-11.84%	-12.55%	-25.38%	-30.67%	-34.76%	
353	2008	357,680.93	0.00	295,931.00	(295,931.00)	-82.74%	-89.49%	-50.07%	-20.76%	-18.02%	-20.03%	-20.57%	-31.47%	-35.90%	-39.58%
353	2009	830,920.13	0.00	81,728.00	(81,728.00)	-9.84%	-31.77%	-42.56%	-31.10%	-18.01%	-16.19%	-17.87%	-18.32%	-27.19%	-30.97%
353	2010	802,094.53	0.00	71,078.00	(71,078.00)	-8.86%	-9.36%	-22.54%	-30.34%	-24.15%	-16.22%	-14.89%	-16.34%	-16.73%	-24.25%
353	2011	396,971.96	0.00	330,667.00	(330,667.00)	-83.30%	-33.50%	-23.82%	-32.64%	-38.40%	-32.08%	-22.14%	-20.41%	-21.53%	-21.85%
353	2012	716,280.72	0.00	578,985.00	(578,985.00)	-80.83%	-81.71%	-51.20%	-38.69%	-43.76%	-47.54%	-41.57%	-30.21%	-28.09%	-28.80%
353	2013	785,754.52	0.00	497,885.00	(497,885.00)	-63.36%	-71.69%	-74.12%	-54.74%	-44.18%	-47.72%	-50.56%	-45.41%	-34.55%	-32.41%
353	2014	419,096.74	0.00	257,383.00	(257,383.00)	-61.41%	-62.69%	-69.45%	-71.82%	-55.64%	-46.01%	-49.05%	-51.57%	-46.78%	-36.31%
353	2015	455,121.49	0.00	600,560.00	(600,560.00)	-131.96%	-98.14%	-81.68%	-81.42%	-81.69%	-65.35%	-54.88%	-56.97%	-58.91%	-54.04%
353	2016	123,054.46	0.00	1,010,569.00	(1,010,569.00)	-821.24%	-278.66%	-187.36%	-132.72%	-117.85%	-113.11%	-90.50%	-75.70%	-76.22%	-77.27%
353	2017	476,517.79	0.00	1,339,028.81	(1,339,028.81)	-281.00%	-391.88%	-279.72%	-217.64%	-163.99%	-143.97%	-136.83%	-112.25%	-95.25%	-94.41%
353	2018	431,176.17	0.00	2,791,602.64	(2,791,602.64)	-647.44%	-455.07%	-498.78%	-386.42%	-314.92%	-241.46%	-207.69%	-194.71%	-162.35%	-139.04%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
353	2019	10,241,297.89	0.00	4,318,941.65	(4,318,941.65)	-42.17%	-66.63%	-75.79%	-83.93%	-85.79%	-84.95%	-83.64%	-83.49%	-83.48%	-79.45%
353	2020	8,674,929.00	0.00	10,104,880.28	(10,104,880.28)	-116.48%	-76.25%	-88.98%	-93.60%	-98.09%	-98.84%	-98.09%	-96.82%	-96.31%	-96.08%
353	2021	2,998,135.91	0.00	9,923,647.79	(9,923,647.79)	-330.99%	-171.58%	-111.10%	-121.45%	-124.78%	-128.52%	-128.59%	-127.40%	-125.36%	-124.10%
353	2022	9,053,683.51	0.00	4,637,314.95	(4,637,314.95)	-51.22%	-120.82%	-119.00%	-93.60%	-101.20%	-103.89%	-106.65%	-107.00%	-106.42%	-105.42%
353	2023	4,335,430.12	0.00	8,973,961.32	(8,973,961.32)	-206.99%	-101.66%	-143.62%	-134.23%	-107.52%	-114.04%	-116.23%	-118.62%	-118.79%	-118.14%
353	2024	17,026,767.26	0.00	4,109,813.15	(4,109,813.15)	-24.14%	-61.25%	-58.26%	-82.73%	-89.69%	-80.39%	-85.02%	-86.78%	-88.47%	-88.84%
354	1999	0.00	0.00	13,719.00	(13,719.00)	NA									
354	2000	1,197,703.03	0.00	55,615.00	(55,615.00)	-4.64%	-5.79%								
354	2001	474,198.73	0.00	110,761.00	(110,761.00)	-23.36%	-9.95%	-10.77%							
354	2002	1,402,651.02	14,800.00	127,906.00	(113,106.00)	-8.06%	-11.93%	-9.09%	-9.54%						
354	2003	1,373,037.90	0.00	102,722.00	(102,722.00)	-7.48%	-7.78%	-10.05%	-8.59%	-8.90%					
354	2004	2,080,598.23	0.00	99,356.00	(99,356.00)	-4.78%	-5.85%	-6.49%	-7.99%	-7.38%	-7.59%				
354	2005	2,818,131.15	0.00	101,056.00	(101,056.00)	-3.59%	-4.09%	-4.83%	-5.42%	-6.47%	-6.23%	-6.38%			
354	2006	473,966.03	0.00	154,101.00	(154,101.00)	-32.51%	-7.75%	-6.60%	-6.78%	-7.00%	-7.90%	-7.50%	-7.64%		
354	2007	2,185,405.59	0.00	459,423.00	(459,423.00)	-21.02%	-23.07%	-13.05%	-10.77%	-10.26%	-9.97%	-10.55%	-9.96%	-10.08%	
354	2008	1,014,248.68	0.00	274,044.00	(274,044.00)	-27.02%	-22.92%	-24.16%	-15.23%	-12.69%	-11.97%	-11.49%	-11.97%	-11.29%	-11.40%
354	2009	3,272,355.99	0.00	262,358.00	(262,358.00)	-8.02%	-12.51%	-15.39%	-16.56%	-12.81%	-11.40%	-10.99%	-10.71%	-11.11%	-10.63%
354	2010	980,759.29	0.00	136,456.00	(136,456.00)	-13.91%	-9.38%	-12.77%	-15.19%	-16.23%	-12.91%	-11.59%	-11.19%	-10.91%	-11.28%
354	2011	2,632,527.83	0.00	821,449.00	(821,449.00)	-31.20%	-26.51%	-17.72%	-18.92%	-19.37%	-19.96%	-16.51%	-14.93%	-14.32%	-13.84%
354	2012	1,334,860.88	4,708.00	864,066.00	(859,358.00)	-64.38%	-42.37%	-36.73%	-25.30%	-25.49%	-24.63%	-24.95%	-20.86%	-18.86%	-18.00%
354	2013	2,192,736.80	0.00	363,865.00	(363,865.00)	-16.59%	-34.68%	-33.19%	-30.54%	-23.47%	-23.78%	-23.34%	-23.65%	-20.30%	-18.60%
354	2014	789,912.55	980.00	691,969.00	(690,989.00)	-87.48%	-35.37%	-44.34%	-39.36%	-36.21%	-27.98%	-27.90%	-26.86%	-27.04%	-23.30%
354	2015	1,298,640.92	558.00	855,429.00	(854,871.00)	-65.83%	-74.02%	-44.61%	-49.31%	-43.53%	-40.38%	-31.91%	-31.54%	-30.08%	-30.15%
354	2016	3,922,014.02	0.00	545,377.00	(545,377.00)	-13.91%	-26.82%	-34.79%	-29.93%	-34.75%	-33.98%	-32.49%	-27.61%	-27.58%	-26.85%
354	2017	2,960,283.58	0.00	491,448.09	(491,448.09)	-16.60%	-15.07%	-23.12%	-28.79%	-26.39%	-30.45%	-30.58%	-29.57%	-25.93%	-25.98%
354	2018	1,032,229.84	0.00	712,153.96	(712,153.96)	-68.99%	-30.15%	-22.10%	-28.26%	-32.94%	-30.00%	-33.39%	-33.03%	-31.94%	-28.11%
354	2019	1,560,410.96	0.00	782,604.67	(782,604.67)	-50.15%	-57.65%	-35.77%	-26.72%	-31.43%	-35.26%	-32.29%	-35.12%	-34.54%	-33.46%
354	2020	1,108,591.89	0.00	1,340,288.09	(1,340,288.09)	-120.90%	-79.54%	-76.60%	-49.94%	-36.58%	-39.78%	-42.75%	-38.89%	-40.99%	-39.63%
354	2021	0.00	0.00	3,067,289.20	(3,067,289.20)	NA	-397.58%	-194.46%	-159.47%	-95.98%	-65.57%	-65.59%	-66.96%	-59.53%	-59.93%
354	2022	1,095,010.69	0.00	6,822,674.92	(6,822,674.92)	-623.07%	-903.18%	-509.63%	-319.15%	-265.31%	-170.39%	-117.84%	-112.63%	-111.19%	-98.19%
354	2023	2,138,950.35	0.00	1,117,595.59	(1,117,595.59)	-52.25%	-245.53%	-340.37%	-284.35%	-222.44%	-199.60%	-144.85%	-107.69%	-104.09%	-103.26%
354	2024	19,634,766.85	0.00	1,467,841.05	(1,467,841.05)	-7.48%	-11.87%	-41.14%	-54.55%	-57.62%	-57.16%	-57.62%	-53.51%	-48.87%	-49.50%
355	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
355	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
355	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
355	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
355	2003	12,113.83	0.00	2,777.00	(2,777.00)	-22.92%	-22.92%	-22.92%	-22.92%	-22.92%					
355	2004	0.00	0.00	9,250.00	(9,250.00)	NA	-99.28%	-99.28%	-99.28%	-99.28%	-99.28%				
355	2005	36,710.00	212.00	8,256.00	(8,044.00)	-21.91%	-47.11%	-41.11%	-41.11%	-41.11%	-41.11%	-41.11%			
355	2006	0.00	0.00	23,390.00	(23,390.00)	NA	-85.63%	-110.83%	-89.02%	-89.02%	-89.02%	-89.02%	-89.02%		
355	2007	264,555.45	0.00	9,455.00	(9,455.00)	-3.57%	-12.42%	-13.57%	-16.64%	-16.89%	-16.89%	-16.89%	-16.89%	-16.89%	
355	2008	0.00	160,692.00	570.00	160,122.00	NA	56.95%	48.11%	39.58%	36.51%	34.21%	34.21%	34.21%	34.21%	34.21%
355	2009	0.00	500.00	39,460.00	(38,960.00)	NA	NA	42.22%	33.38%	26.65%	23.57%	21.78%	21.78%	21.78%	21.78%
355	2010	418,129.79	0.00	22,796.00	(22,796.00)	-5.45%	-14.77%	23.53%	13.02%	9.60%	7.99%	6.70%	6.21%	6.21%	6.21%
355	2011	0.00	0.00	47,172.00	(47,172.00)	NA	-16.73%	-26.05%	12.24%	6.11%	2.69%	1.43%	0.15%	-0.24%	-0.24%
355	2012	382,581.73	101,582.00	53,025.00	48,557.00	12.69%	0.36%	-2.67%	-7.54%	12.46%	8.48%	6.28%	5.34%	4.50%	4.20%
355	2013	0.00	0.00	796.00	(796.00)	NA	12.48%	0.15%	-2.77%	-7.64%	12.36%	8.40%	6.21%	5.27%	4.43%
355	2014	0.00	0.00	10,053.00	(10,053.00)	NA	NA	9.86%	-2.47%	-4.03%	-8.89%	11.10%	7.46%	5.26%	4.36%
355	2015	0.00	0.00	3,793.00	(3,793.00)	NA	NA	NA	8.86%	-3.47%	-4.50%	-9.37%	10.63%	7.10%	4.91%
355	2016	0.00	0.00	3,463.00	(3,463.00)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.96%	-4.37%	-4.94%	-9.80%	10.20%	6.78%
355	2017	226,276.53	0.00	50,726.85	(50,726.85)	-22.42%	-23.95%	-25.62%	-30.07%	-30.42%	-3.33%	-11.08%	-8.79%	-12.58%	3.01%
355	2018	0.00	0.00	15,449.86	(15,449.86)	NA	-29.25%	-30.78%	-32.45%	-36.90%	-37.25%	-5.87%	-13.62%	-10.29%	-14.09%
355	2019	0.00	0.00	17,007.44	(17,007.44)	NA	NA	-36.76%	-38.29%	-39.97%	-44.41%	-44.76%	-8.66%	-16.41%	-11.95%
355	2020	0.00	0.00	20,163.92	(20,163.92)	NA	NA	NA	-45.67%	-47.20%	-48.88%	-53.32%	-53.67%	-11.97%	-19.72%
355	2021	0.00	0.00	23,958.28	(23,958.28)	NA	NA	NA	NA	-56.26%	-57.79%	-59.47%	-63.91%	-64.26%	-15.91%
355	2022	395,052.47	0.00	19,492.00	(19,492.00)	-4.93%	-11.00%	-16.10%	-20.41%	-24.32%	-23.63%	-24.18%	-24.79%	-26.41%	-26.54%
355	2023	0.00	0.00	174,884.37	(174,884.37)	NA	-49.20%	-55.27%	-60.37%	-64.68%	-68.59%	-51.77%	-52.33%	-52.94%	-54.56%
355	2024	51,829.97	0.00	95,069.28	(95,069.28)	-183.43%	-520.84%	-64.77%	-70.13%	-74.64%	-78.45%	-81.91%	-61.91%	-62.42%	-62.99%
356	1999	0.00	0.00	33,837.00	(33,837.00)	NA									
356	2000	53,173.56	0.00	160,431.00	(160,431.00)	-301.71%	-365.35%								
356	2001	113,840.17	19,500.00	369,761.00	(350,261.00)	-307.68%	-305.78%	-326.04%							
356	2002	1,746,310.79	(6,000.00)	247,725.00	(253,725.00)	-14.53%	-32.47%	-39.95%	-41.72%						
356	2003	412,437.43	7,536.00	172,339.00	(164,803.00)	-39.96%	-19.39%	-33.83%	-39.95%	-41.41%					
356	2004	850,903.26	177,843.00	258,070.00	(80,227.00)	-9.43%	-19.40%	-16.57%	-27.18%	-31.78%	-32.84%				
356	2005	1,950,084.62	0.00	110,675.00	(110,675.00)	-5.68%	-6.82%	-11.07%	-12.29%	-18.92%	-21.85%	-22.51%			
356	2006	220,087.59	0.00	64,615.00	(64,615.00)	-29.36%	-8.08%	-8.46%	-12.24%	-13.01%	-19.35%	-22.16%	-22.79%		
356	2007	3,390,854.04	10,000.00	565,705.00	(555,705.00)	-16.39%	-17.18%	-13.14%	-12.65%	-14.30%	-14.35%	-18.19%	-19.92%	-20.31%	
356	2008	1,017,460.18	0.00	101,146.00	(101,146.00)	-9.94%	-14.90%	-15.59%	-12.65%	-12.28%	-13.74%	-13.88%	-17.33%	-18.88%	-19.22%
356	2009	228,847.19	1.00	111,913.00	(111,912.00)	-48.90%	-17.10%	-16.58%	-17.16%	-13.87%	-13.37%	-14.73%	-14.70%	-18.06%	-19.57%
356	2010	116,981.26	0.00	77,991.00	(77,991.00)	-66.67%	-54.91%	-21.35%	-17.81%	-18.32%	-14.76%	-14.18%	-15.48%	-15.31%	-18.62%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
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Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
356	2011	431,040.60	0.00	268,304.00	(268,304.00)	-62.25%	-63.19%	-58.98%	-31.17%	-21.50%	-21.82%	-17.54%	-16.70%	-17.81%	-17.26%
356	2012	191,602.04	0.00	351,267.00	(351,267.00)	-183.33%	-99.51%	-94.31%	-83.58%	-45.85%	-27.27%	-27.35%	-21.75%	-20.50%	-21.41%
356	2013	724,873.75	0.00	1,045,112.00	(1,045,112.00)	-144.18%	-152.36%	-123.54%	-118.99%	-109.52%	-72.15%	-41.16%	-40.75%	-32.48%	-30.33%
356	2014	320,111.17	0.00	538,715.00	(538,715.00)	-168.29%	-151.56%	-156.49%	-132.13%	-127.84%	-118.87%	-82.30%	-47.50%	-46.90%	-37.54%
356	2015	1,848,207.56	0.00	290,677.00	(290,677.00)	-15.73%	-38.25%	-64.79%	-72.15%	-70.94%	-70.80%	-69.50%	-57.08%	-40.40%	-40.11%
356	2016	1,333,666.43	0.00	157,547.00	(157,547.00)	-11.81%	-14.09%	-28.18%	-48.07%	-53.94%	-54.68%	-54.96%	-54.69%	-47.36%	-36.43%
356	2017	377,246.78	0.00	178,697.91	(178,697.91)	-47.37%	-19.65%	-17.61%	-30.05%	-48.02%	-53.42%	-54.15%	-54.42%	-54.20%	-47.36%
356	2018	307,902.60	0.00	290,698.73	(290,698.73)	-94.41%	-68.51%	-31.06%	-23.73%	-34.78%	-50.93%	-55.90%	-56.39%	-56.60%	-56.30%
356	2019	230,145.51	0.00	192,705.55	(192,705.55)	-83.73%	-89.84%	-72.34%	-36.45%	-27.10%	-37.33%	-52.39%	-57.10%	-57.48%	-57.66%
