ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, utilizing a "shelf" registration or continuous offering process. Under this process, NiSource may offer shares of its common stock or preferred stock, and NiSource Finance may offer various series of its debt securities guaranteed by NiSource, from time to time using this prospectus and related prospectus supplements. These securities may be offered up to a total amount of \$2.5 billion.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and guarantees we may offer. Each time we offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. That prospectus supplement may include a description of any risk factors or other special considerations applicable to those securities. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in the prospectus and the prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

The registration statement containing this prospectus, including the exhibits to the registration statement, provides additional information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus. The registration statement, including the exhibits, can be read at the SEC website or at the SEC offices mentioned under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer to sell or soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction in which the offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.

References to "NiSource" refer to NiSource Inc. and references to "NiSource Finance" refer to NiSource Finance Corp. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to "we," "us" or "our" refer collectively to NiSource and its subsidiaries, including NiSource Finance. References to "securities" refer collectively to the common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and guarantees of debt securities registered hereunder.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

NiSource files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document NiSource files at the SEC's public reference rooms at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, Seven World Trade Center, Suite 1300, New York, New York 10048, and Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. You may obtain additional information about the public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a site on the Internet (http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including NiSource.

You may also read reports, proxy statements and other documents relating to NiSource at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document that NiSource, or one of its corporate predecessors, NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and Columbia Energy Group, has filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. Information that NiSource files with the SEC after the date of this prospectus will

automatically modify and supersede the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus to the extent that the subsequently filed information modifies or supersedes the existing information. We incorporate by reference our Current Reports on Form 8-K dated November 1, 2000, November 3, 2000, November 6, 2000 (as amended November 7, 2000) and November 7, 2000 and any future filings we make with the SEC under sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until we sell all of the securities. We also incorporate by reference the following documents filed with the SEC by our corporate predecessor NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) (SEC File Number 1-9779):

- NiSource's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999;
- NiSource's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2000, June 30, 2000 and September 30, 2000;
- NiSource's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated February 14, 2000, February 24, 2000, March 3, 2000, April 3, 2000, April 25, 2000, June 13, 2000, September 1, 2000, September 13, 2000 and October 31, 2000; and
- NiSource's definitive joint proxy statement/ prospectus dated April 24, 2000.

We also incorporate by reference the following documents filed with the SEC by our corporate predecessor Columbia Energy Group (SEC File Number 1-1098):

- Columbia's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999;
- Columbia's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2000, June 30, 2000 and September 30, 2000; and
- Columbia's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated January 27, 2000, April 13, 2000, May 3, 2000, May 12, 2000, May 22, 2000, June 2, 2000, June 15, 2000, July 14, 2000, October 2, 2000, October 12, 2000, October 16, 2000 and November 1, 2000.

You may request a copy of any of these filings at no cost by writing to or telephoning us at the following address and telephone number: Gary W. Pottorff, NiSource Inc., 801 East 86th Avenue, Merrillville, Indiana 46410, telephone: (219) 853-5200.

NiSource maintains an Internet site at http://www.nisource.com which contains information concerning NiSource and its subsidiaries. The information contained at NiSource's Internet site is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and you should not consider it a part of this prospectus.

We have filed this prospectus with the SEC as part of a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. Any statement made in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document is only a summary of the actual document. If we have filed any contract, agreement or other document as an exhibit to the registration statement, you should read the exhibit for a more complete understanding of the document or matter involved. Each statement regarding a contract, agreement or other document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual document.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information included in this prospectus, in any prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the securities laws. These statements concern our plans, expectations and objectives for future operations. Any statement that is not a historical fact is a forward-looking statement. We use the words "estimate," "intend," "expect," "believe," "anticipate" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but some of these statements may use other phrasing. NiSource undertakes no obligation to release any revisions to these forward-looking statements publicly to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or accompanying prospectus supplement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. While we make the forward-looking statements in good faith and believe they are based on reasonable assumptions, these statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements include:

- · the weather:
- the federal and state regulatory environment, including changes in environmental and other laws and regulations to which we are subject;
- the economic climate;
- growth in our service territories;
- customers' usage patterns and preferences;
- the degree to which and the speed with which competition changes the utility industry;
- fluctuation in supply and demand for energy commodities and the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices;
- changing conditions in the capital and equity markets;
- whether, and the extent to which, we achieve efficiencies and cost savings from the integration of the former NiSource and Columbia Energy Group businesses; and
- other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict, and many of which are beyond our control, including factors we discuss in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement and our filings with the SEC.

Accordingly, you should not rely on the accuracy of predictions contained in forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus, the date of the accompanying prospectus supplement or, in the case of documents incorporated by reference, the date of those documents.

NISOURCE INC.

Overview. NiSource is a super-regional energy holding company that provides natural gas, electricity and other products and services to 3.6 million customers located within the energy corridor that runs from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England. On November 1, 2000, NiSource completed its acquisition of Columbia Energy Group for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$6 billion, with 30% of the consideration paid in common stock and 70% of the consideration paid in cash and SAILSSM (units each consisting of a zero coupon debt security coupled with a forward equity contract). NiSource also assumed approximately \$2 billion in Columbia debt.

As a result of the acquisition, NiSource is the largest natural gas distribution company, as measured by number of customers, operating east of the Rockies. NiSource's principal subsidiaries include the Columbia Energy Group, a vertically-integrated natural gas distribution, transmission, storage and exploration and production holding company whose subsidiaries provide service to customers in the Midwest, the Mid-Atlantic and the Northeast; Northern Indiana Public Service Company, a vertically-integrated gas and electric company providing service to customers in northern Indiana; and Bay State Gas Company, a natural gas distribution company serving customers in New England. NiSource's business lines include:

- natural gas distribution;
- natural gas transmission and storage;
- exploration and production;
- electric operations; and
- growth products and services.

Source Gas Growth Products Flectric Exploration and Transmission Gaa Distribution Production O perations and Services and Storage 18,600 miles of • Sasad primarily in + 426,000 Primary Energy (co 3.2 million customers pipeline in 16 atates. ons simble and aus.kvniens in In nine states generation) 51,700 miles of 670 Borof Cen ade northern Indiana. Distributed senilegiq nottuditalb uniderground gas Proved gaa. · 3.582 MW of coal deneration end gas-fired ■ Energy LISA - TPC 726615V68,751.008 aborace (gnitechem ygrene) Paris parameted

Strategy. NiSource is focused on becoming the premier energy company serving customers throughout the energy-intensive corridor that extends from the supply areas in the Gulf Coast through the consumption centers in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. This corridor is home to 30% of the nation's population and 40% of its energy consumption. NiSource believes natural gas will be the fuel of choice to meet the corridor's growing energy needs. The merger with Columbia furthers this strategy by combining NiSource's natural gas distribution assets in Indiana and New England with Columbia's natural gas distribution, storage and exploration and production assets in Ohio, the Mid-Atlantic and Appalachia and Columbia's interstate transmission assets.

Gas Distribution. NiSource has the nation's second largest volume of gas sales, on average over 2.3 billion cubic feet per day. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Columbia Energy Group, NiSource

owns five distribution subsidiaries that provide natural gas under the Columbia Gas name to nearly 2.1 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. NiSource also distributes natural gas to approximately 751,000 customers in northern Indiana through three subsidiaries: Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Kokomo Gas and Fuel Company and Northern Indiana Fuel and Light Company, Inc. Additionally, NiSource's subsidiaries, Bay State Gas Company and Northern Utilities, Inc., distribute natural gas to more than 320,000 customers in the areas of Brockton, Lawrence and Springfield, Massachusetts, Lewiston and Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Gas Transmission and Storage. NiSource's subsidiaries, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation and Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, own and operate an interstate pipeline network of approximately 16,250 miles extending from offshore in the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Erie, New York and the eastern seaboard. Together, Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf serve customers in 15 northeastern, mid-Atlantic, midwestern and southern states and the District of Columbia. In addition, Columbia Gas Transmission operates one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems capable of storing approximately 670 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Columbia Gas Transmission is also participating in the proposed 442-mile Millennium Pipeline Project that has been submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for approval. As proposed, the project will have the capacity to transport approximately 700 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day from the Lake Erie region to eastern markets.

NiSource's wholly-owned subsidiaries own and operate interstate pipelines connecting northwest Indiana and Ohio as well as Massachusetts and Maine. In addition, NiSource owns a 19% interest in a pipeline linking production areas in New Brunswick, Canada to Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Exploration and Production. NiSource also owns Columbia Energy Resources, Inc., an exploration and production subsidiary that explores for, develops, gathers and produces natural gas and oil in Appalachia and Canada. As of December 31, 1999, Columbia Energy Resources held interests in approximately 3.9 million net acres of gas and oil leases and had proved gas reserves of nearly 966 billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent. Columbia Energy Resources owns and operates 8,188 wells as well as 6,069 miles of gathering facilities.

Electric Operations. NiSource generates and distributes electricity to the public through its subsidiary Northern Indiana Public Service Company. Northern Indiana provides electric service to approximately 426,000 customers in 30 counties in the northern part of Indiana. Northern Indiana owns and operates four coal-fired electric generating stations with a net capability of 3,179 megawatts, four gas fired combustion turbine generating units with a net capability of 203 megawatts and two hydroelectric

generating plants with a net capability of 10 megawatts, for a total system net capability of 3,392 megawatts. Northern Indiana is interconnected with five neighboring electric utilities. During the year ended December 31, 1999, Northern Indiana generated 89.9% and purchased 10.1% of its electric requirements.

Growth Products and Services. NiSource develops unregulated power projects through its subsidiary, Primary Energy, Inc. Primary Energy works with industrial customers in managing the engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of "inside the fence" cogeneration plants that provide cost-effective, long-term sources of energy for energy-intensive facilities.