356	2020	87,915.62	0.00	779,169.27	(779,169.27)	-886.27%	-305.56%	-201.70%	-143.67%	-68.42%	-45.15%	-53.90%	-66.41%	-70.54%	-69.93%
356	2021	0.00	0.00	1,247,728.44	(1,247,728.44)	NA	-2305.50%	-697.85%	-401.03%	-268.04%	-121.81%	-74.96%	-81.59%	-90.27%	-93.56%
356	2022	170,985.09	0.00	467,549.99	(467,549.99)	-273.44%	-1003.17%	-963.48%	-549.47%	-373.66%	-268.83%	-132.15%	-82.75%	-88.61%	-96.07%
356	2023	931,777.75	0.00	549,647.52	(549,647.52)	-58.99%	-92.24%	-205.39%	-255.66%	-227.81%	-204.05%	-175.99%	-112.33%	-78.57%	-83.69%
356	2024	4,238,146.49	0.00	1,645,514.66	(1,645,514.66)	-38.83%	-42.46%	-49.86%	-73.22%	-86.38%	-86.28%	-86.70%	-84.36%	-71.76%	-60.89%
357	1991	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
357	1992	0.00	0.00	2,814.00	(2,814.00)	NA	NA								
357	1993	0.00	0.00	27,938.00	(27,938.00)	NA	NA	NA							
357	1994	0.00	0.00	(3,555.00)	3,555.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
357	1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
357	1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
357	1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
357	1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
357	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
357	2000	41,146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.64%	-59.26%	-66.10%	-66.10%
357	2001	0.00	0.00	391.00	(391.00)	NA	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.95%	7.69%	-60.21%	-67.05%
357	2002	0.00	0.00	11,770.00	(11,770.00)	NA	NA	-29.56%	-29.56%	-29.56%	-29.56%	-29.56%	-29.56%	-20.92%	-88.82%
357	2003	0.00	0.00	1,392.00	(1,392.00)	NA	NA	NA	-32.94%	-32.94%	-32.94%	-32.94%	-32.94%	-32.94%	-24.30%
357	2004	34,869.02	0.00	40,633.00	(40,633.00)	-116.53%	-120.52%	-154.28%	-155.40%	-71.28%	-71.28%	-71.28%	-71.28%	-71.28%	-71.28%
357	2005	0.00	0.00	21,864.00	(21,864.00)	NA	-179.23%	-183.23%	-216.98%	-218.10%	-100.05%	-100.05%	-100.05%	-100.05%	-100.05%
357	2006	8,276.00	0.00	46,075.00	(46,075.00)	-556.73%	-820.92%	-251.64%	-254.87%	-282.15%	-283.06%	-144.88%	-144.88%	-144.88%	-144.88%
357	2007	6,904.05	0.00	285,054.00	(285,054.00)	-4128.79%	-2181.34%	-2325.37%	-786.48%	-789.26%	-812.78%	-813.56%	-446.49%	-446.49%	-446.49%
357	2008	199,146.21	0.00	355,882.00	(355,882.00)	-178.70%	-311.06%	-320.54%	-330.75%	-300.77%	-301.33%	-306.05%	-306.21%	-262.82%	-262.82%
357	2009	0.00	0.00	90,158.00	(90,158.00)	NA	-223.98%	-354.81%	-362.61%	-372.81%	-336.95%	-337.51%	-342.23%	-342.39%	-293.87%
357	2010	94,402.14	0.00	148,644.00	(148,644.00)	-157.46%	-252.96%	-202.58%	-292.80%	-299.88%	-306.96%	-287.64%	-288.04%	-291.47%	-291.58%
357	2011	145,523.55	0.00	164,752.00	(164,752.00)	-113.21%	-130.62%	-168.20%	-172.96%	-234.20%	-240.08%	-244.89%	-235.74%	-236.03%	-238.43%
357	2012	299,436.18	0.00	123,084.00	(123,084.00)	-41.11%	-64.69%	-80.93%	-97.64%	-119.50%	-156.63%	-161.03%	-163.93%	-161.83%	-162.01%
357	2013	39,317.13	0.00	477,186.00	(477,186.00)	-1213.68%	-177.20%	-157.97%	-157.89%	-173.47%	-174.81%	-209.60%	-213.22%	-215.98%	-211.79%
357	2014	72,445.42	0.00	235,957.00	(235,957.00)	-325.70%	-638.09%	-203.36%	-179.80%	-176.56%	-190.41%	-187.67%	-219.41%	-222.63%	-225.16%
357	2015	518,851.81	0.00	636,271.00	(636,271.00)	-122.63%	-147.51%	-213.98%	-158.32%	-152.22%	-152.64%	-160.35%	-163.02%	-182.92%	-185.15%
357	2016	168,692.57	0.00	320,121.00	(320,121.00)	-189.77%	-139.10%	-156.89%	-208.87%	-163.15%	-157.31%	-157.32%	-164.06%	-165.95%	-183.67%
357	2017	2,622.55	0.00	536,811.06	(536,811.06)	-20469.05%	-500.21%	-216.35%	-226.74%	-275.13%	-211.50%	-200.03%	-197.04%	-203.76%	-200.52%
357	2018	52,219.36	0.00	499,867.63	(499,867.63)	-957.25%	-1890.30%	-606.98%	-268.47%	-273.56%	-316.83%	-245.26%	-230.47%	-225.52%	-231.99%
357	2019	471,470.22	3,000.00	221,151.46	(218,151.46)	-46.27%	-137.11%	-238.42%	-226.61%	-182.17%	-190.25%	-220.60%	-187.53%	-181.42%	-180.21%
357	2020	0.00	0.00	586,412.15	(586,412.15)	NA	-170.65%	-249.08%	-349.84%	-310.99%	-230.47%	-235.84%	-264.84%	-223.61%	-214.54%
357	2021	0.00	0.00	364,288.74	(364,288.74)	NA	NA	-247.92%	-318.65%	-419.05%	-363.40%	-260.49%	-264.16%	-292.32%	-246.03%
357	2022	127,898.57	0.00	(37,499.50)	37,499.50	29.32%	-255.51%	-714.00%	-188.76%	-250.35%	-331.40%	-302.36%	-232.86%	-237.62%	-264.02%
357	2023	53,912.11		1,013,102.51	(1,013,102.51)	-1879.17%	-536.60%	-736.97%	-1059.51%	-328.26%	-374.82%	-449.23%	-399.31%	-296.46%	-297.90%
357	2024	4,812,730.73	0.00	1,586,635.52	(1,586,635.52)	-32.97%	-53.42%	-51.30%	-58.59%	-70.34%	-68.26%	-76.67%	-86.36%	-89.43%	-92.20%
366	1999	3,987.12	0.00	53,009.00	(53,009.00)	-1329.51%									
366	2000	1,103,343.81	342,940.00	10,650.00	332,290.00	30.12%	25.22%								
366	2001	152,740.00	4,600.00	14,416.00	(9,816.00)	-6.43%	25.67%	21.38%							
366	2002	26,992.09	0.00	181,182.00	(181,182.00)	-671.24%	-106.27%	11.01%	6.86%						
366	2003	32,309.66	0.00	13,508.00	(13,508.00)	-41.81%	-328.30%	-96.45%	9.71%	5.67%					
366	2004	74,385.46	0.00	66,962.00	(66,962.00)	-90.02%	-75.42%	-195.72%	-94.78%	4.38%	0.56%				
366	2005	52,126.88	0.00	14,670.00	(14,670.00)	-28.14%	-64.52%	-59.90%	-148.71%	-84.52%	3.20%	-0.47%			
366	2006	73,315.25	0.00	15,706.00	(15,706.00)	-21.42%	-24.22%	-48.71%	-47.75%	-112.70%	-73.29%	2.01%	-1.49%		
366	2007	65,762.74	0.00	70,707.00	(70,707.00)	-107.52%	-62.13%	-52.87%	-63.27%	-60.94%	-111.65%	-78.00%	-2.55%	-5.88%	
366	2008	539.03	0.00	55,749.00	(55,749.00)	-10342.47%	-190.73%	-101.82%	-81.79%	-84.09%	-79.51%	-128.59%	-89.57%	-6.07%	-9.40%
366	2009	161,858.15	0.00	24,242.00	(24,242.00)	-14.98%	-49.26%	-66.05%	-55.20%	-51.21%	-57.95%	-56.82%	-90.85%	-70.71%	-6.90%
366	2010	102,475.60	0.00	125,151.00	(125,151.00)	-122.13%	-56.52%	-77.45%	-83.43%	-72.18%	-67.14%	-70.35%	-68.71%	-96.29%	-77.80%
366	2011	478,338.09	0.00	65,069.00	(65,069.00)	-13.60%	-32.75%	-28.88%	-36.36%	-42.14%	-40.42%	-39.74%	-43.44%	-43.39%	-59.26%
366	2012	7,228.98	0.00	105,273.00	(105,273.00)	-1456.26%	-35.08%	-50.25%	-42.64%	-50.04%	-54.67%	-51.93%	-50.61%	-53.50%	-53.14%
366	2013	44,929.55	0.00	520,801.00	(520,801.00)	-1159.15%	-1200.33%	-130.28%	-128.96%	-105.75%	-112.69%	-112.29%	-105.16%	-101.09%	-100.32%
366	2014	25,586.34	0.00	61,418.00	(61,418.00)	-240.04%	-825.66%	-884.29%	-135.33%	-133.28%	-109.94%	-116.66%	-115.98%	-108.76%	-104.61%
366	2015	93,547.55	0.00	734,090.00	(734,090.00)	-784.72%	-667.74%	-802.32%	-829.92%	-228.85%	-214.31%	-179.01%	-185.00%	-179.80%	-168.78%
366	2016	245,369.20	0.00	1,048,020.00	(1,048,020.00)	-427.12%	-525.83%	-505.76%	-577.46%	-592.71%	-283.20%	-266.66%	-231.52%	-236.22%	-229.31%
366	2017	1,051,634.88	0.00	408,226.74	(408,226.74)	-38.82%	-112.28%	-157.52%	-159.01%	-189.76%	-196.00%	-151.18%	-149.73%	-139.86%	-142.35%
366	2018	206,404.34	0.00	1,232,328.25	(1,232,328.25)	-597.05%	-130.41%	-178.83%	-214.32%	-214.73%	-240.18%	-245.43%	-193.92%	-190.66%	-178.90%
366	2019	769,381.67	0.00	3,576,947.73	(3,576,947.73)	-464.91%	-492.86%	-257.35%	-275.68%	-295.80%	-295.20%	-311.13%	-314.52%	-265.27%	-260.42%
366	2020	93,800.74	0.00	826,453.56	(826,453.56)	-881.07%	-510.14%	-526.91%	-284.93%	-299.67%	-318.11%	-317.31%	-332.26%	-335.46%	-284.42%
366	2021	0.00	0.00	1,516,270.49	(1,516,270.49)	NA	-2497.55%	-685.80%	-668.67%	-356.41%	-363.74%	-379.75%	-378.31%	-392.17%	-395.20%
366	2022	657,096.59	0.00	1,235,754.51	(1,235,754.51)	-188.06%	-418.82%	-476.56%	-470.67%	-485.77%	-316.59%	-325.56%	-339.34%	-338.53%	-350.10%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
366	2023	8,754.86	0.00	845,438.73	(845,438.73)	-9656.79%	-312.56%	-540.28%	-582.36%	-523.26%	-532.04%	-345.93%	-352.50%	-365.44%	-364.42%
366	2024	2,266,278.16	0.00	1,340,963.81	(1,340,963.81)	-59.17%	-96.10%	-116.71%	-168.42%	-190.52%	-246.14%	-264.24%	-217.33%	-227.04%	-236.72%
367	1999	556,967.93	10,086.00	358,342.00	(348,256.00)	-62.53%									
367	2000	329,251.05	1,640.00	256,321.00	(254,681.00)	-77.35%	-68.03%								
367	2001	226,205.90	0.00	212,605.00	(212,605.00)	-93.99%	-84.13%	-73.31%							
367	2002	2,037,772.73	10,714.00	438,773.00	(428,059.00)	-21.01%	-28.30%	-34.53%	-39.48%						
367	2003	4,104,910.79	60,942.00	764,826.00	(703,884.00)	-17.15%	-18.43%	-21.11%	-23.88%	-26.84%					
367	2004	1,555,739.49	124,018.00	1,943,038.00	(1,819,020.00)	-116.92%	-44.57%	-38.33%	-39.92%	-41.41%	-42.75%				
367	2005	401,667.69	48,553.00	1,675,808.00	(1,627,255.00)	-405.12%	-176.06%	-68.46%	-56.52%	-57.54%	-58.29%	-58.55%			
367	2006	548,643.39	95,911.00	2,266,098.00	(2,170,187.00)	-395.56%	-399.60%	-224.12%	-95.60%	-78.03%	-78.43%	-78.40%	-77.49%		
367	2007	12,433,923.08	390,527.00	2,785,440.00	(2,394,913.00)	-19.26%	-35.16%	-46.27%	-53.62%	-45.76%	-43.37%	-43.91%	-44.42%	-44.87%	
367	2008	6,030,558.62	152,772.00	2,377,231.00	(2,224,459.00)	-36.89%	-25.02%	-35.71%	-43.35%	-48.81%	-43.63%	-41.93%	-42.36%	-42.77%	-43.16%
367	2009	1,594,384.47	102,665.00	1,870,669.00	(1,768,004.00)	-110.89%	-52.36%	-31.84%	-41.53%	-48.48%	-53.20%	-47.65%	-45.76%	-46.13%	-46.49%
367	2010	1,662,302.46	82,528.00	1,988,635.00	(1,906,107.00)	-114.67%	-112.82%	-63.51%	-38.18%	-46.99%	-53.33%	-57.41%	-51.58%	-49.53%	-49.86%
367	2011	1,459,269.40	298,595.00	2,910,823.00	(2,612,228.00)	-179.01%	-144.75%	-133.30%	-79.20%	-47.05%	-55.10%	-60.93%	-64.32%	-57.82%	-55.47%
367	2012	1,094,080.27	117,336.00	2,722,783.00	(2,605,447.00)	-238.14%	-204.35%	-168.98%	-153.04%	-93.88%	-55.66%	-63.17%	-68.62%	-71.42%	-64.21%
367	2013	692,505.06	352,328.00	4,847,615.00	(4,495,287.00)	-649.13%	-397.45%	-299.24%	-236.73%	-205.87%	-124.56%	-72.12%	-79.08%	-84.13%	-85.99%
367	2014	2,029,236.72	225,678.00	7,501,682.00	(7,276,004.00)	-358.56%	-432.49%	-376.77%	-322.06%	-272.37%	-242.19%	-157.17%	-93.65%	-99.67%	-104.06%
367	2015	1,431,385.26	133,409.00	13,076,244.00	(12,942,835.00)	-904.22%	-584.25%	-595.07%	-520.65%	-446.31%	-380.44%	-337.30%	-224.03%	-134.47%	-139.41%
367	2016	2,765,126.51	22,835.00	8,430,208.00	(8,407,373.00)	-304.05%	-508.76%	-459.80%	-478.76%	-445.90%	-404.78%	-361.47%	-330.08%	-235.82%	-149.50%
367	2017	6,011,410.33	10,809.10	12,484,910.98	(12,474,101.88)	-207.51%	-237.92%	-331.35%	-335.86%	-352.64%	-343.71%	-328.19%	-307.49%	-290.76%	-228.95%
367	2018	4,263,047.45	62,707.75	31,782,271.83	(31,719,564.08)	-744.06%	-430.13%	-403.40%	-452.93%	-441.33%	-449.70%	-437.04%	-417.97%	-394.42%	-374.77%
367	2019	6,511,183.73	42,030.09	33,882,788.67	(33,840,758.58)	-519.73%	-608.49%	-464.89%	-442.14%	-473.66%	-463.51%	-468.94%	-458.75%	-443.21%	-423.64%
367	2020	4,946,575.99	88,992.55	21,462,339.23	(21,373,346.68)	-432.08%	-481.89%	-552.98%	-457.42%	-440.11%	-465.73%	-457.95%	-462.57%	-454.32%	-441.44%
367	2021	2,830,485.79	83,938.59	35,728,771.50	(35,644,832.91)	-1259.32%	-733.16%	-635.90%	-660.75%	-549.83%	-524.96%	-543.84%	-531.62%	-534.21%	-524.27%
367	2022	458,409.55	50,751.20	30,830,055.13	(30,779,303.93)	-6714.37%	-2019.65%	-1066.09%	-824.85%	-806.73%	-662.77%	-627.07%	-640.65%	-622.33%	-622.91%
367	2023	1,423,286.04	102,426.20	26,727,622.60	(26,625,196.40)	-1870.68%	-3050.68%	-1974.66%	-1184.65%	-916.91%	-880.85%	-727.78%	-687.67%	-697.78%	-676.71%
367	2024	11,340,882.18	106,856.99	32,563,068.76	(32,456,211.77)	-286.19%	-462.87%	-679.60%	-781.82%	-699.44%	-656.90%	-668.60%	-595.24%	-575.38%	-586.60%
368	1999	440,613.80	0.00	48,631.00	(48,631.00)	-11.04%									
368	2000	59,685.90	0.00	186,370.00	(186,370.00)	-312.25%	-46.97%								
368	2001	284,547.31	0.00	331,133.00	(331,133.00)	-116.37%	-150.34%	-72.13%							
368	2002	2,750,122.00	390,000.00	370,426.00	19,574.00	0.71%	-10.27%	-16.09%	-15.46%						
368	2003	445,554.03	0.00	298,491.00	(298,491.00)	-66.99%	-8.73%	-17.53%	-22.50%	-21.23%					
368	2004	5,620,586.84	0.00	101,165.00	(101,165.00)	-1.80%	-6.59%	-4.31%	-7.81%	-9.80%	-9.86%				
368	2005	2,232,283.38	0.00	247,963.00	(247,963.00)	-11.11%	-4.45%	-7.80%	-5.68%	-8.46%	-10.06%	-10.09%			
368	2006	30,570.48	0.00	113,746.00	(113,746.00)	-372.08%	-15.98%	-5.87%	-9.14%	-6.70%	-9.44%	-11.02%	-11.02%		
368	2007	3,462,572.18	7,750.00	245,816.00	(238,066.00)	-6.88%	-10.07%	-10.48%	-6.18%	-8.48%	-6.74%	-8.84%	-10.06%	-10.09%	
368	2008	1,068,778.43	0.00	60,698.00	(60,698.00)	-5.68%	-6.59%	-9.04%	-9.72%	-6.13%	-8.24%	-6.67%	-8.63%	-9.77%	-9.80%
368	2009	123,426.84	0.00	224,999.00	(224,999.00)	-182.29%	-23.96%	-11.25%	-13.61%	-12.80%	-7.87%	-9.90%	-8.04%	-9.97%	-11.09%
368	2010	1,255,615.79	0.00	49,372.00	(49,372.00)	-3.93%	-19.90%	-13.69%	-9.70%	-11.56%	-11.44%	-7.51%	-9.37%	-7.74%	-9.53%
368	2011	216,578.74	0.00	136,061.00	(136,061.00)	-62.82%	-12.60%	-25.72%	-17.68%	-11.57%	-13.36%	-12.76%	-8.37%	-10.17%	-8.43%
368	2012	883,181.55	2,365.00	2,230,248.78	(2,227,883.78)	-252.26%	-214.95%	-102.46%	-106.44%	-76.08%	-41.90%	-43.33%	-35.57%	-22.83%	-24.11%
368	2013	766,955.52	0.00	2,097,219.13	(2,097,219.13)	-273.45%	-262.11%	-238.98%	-144.46%	-145.90%	-111.16%	-64.73%	-65.94%	-53.75%	-35.10%
368	2014	272,157.90	0.00	344,983.78	(344,983.78)	-126.76%	-235.03%	-242.94%	-224.70%	-143.04%	-144.42%	-112.09%	-66.83%	-67.98%	-55.67%
368	2015	907,991.78	750.00	3,115,535.97	(3,114,785.97)	-343.04%	-293.16%	-285.40%	-275.06%	-259.97%	-185.25%	-185.17%	-150.25%	-94.83%	-95.77%
368	2016	3,352,160.02	0.00	2,110,309.17	(2,110,309.17)	-62.95%	-122.65%	-122.90%	-144.69%	-160.05%	-156.76%	-131.69%	-132.50%	-117.18%	-86.15%
368	2017	1,841,529.97	0.00	2,301,185.09	(2,301,185.09)	-124.96%	-84.94%	-123.35%	-123.49%	-139.60%	-152.00%	-149.66%	-130.39%	-131.05%	-118.52%
368	2018	2,190,086.31	0.00	3,381,010.41	(3,381,010.41)	-154.38%	-140.94%	-105.54%	-131.54%	-131.39%	-143.07%	-152.51%	-150.65%	-134.88%	-135.38%
368	2019	3,070,544.71	0.00	2,481,142.53	(2,481,142.53)	-80.80%	-111.43%	-114.94%	-98.27%	-117.83%	-118.04%	-127.65%	-135.94%	-134.76%	-123.63%
368	2020	2,068,629.36	0.00	2,907,524.30	(2,907,524.30)	-140.55%	-104.85%	-119.65%	-120.72%	-105.26%	-121.33%	-121.44%	-129.50%	-136.56%	-135.53%
368	2021	734,597.22	0.00	4,791,655.31	(4,791,655.31)	-652.28%	-274.65%	-173.32%	-168.17%	-160.14%	-135.57%	-148.87%	-148.45%	-154.75%	-160.11%
368	2022	176,881.92	5,000.00	3,935,728.94	(3,930,728.94)	-2222.23%	-956.95%	-390.25%	-233.22%	-212.26%	-196.32%	-163.04%	-174.44%	-173.55%	-178.53%
368	2023	0.00	0.00	3,024,368.74	(3,024,368.74)	NA	-3932.06%	-1288.76%	-491.74%	-283.20%	-248.96%	-226.31%	-185.55%	-195.52%	-194.24%
368	2024	6,578,573.89	0.00	4,428,911.47	(4,428,911.47)	-67.32%	-113.30%	-168.52%	-215.96%	-199.64%	-170.75%	-168.33%	-163.54%	-146.69%	-155.21%
369	1999	242,594.56	0.00	71,065.00	(71,065.00)	-29.29%									
369	2000	449,566.43	2,817.00	47,269.00	(44,452.00)	-9.89%	-16.69%								
369	2001	301,230.00	0.00	169,124.00	(169,124.00)	-56.14%	-28.45%	-28.65%							
369	2002	135,533.07	0.00	156,822.00	(156,822.00)	-115.71%	-74.63%	-41.79%	-39.10%						
369	2003	180,861.88	0.00	93,237.00	(93,237.00)	-51.55%	-79.03%	-67.87%	-43.44%	-40.82%					
369	2004	173,228.99	0.00	(48,687.00)	48,687.00	28.11%	-12.58%	-41.13%	-46.85%	-33.45%	-32.77%				
369	2005	340,344.08	0.00	177,571.00	(177,571.00)	-52.17%	-25.10%	-31.99%	-45.66%	-48.45%	-37.48%	-36.39%			
369	2006	70,413.32	0.00	71,691.00	(71,691.00)	-101.81%	-60.68%	-34.35%	-38.41%	-50.05%	-51.58%	-40.23%	-38.83%		
369	2007	2,549,820.81	0.00	222,438.00	(222,438.00)	-8.72%	-11.23%	-15.93%	-13.50%	-15.57%	-19.51%	-22.45%	-21.11%	-21.55%	
369	2008	612,949.87	0.00	120,584.00	(120,584.00)	-19.67%	-10.85%	-12.83%	-16.57%	-14.51%	-16.21%	-19.53%	-22.06%	-20.92%	-21.32%
369	2009	278,451.89	0.00	274,635.00	(274,635.00)	-98.63%	-44.34%	-17.95%	-19.63%	-22.51%	-20.33%	-21.67%	-24.61%	-26.65%	-25.17%
369	2010	220,500.73	0.00	982,616.00	(982,616.00)	-445.63%	-251.98%	-123.92%	-43.70%	-44.80%	-45.42%	-42.42%	-42.79%	-44.96%	-45.65%
369	2011	859,892.92	0.00	1,413,885.00	(1,413,885.00)	-164.43%	-221.82%	-196.57%	-141.58%	-66.66%	-67.20%	-66.16%	-62.96%	-62.57%	-63.90%
369	2012	158,158.30	0.00	212,495.00	(212,495.00)	-134.36%	-159.75%	-210.65%	-190.09%	-141.05%	-68.95%	-69.44%	-68.28%	-65.11%	-64.66%
369	2013	236,639.44	0.00	223,534.00	(223,534.00)	-94.46%	-110.44%	-147.44%	-192.01%	-177.18%	-136.39%	-70.18%	-70.62%	-69.44%	-66.37%
369	2014	515,527.12	0.00	792,135.00	(792,135.00)	-153.66%	-135.03%	-134.91%	-149.25%	-182.08%	-171.84%	-139.48%	-78.10%	-78.40%	-76.88%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
369	2015	387,149.79	0.00	2,051,455.00	(2,051,455.00)	-529.89%	-315.02%	-269.21%	-252.77%	-217.56%	-238.71%	-224.02%	-185.71%	-108.16%	-108.08%
369	2016	991,893.71	0.00	2,367,934.00	(2,367,934.00)	-238.73%	-320.47%	-275.08%	-255.02%	-246.69%	-224.23%	-238.71%	-228.02%	-198.05%	-127.17%
369	2017	243,970.20	0.00	(113,267.88)	113,267.88	46.43%	-182.44%	-265.32%	-238.40%	-224.06%	-218.46%	-204.77%	-219.46%	-210.82%	-184.81%
369	2018	330,984.10	0.00	1,036,899.42	(1,036,899.42)	-313.28%	-160.64%	-210.08%	-273.44%	-248.43%	-234.97%	-229.41%	-214.41%	-227.33%	-218.85%
369	2019	682,382.62	0.00	1,996,726.04	(1,996,726.04)	-292.61%	-299.36%	-232.27%	-235.12%	-278.40%	-258.00%	-246.58%	-241.57%	-226.52%	-236.96%
369	2020	168,415.33	0.00	1,655,429.03	(1,655,429.03)	-982.94%	-429.26%	-396.78%	-320.94%	-287.21%	-320.71%	-294.77%	-281.44%	-275.18%	-254.36%
369	2021	12,794.60	0.00	3,688,863.46	(3,688,863.46)	-28831.41%	-2949.23%	-850.06%	-701.33%	-574.51%	-437.48%	-450.17%	-404.31%	-383.77%	-373.19%
369	2022	0.00	0.00	3,214,963.48	(3,214,963.48)	NA	-53958.91%	-4723.39%	-1222.33%	-970.46%	-798.00%	-569.75%	-564.28%	-500.77%	-473.83%
369	2023	0.00	0.00	5,891,841.41	(5,891,841.41)	NA	NA	-100008.35%	-7974.78%	-1904.58%	-1463.68%	-1207.57%	-812.17%	-773.39%	-677.53%
369	2024	1,771,604.58	0.00	10,138,976.46	(10,138,976.46)	-572.30%	-904.88%	-1086.35%	-1285.29%	-1259.21%	-1008.91%	-931.29%	-856.98%	-711.04%	-695.76%
370	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
370	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
370	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
370	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
370	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
370	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
370	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
370	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
370	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
370	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2016	0.00	0.00	14,662.26	(14,662.26)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2017	0.00	0.00	117,826.99	(117,826.99)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2018	0.00	0.00	(138,440.08)	138,440.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
370	2019	57,173.34	0.00	47,697.84	(47,697.84)	-83.43%	158.71%	-47.37%	-73.02%	-73.02%	-73.02%	-73.02%	-73.02%	-73.02%	-73.02%
370	2020	0.00	0.00	(71,474.19)	71,474.19	NA	41.59%	283.73%	77.64%	51.99%	51.99%	51.99%	51.99%	51.99%	51.99%
370	2021	0.00	0.00	54,703.27	(54,703.27)	NA	NA	-54.09%	188.05%	-18.04%	-43.68%	-43.68%	-43.68%	-43.68%	-43.68%
370	2022	0.00	0.00	36,260.11	(36,260.11)	NA	NA	NA	-117.51%	124.63%	-81.46%	-107.11%	-107.11%	-107.11%	-107.11%
370	2023	0.00	0.00	3,935.13	(3,935.13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	-124.40%	117.74%	-88.34%	-113.99%	-113.99%	-113.99%
370	2024	114,346.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	-3.44%	-35.15%	-82.99%	-20.49%	-41.47%	39.25%	-29.45%	-38.00%	-38.00%
371	1999	0.00	0.00	37,717.00	(37,717.00)	NA									
371	2000	116,419.52	0.00	(31,846.00)	31,846.00	27.35%	-5.04%								
371	2001	30,071.93	0.00	76,272.00	(76,272.00)	-253.63%	-30.33%	-56.07%							
371	2002	2,220,417.13	0.00	9,740.00	(9,740.00)	-0.44%	-3.82%	-2.29%	-3.88%						
371	2003	27,905.77	0.00	881.00	(881.00)	-3.16%	-0.47%	-3.81%	-2.30%	-3.87%					
371	2004	12,470.44	0.00	(17,881.00)	17,881.00	143.39%	42.10%	0.32%	-3.01%	-1.54%	-3.11%				
371	2005	57,404.93	0.00	37,510.00	(37,510.00)	-65.34%	-28.09%	-20.98%	-1.30%	-4.54%	-3.03%	-4.56%			
371	2006	20,382.34	0.00	8,673.00	(8,673.00)	-42.55%	-59.37%	-31.36%	-24.70%	-1.66%	-4.86%	-3.35%	-4.87%		
371	2007	7,991.41	0.00	20,124.00	(20,124.00)	-251.82%	-101.49%	-77.30%	-49.29%	-39.08%	-2.52%	-5.69%	-4.15%	-5.66%	
371	2008	26,879.75	0.00	44,295.00	(44,295.00)	-164.79%	-184.73%	-132.28%	-98.17%	-74.10%	-61.16%	-4.35%	-7.47%	-5.86%	-7.36%
371	2009	1,605.10	0.00	6,419.00	(6,419.00)	-399.91%	-178.04%	-194.20%	-139.84%	-102.41%	-78.23%	-64.68%	-4.62%	-7.73%	-6.11%
371	2010	14,706.17	0.00	1,646.00	(1,646.00)	-11.19%	-49.44%	-121.23%	-141.62%	-113.40%	-92.01%	-71.26%	-60.04%	-4.66%	-7.76%
371	2011	54,047.98	0.00	2,436.00	(2,436.00)	-4.51%	-5.94%	-14.92%	-56.35%	-71.20%	-66.55%	-66.17%	-52.80%	-46.60%	-4.66%
371	2012	13,764.13	0.00	1,929.00	(1,929.00)	-14.01%	-6.44%	-7.28%	-14.78%	-51.10%	-64.58%	-61.36%	-62.52%	-50.25%	-44.71%
371	2013	0.00	0.00	75,317.00	(75,317.00)	NA	-561.21%	-117.50%	-98.56%	-104.31%	-118.95%	-127.88%	-115.40%	-100.80%	-86.24%
371	2014	0.00	0.00	38,809.00	(38,809.00)	NA	NA	-843.17%	-174.73%	-145.59%	-150.44%	-153.92%	-160.49%	-143.24%	-120.52%
371	2015	0.00	0.00	27,752.00	(27,752.00)	NA	NA	NA	-1044.80%	-215.66%	-179.22%	-183.43%	-178.92%	-183.81%	-163.15%
371	2016	0.00	0.00	13,473.00	(13,473.00)	NA	NA	NA	NA	-1142.68%	-235.53%	-195.55%	-199.45%	-191.05%	-195.14%
371	2017	56,769.75	0.00	9,417.67	(9,417.67)	-16.59%	-40.32%	-89.21%	-157.57%	-290.24%	-236.34%	-135.76%	-122.61%	-125.77%	-132.02%
371	2018	0.00	0.00	24,702.49	(24,702.49)	NA	-60.10%	-83.84%	-132.72%	-201.08%	-333.75%	-271.36%	-155.59%	-140.34%	-143.30%