NiSource provides non-regulated energy services through its wholly-owned subsidiary Energy USA, Inc. Energy USA and its subsidiaries provide to customers in 22 states a variety of energy-related services, including gas marketing and asset management services and underground utility locating and marking services. NiSource expanded its gas marketing and trading operations with the April 1999 acquisition of TPC Corporation, now renamed Energy USA-TPC Corp., a natural gas asset management company. In addition, NiSource has invested in a number of distributed generation technologies including fuel cells and microturbine ventures.

NiSource is completing a fiber optics network for voice and data communication along its pipeline rights-of-way between New York and Washington D.C.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, IWC Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries, NiSource supplies water to residential, commercial and industrial customers and for fire protection service in Indianapolis, Indiana and surrounding areas.

Non-Core Divestitures. In connection with the Columbia merger, NiSource has sold or is divesting certain businesses judged to be non-core to NiSource's energy strategy. Subsequent to the announcement of the Columbia acquisition, NiSource sold Market Hub Partners, which owns and operates salt cavern gas storage facilities in Texas and Louisiana, and Columbia completed the divestiture of its interest in the Cove Point LNG facilities, its retail electric supply business and four qualifying facility power plants. Columbia recently announced a definitive agreement for the sale of its electric generation business, and NiSource announced a definitive agreement to sell its Miller Pipeline subsidiary. After-tax proceeds from these asset sales are expected to total approximately \$640 million. NiSource is pursuing the sale of Columbia's propane and petroleum businesses and other smaller non-core businesses. As part of the SEC order approving the Columbia merger, NiSource has been ordered to divest its water utility business by November 2003.

NISOURCE FINANCE CORP.

NiSource Finance is a wholly-owned special purpose finance subsidiary of NiSource that engages in financing activities to raise funds for the business operations of NiSource and its subsidiaries. NiSource Finance's obligations under the debt securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NiSource.

NiSource Finance was incorporated in February 2000 under the laws of the State of Indiana. Before the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group, NiSource conducted its financing activities through NiSource Capital Markets, Inc., a first-tier subsidiary of NiSource. We expect NiSource to conduct all future financing through NiSource Finance. We currently intend to merge NiSource Capital Markets into NiSource Finance within the next twelve months, subject to obtaining required consents and approvals.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds from the sale of securities offered by this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement to repay short-term borrowings incurred in NiSource's November 2000 acquisition of Columbia Energy Group.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

NiSource's corporate predecessors were NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and Columbia Energy Group. The following are ratios of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated for each of the corporate predecessors, and for NiSource on a pro forma basis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 and the nine months and twelve months ended September 30, 2000, accounting for the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group as a purchase business combination and giving effect to the acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented:

a garantee		Nine Months Ended	Twelv Month Endec				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	September	30, 2000(1)
<i>*</i>						·	
ce Inc. na) of ngs to							
;es	3.28	3.21	3.10	2.87	2.14	2.45	2.30
oia y of ags to							
;es	N/A	2.78	3.20	3.81	4.03	3.52	4.03
i							
e Pro					1.56	1.63	1.72

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(1) Results for the twelve months and nine months ended September 30, 2000 are not necessarily indicative of results for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2000.

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, "earnings" consist of income from continuing operations before income taxes plus fixed charges. "Fixed charges" consist of interest on all indebtedness, amortization of debt expense, the portion of rental expenses on operating leases deemed to be representative of the interest factor and preferred stock dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

The authorized capital stock of NiSource consists of 420,000,000 shares, \$0.01 par value, of which 400,000,000 are common stock and 20,000,000 are preferred stock. The board of directors has designated 4,000,000 shares of the preferred stock as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Shares. These shares are reserved for issuance under NiSource's Shareholder Rights Plan. Each share of NiSource common stock includes one preferred share purchase right. Each preferred share purchase right entitles its holder to purchase one-hundredth (1/100) of a Series A Junior Participating Preferred Share at a price of \$60 per one-hundredth of a share, subject to adjustment. The preferred share purchase rights will become exercisable if a person or group acquires 25% or more of the voting power of NiSource or announces a tender or exchange offer following which the person or group would hold 25% or more of NiSource's voting power. If such an acquisition were consummated, or if NiSource were acquired by the person or group in a merger or other business combination, then each preferred share purchase right would be exercisable for that number of shares of NiSource common stock or the acquiring company's common stock having a market value of two times the exercise price of the preferred share purchase right. The preferred share purchase rights will also become exercisable on or after the date on which the 25% threshold has been triggered, if NiSource is acquired in a merger or other business combination in which NiSource is not the survivor or in which NiSource is the survivor but its common stock is changed into or exchanged for securities of another entity, cash or other property, or 50% or more of the assets or earning power of NiSource and its subsidiaries is sold. At that time, each preferred share purchase right will become exercisable for that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company having a market value of two times the exercise price of the preferred share purchase right. The preferred share purchase rights will not be exercisable in this instance if the person who acquired sufficient shares of stock to reach the 25% threshold acquired its stock under an offer at a price and on terms which the board of directors determines is fair to stockholders and that is in the best interests of NiSource, provided that the per share price offered in the merger or other business combination is not less than the price paid in the offer and the form of consideration offered in the merger or other business combination is the same as that paid in the offer. NiSource may redeem the preferred share purchase rights at a price of \$.01 per right prior to the occurrence of an event that causes the preferred share purchase rights to be exercisable for shares of common stock. The preferred share purchase rights will expire on March 12, 2010.

The certificate of incorporation of NiSource includes provisions that may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying or preventing changes in control of management of NiSource. NiSource's board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms. The directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of 80% of the combined voting power of all of the then-

outstanding shares of stock of NiSource voting together as a single class. Unless the board of directors determines otherwise or except as otherwise required by law, vacancies on the board or newly-created directorships may be filled only by the affirmative vote of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum. If the board of directors or applicable Delaware law confers power on stockholders of NiSource to fill such a vacancy or newly-created directorship, it may be filled only by affirmative vote of 80% of the combined voting power of the outstanding shares of stock of NiSource entitled to vote. Stockholders may not cumulate their votes, and stockholder action may be taken only at a duly called meeting and not by written consent. The certificate of incorporation also provides that special meetings of stockholders may be called only by a majority of the total number of authorized directors. In addition, NiSource's bylaws contain requirements for advance notice of stockholder proposals and director nominations. These and other provisions of the certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control of management of NiSource.

NiSource is currently subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law regulating corporate takeovers. Section 203 prevents certain Delaware corporations, including those whose securities are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, from

engaging, under certain circumstances, in a "business combination," which includes a merger or sale of more than 10% of the corporation's assets, with any interested stockholder for three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is a stockholder who acquired 15% or more of the corporation's outstanding voting stock without the prior approval of the corporation's board of directors.

The following summaries of provisions of our common stock and preferred stock are not necessarily complete. You are urged to read carefully NiSource's certificate of incorporation and bylaws which are incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Common Stock

NiSource common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Pacific Exchange, under the symbol "NI." Common stockholders may receive dividends if and when declared by the board of directors. Dividends may be paid in cash, stock or other form. In certain cases, common stockholders may not receive dividends until obligations to any preferred stockholders have been satisfied. All common stock will be fully paid and non-assessable. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote in the election of directors and other matters. Common stockholders are not entitled to preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights. Common stockholders will be notified of any stockholders' meeting according to applicable law. If NiSource liquidates, dissolves or winds-up its business, either voluntarily or involuntarily, common stockholders will share equally in the assets remaining after creditors and preferred stockholders are paid.

Preferred Stock

The board of directors can, without approval of stockholders, issue one or more series of preferred stock. The board can also determine the number of shares of each series and the rights, preferences and limitations of each series, including any dividend rights, voting rights, conversion rights, redemption rights and liquidation preferences, the number of shares constituting each series and the terms and conditions of issue. In some cases, the issuance of preferred stock could delay a change in control of NiSource and make it harder to remove incumbent management. Under certain circumstances, preferred stock could also restrict dividend payments to holders of common stock. All preferred stock will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The terms of the preferred stock that NiSource may offer will be established by or pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of NiSource and will be issued under certificates of designation or through amendments to NiSource's certificate of incorporation. If NiSource offers to sell preferred stock, it will describe the specific terms of the preferred stock in a supplement to this prospectus. NiSource will also indicate in

the supplement whether the general terms and provisions described in this prospectus apply to the preferred stock that NiSource may offer.

The following terms of the preferred stock, as applicable, will be set forth in a prospectus supplement relating to the preferred stock:

- the title and stated value;
- the number of shares NiSource is offering;
- the liquidation preference per share;
- the purchase price;
- the dividend rate, period and payment date, and method of calculation of dividends;
- whether dividends will be cumulative or non-cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends will accumulate;
- the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any;

- the provisions for a sinking fund, if any;
- the provisions for redemption or repurchase, if applicable, and any restrictions on NiSource's ability to exercise those redemption and repurchase rights;
- any listing of the preferred stock on any securities exchange or market;
- voting rights, if any;
- preemptive rights, if any;
- restrictions on transfer, sale or other assignment, if any;
- whether interests in the preferred stock will be represented by depositary shares;
- a discussion of any material or special United States federal income tax considerations applicable to the preferred stock;
- the relative ranking and preferences of the preferred stock as to dividend or liquidation rights;
- any limitations on issuance of any class or series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with the series of preferred stock as to dividend or liquidation rights; and
- any other material specific terms, preferences, rights or limitations of, or restrictions on, the preferred stock.