371	2019	0.00	0.00	50,099.13	(50,099.13)	NA	NA	-148.35%	-172.09%	-220.97%	-289.33%	-422.00%	-342.39%	-195.80%	-176.31%
371	2020	0.00	0.00	(6,660.93)	6,660.93	NA	NA	NA	-136.62%	-160.35%	-209.24%	-277.60%	-410.27%	-332.94%	-190.46%
371	2021	20,033.13	0.00	8,039.38	(8,039.38)	-40.13%	-6.88%	-256.96%	-380.27%	-111.45%	-128.99%	-165.13%	-215.66%	-313.72%	-268.17%
371	2022	0.00	0.00	30,720.60	(30,720.60)	NA	-193.48%	-160.23%	-410.31%	-533.62%	-151.45%	-168.99%	-205.13%	-255.66%	-353.72%
371	2023	0.00	0.00	45,283.15	(45,283.15)	NA	NA	-419.52%	-386.27%	-636.35%	-759.66%	-210.41%	-227.95%	-264.09%	-314.62%
371	2024	179,545.21	0.00	78,956.34	(78,956.34)	-43.98%	-69.20%	-86.31%	-81.67%	-78.33%	-103.44%	-115.81%	-93.84%	-99.10%	-109.92%
375	1999	59,830.37	(122,681.00)	272,244.09	(394,925.09)	-660.07%									
375	2000	642,675.70	1,798,545.00	87,230.42	1,711,314.58	266.28%	187.38%								
375	2001	419,039.19	180,484.00	129,891.13	50,592.87	12.07%	165.95%	121.88%							
375	2002	362,538.69	145,850.00	176,039.73	(30,189.73)	-8.33%	2.61%	121.59%	90.08%						
375	2003	1,608,559.00	0.00	516,396.42	(516,396.42)	-32.10%	-27.73%	-20.75%	40.07%	26.53%					
375	2004	2,008,495.32	0.00	(182,607.62)	182,607.62	9.09%	-9.23%	-9.15%	-7.12%	27.73%	19.66%				
375	2005	806,009.74	0.00	178,856.19	(178,856.19)	-22.19%	0.13%	-11.59%	-11.34%	-9.46%	20.85%	13.95%			
375	2006	2,095,920.62	0.00	216,751.85	(216,751.85)	-10.34%	-13.63%	-4.34%	-11.19%	-11.04%	-9.71%	12.62%	7.59%		

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
375	2007	8,005,021.85	0.00	654,648.19	(654,648.19)	-8.18%	-8.63%	-9.63%	-6.72%	-9.53%	-9.50%	-8.91%	2.18%	-0.30%	
375	2008	2,275,239.65	96,487.00	370,305.05	(273,818.05)	-12.03%	-9.03%	-9.25%	-10.04%	-7.51%	-9.87%	-9.84%	-9.31%	0.41%	-1.76%
375	2009	1,474,128.55	0.00	315,677.64	(315,677.64)	-21.41%	-15.72%	-10.58%	-10.55%	-11.19%	-8.74%	-10.80%	-10.75%	-10.25%	-1.23%
375	2010	2,256,646.05	0.00	418,620.14	(418,620.14)	-18.55%	-19.68%	-16.79%	-11.87%	-11.67%	-12.17%	-9.91%	-11.65%	-11.59%	-11.13%
375	2011	2,450,030.82	0.00	555,660.39	(555,660.39)	-22.68%	-20.70%	-20.87%	-18.49%	-13.48%	-13.12%	-13.50%	-11.38%	-12.83%	-12.76%
375	2012	1,673,888.74	0.00	1,056,058.88	(1,056,058.88)	-63.09%	-39.08%	-31.82%	-29.87%	-25.86%	-18.06%	-17.26%	-17.45%	-15.13%	-16.24%
375	2013	1,686,448.73	0.00	831,529.81	(831,529.81)	-49.31%	-56.17%	-42.05%	-35.48%	-33.30%	-29.21%	-20.72%	-19.72%	-19.81%	-17.46%
375	2014	2,053,061.71	0.00	836,980.28	(836,980.28)	-40.77%	-44.62%	-50.33%	-41.71%	-36.55%	-34.63%	-30.92%	-22.60%	-21.53%	-21.55%
375	2015	1,819,306.88	0.00	687,992.24	(687,992.24)	-37.82%	-39.38%	-42.39%	-47.18%	-40.98%	-36.74%	-35.06%	-31.72%	-23.77%	-22.67%
375	2016	1,519,037.14	0.00	1,476,742.95	(1,476,742.95)	-97.22%	-64.84%	-55.68%	-54.16%	-55.87%	-48.61%	-43.57%	-41.38%	-37.50%	-28.19%
375	2017	6,100,901.68	0.00	1,137,883.07	(1,137,883.07)	-18.65%	-34.31%	-34.99%	-36.02%	-37.72%	-40.58%	-38.05%	-35.80%	-34.79%	-32.57%
375	2018	2,099,556.20	0.00	524,117.31	(524,117.31)	-24.96%	-20.27%	-32.29%	-33.16%	-34.31%	-35.97%	-38.65%	-36.63%	-34.75%	-33.90%
375	2019	5,610,911.03	0.00	1,112,153.61	(1,112,153.61)	-19.82%	-21.22%	-20.09%	-27.73%	-28.80%	-30.08%	-31.63%	-33.96%	-32.86%	-31.68%
375	2020	1,594,761.87	0.00	2,810,426.24	(2,810,426.24)	-176.23%	-54.44%	-47.79%	-36.25%	-41.72%	-41.34%	-41.29%	-41.89%	-43.36%	-41.45%
375	2021	614,836.59	0.00	2,513,339.80	(2,513,339.80)	-408.78%	-240.94%	-82.30%	-70.16%	-50.55%	-54.59%	-53.01%	-51.84%	-51.65%	-52.43%
375	2022	3,081,580.15	0.00	3,175,999.78	(3,175,999.78)	-103.06%	-153.91%	-160.64%	-88.17%	-77.96%	-59.02%	-61.83%	-59.88%	-58.28%	-57.70%
375	2023	6,019,229.28	0.00	2,012,636.25	(2,012,636.25)	-33.44%	-57.01%	-79.27%	-92.94%	-68.70%	-63.87%	-52.89%	-55.42%	-54.29%	-53.38%
375	2024	25,680,695.11	0.00	1,474,236.53	(1,474,236.53)	-5.74%	-11.00%	-19.16%	-25.92%	-32.40%	-30.75%	-30.48%	-29.06%	-31.03%	-31.26%
					0.00										
					0.00										
376	1999	1,995,669.58	(41,831.96)	3,060,853.05	(3,102,685.01)	-155.47%									
376	2000	3,985,692.58	23,212.91	3,223,942.49	(3,200,729.58)	-80.31%	-105.38%								
376	2001	2,570,360.73	98,278.80	3,304,601.15	(3,206,322.35)	-124.74%	-97.73%	-111.20%							
376	2002	2,585,108.32	122,318.75	3,777,469.87	(3,655,151.12)	-141.39%	-133.09%	-110.08%	-118.21%						
376	2003	5,246,010.53	69,296.34	4,158,698.23	(4,089,401.89)	-77.95%	-98.89%	-105.28%	-98.36%	-105.32%					
376	2004	3,168,172.51	123,301.90	3,341,140.06	(3,217,838.16)	-101.57%	-86.84%	-99.66%	-104.41%	-98.94%	-104.71%				
376	2005	3,550,295.25	208,035.49	3,160,754.69	(2,952,719.20)	-83.17%	-91.84%	-85.75%	-95.64%	-100.01%	-96.29%	-101.40%			
376	2006	6,047,454.21	121,046.49	2,495,317.00	(2,374,270.51)	-39.26%	-55.50%	-66.93%	-70.14%	-79.09%	-84.15%	-83.59%	-88.51%		
376	2007	6,066,675.30	139,567.35	2,849,515.01	(2,709,947.66)	-44.67%	-41.97%	-51.31%	-59.76%	-63.73%	-71.26%	-75.96%	-76.48%	-80.96%	
376	2008	6,748,729.69	248,611.92	2,179,104.57	(1,930,492.65)	-28.61%	-36.21%	-37.19%	-44.47%	-51.54%	-56.04%	-62.64%	-67.08%	-68.40%	-72.54%
376	2009	5,496,025.11	11,012.57	3,070,918.72	(3,059,906.15)	-55.67%	-40.76%	-42.05%	-41.36%	-46.68%	-52.27%	-55.98%	-61.66%	-65.57%	-66.86%
376	2010	4,924,557.47	25,132.17	5,056,997.43	(5,031,865.26)	-102.18%	-77.65%	-58.37%	-54.80%	-51.59%	-55.00%	-59.10%	-61.50%	-66.21%	-69.45%
376	2011	4,776,983.00	22,450.76	8,240,931.65	(8,218,480.89)	-172.04%	-136.58%	-107.32%	-83.12%	-74.79%	-68.48%	-69.87%	-72.33%	-72.97%	-76.61%
376	2012	2,977,408.88	27,782.10	8,099,379.00	(8,071,596.90)	-271.09%	-210.08%	-168.17%	-134.15%	-105.57%	-93.65%	-84.77%	-84.63%	-85.86%	-85.01%
376	2013	4,681,298.48	196,890.52	5,624,687.33	(5,427,796.81)	-115.95%	-176.26%	-174.64%	-154.09%	-130.42%	-107.21%	-96.58%	-88.27%	-87.87%	-88.76%
376	2014	2,458,395.78	306,837.13	7,420,375.07	(7,113,537.94)	-289.36%	-175.66%	-203.74%	-193.58%	-170.87%	-145.86%	-121.18%	-109.00%	-99.46%	-98.25%
376	2015	1,980,713.98	222,786.04	11,844,649.38	(11,621,863.34)	-586.75%	-422.05%	-264.94%	-266.45%	-239.73%	-208.65%	-177.85%	-148.27%	-132.60%	-120.37%
376	2016	1,976,407.34	194,149.66	8,057,846.75	(7,863,697.09)	-397.88%	-492.42%	-414.61%	-288.61%	-284.91%	-256.31%	-224.38%	-192.71%	-161.96%	-145.05%
376	2017	4,109,595.30	66,388.64	11,653,729.70	(11,587,341.06)	-281.96%	-319.60%	-385.20%	-362.81%	-286.81%	-284.24%	-260.90%	-232.87%	-203.69%	-174.25%
376	2018	5,613,137.37	99,900.23	7,312,358.71	(7,212,458.48)	-128.49%	-193.36%	-227.91%	-279.87%	-281.31%	-244.13%	-247.50%	-234.89%	-215.38%	-192.87%
376	2019	2,733,329.65	44,066.70	17,569,911.01	(17,525,844.31)	-641.19%	-296.39%	-291.63%	-306.18%	-340.04%	-333.44%	-290.21%	-288.06%	-270.36%	-247.50%
376	2020	4,138,925.50	19,464.14	10,711,117.33	(10,691,653.19)	-258.32%	-410.60%	-283.77%	-283.32%	-295.51%	-323.58%	-319.93%	-285.44%	-284.05%	-268.95%
376	2021	4,948,104.72	87,380.55	8,617,627.91	(8,530,247.36)	-172.39%	-211.53%	-310.89%	-252.16%	-257.84%	-269.61%	-294.25%	-293.82%	-268.30%	-268.54%
376	2022	4,929,824.32	91,538.17	4,710,162.49	(4,618,624.32)	-93.69%	-133.11%	-170.08%	-246.96%	-217.23%	-227.27%	-239.13%	-261.75%	-263.82%	-245.39%
376	2023	3,265,288.40	77,307.75	19,702,435.79	(19,625,128.04)	-601.02%	-295.83%	-249.36%	-251.51%	-304.72%	-266.12%	-268.31%	-276.39%	-294.63%	-294.27%
376	2024	6,579,189.32	60,789.31	9,702,615.25	(9,641,825.94)	-146.55%	-297.29%	-229.35%	-215.06%	-222.57%	-265.59%	-241.70%	-246.25%	-254.08%	-270.44%
378	1999	122,712.90	0.00	379,007.90	(379,007.90)	-308.86%									
378	2000	284,750.19	0.00	(7,475.30)	7,475.30	2.63%	-91.18%								
378	2001	40,415.14	0.00	189,544.90	(189,544.90)	-468.99%	-55.99%	-125.27%							
378	2002	41,763.90	0.00	284,819.40	(284,819.40)	-681.98%	-577.23%	-127.24%	-172.76%						
378	2003	96,187.18	0.00	493,114.70	(493,114.70)	-512.66%	-563.92%	-542.41%	-207.29%	-228.57%					
378	2004	340,228.53	0.00	421,587.50	(421,587.50)	-123.91%	-209.59%	-250.85%	-267.85%	-171.98%	-190.12%				
378	2005	177,297.90	0.00	603,580.60	(603,580.60)	-340.43%	-198.09%	-247.39%	-275.08%	-286.34%	-202.44%	-214.27%			
378	2006	145,639.23	0.00	15,069.20	(15,069.20)	-10.35%	-191.57%	-156.86%	-201.93%	-226.95%	-238.58%	-177.60%	-190.49%		
378	2007	2,645,305.41	0.00	299,453.00	(299,453.00)	-11.32%	-11.27%	-30.93%	-40.49%	-53.83%	-61.44%	-66.17%	-60.97%	-68.79%	
378	2008	402,796.01	0.00	386,852.00	(386,852.00)	-96.04%	-22.52%	-21.96%	-38.71%	-46.52%	-58.30%	-65.06%	-69.26%	-64.36%	-71.34%
378	2009	417,303.86	0.00	617,253.30	(617,253.30)	-147.91%	-122.44%	-37.62%	-36.52%	-50.74%	-56.77%	-67.15%	-73.17%	-76.88%	-71.95%
378	2010	460,885.13	0.00	487,214.50	(487,214.50)	-105.71%	-125.77%	-116.42%	-45.61%	-44.35%	-56.70%	-61.69%	-70.94%	-76.34%	-79.67%
378	2011	327,647.21	0.00	541,692.40	(541,692.40)	-165.33%	-130.48%	-136.52%	-126.38%	-54.83%	-53.36%	-64.48%	-68.59%	-77.11%	-82.11%
378	2012	109,978.72	0.00	529,293.20	(529,293.20)	-481.27%	-244.73%	-173.42%	-165.33%	-149.09%	-65.58%	-63.79%	-74.26%	-77.62%	-85.79%
378	2013	423,230.91	0.00	640,347.50	(640,347.50)	-151.30%	-219.36%	-198.79%	-166.34%	-161.92%	-149.53%	-73.16%	-71.30%	-80.64%	-83.34%
378	2014	151,406.00	0.00	1,012,471.70	(1,012,471.70)	-668.71%	-287.63%	-318.74%	-269.08%	-217.97%	-202.51%	-183.81%	-91.41%	-89.09%	-97.56%
378	2015	231,103.02	0.00	744,309.10	(744,309.10)	-322.07%	-459.28%	-297.51%	-319.58%	-278.93%	-232.09%	-215.53%	-196.46%	-101.73%	-99.22%
378	2016	216,884.69	0.00	771,791.20	(771,791.20)	-355.85%	-338.42%	-421.85%	-309.88%	-326.52%	-290.35%	-246.06%	-228.54%	-209.07%	-111.96%
378	2017	320,854.33	0.00	386,407.92	(386,407.92)	-120.43%	-215.38%	-247.45%	-316.76%	-264.64%	-281.03%	-259.74%	-228.08%	-215.50%	-199.79%
378	2018	436,184.40	0.00	174,051.69	(174,051.69)	-39.90%	-74.03%	-136.79%	-172.32%	-227.73%	-209.56%	-225.37%	-216.50%	-197.43%	-190.76%
378	2019	85,921.06	0.00	1,765,494.61	(1,765,494.61)	-2054.79%	-371.49%	-275.93%	-292.28%	-297.62%	-336.57%	-294.54%	-304.93%	-285.07%	-255.17%
378	2020	117,846.28	0.00	1,035,629.77	(1,035,629.77)	-878.80%	-1374.67%	-464.91%	-349.87%	-350.97%	-346.23%	-377.53%	-329.25%	-337.24%	-313.97%
378	2021	23,295.62	0.00	556,031.94	(556,031.94)	-2386.85%	-1127.70%	-1478.51%	-532.41%	-398.09%	-390.46%	-379.43%	-407.09%	-353.14%	-359.80%
378	2022	0.00	0.00	326,782.01	(326,782.01)	NA	-3789.61%	-1359.23%	-1622.43%	-581.68%	-431.30%	-417.67%	-402.24%	-427.72%	-369.42%
378	2023	0.00	0.00	401,771.22	(401,771.22)	NA	NA	-5514.28%	-1643.89%	-1799.37%	-642.26%	-472.12%	-451.13%	-430.30%	-453.10%
378	2024	571,510.19	0.00	1,409,650.64	(1,409,650.64)	-246.65%	-316.95%	-374.13%	-452.96%	-523.38%	-688.15%	-459.15%	-389.29%	-385.20%	-377.92%

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Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