The terms, if any, on which the preferred stock may be exchanged for or converted into shares of common stock or any other security and, if applicable, the conversion or exchange price, or how it will be calculated, and the conversion or exchange period will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The preferred stock or any series of preferred stock may be represented, in whole or in part, by one or more global certificates, which will have an aggregate liquidation preference equal to that of the preferred stock represented by the global certificate.

Each global certificate will:

• be registered in the name of a depositary or a nominee of the depositary identified in the prospectus supplement;

- be deposited with such depositary or nominee or a custodian for the depositary; and
- bear a legend regarding the restrictions on exchanges and registration of transfer and any other matters as may be provided for under the certificate of designation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

NiSource Finance may issue the debt securities, in one or more series, from time to time under an Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2000, among NiSource Finance, NiSource, as guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as trustee. The Chase Manhattan Bank, as trustee under the Indenture, will act as indenture trustee for the purposes of the Trust Indenture Act. We have filed a copy of the Indenture as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

This section briefly summarizes some of the terms of the debt securities and the Indenture. This section does not contain a complete description of the debt securities or the Indenture. The description of the debt securities is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Indenture. References to section numbers in this description of the debt securities, unless otherwise indicated, are references to section numbers of the Indenture.

General

The Indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued. The Indenture provides for the issuance of debt securities from time to time in one or more series. The terms of each series of debt securities may be established in a supplemental indenture or in resolutions of NiSource Finance's Board of Directors or a committee of the board.

The debt securities:

- are direct senior unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance;
- are equal in right of payment to any other senior unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance; and
- are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by NiSource.

NiSource Finance is a special purpose financing subsidiary formed solely as a financing vehicle for NiSource and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the ability of NiSource Finance to pay its obligations under the debt securities is dependent upon the receipt by it of payments from NiSource. If NiSource were not to make such payments for any reason, the holders of the debt securities would have to rely on the enforcement of NiSource's guarantee described below.

If NiSource Finance uses this prospectus to offer debt securities, an accompanying prospectus supplement will describe the following terms of the debt securities being offered, to the extent applicable:

- the title;
- any limit on the aggregate principal amount;
- the date or dates on which NiSource Finance will pay principal;
- the right, if any, to extend the date or dates on which NiSource Finance will pay principal;
- the interest rates or the method of determining them and the date interest begins to accrue;
- the interest payment dates and the regular record dates for any interest payment dates;
- the right, if any, to extend the interest payment periods and the duration of any extension;
- the place or places where NiSource Finance will pay principal and interest;
- the terms and conditions of any optional redemption, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, NiSource Finance may redeem securities;
- the terms and conditions of any optional purchase or repayment, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, holders may require NiSource Finance to purchase, or a third party may require holders to sell, securities;

- the terms and conditions of any mandatory or optional sinking fund redemption, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, NiSource Finance may redeem securities;
- whether bearer securities will be issued;
- the denominations in which NiSource Finance will issue securities;
- the currency or currencies in which NiSource Finance will pay principal and interest;
- any index or indices used to determine the amount of payments;
- the portion of principal payable on declaration of acceleration of maturity;
- any additional events of default or covenants of NiSource Finance or NiSource applicable to the debt securities;
- whether NiSource Finance will pay additional amounts in respect of taxes and similar charges on debt securities held by a United States alien and whether NiSource Finance may redeem those debt securities rather than pay additional amounts;
- whether NiSource Finance will issue the debt securities in whole or in part in global form and, in such case, the depositary for such global securities and the circumstances under which beneficial owners of interests in the global security may exchange such interest for securities;
- the date or dates after which holders may convert the securities into shares of NiSource common stock or preferred stock and the terms for that conversion; and
- any other terms of the securities.

The Indenture does not give holders of debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or other transaction involving NiSource Finance or NiSource. The Indenture also does not limit the ability of NiSource Finance or NiSource to incur indebtedness or to declare or pay dividends on its capital stock.

Guarantee of NiSource

NiSource will fully and unconditionally guarantee to each holder of debt securities and to the indenture trustee and its successors all the obligations of NiSource Finance under the debt securities, including the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the debt securities. The guarantee applies whether the payment is due at maturity, on an interest payment date or as a result of

acceleration, redemption or otherwise. The guarantee includes payment of interest on the overdue principal of and interest, if any, on the debt securities (if lawful) and all other obligations of NiSource Finance under the Indenture. The guarantee will remain valid even if the Indenture is found to be invalid. NiSource is obligated under the guarantee to pay any guaranteed amount immediately after NiSource Finance's failure to do so.

NiSource is a holding company with no independent business operations or source of income of its own. It conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries and, as a result, NiSource depends on the earnings and cash flow of, and dividends or distributions from, its subsidiaries to provide the funds necessary to meet its debt and contractual obligations. A substantial portion of NiSource's consolidated assets, earnings and cash flow is derived from the operation of its regulated utility subsidiaries, whose legal authority to pay dividends or make other distributions to NiSource is subject to regulation. Northern Indiana Public Service Company's debt indenture also provides that Northern Indiana will not declare or pay any dividends on its common stock owned by NiSource except out of earned surplus or net profits. Furthermore, as long as any shares of Northern Indiana's cumulative preferred stock are outstanding, Northern Indiana may not declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares in excess of 75% of its net income, provided that Northern Indiana may declare and pay cash dividends if the sum of (1) Northern Indiana's capital applicable to stock junior to the cumulative preferred stock plus (2) the surplus, after giving effect to such dividends, is at least 25% of the sum of (a) all of Northern Indiana's

obligations under any outstanding bonds, notes, debentures or other securities plus (b) Northern Indiana's total capital and surplus. Future dividends will depend upon adequate retained earnings, adequate future earnings and the absence of adverse developments. In addition, NiSource is registered as a holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. As a result, the corporate and financial activities of NiSource and each of its subsidiaries (including their ability to pay dividends to NiSource) are subject to regulation by the SEC.

NiSource's holding company status also means that its right to participate in any distribution of the assets of any of its subsidiaries upon liquidation, reorganization or otherwise is subject to the prior claims of the creditors of each of the subsidiaries (except to the extent that the claims of NiSource itself as a creditor of a subsidiary may be recognized). Since this is true for NiSource, it is also true for the creditors of NiSource (including the holders of the debt securities).

Conversion Rights

The terms, if any, on which a series of debt securities may be exchanged for or converted into shares of common stock or preferred stock of NiSource will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Denomination, Registration and Transfer

NiSource Finance may issue the debt securities as registered securities in certificated form or as global securities as described under the heading "Book-Entry Issuance." Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will issue registered debt securities in denominations of \$1,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000. (See Section 302.)

If NiSource Finance issues the debt securities as registered securities, NiSource Finance will keep at one of its offices or agencies a register in which it will provide for the registration and transfer of the debt securities. NiSource Finance will appoint that office or agency the security registrar for the purpose of registering and transferring the debt securities.

The holder of any registered debt security may exchange the debt security for registered debt securities of the same series having the same stated maturity date and original issue date, in any authorized denominations, in like tenor and in the same aggregate principal amount. The holder may exchange those debt securities by surrendering them in a place of payment maintained for this purpose at the office or agency NiSource Finance has appointed securities registrar. Holders may present the debt securities for exchange or registration of transfer, duly endorsed or accompanied by a duly executed written instrument of transfer satisfactory to NiSource Finance and the

securities registrar. No service charge will apply to any exchange or registration of transfer, but NiSource Finance may require payment of any taxes and other governmental charges as described in the Indenture. (See Section 305.)

If debt securities of any series are redeemed, NiSource Finance will not be required to issue, register transfer of or exchange any debt securities of that series during the 15 business day period immediately preceding the day the relevant notice of redemption is given. That notice will identify the serial numbers of the debt securities being redeemed. After notice is given, NiSource Finance will not be required to issue, register the transfer of or exchange any debt securities that have been selected to be either partially or fully redeemed, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being partially redeemed. (See Section 305.)

Payment and Paying Agents

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, on each interest payment date, NiSource Finance will pay interest on each debt security to the person in whose name that debt security is registered as of the close of business on the record date relating to that interest payment date. If NiSource

Finance defaults in the payment of interest on any debt security, it may pay that defaulted interest to the registered owner of that debt security:

- as of the close of business on a date that the indenture trustee selects, which may not be more than 15 days or less than 10 days before the date NiSource Finance proposes to pay the defaulted interest, or
- in any other lawful manner that does not violate the requirements of any securities exchange on which that debt security is listed and that the indenture trustee believes is acceptable.

(See Section 307.)

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will pay the principal of and any premium or interest on the debt securities when they are presented at the office of the indenture trustee, as paying agent. NiSource Finance may change the place of payment on the debt securities, appoint one or more additional paying agents, and remove any paying agent.

Redemption

The applicable prospectus supplement will contain the specific terms on which NiSource Finance may redeem a series of debt securities prior to its stated maturity. NiSource Finance will send a notice of redemption to holders at least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date. The notice will state:

- the redemption date;
- the redemption price;
- if less than all of the debt securities of the series are being redeemed, the particular debt securities to be redeemed (and the principal amounts, in the case of a partial redemption);
- that on the redemption date, the redemption price will become due and payable and any applicable interest will cease to accrue on and after that date;
- the place or places of payment; and
- whether the redemption is for a sinking fund.

(See Section 1104.)

On or before any redemption date, NiSource Finance will deposit an amount of money with the indenture trustee or with a paying agent sufficient to pay the redemption price. (See Section 1105.)

If NiSource Finance is redeeming less than all the debt securities, the indenture trustee will select the debt securities to be redeemed using a method it considers fair and appropriate. After the redemption date, holders of redeemed debt securities will have no rights with respect to the debt securities except the right to receive the redemption price and any unpaid interest to the redemption date. (See Section 1103.)

Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Transfer or Lease

Neither NiSource Finance nor NiSource shall consolidate or merge with any other corporation or convey, transfer or lease substantially all of its assets or properties to any entity unless:

- that corporation or entity is organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
- that corporation or entity assumes NiSource Finance's or NiSource's obligations, as applicable, under the Indenture;

- after giving effect to the transaction, NiSource Finance and NiSource are not in default under the Indenture; and
- NiSource Finance or NiSource, as applicable, delivers to the indenture trustee an
 officer's certificate and an opinion of counsel to the effect that the transaction
 complies with the Indenture.

(See Section 801.)

The Indenture does not give holders of the debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or other transaction involving NiSource Finance or NiSource. The Indenture also does not limit the ability of NiSource Finance to incur indebtedness or to declare or pay dividends on its capital stock.

Limitation on Liens

As long as any debt securities remain outstanding, neither NiSource Finance, NiSource nor any subsidiary of NiSource other than a utility may issue, assume or guarantee any debt secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge, lien or other encumbrance on any property owned by NiSource Finance, NiSource or that subsidiary, except intercompany indebtedness, without also securing the debt securities equally and ratably with (or prior to) the new debt, unless the total amount of all of the secured debt would not exceed 10% of the consolidated net tangible assets of NiSource and its subsidiaries (other than utilities).

In addition, the lien limitations do not apply to NiSource Finance's, NiSource's and any subsidiary's ability to do the following:

- create mortgages on any property and on certain improvements and accessions on such property acquired, constructed or improved after the date of the Indenture;
- assume existing mortgages on any property or indebtedness of an entity which is merged with or into, or consolidated with NiSource Finance, NiSource and any subsidiary;
- assume existing mortgages on any property or indebtedness of an entity existing at the time it becomes a subsidiary;
- create mortgages to secure debt of a subsidiary to NiSource or to another subsidiary;
- create mortgages in favor of governmental entities to secure payment under a contract or statute or mortgages to secure the financing of constructing or improving property,

including mortgages for pollution control or industrial revenue bonds;

- create mortgages to secure debt of NiSource or its subsidiaries maturing within 12 months and created in the ordinary course of business;
- create mortgages to secure the cost of exploration, drilling or development of natural gas, oil or other mineral property;
- to continue mortgages existing on the date of the Indenture; and
- create mortgages to extend, renew or replace indebtedness secured by any mortgage referred to above provided that the principal amount of indebtedness and the property securing the indebtedness shall not exceed the amount secured by the mortgage being extended, renewed or replaced.

(See	Section	1008.)
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Events of Default

The Indenture provides, with respect to any outstanding series of debt securities, that any of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default":

- NiSource Finance defaults in the payment of any interest upon any debt security of that series that becomes due and payable and the default continues for 60 days;
- NiSource Finance defaults in the payment of principal of or any premium on any debt security of that series when due at its maturity, on redemption, by declaration or otherwise and the default continues for three business days;
- NiSource Finance defaults in the deposit of any sinking fund payment when due and the default continues for three business days;
- NiSource Finance or NiSource defaults in the performance of or breaches any covenant or warranty in the Indenture for 90 days after written notice to NiSource Finance and NiSource from the indenture trustee or to NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee from the holders of at least 33% of the outstanding debt securities of that series;
- NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets defaults under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed by NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets, or NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets defaults under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued, secured or evidenced indebtedness constituting a failure to pay in excess of \$50,000,000 of the principal or interest when due and payable, and in the event such debt has become due as the result of an acceleration, such acceleration is not rescinded or annulled or such debt is not paid within 60 days after written notice to NiSource Finance and NiSource from the indenture trustee or to NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee from the holders of at least 33% of the outstanding debt securities of that series;
- the NiSource guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect in any material respect or is disaffirmed or denied (other than according to its terms), or is found to be unenforceable or invalid; or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of NiSource Finance, NiSource Capital Markets or NiSource.

(See Section 501.)

If an Event of Default occurs with respect to debt securities of a particular series, the indenture trustee or the holders of 33% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the debt securities of that series due and payable immediately. (See Section 502.)

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a particular series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the indenture trustee under the Indenture, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the indenture trustee with respect to the debt securities of that series. The indenture trustee may refuse to follow directions that are in conflict with law or the Indenture, that expose the indenture trustee to personal liability or that are unduly prejudicial to other holders. The indenture trustee may take any other action it deems proper that is not inconsistent with those directions. (See Section 512.)

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series may waive any past default under the Indenture and its consequences, except a default:

- in respect of a payment of principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on any debt security; or
- in respect of a covenant or provision that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each affected debt security.

(See Section 513.)

At any time after the holders of the debt securities of a series declare that the debt securities of that series are due and immediately payable, a majority in principal amount of the outstanding holders of debt securities of that series may rescind and cancel the declaration and its consequences: (1) before the indenture trustee has obtained a judgment or decree for money, (2) if all defaults (other than the non-payment of principal which have become due solely by the declaration) have been waived or cured, and (3) NiSource or NiSource Finance has paid or deposited with the indenture trustee an amount sufficient to pay:

- all overdue interest on the debt securities of that series;
- the principal of, and premium, if any, or interest on any debt securities of that series which are due other than by the declaration;
- interest on overdue interest (if lawful); and
- sums paid or advanced by and amounts due the indenture trustee under the Indenture.

(See Section 502.)

Modification of Indenture

NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee may modify or amend the Indenture, without the consent of the holders of any debt securities, for any of the following purposes:

- to evidence the succession of another person as obligor under the Indenture;
- to add to NiSource Finance's or NiSource's covenants or to surrender any right or power conferred on NiSource Finance or NiSource under the Indenture;
- to add events of default;
- to add or change any provisions of the Indenture to provide that bearer securities may be registrable as to principal, to change or eliminate any restrictions on the payment of principal or premium on registered securities or of principal or premium or any interest on bearer securities, to permit registered securities to be exchanged for bearer securities or to permit the issuance of securities in uncertificated form (so long as the modification or amendment does not materially adversely affect the interest of the holders of debt securities of any series);
- to change or eliminate any provisions of the Indenture (so long as there are no

outstanding debt securities entitled to the benefit of the provision);

- to secure the debt securities;
- to establish the form or terms of debt securities of any series;
- to evidence or provide for the acceptance or appointment by a successor indenture trustee or facilitate the administration of the trusts under the Indenture by more than one indenture trustee;
- to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the Indenture (so long as the cure or modification does not materially adversely affect the interest of the holders of debt securities of any series);
- to effect assumption by NiSource or one of its subsidiaries of NiSource Finance's obligations under the Indenture; or
- to conform the Indenture to any amendment of the Trust Indenture Act.

(See Section 901.)

The Indenture provides that we and the indenture trustee may amend the Indenture or the debt securities with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the amendment voting as one class. However, without the consent of each holder of any outstanding debt securities affected, an amendment or modification may not, among other things:

- change the stated maturity of the principal or interest on any debt security;
- reduce the principal amount of, rate of interest on, or premium payable upon the redemption of, any debt security;
- change the method of calculating the rate of interest on any debt security;
- change any obligation of NiSource Finance to pay additional amounts in respect of any debt security;
- reduce the principal amount of a discount security that would be payable upon acceleration of its maturity;
- change the place or currency of payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any debt security;
- impair a holder's right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment after the stated maturity or after any redemption date or repayment date;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities necessary to modify or amend the Indenture or to consent to any waiver under the Indenture;
- change any obligation of NiSource Finance to maintain an office or agency in each place of payment or to maintain an office or agency outside the United States;
- modify the obligations of NiSource under its guarantee in any way adverse to the interests of the holders of the debt securities; and
- modify these requirements or reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities necessary to waive any past default of certain covenants.

(See Section 902.)

Satisfaction and Discharge

Under the Indenture, NiSource Finance can terminate its obligations with respect to debt securities of any series not previously delivered to the indenture trustee for cancellation when those debt securities:

have become due and payable;

- will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year; or
- are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the indenture trustee for giving notice of redemption.

NiSource Finance may terminate its obligations with respect to the debt securities of that series by depositing with the indenture trustee, as trust funds in trust dedicated solely for that purpose, an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on the debt securities of that series. In that case, the Indenture will cease to be of further effect and NiSource Finance's obligations will be satisfied and discharged with respect to that series (except as to NiSource Finance's obligations to pay all other amounts due under the Indenture and to provide certain officers' certificates and opinions of counsel to the indenture trustee). At the expense of NiSource Finance, the indenture trustee will execute proper instruments acknowledging the satisfaction and discharge. (See Section 401.)

Book-Entry Issuance

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will issue any debt securities offered under this prospectus as "global securities." We will describe the specific terms for issuing any debt security as a global security in the prospectus supplement relating to that debt security.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, will act as the depositary for any global securities. NiSource Finance will issue global securities as fully registered securities registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. NiSource Finance will issue one or more fully registered global securities for each issue of debt securities, each in the aggregate principal or stated amount of such issue, and will deposit the global securities with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC's direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies, that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

Purchases of securities under DTC's system must be made by or through a direct participant, which will receive a credit for such securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security — the beneficial owner — is in turn recorded on the records of direct and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchases, but they should receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the participants through which they entered into the transactions. Transfers of ownership interest in the securities are accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their securities, except in the event that use of the bookentry system for the securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all global securities that are deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC are registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants and by direct and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the global securities. Under its usual procedures, DTC will mail an omnibus proxy to NiSource Finance as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the securities are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Redemption proceeds, principal payments and any premium, interest or other payments on the global securities will be made to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records, unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that date. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of the participant and not of DTC, NiSource Finance, NiSource or the indenture trustee, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements in effect at the time. Payment of redemption payments, principal and any premium, interest or other payments to DTC is the responsibility of NiSource Finance and the applicable paying agent, disbursement of payments to direct participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of payments to the beneficial owners will be the responsibility of direct and indirect participants.