380	1999	4,362,092.97	350.00	3,701,669.00	(3,701,319.00)	-84.85%									
380	2000	5,719,238.98	16,909.00	4,153,666.00	(4,136,757.00)	-72.33%	-77.75%								
380	2001	3,826,988.47	2,737.00	4,104,207.00	(4,101,470.00)	-107.17%	-86.30%	-85.84%							
380	2002	4,584,985.71	1,539.00	4,901,037.00	(4,899,498.00)	-106.86%	-107.00%	-92.97%	-91.05%						
380	2003	6,588,792.56	1,911.00	6,427,694.00	(6,425,783.00)	-97.53%	-101.36%	-102.84%	-94.42%	-92.75%					
380	2004	4,759,088.43	721.00	5,819,008.00	(5,818,287.00)	-122.26%	-107.90%	-107.60%	-107.52%	-99.62%	-97.46%				
380	2005	5,641,071.34	1,258.00	6,032,696.00	(6,031,438.00)	-106.92%	-113.94%	-107.57%	-107.42%	-107.38%	-100.94%	-98.96%			
380	2006	5,564,820.68	1,494.00	6,608,311.00	(6,606,817.00)	-118.72%	-112.78%	-115.61%	-110.32%	-109.74%	-109.42%	-103.64%	-101.64%		
380	2007	5,392,774.29	2,906.00	7,552,349.00	(7,549,443.00)	-139.99%	-129.19%	-121.62%	-121.76%	-116.05%	-114.75%	-113.96%	-108.30%	-106.10%	
380	2008	4,735,395.09	1,631.00	6,450,703.00	(6,449,072.00)	-136.19%	-138.21%	-131.30%	-124.86%	-124.38%	-118.97%	-117.48%	-116.52%	-111.12%	-108.88%
380	2009	4,252,807.50	0.00	5,822,792.00	(5,822,792.00)	-136.92%	-136.53%	-137.83%	-132.50%	-126.86%	-126.14%	-121.03%	-119.47%	-118.43%	-113.27%
380	2010	4,558,361.07	0.00	5,454,940.00	(5,454,940.00)	-119.67%	-127.99%	-130.86%	-133.46%	-130.11%	-125.77%	-125.29%	-120.88%	-119.49%	-118.54%
380	2011	3,744,288.15	0.00	6,234,191.00	(6,234,191.00)	-166.50%	-140.79%	-139.48%	-138.58%	-138.91%	-134.94%	-130.27%	-129.29%	-124.66%	-123.02%
380	2012	3,744,848.44	0.00	5,992,508.00	(5,992,508.00)	-160.02%	-163.26%	-146.77%	-144.20%	-142.39%	-141.90%	-137.87%	-133.23%	-132.00%	-127.36%
380	2013	3,311,748.79	0.00	6,536,780.00	(6,536,780.00)	-197.38%	-177.55%	-173.72%	-157.68%	-153.18%	-149.87%	-148.08%	-143.45%	-138.42%	-136.74%
380	2014	4,096,573.17	2,339.00	11,246,008.00	(11,243,669.00)	-274.47%	-240.01%	-213.15%	-201.42%	-182.27%	-174.13%	-167.82%	-163.38%	-157.08%	-150.79%
380	2015	5,034,039.90	2,465.00	16,210,083.00	(16,207,618.00)	-321.96%	-300.65%	-273.16%	-246.99%	-231.87%	-210.98%	-200.02%	-191.00%	-183.92%	-175.75%
380	2016	7,090,387.78	1,502.00	7,418,738.00	(7,417,236.00)	-104.61%	-194.85%	-214.96%	-211.98%	-203.62%	-198.48%	-187.10%	-181.14%	-175.90%	-171.68%
380	2017	8,552,628.96	6,948.35	14,542,987.11	(14,536,038.76)	-169.96%	-140.34%	-184.56%	-199.42%	-199.18%	-194.58%	-191.62%	-183.45%	-178.99%	-174.86%
380	2018	9,884,990.73	18,245.81	20,759,922.90	(20,741,677.09)	-209.83%	-191.34%	-167.25%	-192.73%	-202.39%	-201.95%	-198.19%	-195.58%	-188.66%	-184.61%
380	2019	10,914,555.11	10,821.36	21,834,698.42	(21,823,877.06)	-199.95%	-204.65%	-194.54%	-177.04%	-194.63%	-201.81%	-201.51%	-198.56%	-196.43%	-190.68%
380	2020	12,079,851.24	6,064.28	17,004,329.17	(16,998,264.89)	-140.72%	-168.83%	-181.16%	-178.85%	-168.00%	-182.47%	-189.01%	-189.46%	-187.76%	-186.60%
380	2021	15,027,873.99	26,696.27	21,692,157.13	(21,665,460.86)	-144.17%	-142.63%	-159.08%	-169.56%	-169.62%	-162.36%	-174.08%	-179.74%	-180.51%	-179.54%
380	2022	14,514,657.14	29,026.80	18,214,348.79	(18,185,321.99)	-125.29%	-134.89%	-136.58%	-149.75%	-159.26%	-160.55%	-155.47%	-165.56%	-170.67%	-171.65%
380	2023	15,316,976.05	22,282.18	17,687,153.37	(17,664,871.19)	-115.33%	-120.18%	-128.21%	-130.87%	-141.98%	-150.61%	-152.52%	-148.89%	-157.74%	-162.40%
380	2024	16,837,155.01	12,625.40	15,749,320.95	(15,736,695.55)	-93.46%	-103.88%	-110.54%	-118.73%	-122.33%	-132.33%	-140.43%	-142.88%	-140.42%	-148.35%
381	1999	2,380,028.83	8,593.00	0.00	8,593.00	0.36%									
381	2000	4,998,031.49	42,309.00	0.00	42,309.00	0.85%	0.69%								
381	2001	5,053,997.24	4,202.00	170.00	4,032.00	0.08%	0.46%	0.44%							
381	2002	9,618,315.82	87,022.00	18.00	87,004.00	0.90%	0.62%	0.68%	0.64%						
381	2003	9,200,886.92	252,565.00	9.00	252,556.00	2.74%	1.80%	1.44%	1.34%	1.26%					
381	2004	14,365,461.57	214,955.00	0.00	214,955.00	1.50%	1.98%	1.67%	1.46%	1.39%	1.34%				
381	2005	16,944,460.74	290,658.00	4,310.00	286,348.00	1.69%	1.60%	1.86%	1.68%	1.53%	1.47%	1.43%			
381	2006	13,899,596.23	256,440.00	585.00	255,855.00	1.84%	1.76%	1.67%	1.86%	1.71%	1.59%	1.54%	1.51%		
381	2007	16,528,378.56	436,192.00	1,031.00	435,161.00	2.63%	2.27%	2.06%	1.93%	2.04%	1.90%	1.79%	1.74%	1.71%	
381	2008	16,685,742.14	766,492.00	3,543.00	762,949.00	4.57%	3.61%	3.09%	2.72%	2.49%	2.52%	2.36%	2.25%	2.18%	2.14%
381	2009	9,867,981.31	548,289.00	1,099.00	547,190.00	5.55%	4.93%	4.05%	3.51%	3.09%	2.83%	2.83%	2.65%	2.54%	2.47%
381	2010	20,363,625.26	528,154.00	22.00	528,132.00	2.59%	3.56%	3.92%	3.58%	3.27%	2.99%	2.79%	2.79%	2.64%	2.55%
381	2011	16,683,977.45	1,026,754.00	0.00	1,026,754.00	6.15%	4.20%	4.48%	4.50%	4.12%	3.78%	3.46%	3.24%	3.20%	3.05%
381	2012	6,635,758.77	901,079.00	0.00	901,079.00	13.58%	8.27%	5.62%	5.61%	5.36%	4.84%	4.43%	4.03%	3.76%	3.69%
381	2013	14,474,924.25	207,271.00	0.00	207,271.00	1.43%	5.25%	5.65%	4.58%	4.72%	4.69%	4.35%	4.05%	3.75%	3.53%
381	2014	8,477,521.08	1,229,544.00	0.00	1,229,544.00	14.50%	6.26%	7.90%	7.27%	5.84%	5.80%	5.58%	5.14%	4.77%	4.40%
381	2015	19,172,428.56	822,588.00	0.00	822,588.00	4.29%	7.42%	5.36%	6.48%	6.40%	5.50%	5.50%	5.36%	5.01%	4.70%
381	2016	21,474,649.55	590,110.00	0.00	590,110.00	2.75%	3.48%	5.38%	4.48%	5.34%	5.50%	4.95%	5.00%	4.94%	4.69%
381	2017	18,115,305.84	195,353.52	0.00	195,353.52	1.08%	1.98%	2.74%	4.22%	3.73%	4.47%	4.73%	4.39%	4.47%	4.48%
381	2018	17,218,550.13	244,788.07	0.00	244,788.07	1.42%	1.25%	1.81%	2.44%	3.65%	3.33%	3.97%	4.27%	4.03%	4.13%
381	2019	4,424,669.25	140,022.98	0.00	140,022.98	3.16%	1.78%	1.46%	1.91%	2.48%	3.63%	3.32%	3.94%	4.23%	4.00%
381	2020	7,486,106.67	94,594.39	0.00	94,594.39	1.26%	1.97%	1.65%	1.43%	1.84%	2.38%	3.44%	3.18%	3.77%	4.06%
381	2021	3,408,919.02	250,943.48	0.00	250,943.48	7.36%	3.17%	3.17%	2.24%	1.83%	2.10%	2.56%	3.58%	3.30%	3.87%
381	2022	3,194,358.39	218,706.60	0.00	218,706.60	6.85%	7.11%	4.00%	3.80%	2.66%	2.13%	2.30%	2.71%	3.68%	3.40%
381	2023	4,731,339.75	255,897.46	0.00	255,897.46	5.41%	5.99%	6.40%	4.36%	4.13%	2.98%	2.39%	2.49%	2.83%	3.75%
381	2024	7,068,891.99	163,063.92	0.00	163,063.92	2.31%	3.55%	4.25%	4.83%	3.80%	3.71%	2.88%	2.38%	2.47%	2.80%
381.15	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
381.15	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
381.15	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
381.15	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
381.15	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
381.15	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
381.15	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
381.15	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
381.15	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
381.15	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
381.15	2018	3,352,909.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
381.15	2019	3,133,572.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
381.15	2020	1,144,014.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
381.15	2021	2,654,148.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
381.15	2022	2,416,962.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
381.15	2023	1,771,393.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
381.15	2024	1,231,351.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
382.15	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
382.15	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
382.15	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
382.15	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
382.15	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
382.15	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
382.15	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
382.15	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
382.15	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
382.15	2018	1,482,960.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2019	871,072.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2020	595,708.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2021	1,342,157.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2022	1,233,651.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2023	843,664.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.15	2024	475,976.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382	1999	0.00	92,854.00	568,001.00	(475,147.00)	NA									
382	2000	3,826,417.39	26,527.00	1,190,586.00	(1,164,059.00)	-30.42%	-42.84%								
382	2001	2,535,237.83	2,540.00	1,543,105.00	(1,540,565.00)	-60.77%	-42.51%	-49.98%							
382	2002	5,240,330.89	8,753.00	1,737,878.00	(1,729,125.00)	-33.00%	-42.05%	-38.22%	-42.31%						
382	2003	4,050,327.49	26,409.00	2,144,448.00	(2,118,039.00)	-52.29%	-41.41%	-45.56%	-41.86%	-44.89%					
382	2004	7,772,900.97	86,833.00	1,061,254.00	(974,421.00)	-12.54%	-26.16%	-28.26%	-32.46%	-32.13%	-34.16%				
382	2005	6,753,464.43	122,911.00	677,075.00	(554,164.00)	-8.21%	-10.52%	-19.63%	-22.57%	-26.25%	-26.78%	-28.35%			
382	2006	6,433,859.19	84,801.00	548,195.00	(463,394.00)	-7.20%	-7.72%	-9.50%	-16.43%	-19.30%	-22.51%	-23.34%	-24.63%		
382	2007	11,831,949.95	85,454.00	636,016.00	(550,562.00)	-4.65%	-5.55%	-6.27%	-7.75%	-12.65%	-15.18%	-17.77%	-18.77%	-19.75%	
382	2008	7,706,944.46	140,386.00	553,420.00	(413,034.00)	-5.36%	-4.93%	-5.49%	-6.05%	-7.30%	-11.39%	-13.66%	-15.95%	-16.93%	-17.78%
382	2009	1,737,532.13	41,883.00	485,426.00	(443,543.00)	-25.53%	-9.07%	-6.61%	-6.75%	-7.04%	-8.05%	-11.92%	-14.06%	-16.25%	-17.19%
382	2010	5,504,720.06	53,039.00	346,113.00	(293,074.00)	-5.32%	-10.17%	-7.69%	-6.35%	-6.51%	-6.80%	-7.73%	-11.22%	-13.22%	-15.24%
382	2011	9,733,628.14	110,823.00	(56,275.00)	167,098.00	1.72%	-0.83%	-3.35%	-3.98%	-4.20%	-4.65%	-5.13%	-6.13%	-9.17%	-11.04%
382	2012	2,980,427.05	99,278.00	(113,763.00)	213,041.00	7.15%	2.99%	0.48%	-1.79%	-2.78%	-3.34%	-3.88%	-4.44%	-5.48%	-8.42%
382	2013	3,711,527.80	577,795.00	(109,653.00)	687,448.00	18.52%	13.46%	6.50%	3.53%	1.40%	-0.26%	-1.46%	-2.21%	-2.93%	-4.09%
382	2014	6,458,481.06	309,243.00	(62,390.00)	371,633.00	5.75%	10.41%	9.67%	6.29%	4.04%	2.33%	0.77%	-0.53%	-1.29%	-2.03%
382	2015	13,964,659.04	8,295.00	(22,506.00)	30,801.00	0.22%	1.97%	4.52%	4.81%	3.99%	2.78%	1.66%	0.62%	-0.36%	-0.99%
382	2016	13,799,049.91	5,145.00	(79,677.00)	84,822.00	0.61%	0.42%	1.42%	3.10%	3.39%	3.07%	2.25%	1.41%	0.62%	-0.19%
382	2017	12,595,349.66	6,469.50	956,952.36	(950,482.86)	-7.55%	-3.28%	-2.07%	-0.99%	0.44%	0.82%	0.96%	0.45%	-0.19%	-0.70%
382	2018	9,497,494.26	15,767.45	(292,413.73)	308,181.18	3.24%	-2.91%	-1.55%	-1.06%	-0.28%	0.89%	1.18%	1.25%	0.79%	0.22%
382	2019	2,409,071.88	7,814.87	(467,368.36)	475,183.23	19.72%	6.58%	-0.68%	-0.21%	-0.10%	0.55%	1.61%	1.87%	1.85%	1.36%