If applicable, redemption notices will be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the debt securities of like tenor and terms are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in such issue to be redeemed.

A beneficial owner electing to have its interest in a global security repaid by NiSource Finance will give any required notice through its participant and will effect delivery of its interest by causing the direct participant to transfer the participant's interest in the global securities on DTC's records to the appropriate party. The requirement for physical delivery in connection with a demand for repayment will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the global securities are transferred on DTC's records.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depositary with respect to the global securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to NiSource Finance or the indenture trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depositary is not obtained, certificates for the securities are required to be printed and delivered.

NiSource Finance may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depositary). In that event, certificates for the securities will be printed and delivered.

We have provided the foregoing information with respect to DTC to the financial community for information purposes only. We do not intend the information to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind. We have received the information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's system from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of this information.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the debt securities are governed by the internal laws of the State of New York.

Information Concerning the Indenture Trustee

Prior to default, the indenture trustee will perform only those duties specifically set forth in the Indenture. After default, the indenture trustee will exercise the same degree of care as a prudent individual would exercise in the conduct of his or her own affairs. The indenture trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the Indenture at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the indenture trustee reasonable indemnity against the costs, expenses and liability that the indenture trustee might incur in exercising those powers. The indenture trustee is not required to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur personal financial liability in the performance of its duties if it reasonably believes that it may not receive repayment or adequate indemnity. (See Section 601.)

The indenture trustee, The Chase Manhattan Bank, is also the indenture trustee for NiSource Capital Markets' senior and subordinated debt indentures and the indenture governing the debenture portion of NiSource's Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities ("SAILS"). The Chase Manhattan Bank is the property trustee, and Chase Manhattan Bank Delaware is the Delaware trustee, for the preferred securities

included in NiSource's Premium Income Equity Securities ("PIESSM,"). The Chase Manhattan Bank is the purchase contract agent and collateral agent for the NiSource PIES and SAILS. The Chase Manhattan Bank also lends to Columbia Energy Group and extends a letter of credit facility to NiSource Capital Markets. ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., an affiliate of The Chase Manhattan Bank, is the transfer agent and registrar for the common stock, the rights agent for NiSource's preferred stock purchase rights and the exchange agent for the merger in connection with NiSource's acquisition of Columbia.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities to or through underwriters, through dealers or agents, directly to you or through a combination of these methods. The prospectus supplement with respect to any offering of securities will describe the specific terms of the securities being offered, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds to NiSource or NiSource Finance from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and commissions or agency fees and other items constituting underwriters' or agents' compensation;
- any initial public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers; and
- any securities exchange on which the offered securities may be listed.

Through Underwriters. If we use underwriters in the sale of the securities, the underwriters will acquire the offered securities for their own account. We will execute an underwriting agreement with an underwriter or underwriters once an agreement for sale of the securities is reached. The underwriters may resell the offered securities in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The underwriters may sell the offered securities directly or through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters. Unless otherwise stated in the prospectus supplement relating to offered securities, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase those offered securities will be subject to certain conditions, and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of those offered securities if they purchase any of them.

Through Dealers. If we use a dealer to sell the securities, we will sell the offered securities to the dealer as principal. The dealer may then resell those offered securities at varying prices determined at the time of resale. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

Through Agents. If we use agents in the sale of securities, we may designate one or more agents to sell offered securities. Unless otherwise stated in a prospectus supplement, the agents will agree to use their best efforts to solicit purchases for the period of their appointment.

Directly to Purchasers. We may sell the offered securities directly to one or more purchasers. In this case, no underwriters, dealers or agents would be involved. We will describe the terms of our direct sales in our prospectus supplement.

General Information. A prospectus supplement will state the name of any underwriter, dealer or agent and the amount of any compensation, underwriting discounts or concessions paid, allowed or reallowed to them. A prospectus supplement will also state the proceeds to us from the sale of offered securities, any initial public offering price and other terms of the offering of those offered securities.

Our agents, underwriters and dealers, or their affiliates, may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

We may authorize agents, underwriters or dealers to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase offered securities from us at the public offering price and on terms described in the related prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future. If we use delayed delivery contracts, we will disclose that we are using them in our prospectus supplement and will tell you when we will demand payment and delivery of the securities. The delayed delivery contracts will be subject only to the conditions we set forth in our prospectus supplement.

We may enter into agreements to indemnify agents, underwriters and dealers against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

LEGAL OPINIONS

Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago, Illinois, will pass upon the validity of the securities offered by this prospectus for us. The opinions with respect to the securities may be subject to assumptions regarding future action to be taken by us and the trustee, if applicable, in connection with the issuance and sale of the securities, the specific terms of the securities and other matters that may affect the validity of securities but that cannot be ascertained on the date of those opinions. Peter V. Fazio, Jr., a partner of the firm who also serves as general counsel of NiSource, holds approximately 11,400 shares of NiSource common stock.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and the consolidated financial statements of Columbia Energy Group incorporated by reference herein have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said reports.

36,000,000 Shares



Common Stock

Prospectus Supplement November 6, 2002

Banc	of America	Securities	Credit Suisse	First	Boston
LLC					

Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein

Salomon Smith Barney

TD Securities

Wachovia Securities

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2007-00008 AG Set 1-096 Attachment H

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EXHIBIT 99.1

\$2,500,000,000

NISOURCE INC.

COMMON STOCK
PREFERRED STOCK
GUARANTEES OF DEBT SECURITIES

NISOURCE FINANCE CORP.

DEBT SECURITIES

FULLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED AS TO
PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL, PREMIUM
(IF ANY) AND INTEREST (IF ANY) BY
NISOURCE INC.

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT

1. INTRODUCTORY. NiSource Inc., a Delaware corporation ("NISOURCE"), proposes to issue and sell from time to time certain of its common stock, par value \$.01 per share ("COMMON STOCK") and preferred stock, and to issue guarantees of the debt securities issued from time to time by NiSource Finance Corp. as described herein, and NiSource Finance Corp., an Indiana corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of NiSource ("NISOURCE FINANCE"), proposes to issue and sell from time to time certain of its unsecured debt securities, in each case registered under the registration statement referred to in Section 2(a) ("REGISTERED SECURITIES").

The Registered Securities constituting debt securities will be issued under an indenture, dated as of November 14, 2000 ("INDENTURE"), among NiSource Finance, NiSource and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Trustee, in one or more series, which series may vary as to interest rates, maturities, redemption provisions, selling prices and other terms. The Registered Securities constituting debt securities will be guaranteed as to principal, premium, if any, interest, if any, and additional amounts, if any, by NiSource pursuant to the guarantee set forth in the Indenture, which guarantee will be endorsed on each debt security, authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Indenture (the "GUARANTEE" and, collectively, the "GUARANTEES").

The Registered Securities constituting preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, which series may vary as to dividend rates, redemption provisions, selling prices and other terms.

Particular series or offerings of Registered Securities will be sold pursuant to a Terms Agreement referred to in Section 3, for resale in accordance with terms of offering determined at the time of

sale.

The Registered Securities involved in any such offering are hereinafter referred to as the "OFFERED SECURITIES". The firm or

firms which agree to purchase the Offered Securities are hereinafter referred to as the "UNDERWRITERS" of such securities, and the representative or representatives of the Underwriters, if any, specified in a Terms Agreement referred to in Section 3 are hereinafter referred to as the "REPRESENTATIVES"; provided, however, that if the Terms Agreement does not specify any representative of the Underwriters, the term "Representatives", as used in this Agreement (other than in Sections 2(b), 5(d) and 6 and the second sentence of Section 3), shall mean the Underwriters.

- 2. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF NISOURCE AND NISOURCE FINANCE. NiSource and NiSource Finance, as of the date of each Terms Agreement referred to in Section 3, represent and warrant to, and agree with, the Underwriters that:
 - A registration statement (No. 333-49330), including a prospectus, relating to the Registered Securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("COMMISSION") and has become effective. Such registration statement, as amended at the time of any Terms Agreement referred to in Section 3, is hereinafter referred to as the "REGISTRATION STATEMENT", and the prospectus included in such Registration Statement, as supplemented as contemplated by Section 3 to reflect the terms of the Offered Securities (if they are debt securities or preferred stock) and the terms of the offering of the Offered Securities, as first filed with the Commission pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 424(b) ("RULE 424(b)") under the Securities Act of 1933 ("ACT"), including all material incorporated by reference therein, is hereinafter referred to as the "PROSPECTUS". No document has been or will be prepared or distributed in reliance on Rule 434 under the Act.
 - (b) On the effective date of the registration statement relating to the Registered Securities, such registration statement conformed in all respects to the requirements of the Act, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 ("TRUST INDENTURE ACT") and the rules and regulations of the Commission ("RULES AND REGULATIONS") and did not include any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and on the date of each Terms Agreement referred to in Section 3, the Registration Statement and the Prospectus will conform in all respects to the requirements of the Act, the Trust Indenture Act and the Rules and Regulations, and neither of such documents will include any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, except that the foregoing does not apply to statements in or omissions from any of such documents based upon written information furnished to NiSource or NiSource Finance by any Underwriter through the Representatives, if any, specifically for use therein.

- (c) NiSource has been duly incorporated and is an existing corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with power and authority (corporate and other) to own its properties and conduct its business as described in the Prospectus; and NiSource is duly qualified to transact business as a foreign corporation in good standing in all other jurisdictions in which its ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification, or is subject to no material liability or disability by reason of the failure to be so qualified in any such jurisdiction.
- (d) NiSource Finance has been duly incorporated and is an existing corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Indiana, with power and authority (corporate and other) to own its properties and conduct its business as described in the Prospectus; and NiSource Finance is duly qualified to transact business as a foreign corporation in good standing in all other jurisdictions in which its ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification, or is subject to no material liability or disability by reason of the failure to be so qualified in any such jurisdiction; all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of NiSource Finance has been duly authorized and validly issued and is fully paid and nonassessable; and the capital stock of NiSource Finance is owned by NiSource free from liens, encumbrances and defects.
- (e) Each significant subsidiary (as defined in Rule 405 under the Act) of NiSource (each direct and indirect significant subsidiary of NiSource other than NiSource Finance being hereinafter referred to as a "SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARY" and all such direct and indirect significant subsidiaries of NiSource other than NiSource Finance being hereinafter referred to collectively as the "SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES"), has been duly incorporated and is an existing corporation in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, with power and authority (corporate and other) to own its properties and conduct its business as described in the Prospectus; and each Significant Subsidiary is duly qualified to do business as a foreign corporation in good standing in all other jurisdictions in which its ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification, or is subject to no material liability or disability by reason of the failure to be so qualified in any such jurisdiction; all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of each Significant Subsidiary has been duly authorized and validly issued and is fully paid and nonassessable; and except as otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus, all of the capital stock of each Significant Subsidiary is owned by NiSource, directly or through subsidiaries, free from liens, encumbrances and defects.
- (f) If the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource: The Indenture has

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been duly authorized by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance and has been duly qualified under the Trust Indenture Act; the

Offered Securities which are debt securities have been duly authorized by NiSource Finance; the Offered Securities which are Guarantees have been duly authorized by NiSource; and when the Offered Securities are delivered and paid for pursuant to the Terms Agreement on the Closing Date (as defined below) or pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts (as hereinafter defined), the Indenture will have been duly executed and delivered by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance, such Offered Securities will have been duly executed, authenticated, issued and delivered and will conform to the descriptions thereof contained in the Prospectus and the Indenture and such Offered Securities which are debt securities will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of NiSource Finance, and such Offered Securities which are Guarantees of such debt securities will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of NiSource, in each case, enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles.

- (g) If the Offered Securities are preferred stock: The Offered Securities have been duly authorized and, when the Offered Securities have been delivered and paid for in accordance with the Terms Agreement on the Closing Date, such Offered Securities will have been validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and will conform to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no preemptive rights with respect to the Offered Securities.
- (h) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock: The Offered Securities and all other outstanding shares of capital stock of NiSource have been duly authorized; all outstanding shares of capital stock of NiSource are, and, when the Offered Securities have been delivered and paid for in accordance with the Terms Agreement on the Closing Date, such Offered Securities will have been validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and will conform to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no preemptive rights with respect to the Offered Securities.
- (i) If the Offered Securities are convertible into Common Stock: When the Offered Securities are delivered and paid for pursuant to the Terms Agreement on the Closing Date, such Offered Securities will be convertible into Common Stock of NiSource in accordance with their terms (if the Offered Securities are preferred stock) or the Indenture (if the Offered Securities are debt securities); the shares of Common Stock initially issuable upon conversion of such Offered Securities have been duly authorized and reserved for issuance upon such conversion and, when issued upon such conversion, will be validly issued, fully

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paid and nonassessable; the outstanding shares of Common Stock have been duly authorized and validly issued, are fully paid and nonassessable and conform to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no preemptive rights with respect to the Common Stock.

- (j) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock or are convertible into Common Stock: Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, there are no contracts, agreements or understandings between NiSource or NiSource Finance and any person that would give rise to a valid claim against NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Underwriter for a brokerage commission, finder's fee or other like payment in connection with the sale of the Offered Securities.
- (k) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock or are convertible into Common Stock: Except for the obligations of NiSource and NiSource Finance pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement dated November 9, 2000 and except for registration obligations in connection with the remarketing of NiSource's Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities ("SAILS (SM)") and Premium Income Equity Securities ("PIES{SM}"), there are no contracts, agreements or understandings between NiSource or NiSource Finance and any person granting such person the right to require NiSource or NiSource Finance to file a registration statement under the Act with respect to any securities of NiSource or NiSource Finance owned or to be owned by such person or to require NiSource or NiSource Finance to include such securities with the securities registered pursuant to the Registration Statement or with any securities being registered pursuant to any other registration statement filed by NiSource or NiSource Finance under the Act.
- (1) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock or are convertible into Common Stock: The outstanding shares of Common Stock are listed on The New York Stock Exchange (the "STOCK EXCHANGE") and the Offered Securities (if they are Common Stock) or the Common Stock into which the Offered Securities are convertible (if they are convertible) have been approved for listing on the Stock Exchange, subject to notice of issuance. If the Offered Securities are debt securities or preferred stock: The Offered Securities have been approved for listing on the stock exchange indicated in the Terms Agreement, subject to notice of issuance.
- (m) No consent, approval, authorization, or order of, or filing with, any governmental agency or body or any court is required for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) in connection with the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities by NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, except such as have been obtained and made under the Act and,

if the Offered Securities are debt securities, the Trust Indenture Act, and such as may be required under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, and under state securities laws.

(n) The execution, delivery and performance of the Indenture (if the Offered Securities are debt securities), the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) and any Delayed Delivery Contracts and the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities and, if the Offered Securities are debt

securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource or preferred stock, compliance with the terms and provisions thereof will not result in a breach or violation of any of the terms and provisions of, or constitute a default under, (i) the charter or by-laws of NiSource, NiSource Finance or any subsidiary of NiSource (each direct and indirect subsidiary of NiSource other than NiSource Finance being hereinafter referred to as a "SUBSIDIARY" and all such direct and indirect subsidiaries of NiSource other than NiSource Finance being hereinafter referred to collectively as the "SUBSIDIARIES"), (ii) any statute, any rule, regulation or order of any governmental agency or body or any court, domestic or foreign, having jurisdiction over NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary or any of their properties, or (iii) any agreement or instrument to which NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary is a party or by which NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary is bound or to which any of the properties of NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary is subject, except in the case of clauses (ii) and (iii) where such violation, breach or default would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the condition (financial or other), business, properties or results of operations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as a whole ("MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT") and would not materially and adversely affect the ability of either NiSource or NiSource Finance to perform its obligations under the Indenture (if the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource), the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or any Delayed Delivery Contracts, or which would otherwise be material in the context of the sale of the Offered Securities; and each of NiSource and NiSource Finance has full power and authority to authorize, issue and sell the Offered Securities as contemplated by the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement).

(o) The Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) and, if the Offered Securities are debt securities or preferred stock, any Delayed Delivery Contracts have each been duly authorized, executed and delivered by NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be.

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(p) Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries have good and marketable title to all real properties and all other properties and assets owned by them, in each case free from liens, encumbrances and defects that would materially interfere with the use made or to be made thereof by them or would, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect; and except as disclosed in the Prospectus, NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries hold any leased real or personal property under valid and enforceable leases with no exceptions that would materially interfere with the use made or to be made thereof by them or would, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect.

- (g) NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries possess adequate certificates, authorities or permits issued by appropriate governmental agencies or bodies necessary to conduct the business now operated by them and have not received any notice of proceedings relating to the revocation or modification of any such certificate, authority or permit that, if determined adversely to NiSource, NiSource Finance or any of the Subsidiaries would individually or in the aggregate have a Material Adverse Effect.
- (r) Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, none of NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Significant Subsidiary has any material contingent liability.
- (s) Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, there are no pending actions, suits, proceedings or investigations against or affecting NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary or any of their respective properties, assets or operations that could, individually or in the aggregate, be reasonably expected to have a Material Adverse Effect or to affect materially and adversely the ability of either NiSource or NiSource Finance to perform its obligations under the Indenture (if the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource), the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or any Delayed Delivery Contracts, or which are otherwise material in the context of the sale of the Offered Securities; and no such actions, suits, proceedings or investigations are threatened or, to the knowledge of NiSource or NiSource Finance, contemplated.
- (t) The financial statements of NiSource, NiSource Inc., an Indiana corporation and a predecessor of NiSource ("NISOURCE INDIANA"), and Columbia Energy Group, a Delaware corporation and a predecessor of NiSource ("COLUMBIA ENERGY"), included in the Registration Statement and Prospectus present fairly the financial position of the entity presented and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the dates shown and their results of operations and cash flows for the periods shown, and, except as

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otherwise disclosed in the Prospectus, such financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States applied on a consistent basis with all other financial statements presented for such entity; any schedules included in the Registration Statement present fairly the information required to be stated therein; and the assumptions used in preparing the pro forma financial statements, the other pro forma financial information and the adjusted capitalization included in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the transactions or events described therein, the related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those assumptions, and the pro forma columns therein reflect the proper application of those adjustments to the corresponding historical financial statement amounts.

(u) Except as disclosed in the Prospectus, since the date

of the latest audited financial statements included in the Prospectus there has been no material adverse change, nor any development or event involving a prospective material adverse change, in the condition (financial or other), business, properties or results of operations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as a whole, and, except as disclosed in or contemplated by the Prospectus, there has been no dividend or distribution of any kind declared, paid or made by either NiSource or NiSouce Finance on any class of its capital stock.