382	2020	5,075,181.64	4,851.15	128,960.11	(124,108.96)	-2.45%	4.69%	3.88%	-0.98%	-0.48%	-0.31%	0.31%	1.31%	1.56%	1.58%
382	2021	2,043,478.82	14,933.57	192,972.30	(178,038.73)	-8.71%	-4.24%	1.82%	2.53%	-1.48%	-0.85%	-0.60%	0.03%	1.01%	1.27%
382	2022	2,140,494.65	14,769.92	(30,763.65)	45,533.57	2.13%	-3.17%	-2.77%	1.87%	2.49%	-1.26%	-0.71%	-0.50%	0.09%	1.05%
382	2023	2,518,531.90	17,767.64	(226,548.11)	244,315.75	9.70%	6.22%	1.67%	-0.10%	3.26%	3.26%	-0.49%	-0.19%	-0.10%	0.44%
382	2024	4,083,704.70	9,483.86	(299,288.51)	308,772.37	7.56%	8.38%	6.85%	3.90%	1.87%	4.22%	3.89%	0.32%	0.40%	0.36%
382.6	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
382.6	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
382.6	2001	120,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%							
382.6	2002	0.00	0.00	22,904.36	(22,904.36)	NA	-19.09%	-19.09%	-19.09%						
382.6	2003	0.00	0.00	11,502.00	(11,502.00)	NA	NA	-28.67%	-28.67%	-28.67%					
382.6	2004	441,456.52	0.00	19,700.45	(19,700.45)	-4.46%	-7.07%	-12.26%	-9.64%	-9.64%	-9.64%				
382.6	2005	15,098,320.95	0.00	11,337.18	(11,337.18)	-0.08%	-0.20%	-0.27%	-0.42%	-0.42%	-0.42%	-0.42%			
382.6	2006	0.00	0.00	5,073.86	(5,073.86)	NA	-0.11%	-0.23%	-0.31%	-0.45%	-0.45%	-0.45%	-0.45%		
382.6	2007	0.00	0.00	2,469.22	(2,469.22)	NA	NA	-0.13%	-0.25%	-0.32%	-0.47%	-0.47%	-0.47%	-0.47%	
382.6	2008	0.00	0.00	1,051.95	(1,051.95)	NA	NA	NA	-0.13%	-0.26%	-0.33%	-0.48%	-0.47%	-0.47%	-0.47%
382.6	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.13%	-0.26%	-0.33%	-0.48%	-0.47%	-0.47%
382.6	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.13%	-0.26%	-0.33%	-0.48%	-0.47%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
382.6	2011	2,984,473.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.04%	-0.12%	-0.29%	-0.11%	-0.21%	-0.28%	-0.40%
382.6	2012	2,704,937.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.02%	-0.06%	-0.15%	-0.10%	-0.19%	-0.24%
382.6	2013	397,377.61	0.00	19,199.10	(19,199.10)	-4.83%	-0.62%	-0.32%	-0.32%	-0.32%	-0.33%	-0.37%	-0.46%	-0.18%	-0.27%
382.6	2014	340,157.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	-2.60%	-0.56%	-0.30%	-0.30%	-0.30%	-0.32%	-0.35%	-0.43%	-0.18%
382.6	2015	156,178.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	-2.15%	-0.53%	-0.29%	-0.29%	-0.29%	-0.31%	-0.35%	-0.42%
382.6	2016	243,039.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.69%	-0.50%	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.30%	-0.33%
382.6	2017	1,247,196.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.81%	-0.38%	-0.24%	-0.24%	-0.24%	-0.25%
382.6	2018	1,229,665.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.53%	-0.30%	-0.21%	-0.21%	-0.21%
382.6	2019	13,481.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.53%	-0.30%	-0.21%	-0.21%
382.6	2020	553,512.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.46%	-0.28%	-0.19%
382.6	2021	952,762.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.37%	-0.24%
382.6	2022	659,076.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.33%
382.6	2023	1,657,071.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
382.6	2024	548,090.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
383	1999	410,826.23	1,732.00	0.00	1,732.00	0.42%									
383	2000	0.00	12,243.00	0.00	12,243.00	NA	3.40%								
383	2001	0.00	1,172.00	0.00	1,172.00	NA	NA	3.69%							
383	2002	0.00	3,754.00	0.00	3,754.00	NA	NA	NA	4.60%						
383	2003	262.17	11,539.00	0.00	11,539.00	4401.34%	5833.24%	6280.28%	10950.15%	7.40%					
383	2004	0.00	38,364.00	0.00	38,364.00	NA	19034.60%	20466.49%	20913.53%	25583.40%	16.74%				
383	2005	8,982,844.72	53,218.00	0.00	53,218.00	0.59%	1.02%	1.15%	1.19%	1.20%	1.34%	1.30%			
383	2006	663,507.91	36,676.00	0.00	36,676.00	5.53%	0.93%	1.33%	1.45%	1.49%	1.50%	1.63%	1.58%		
383	2007	659,198.19	37,291.00	0.00	37,291.00	5.66%	5.59%	1.23%	1.61%	1.72%	1.75%	1.77%	1.88%	1.83%	
383	2008	893,759.17	61,671.00	0.00	61,671.00	6.90%	6.37%	6.12%	1.69%	2.03%	2.13%	2.17%	2.18%	2.29%	2.22%
383	2009	1,011,416.77	569.00	0.00	569.00	0.06%	3.27%	3.88%	4.22%	1.55%	1.87%	1.96%	1.99%	2.00%	2.10%
383	2010	1,006,679.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.03%	2.14%	2.79%	3.22%	1.43%	1.72%	1.81%	1.84%	1.85%
383	2011	661,829.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.74%	2.35%	2.78%	1.36%	1.64%	1.72%	1.75%
383	2012	671,734.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.47%	2.03%	2.45%	1.30%	1.57%	1.64%
383	2013	564,547.09	263,202.00	0.00	263,202.00	46.62%	21.29%	13.87%	9.06%	6.74%	6.77%	6.63%	6.51%	2.99%	3.25%
383	2014	620,390.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	22.21%	14.18%	10.45%	7.47%	5.81%	5.99%	5.96%	5.91%	2.88%
383	2015	2,439,485.62	309,243.00	0.00	309,243.00	12.68%	10.11%	15.79%	13.32%	11.55%	9.60%	8.21%	8.06%	7.88%	7.71%
383	2016	1,414,750.68	682.00	0.00	682.00	0.05%	8.04%	6.93%	11.37%	10.04%	8.99%	7.77%	6.84%	6.84%	6.76%
383	2017	708,158.36	811.31	0.00	811.31	0.11%	0.07%	6.81%	6.00%	9.99%	8.94%	8.11%	7.10%	6.31%	6.37%
383	2018	1,094,034.69	2,093.43	0.00	2,093.43	0.19%	0.16%	0.11%	5.53%	4.98%	8.42%	7.67%	7.05%	6.27%	5.66%
383	2019	877,383.36	1,063.14	0.00	1,063.14	0.12%	0.16%	0.15%	0.11%	4.80%	4.39%	7.48%	6.88%	6.38%	5.74%
383	2020	904,917.50	614.59	0.00	614.59	0.07%	0.09%	0.13%	0.13%	0.11%	4.23%	3.90%	6.70%	6.22%	5.80%
383	2021	1,025,395.70	1,880.16	0.00	1,880.16	0.18%	0.13%	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	0.12%	3.74%	3.48%	6.01%	5.62%
383	2022	879,826.95	1,767.66	0.00	1,767.66	0.20%	0.19%	0.15%	0.14%	0.16%	0.15%	0.13%	3.40%	3.19%	5.52%
383	2023	883,950.52	2,342.89	(58,913.79)	61,256.68	6.93%	3.57%	2.33%	1.77%	1.46%	1.21%	1.09%	0.90%	3.71%	3.50%
383	2024	817,122.43	1,189.24	2,840.35	(1,651.11)	-0.20%	3.50%	2.38%	1.75%	1.42%	1.20%	1.03%	0.94%	0.80%	3.42%
387	1999	2,690,763.43	62,647.00	94,708.00	(32,061.00)	-1.19%									
387	2000	3,606,332.82	537,602.00	24,605.00	512,997.00	14.22%	7.64%								
387	2001	1,300,200.48	1,112.00	13,954.00	(12,842.00)	-0.99%	10.19%	6.16%							
387	2002	63,187.56	0.00	96,263.00	(96,263.00)	-152.34%	-8.00%	8.13%	4.85%						
387	2003	1,329,984.24	172,746.00	7,675.00	165,071.00	12.41%	4.94%	2.08%	9.03%	5.97%					
387	2004	679,451.83	0.00	1,221.00	(1,221.00)	-0.18%	8.15%	3.26%	1.62%	8.13%	5.54%				
387	2005	0.00	2,250.00	1,107.00	1,143.00	NA	-0.01%	8.21%	3.32%	1.66%	8.15%	5.55%			
387	2006	101,431.69	829.00	7,698.00	(6,869.00)	-6.77%	-5.65%	-0.89%	7.49%	2.85%	1.41%	7.94%	5.42%		
387	2007	1,410,651.23	0.00	13,228.00	(13,228.00)	-0.94%	-1.33%	-1.25%	-0.92%	4.11%	1.36%	0.73%	6.46%	4.62%	
387	2008	188,630.70	412.00	(2,545.00)	2,957.00	1.57%	-0.64%	-1.01%	-0.94%	-0.72%	3.99%	1.37%	0.76%	6.36%	4.57%
387	2009	18,497.80	12,150.00	0.00	12,150.00	65.68%	7.29%	0.12%	-0.29%	-0.22%	-0.21%	4.29%	1.68%	1.00%	6.48%
387	2010	24,961.95	1,366.00	0.00	1,366.00	5.47%	31.10%	7.10%	0.20%	-0.21%	-0.14%	-0.15%	4.30%	1.71%	1.02%
387	2011	0.00	(55.00)	9,487.00	(9,542.00)	NA	-32.75%	9.14%	2.99%	-0.38%	-0.75%	-0.69%	-0.55%	4.04%	1.46%
387	2012	192,877.81	21,286.00	1,263.00	20,023.00	10.38%	5.43%	5.44%	10.15%	6.34%	0.75%	0.35%	0.41%	0.26%	4.35%
387	2013	8,853.78	0.00	6,099.00	(6,099.00)	-68.89%	6.90%	2.17%	2.54%	7.30%	4.81%	0.41%	0.04%	0.10%	0.03%
387	2014	0.00	551.00	4,687.00	(4,136.00)	NA	-115.60%	4.85%	0.12%	0.71%	5.61%	3.85%	0.19%	-0.17%	-0.11%
387	2015	0.00	2,761.00	4,215.00	(1,454.00)	NA	NA	-132.02%	4.13%	-0.60%	0.07%	5.02%	3.52%	0.11%	-0.25%
387	2016	299,771.98	25,000.00	29,373.00	(4,373.00)	-1.46%	-1.94%	-3.32%	-5.20%	0.79%	-1.11%	-0.80%	1.46%	1.48%	-0.11%
387	2017	300,305.70	5,000.00	6,345.19	(1,345.19)	-0.45%	-0.95%	-1.20%	-1.88%	-2.86%	0.33%	-0.86%	-0.67%	0.78%	0.92%
387	2018	985,480.98	0.00	133,758.80	(133,758.80)	-13.57%	-10.51%	-8.80%	-8.89%	-9.15%	-9.48%	-7.34%	-7.87%	-7.69%	-6.95%
387	2019	173,826.94	0.00	4,174.80	(4,174.80)	-2.40%	-11.90%	-9.54%	-8.16%	-8.25%	-8.48%	-8.79%	-6.90%	-7.39%	-7.22%
387	2020	105,958.84	0.00	(21,382.58)	21,382.58	20.18%	6.15%	-9.21%	-7.53%	-6.55%	-6.63%	-6.85%	-7.15%	-5.51%	-5.97%
387	2021	0.00	0.00	18,524.26	(18,524.26)	NA	2.70%	-0.47%	-10.68%	-8.71%	-7.55%	-7.63%	-7.85%	-8.14%	-6.41%
387	2022	0.00	0.00	76,189.64	(76,189.64)	NA	NA	-69.21%	-27.70%	-16.70%	-13.58%	-11.63%	-11.71%	-11.93%	-12.20%
387	2023	1,311.68	0.00	8,793.95	(8,793.95)	-670.43%	-6478.99%	-7891.24%	-76.56%	-30.70%	-17.37%	-14.13%	-12.10%	-12.17%	-12.39%
387	2024	965,568.51	0.00	24,972.77	(24,972.77)	-2.59%	-3.49%	-11.37%	-13.29%	-9.98%	-8.93%	-10.98%	-9.73%	-8.85%	-8.90%
390	1999	22,898.78	0.00	89,922.00	(89,922.00)	-392.69%									
390	2000	47,326.85	0.00	6,818.00	(6,818.00)	-14.41%	-137.76%								
390	2001	75,293.42	0.00	242,316.00	(242,316.00)	-321.83%	-203.18%	-233.00%							
390	2002	223,690.00	2,727.00	59,863.00	(57,136.00)	-25.54%	-100.16%	-88.44%	-107.31%						

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Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
390	2003	329,791.04	0.00	74,831.00	(74,831.00)	-22.69%	-23.84%	-59.53%	-56.37%	-67.39%					
390	2004	524,750.89	0.00	51,712.00	(51,712.00)	-9.85%	-14.81%	-17.04%	-36.93%	-36.04%	-42.72%				
390	2005	74,172.14	0.00	303,579.00	(303,579.00)	-409.29%	-59.32%	-46.31%	-42.28%	-59.43%	-57.76%	-63.66%			
390	2006	235,523.33	0.00	447,718.00	(447,718.00)	-190.09%	-242.59%	-96.23%	-75.40%	-67.36%	-80.46%	-78.39%	-83.08%		
390	2007	6,093,248.21	0.00	473,790.00	(473,790.00)	-7.78%	-14.56%	-19.13%	-18.43%	-18.62%	-18.83%	-21.85%	-21.80%	-22.92%	
390	2008	897,747.86	0.00	342,605.00	(342,605.00)	-38.16%	-11.68%	-17.49%	-21.47%	-20.69%	-20.77%	-20.90%	-23.58%	-23.53%	-24.52%
390	2009	978,019.91	0.00	318,456.00	(318,456.00)	-32.56%	-35.24%	-14.24%	-19.29%	-22.78%	-22.01%	-22.04%	-22.12%	-24.51%	-24.46%
390	2010	401,109.25	0.00	(35,357.00)	35,357.00	8.81%	-20.53%	-27.48%	-13.14%	-17.98%	-21.32%	-20.67%	-20.74%	-20.85%	-23.15%
390	2011	8,106,788.04	0.00	402,624.00	(402,624.00)	-4.97%	-4.32%	-7.23%	-9.90%	-9.12%	-11.67%	-13.42%	-13.32%	-13.49%	-13.64%
390	2012	653,387.72	5,627.00	200,994.00	(195,367.00)	-29.90%	-6.83%	-6.14%	-8.69%	-11.09%	-9.91%	-12.35%	-14.04%	-13.92%	-14.08%
390	2013	1,579,884.43	750.00	282,463.00	(281,713.00)	-17.83%	-21.36%	-8.51%	-7.86%	-9.92%	-11.93%	-10.58%	-12.81%	-14.36%	-14.24%
390	2014	206,359.29	0.00	329,510.00	(329,510.00)	-159.68%	-34.22%	-33.06%	-11.47%	-10.72%	-12.51%	-14.31%	-12.20%	-14.39%	-15.92%
390	2015	315,147.70	806.00	33,724.00	(32,918.00)	-10.45%	-69.50%	-30.65%	-30.47%	-11.44%	-10.71%	-12.46%	-14.22%	-12.18%	-14.33%
390	2016	880,521.55	0.00	427,806.00	(427,806.00)	-48.59%	-38.53%	-56.36%	-35.95%	-34.86%	-14.22%	-13.46%	-14.88%	-16.38%	-13.77%
390	2017	4,036,184.53	0.00	423,013.10	(423,013.10)	-10.48%	-17.30%	-16.89%	-22.31%	-21.30%	-22.03%	-13.26%	-12.72%	-13.85%	-15.06%
390	2018	897,834.85	0.00	212,335.35	(212,335.35)	-23.65%	-12.88%	-18.28%	-17.88%	-22.50%	-21.57%	-22.20%	-13.82%	-13.29%	-14.34%
390	2019	763,214.82	0.00	659,642.75	(659,642.75)	-86.43%	-52.50%	-22.73%	-26.19%	-25.47%	-29.37%	-27.27%	-27.46%	-17.00%	-16.42%
390	2020	5,120,996.43	15,000.00	1,013,046.54	(998,046.54)	-19.49%	-28.17%	-27.57%	-21.20%	-23.26%	-22.92%	-25.23%	-24.38%	-24.63%	-17.57%
390	2021	0.00	15,000.00	334,485.87	(319,485.87)	NA	-25.73%	-33.60%	-32.28%	-24.15%	-25.99%	-25.58%	-27.85%	-26.70%	-26.84%
390	2022	721,675.70	0.00	(18,766.62)	18,766.62	2.60%	-41.67%	-22.23%	-29.65%	-28.93%	-22.48%	-24.33%	-23.98%	-26.15%	-25.24%
390	2023	842,909.46	0.00	598,288.90	(598,288.90)	-70.98%	-37.04%	-57.46%	-28.38%	-34.32%	-33.18%	-25.78%	-27.29%	-26.90%	-28.89%
390	2024	10,340,175.62	0.00	497,314.36	(497,314.36)	-4.81%	-9.80%	-9.05%	-11.73%	-14.06%	-17.17%	-17.48%	-16.24%	-17.44%	-17.35%
390.1	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
390.1	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
390.1	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
390.1	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
390.1	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
390.1	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
390.1	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
390.1	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
390.1	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
390.1	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2012	0.00	0.00	110,108.00	(110,108.00)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2014	0.00	0.00	11,907.00	(11,907.00)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2015	0.00	0.00	454.00	(454.00)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
390.1	2016	21,430.77	0.00	(100.00)	100.00	0.47%	-1.65%	-57.21%	-57.21%	-571.00%	-571.00%	-571.00%	-571.00%	-571.00%	-571.00%
390.1	2017	0.00	0.00	45,008.56	(45,008.56)	NA	-209.55%	-211.67%	-267.23%	-267.23%	-781.02%	-781.02%	-781.02%	-781.02%	-781.02%
390.1	2018	32,395.00	0.00	30,998.16	(30,998.16)	-95.69%	-234.62%	-141.02%	-141.87%	-163.99%	-163.99%	-368.55%	-368.55%	-368.55%	-368.55%
390.1	2019	0.00	0.00	177,233.56	(177,233.56)	NA	-642.79%	-781.73%	-470.30%	-471.14%	-493.26%	-493.26%	-697.82%	-697.82%	-697.82%
390.1	2020	41,364.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	-428.47%	-282.31%	-343.33%	-265.93%	-266.41%	-278.92%	-278.92%	-394.59%	-394.59%
390.1	2021	123,033.71	0.00	207,221.75	(207,221.75)	-168.43%	-126.05%	-233.86%	-211.11%	-233.98%	-210.96%	-211.17%	-216.62%	-216.62%	-267.08%
390.1	2022	248,058.25	0.00	332,412.08	(332,412.08)	-134.01%	-145.42%	-130.83%	-173.80%	-168.12%	-178.23%	-170.02%	-170.12%	-172.67%	-172.67%
390.1	2023	99,416.34	0.00	75,087.03	(75,087.03)	-75.53%	-117.27%	-130.65%	-120.09%	-154.72%	-151.20%	-159.47%	-153.41%	-153.49%	-155.60%
390.1	2024	7,547,787.89	0.00	101,629.91	(101,629.91)	-1.35%	-2.31%	-6.45%	-8.93%	-8.89%	-11.09%	-11.43%	-11.98%	-11.95%	-11.95%
New Acct	Solar and Fuel Cell														
390.2	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
390.2	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
390.2	2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
390.2	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
390.2	2024	0.00	0.00	53,996.47	(53,996.47)	NA									
391.1	1999	358,554.55	6,351.00	130,287.00	(123,936.00)	-34.57%									
391.1	2000	628,684.71	23,634.00	39,671.00	(16,037.00)	-2.55%	-14.18%								
391.1	2001	1,155,515.45	14,729.00	19,570.00	(4,841.00)	-0.42%	-1.17%	-6.76%							
391.1	2002	32,268.84	7,348.00	26,232.00	(18,884.00)	-58.52%	-2.00%	-2.19%	-7.53%						
391.1	2003	3,787,598.78	9,403.00	31,614.00	(22,211.00)	-0.59%	-1.08%	-0.92%	-1.11%	-3.12%					
391.1	2004	3,393,400.20	5,775.00	42,095.00	(36,320.00)	-1.07%	-0.82%	-1.07%	-0.98%	-1.09%	-2.38%				
391.1	2005	33,097,585.93	1,546.00	53,488.00	(51,942.00)	-0.16%	-0.24%	-0.27%	-0.32%	-0.32%	-0.36%	-0.65%			
391.1	2006	1,678,125.89	1,536.00	60,111.00	(58,575.00)	-3.49%	-0.32%	-0.38%	-0.40%	-0.45%	-0.45%	-0.48%	-0.75%		
391.1	2007	2,421,440.60	0.00	24,967.00	(24,967.00)	-1.03%	-2.04%	-0.36%	-0.42%	-0.44%	-0.48%	-0.48%	-0.51%	-0.77%	
391.1	2008	1,410,810.47	300.00	23,106.00	(22,806.00)	-1.62%	-1.25%	-1.93%	-0.41%	-0.46%	-0.47%	-0.51%	-0.51%	-0.54%	-0.79%
391.1	2009	274,767.86	144.00	43,390.00	(43,246.00)	-15.74%	-3.92%	-2.22%	-2.59%	-0.52%	-0.56%	-0.56%	-0.61%	-0.60%	-0.63%
391.1	2010	303,574.45	499.00	36,514.00	(36,015.00)	-11.86%	-13.70%	-5.13%	-2.88%	-3.05%	-0.61%	-0.64%	-0.64%	-0.68%	-0.67%
391.1	2011	1,009,469.55	0.00	75,982.00	(75,982.00)	-7.53%	-8.53%	-9.78%	-5.94%	-3.75%	-3.69%	-0.78%	-0.80%	-0.79%	-0.82%
391.1	2012	547,946.60	200.00	67,758.00	(67,558.00)	-12.33%	-9.22%	-9.65%	-10.43%	-6.93%	-4.53%	-4.30%	-0.94%	-0.95%	-0.92%
391.1	2013	170,768.69	0.00	82,534.00	(82,534.00)	-48.33%	-20.88%	-13.08%	-12.90%	-13.24%	-8.83%	-5.75%	-5.27%	-1.13%	-1.13%
391.1	2014	605,536.81	0.00	89,616.00	(89,616.00)	-14.80%	-22.18%	-18.10%	-13.53%	-13.34%	-13.56%	-9.66%	-6.56%	-5.95%	-1.33%
391.1	2015	200,471.23	0.00	86,678.00	(86,678.00)	-43.24%	-21.87%	-26.50%	-21.41%	-15.88%	-15.45%	-15.47%	-11.15%	-7.62%	-6.82%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
391.1	2016	232,781.95	0.00	86,406.00	(86,406.00)	-37.12%	-39.95%	-25.29%	-28.54%	-23.49%	-17.66%	-17.09%	-16.98%	-12.42%	-8.58%
391.1	2017	530,841.52	0.00	96,631.15	(96,631.15)	-18.20%	-23.97%	-27.98%	-22.89%	-25.39%	-22.26%	-17.75%	-17.26%	-17.15%	-13.00%
391.1	2018	2,177,149.72	25.00	84,767.11	(84,742.11)	-3.89%	-6.70%	-9.11%	-11.28%	-11.85%	-13.44%	-13.31%	-12.24%	-12.22%	-12.38%
391.1	2019	86,327.63	0.00	219,511.18	(219,511.18)	-254.28%	-13.44%	-14.35%	-16.10%	-17.78%	-17.31%	-18.63%	-17.88%	-16.00%	-15.78%
391.1	2020	4,430,058.07	0.00	79,573.27	(79,573.27)	-1.80%	-6.62%	-5.73%	-6.65%	-7.60%	-8.53%	-8.99%	-9.79%	-9.95%	-9.70%
391.1	2021	4,447,496.63	0.00	85,878.65	(85,878.65)	-1.93%	-1.86%	-4.29%	-4.22%	-4.85%	-5.48%	-6.11%	-6.52%	-7.08%	-7.29%
391.1	2022	434,490.13	0.00	29,438.90	(29,438.90)	-6.78%	-2.36%	-2.09%	-4.41%	-4.31%	-4.92%	-5.53%	-6.13%	-6.53%	-7.07%
391.1	2023	635,716.57	0.00	36,916.10	(36,916.10)	-5.81%	-6.20%	-2.76%	-2.33%	-4.50%	-4.39%	-4.97%	-5.54%	-6.12%	-6.50%
391.1	2024	639,849.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	-2.89%	-3.88%	-2.47%	-2.19%	-4.23%	-4.17%	-4.73%	-5.28%	-5.83%
		58,533,679.50													
391.2	1999	7,487,678.01	74,277.00	893.00	73,384.00	0.98%									
391.2	2000	8,087,230.84	31,975.00	81.00	31,894.00	0.39%	0.68%								
391.2	2001	15,082,024.27	20,872.00	100.00	20,772.00	0.14%	0.23%	0.41%							
391.2	2002	2,463,707.20	72,242.00	(177.00)	72,419.00	2.94%	0.53%	0.49%	0.60%						
391.2	2003	11,302,322.78	28,510.00	0.00	28,510.00	0.25%	0.73%	0.42%	0.42%	0.51%					
391.2	2004	8,248,954.75	20,586.00	0.00	20,586.00	0.25%	0.25%	0.55%	0.38%	0.39%	0.47%				
391.2	2005	7,296,356.02	41,996.00	703.00	41,293.00	0.57%	0.40%	0.34%	0.56%	0.41%	0.41%	0.48%			
391.2	2006	3,479,074.09	62,982.00	16,215.00	46,767.00	1.34%	0.82%	0.57%	0.45%	0.64%	0.48%	0.47%	0.53%		
391.2	2007	27,376,859.73	125,387.00	2,364.00	123,023.00	0.45%	0.55%	0.55%	0.50%	0.45%	0.55%	0.47%	0.46%	0.50%	
391.2	2008	4,944,388.98	327,730.00	143.00	327,587.00	6.63%	1.39%	1.39%	1.25%	1.09%	0.94%	1.01%	0.85%	0.81%	0.82%
391.2	2009	13,494,921.47	50,653.00	0.00	50,653.00	0.38%	2.05%	1.09%	1.11%	1.04%	0.94%	0.84%	0.90%	0.78%	0.75%
391.2	2010	19,946,859.08	8,868.00	1,307.00	7,561.00	0.04%	0.17%	1.01%	0.77%	0.80%	0.78%	0.73%	0.67%	0.73%	0.65%
391.2	2011	16,291,403.79	5,453.00	5,381.00	72.00	0.00%	0.02%	0.12%	0.71%	0.62%	0.65%	0.64%	0.61%	0.57%	0.63%
391.2	2012	23,920,360.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.08%	0.49%	0.48%	0.51%	0.51%	0.49%	0.47%
391.2	2013	16,516,159.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.06%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.45%	0.44%
391.2	2014	29,858,673.57	82,265.00	0.00	82,265.00	0.28%	0.18%	0.12%	0.10%	0.08%	0.12%	0.37%	0.39%	0.41%	0.42%
391.2	2015	28,656,805.02	0.00	57,670.00	(57,670.00)	-0.20%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.06%	0.27%	0.29%	0.31%
391.2	2016	13,460,849.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	-0.14%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%	0.25%	0.27%
391.2	2017	61,708,766.94	0.00	87.00	(87.00)	0.00%	0.00%	-0.06%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.04%	0.18%
391.2	2018	17,841,017.98	500.00	2,344.00	(1,844.00)	-0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
391.2	2019	40,186,690.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
391.2	2020	27,026,250.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
391.2	2021	28,914,036.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
391.2	2022	43,818,097.42	65,000.00	(2,430.79)	67,430.79	0.15%	0.09%	0.07%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%
391.2	2023	4,429,182.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.14%	0.09%	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%
391.2	2024	74,877,943.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%
391.3	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
391.3	2000	1,269,041.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%								
391.3	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%							
391.3	2002	5,265,320.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
391.3	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
391.3	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
391.3	2005	1,162,765.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
391.3	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
391.3	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
391.3	2008	185,877.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2011	4,219,852.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2012	2,601,771.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2013	649,675.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.3	2020	15,702,079.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	1999	3,745,946.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%									
391.4	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%								
391.4	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%							
391.4	2002	5,550,340.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
391.4	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
391.4	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
391.4	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
391.4	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
391.4	2007	4,149,868.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