- (v) Neither NiSource nor NiSource Finance is and, after giving effect to the offering and sale of the Offered Securities and the application of the proceeds thereof as described in the Prospectus, neither will be an "INVESTMENT COMPANY" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (w) NiSource is a "PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY" within the meaning of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, and is registered in compliance therewith. All necessary approvals under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, for the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities and, if the Offered Securities are preferred stock or debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and quaranteed by NiSource, compliance with the terms and provisions thereof, have been obtained.
- (x) Neither NiSource, NiSource Finance nor any affiliate of either of them does business with the government of Cuba or with any person or affiliate located in Cuba within the meaning of Section 517.075, Florida Statutes and each of NiSource and NiSource Finance agrees to comply with such Section if prior to the completion of the distribution of the Offered Securities it commences doing such business.

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PURCHASE AND OFFERING OF OFFERED SECURITIES. obligations of the Underwriters to purchase the Offered Securities will be evidenced by an agreement or exchange of other written communications ("TERMS AGREEMENT") at the time NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, determines to sell the Offered Securities. The Terms Agreement will incorporate by reference the provisions of this Agreement, except as otherwise provided therein, and will specify the firm or firms which will be Underwriters, the names of the Representatives, the principal amount or number of shares to be purchased by each Underwriter, the purchase price to be paid by the Underwriters and (if the Offered Securities are debt securities or preferred stock) the terms of the Offered Securities not already specified (in the Indenture, in the case of Offered Securities that are debt securities), including, but not limited to, interest rate (if debt securities), dividend rate (if preferred stock), maturity (if debt securities), any redemption provisions and any sinking fund requirements and whether any of the Offered Securities may be sold to institutional investors pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts (as defined below). The Terms Agreement will also specify the time and date of delivery and payment (such time and date, or such other time not later than seven full business days thereafter as the Underwriter first named in the Terms Agreement (the "LEAD UNDERWRITER") and

NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, agree as the time for payment and delivery, being herein and in the Terms Agreement referred to as the "CLOSING DATE"), the place of delivery and payment and any details of the terms of offering that should be reflected in the prospectus supplement relating to the offering of the Offered Securities. For purposes of Rule 15c6-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Closing Date (if later than the otherwise applicable settlement date) shall be the date for payment of funds and delivery of securities for all the Offered Securities sold pursuant to the offering, other than Contract Securities (as defined below) for which payment of funds and delivery of securities shall be as hereinafter provided. The obligations of the Underwriters to purchase the Offered Securities will be several and not joint. It is understood that the Underwriters propose to offer the Offered Securities for sale as set forth in the Prospectus.

If the Terms Agreement provides for sales of Offered Securities pursuant to delayed delivery contracts, NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, authorize the Underwriters to solicit offers to purchase Offered Securities pursuant to delayed delivery contracts substantially in the form of Annex I attached hereto ("DELAYED DELIVERY CONTRACTS") with such changes therein as NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, may authorize or approve. Delayed Delivery Contracts are to be with institutional investors, including commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies and educational and charitable institutions. On the Closing Date NiSource and/or NiSource Finance will pay, as compensation, to the Representatives for the accounts of the Underwriters, the fee set forth in such Terms Agreement in respect of the principal amount or number of shares of Offered Securities to

be sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts ("CONTRACT SECURITIES"). The Underwriters will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity or the performance of Delayed Delivery Contracts. If NiSource and/or NiSource Finance execute and deliver Delayed Delivery Contracts, the Contract Securities will be deducted from the Offered Securities to be purchased by the several Underwriters and the aggregate principal amount or number of shares of Offered Securities to be purchased by each Underwriter will be reduced pro rata in proportion to the principal amount or number of shares of Offered Securities set forth opposite each Underwriter's name in such Terms Agreement, except to the extent that the Lead Underwriter determines that such reduction shall be otherwise than pro rata and so advises NiSource and/or NiSource Finance. NiSource and/or NiSource Finance will advise the Lead Underwriter not later than the business day prior to the Closing Date of the principal amount or number of shares of Contract Securities.

If the Offered Securities are preferred stock or Common Stock, the certificates for the Offered Securities delivered to the Underwriters on the Closing Date will be in definitive form, and if the Offered Securities are debt securities, the Offered Securities delivered to the Underwriters on the Closing Date will be in definitive fully registered form, in each case in such denominations and registered in such names as the Lead Underwriter requests.

If the Offered Securities are debt securities and the Terms

Agreement specifies "Book-Entry Only" settlement or otherwise states that the provisions of this paragraph shall apply, NiSource Finance will deliver against payment of the purchase price the Offered Securities in the form of one or more permanent global securities in definitive form (the "GLOBAL SECURITIES") deposited with the Trustee as custodian for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. Interests in any permanent global securities will be held only in book-entry form through DTC, except in the limited circumstances described in the Prospectus. Payment for the Offered Securities shall be made by the Underwriters in Federal (same day) funds by official check or checks or wire transfer to an account previously designated by NiSource Finance at a bank acceptable to the Lead Underwriter, in each case drawn to the order of NiSource Finance at the place of payment specified in the Terms Agreement on the Closing Date, against delivery to the Trustee as custodian for DTC of the Global Securities representing all of the Offered Securities.

4. CERTAIN AGREEMENTS OF NISOURCE AND NISOURCE FINANCE. Each of NiSource and NiSource Finance agrees with the several Underwriters that it will furnish to counsel for the Underwriters, one copy of the executed registration statement relating to the Registered Securities, including all exhibits, in the form it became effective and of all amendments thereto and that, in connection with each offering of Offered Securities:

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- (a) NiSource and NiSource Finance will file the Prospectus with the Commission pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 424(b)(2) (or, if applicable and if consented to by the Lead Underwriter, subparagraph (5)) not later than the second business day following the execution and delivery of the Terms Agreement.
- (b) NiSource and NiSource Finance will advise the Lead Underwriter promptly of any proposal to amend or supplement the Registration Statement or the Prospectus and will afford the Lead Underwriter a reasonable opportunity to comment on any such proposed amendment or supplement; and NiSource and NiSource Finance will also advise the Lead Underwriter promptly of the filing of any such amendment or supplement and of the institution by the Commission of any stop order proceedings in respect of the Registration Statement or of any part thereof and will use its best efforts to prevent the issuance of any such stop order and to obtain as soon as possible its lifting, if issued.
- (c) NiSource will comply with the provisions of the Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Rules and Regulations so as to permit completion of the distribution of the Offered Securities as contemplated by the applicable Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement), the Registration Statement and the Prospectus. If, at any time when a prospectus relating to the Offered Securities is required to be delivered under the Act in connection with sales by any Underwriter or dealer, any event occurs as a result of which the Prospectus as then amended or supplemented would include an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of

the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or if it is necessary at any time to amend the Prospectus to comply with the Act, NiSource and NiSource Finance promptly will notify the Lead Underwriter of such event and will promptly prepare and file with the Commission, at the expense of NiSource and NiSource Finance, an amendment or supplement which will correct such statement or omission or an amendment which will effect such compliance. Neither the Lead Underwriter's consent to, nor the Underwriters' delivery of, any such amendment or supplement shall constitute a waiver of any of the conditions set forth in Section 5 hereof.

(d) As soon as practicable, but not later than 16 months, after the date of each Terms Agreement, NiSource will make generally available to its securityholders an earnings statement covering a period of at least 12 months beginning after the later of (i) the effective date of the registration statement relating to the Registered Securities, (ii) the effective date of the most recent post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement to become effective prior to the date of such Terms Agreement and (iii) the date of NiSource's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission prior to the date of such Terms

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Agreement, which will satisfy the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Act.

- (e) NiSource or NiSource Finance will furnish to the Representatives copies of the Registration Statement, including all exhibits, any related preliminary prospectus, any related preliminary prospectus supplement, the Prospectus and all amendments and supplements to such documents, in each case as soon as available and in such quantities as the Lead Underwriter reasonably requests. NiSource or NiSource Finance will pay the expenses of printing and distributing to the Underwriters all such documents.
- (f) NiSource or NiSource Finance will arrange for the qualification of the Offered Securities for sale under the laws of such jurisdictions as the Lead Underwriter designates and will continue such qualifications in effect so long as required for the distribution, provided that, in connection with such qualification, neither NiSource nor NiSource Finance shall be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or file a general consent to service of process in any such jurisdiction.
- (g) During the period of five years after the date of any Terms Agreement, NiSource will furnish to the Representatives and, upon request, to each of the other Underwriters, if any, as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year, a copy of its annual report to stockholders for such year; and NiSource will furnish to the Representative (i) as soon as available, a copy of each report and any definitive proxy statement of NiSource filed with the Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or mailed to stockholders, and (ii) from time to time, such other information concerning NiSource or NiSource Finance as the Lead Underwriter may reasonably request.

(h) Each of NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, will pay all expenses incident to the performance of its obligations under the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement), any filing fees or other expenses (including fees and disbursements of counsel) in connection with qualification of the Registered Securities for sale under the laws of such jurisdictions as the Lead Underwriter may designate and the printing of memoranda relating thereto, any fees charged by investment rating agencies for the rating of the Offered Securities (if they are debt securities or preferred stock), any applicable filing fee incident to, and the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel for the Underwriters in connection with, any review by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. of the Registered Securities, and any travel expenses of its officers and employees and any other expenses incurred by it in connection with attending or hosting meetings with prospective purchasers of Registered Securities.