391.4	2008	3,956,673.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
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Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
391.4	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2011	54,033,766.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2012	8,472,672.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2013	1,655,472.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2014	3,149,054.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.4	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
391.5	2011	11,212,348.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%									
391.5	2012	2,617,893.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%								
391.5	2013	8,462,990.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%							
391.5	2014	783,231.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
391.5	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
391.5	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
391.5	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
391.5	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
391.5	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
391.5	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
					0.00										
					0.00										
392	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA									
392	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA								
392	2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA							
392	2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA						
392	2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
392	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
392	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
392	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
392	2007	18,473.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
392	2008	1,518,213.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
392	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
392	2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
392	2011	24,744.05	32,000.00	0.00	32,000.00	129.32%	129.32%	129.32%	2.07%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%
392	2012	45,532.16	28,916.00	0.00	28,916.00	63.51%	86.68%	86.68%	86.68%	3.83%	3.79%	3.79%	3.79%	3.79%	3.79%
392	2013	53,968.42	4,714.00	0.00	4,714.00	8.73%	33.80%	52.82%	52.82%	52.82%	4.00%	3.95%	3.95%	3.95%	3.95%
392	2014	181,772.09	40,521.00	0.00	40,521.00	22.29%	19.19%	26.36%	34.69%	34.69%	34.69%	5.82%	5.76%	5.76%	5.76%
392	2015	133,717.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	12.84%	12.24%	17.87%	24.14%	24.14%	24.14%	5.42%	5.37%	5.37%
392	2016	5,398.21	168,755.00	0.00	168,755.00	3126.13%	121.31%	65.22%	57.09%	57.78%	61.76%	61.76%	61.76%	14.00%	13.87%
392	2017	32,951.77	(1,507.50)	0.00	(1,507.50)	-4.57%	436.11%	97.20%	58.72%	52.10%	53.25%	57.19%	57.19%	57.19%	13.70%
392	2018	68,328.56	0.00	4.50	(4.50)	-0.01%	-1.49%	156.77%	69.57%	49.21%	44.63%	46.27%	50.03%	50.03%	50.03%
392	2019	6,742.35	1,808.10	0.00	1,808.10	26.82%	2.40%	0.27%	149.05%	68.40%	48.86%	44.38%	46.03%	49.75%	49.75%
392	2020	5,699.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	14.53%	2.23%	0.26%	141.92%	66.86%	48.22%	43.86%	45.53%	49.24%
392	2021	119,715.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	1.37%	0.90%	0.13%	70.78%	45.38%	37.81%	35.23%	37.20%
392	2022	5,585.24	0.00	8,928.59	(8,928.59)	-159.86%	-7.13%	-6.82%	-5.17%	-3.46%	-3.61%	65.51%	42.34%	35.83%	33.45%
392	2023	0.00	0.00	66,771.71	(66,771.71)	NA	-1355.36%	-60.41%	-57.79%	-53.64%	-35.86%	-31.55%	38.19%	24.69%	23.91%
392	2024	0.00	0.00	(75,700.30)	75,700.30	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.31%	0.88%	0.12%	69.16%	44.71%
393	1999	19,418.59	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.26%									
393	2000	2,440.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.23%								
393	2001	21,312.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%							
393	2002	208,267.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%						
393	2003	43,318.35	367.00	0.00	367.00	0.85%	0.15%	0.13%	0.13%	0.14%					
393	2004	129,315.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.21%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%				
393	2005	154,100.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%			
393	2006	161,434.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%		
393	2007	362,884.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	
393	2008	38,428.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%
393	2009	51,229.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
393	2010	3,884.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%
393	2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%
393	2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
393	2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2014	12,801.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS
RETIREMENT AND NET SALVAGE
AS ADJUSTED
DATA THROUGH DECEMBER 2024

Acct	Year	Adjusted Ret	Adjusted Salvage	Adjusted Cost	Net Salvage	Net Salv. %	2- yr Net Salv. %	3- yr Net Salv. %	4- yr Net Salv. %	5- yr Net Salv. %	6- yr Net Salv. %	7- yr Net Salv. %	8- yr Net Salv. %	9- yr Net Salv. %	10- yr Net Salv. %
393	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
393	2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%
393	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%
393	2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
394	1999	16,697.10	8,318.00	30,390.89	(22,072.89)	-132.20%									
394	2000	13,981.42	3,953.00	49,906.59	(45,953.59)	-328.68%	-221.74%								
394	2001	23,438.33	4,970.00	18,936.05	(13,966.05)	-59.59%	-160.13%	-151.51%							
394	2002	170,831.29	10,361.00	52,156.02	(41,795.02)	-24.47%	-28.70%	-48.84%	-55.03%						
394	2003	5,258.77	2,160.00	21,937.32	(19,777.32)	-376.08%	-34.97%	-37.86%	-56.90%	-62.36%					
394	2004	49,360.34	1,016.00	7,200.93	(6,184.93)	-12.53%	-47.53%	-30.05%	-32.84%	-48.57%	-53.56%				
394	2005	69,298.43	530.00	77,867.27	(77,337.27)	-111.60%	-70.39%	-83.36%	-49.23%	-49.99%	-61.72%	-65.09%			
394	2006	157,318.86	10,157.00	3,876.47	6,280.53	3.99%	-31.36%	-27.99%	-34.50%	-30.71%	-32.13%	-40.60%	-43.62%		
394	2007	40,670.79	1,350.00	0.00	1,350.00	3.32%	3.85%	-26.08%	-23.97%	-29.72%	-27.90%	-29.34%	-37.23%	-40.13%	
394	2008	14,297.98	1,765.00	0.00	1,765.00	12.34%	5.67%	4.43%	-24.13%	-22.40%	-27.93%	-26.76%	-28.21%	-35.93%	-38.79%
394	2009	102,085.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1.52%	1.98%	2.99%	-17.71%	-17.12%	-21.43%	-22.28%	-23.66%	-30.26%
394	2010	672,036.87	4,068.00	0.00	4,068.00	0.61%	0.53%	0.74%	0.87%	1.36%	-6.05%	-6.34%	-8.09%	-10.27%	-11.16%
394	2011	138,395.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.50%	0.45%	0.63%	0.74%	1.20%	-5.35%	-5.63%	-7.19%	-9.27%
394	2012	233,985.31	0.00	(328.61)	328.61	0.14%	0.09%	0.42%	0.38%	0.53%	0.63%	1.02%	-4.45%	-4.72%	-6.04%
394	2013	591,517.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.27%	0.25%	0.35%	0.42%	0.71%	-3.15%	-3.37%
394	2014	1,353,047.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.15%	0.14%	0.20%	0.24%	0.42%	-1.88%
394	2015	988,880.26	0.00	328.61	(328.61)	-0.03%	-0.01%	-0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.17%	0.31%
394	2016	405,695.29	13,045.00	0.00	13,045.00	3.22%	0.91%	0.46%	0.38%	0.37%	0.35%	0.39%	0.38%	0.42%	0.45%
394	2017	414,710.60	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	1.21%	2.20%	0.98%	0.56%	0.47%	0.45%	0.44%	0.46%	0.45%	0.49%
394	2018	69,078.80	3,695.00	0.00	3,695.00	5.35%	1.80%	2.44%	1.14%	0.66%	0.56%	0.54%	0.52%	0.53%	0.52%
394	2019	1,005,685.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.34%	0.58%	1.15%	0.74%	0.51%	0.44%	0.43%	0.42%	0.44%
394	2020	1,093,036.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.34%	0.73%	0.54%	0.40%	0.36%	0.35%	0.35%
394	2021	76,381.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.33%	0.71%	0.53%	0.40%	0.36%	0.35%
394	2022	44,481.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.32%	0.70%	0.52%	0.39%	0.35%
394	2023	176,088.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.30%	0.66%	0.50%	0.38%
394	2024	3,770,669.38	5,184.46	7,258.69	(2,074.23)	-0.06%	-0.05%	-0.05%	-0.05%	-0.04%	-0.03%	0.03%	0.10%	0.28%	0.24%
394.19	2000	31,056.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%									
394.19	2001	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%								
394.19	2002	10,322.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%							
394.19	2003	8,324.43	1,571.00	0.00	1,571.00	18.87%	8.42%	8.42%	3.16%						
394.19	2004	0.00	1,535.00	0.00	1,535.00	NA	37.31%	16.66%	16.66%	6.25%					
394.19	2005	0.00	1,654.00	0.00	1,654.00	NA	NA	57.18%	25.53%	25.52%	9.58%				
394.19	2006	0.00	1,029.00	0.00	1,029.00	NA	NA	NA	69.54%	31.04%	31.04%	11.65%			
394.19	2007	3,214,844.20	105.00	0.00	105.00	0.00%	0.04%	0.09%	0.13%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%		
394.19	2008	1,018,438.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.07%	0.10%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	
394.19	2009	1,208,983.73	32,259.00	0.00	32,259.00	2.67%	1.45%	0.59%	0.61%	0.64%	0.67%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.69%
394.19	2010	1,228,499.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1.32%	0.93%	0.49%	0.50%	0.53%	0.55%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%
394.19	2011	2,015,025.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	0.59%	0.37%	0.38%	0.40%	0.42%	0.44%	0.44%
394.19	2012	1,255,014.33	5,550.00	0.00	5,550.00	0.44%	0.17%	0.12%	0.66%	0.56%	0.38%	0.39%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%
394.19	2013	1,101,916.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.24%	0.13%	0.10%	0.56%	0.48%	0.34%	0.35%	0.37%	0.38%
394.19	2014	2,297,818.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.08%	0.07%	0.42%	0.37%	0.28%	0.29%	0.30%
394.19	2015	1,700,377.10	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00	0.21%	0.09%	0.07%	0.14%	0.11%	0.09%	0.38%	0.35%	0.28%	0.28%
394.19	2016	1,750,480.63	1,442.00	0.00	1,442.00	0.08%	0.14%	0.09%	0.07%	0.13%	0.10%	0.09%	0.34%	0.31%	0.26%
394.19	2017	1,914,770.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.04%	0.09%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.30%	0.28%
394.19	2018	1,228,499.47	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.49%	0.19%	0.15%	0.17%	0.12%	0.11%	0.15%	0.12%	0.11%	0.31%
394.19	2019	1,405,003.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.23%	0.13%	0.12%	0.14%	0.11%	0.10%	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%
394.19	2020	1,548,080.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.10%	0.09%	0.11%	0.09%	0.08%	0.12%	0.10%