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- (i) If the Offered Securities are debt securities or preferred stock, neither NiSource nor NiSource Finance will offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or file with the Commission a registration statement under the Act relating to United States dollar-denominated debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource and having a maturity of more than one year from the date of issue (if the Offered Securities are debt securities) or any series of preferred stock issued by NiSource (if the Offered Securities are preferred stock), or publicly disclose the intention to make any such offer, sale, pledge, disposition or filing, without the prior written consent of the Representatives for a period beginning at the time of execution of the Terms Agreement and ending the number of days after the Closing Date specified under "Blackout" in the Terms Agreement.
- (i) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock or are convertible into Common Stock, NiSource will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or file with the Commission a registration statement under the Act relating to, any additional shares of its Common Stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of its Common Stock, or publicly disclose the intention to make any such offer, sale, pledge, disposition or filing, without the prior written consent of the Representatives for a period beginning at the time of execution of the Terms Agreement and ending the number of days after the Closing Date specified under "Blackout" in the Terms Agreement, except issuances of Common Stock pursuant to the conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable securities or the exercise of warrants or options, in each case outstanding on the date of the Terms Agreement, grants of employee stock options pursuant to the terms of a plan in effect on the date of the Terms Agreement, or issuances of Common Stock pursuant to the exercise of such options.
- 5. CONDITIONS OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNDERWRITER. The obligations of the several Underwriters to purchase and pay for the

Offered Securities will be subject to the accuracy of the representations and warranties on the part of NiSource and NiSource Finance herein, to the accuracy of the statements of officers of NiSource and NiSource Finance made pursuant to the provisions hereof, to the performance by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance of its obligations hereunder and to the following additional conditions precedent:

(a) On or prior to the date of the Terms Agreement, the Representatives shall have received a letter, dated the date of delivery thereof, of Deloitte & Touche LLP confirming that they are independent public accountants within the meaning of the Act and the applicable published Rules and Regulations thereunder and stating to the effect that:

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- (i) in their opinion the unaudited financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2002 and any related schedules and any summary of earnings related thereto of NiSource examined by them and included in the Prospectus comply as to form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published Rules and Regulations;
- (ii) they have performed the procedures specified by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for a review of interim financial information as described in Statement of Auditing Standards No. 71, Interim Financial Information, on the unaudited financial statements for the applicable three-month and six-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002 included in the Registration Statement;
- (iii) on the basis of the review referred to in clause (ii) above, a reading of the latest available interim financial statements of NiSource, inquiries of officials of NiSource who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters and other specified procedures, nothing came to their attention that caused them to believe that:
 - (A) the unaudited financial statements, if any, and any summary of earnings relating thereto and included in the Prospectus do not comply as to form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published Rules and Regulations or any material modifications should be made to such unaudited financial statements and summary of earnings for them to be in conform it with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (B) if any unaudited "capsule" information is contained in the Prospectus, the unaudited consolidated operating revenues, gross income, net income and net income per share amounts or other amounts constituting such "capsule" information and described in such letter do not agree with the corresponding amounts set forth in the unaudited consolidated financial statements or were not determined on a basis substantially consistent

with that of the corresponding amounts in the audited statements of income;

(C) at the date of the latest available balance sheet read by such accountants, or at a subsequent specified date not more than three business days prior to the date of such letter, there was any change in the capital stock or any increase in short-term indebtedness or long-term debt of NiSource and its consolidated subsidiaries or, at the date of the latest

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available balance sheet read by such accountants, there was any decrease in consolidated net current assets or net assets, as compared with amounts shown on the latest balance sheet included in the Prospectus; except in all cases set forth in this clause (C) for changes, increases or decreases which the Prospectus discloses have occurred or may occur or which are described in such letter; or

- (D) for the period from the closing date of the latest income statement included in the Prospectus to the closing date of the latest available income statement read by such accountants there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and with the period of corresponding length ended the date of the latest income statement included in the Prospectus, in consolidated operating revenues, operating income or net income; except in all cases set forth in this clause (D) for changes, increases or decreases which the Prospectus discloses have occurred or may occur or which are described in such letter;
- (iv) they have compared specified dollar amounts (or percentages derived from such dollar amounts) and other financial information contained in the Prospectus (in each case to the extent that such dollar amounts, percentages and other financial information are derived from the general accounting records of NiSource subject to the internal controls of the accounting system of NiSource or are derived from such records by analysis or computation) with the results obtained from inquiries, a reading of such general accounting records and other procedures specified in such letter and have found such dollar amounts, percentages and other financial information to be in agreement with such results, except as otherwise specified in such letter.

All financial statements and schedules included in material incorporated by reference into the Prospectus shall be deemed included in the Prospectus for purposes of this subsection.

(b) The Prospectus shall have been filed with the Commission in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and Section 4(a) of this Agreement. No stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or of any part thereof shall have been issued and no proceedings for that

purpose shall have been instituted or, to the knowledge of NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Underwriter, shall be contemplated by the Commission.

(c) Subsequent to the execution of the Terms Agreement, there shall not have occurred (i) any change, or any development

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or event involving a prospective change, in the condition (financial or other), business, properties or results of operations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as one enterprise which, in the judgment of a majority in interest of the Representatives, is material and adverse and makes it impractical or inadvisable to proceed with completion of the public offering or the sale of and payment for the Offered Securities; (ii) any downgrading in the rating of any debt securities or preferred stock of NiSource or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, by any "nationally recognized statistical rating organization" (as defined for purposes of Rule 436(g) under the Act), or any public announcement that any such organization has under surveillance or review its rating of any debt securities or preferred stock of NiSource or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, (other than an announcement with positive implications of a possible upgrading, and no implication of a possible downgrading, of such rating); (iii) any change in U.S. or international financial, political or economic conditions or currency exchange rates or exchange controls as would, in the judgment of a majority in interest of the Underwriters including any Representatives, be likely to prejudice materially the success of the proposed issue, sale or disposition of the Offered Securities, whether in the primary market or in respect of dealings in the secondary market; (iv) any material suspension or material limitation of trading in securities generally on the Stock Exchange, or any setting of minimum prices for trading on such exchange, or any suspension of trading of any securities of NiSource or NiSource Finance on any exchange or in the over-thecounter market; (v) any banking moratorium declared by U.S. Federal or New York authorities; (vi) any major disruption of settlements of securities or clearance services in the United States or (vii) any attack on outbreak or escalation of hostilities or act of terrorism involving the United States, any declaration of war by Congress or any other national or international calamity or emergency if, in the judgment of a majority in interest of the Underwriters, including any Representatives, the effect of any such attack, outbreak, escalation, act, declaration, calamity or emergency makes it impractical or inadvisable to proceed with completion of the public offering or the sale of and payment for the Offered Securities.

- (d) The Representatives shall have received an opinion, dated the Closing Date, of Schiff Hardin & Waite, counsel for NiSource and NiSource Finance, to the effect that:
 - (i) NiSource has been duly incorporated and is a validly existing corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with corporate power and authority to own its properties and conduct its business as described

in the Prospectus; and NiSource is duly qualified to

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transact business as a foreign corporation and is in good standing under the laws of the State of Indiana;

- (ii) NiSource Finance has been duly incorporated and is a validly existing corporation under the laws of the State of Indiana, with corporate power and authority to own its properties and conduct its business as described in the Prospectus;
- (iii) If the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and quaranteed by NiSource: The Indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance and has been duly qualified under the Trust Indenture Act; the Offered Securities which are debt securities have been duly authorized by NiSource Finance; the Offered Securities which are Guarantees have been duly authorized by NiSource; the Offered Securities which are debt securities have been duly executed and, when authenticated in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and delivered to and paid for by the Underwriters in accordance with the provisions of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts, will constitute, legal, valid and binding obligations of NiSource Finance enforceable against NiSource Finance in accordance with their terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles; the Offered Securities which are guarantees of debt securities have been duly executed and, when the debt securities on which the quarantees are endorsed are authenticated in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and delivered to and paid for by the Underwriters in accordance with the provisions of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts, will constitute, legal, valid and binding obligations of NiSource entitled to the benefits of the Indenture and enforceable against NiSource in accordance with their terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles; and the Offered Securities other than any Contract Securities conform, and any Contract Securities, when so delivered and sold will conform, as to legal matters in all material respects to the descriptions thereof contained in the Prospectus;
- (iv) If the Offered Securities are preferred stock: The Offered Securities have been duly authorized; the Offered Securities other than any Contract Securities when delivered

to and paid for by the Underwriters in accordance with the provisions of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable; any Contract Securities, when delivered and sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts, will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable; and the Offered Securities other than any Contract Securities conform, and any Contract Securities, when so delivered and sold, will conform, as to legal matters in all material respects to the descriptions thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no statutory preemptive rights with respect to the Offered Securities;

- (v) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock: The Offered Securities have been duly authorized and when delivered to and paid for by the underwriters in accordance with the provisions of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and conform as to legal matters in all material respects to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no statutory preemptive rights with respect to the Offered Securities;
- (vi) If the Offered Securities are convertible into Common Stock: The Offered Securities other than any Contract Securities are, and any Contract Securities, when (if the Offered Securities are debt securities) executed, authenticated, issued and delivered in the manner provided in the Indenture and sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts or (if the Offered Securities are preferred stock) when issued, delivered and sold pursuant to Delayed Delivery Contracts, will be convertible into Common Stock in accordance with (if they are debt securities) the Indenture or (if they are preferred stock) their terms; the shares of Common Stock initially issuable upon conversion of the Offered Securities have been duly authorized and reserved for issuance upon such conversion and, when issued upon such conversion, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable; the Common Stock conforms as to legal matters in all material respects to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus; and the stockholders of NiSource have no statutory preemptive rights with respect to the Common Stock;
- (vii) If the Offered Securities are Common Stock or are convertible into Common Stock: Except for the obligations of NiSource and NiSource Finance pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement dated November 9, 2000 and except for registration obligations in connection with the remarketing of NiSource's SAILS and PIES, there are no contracts, agreements or understandings known to such

NiSource Finance to file a registration statement under the Act with respect to any securities of NiSource or NiSource Finance owned or to be owned by such person or to require NiSource or NiSource Finance to include such securities with the securities registered pursuant to the Registration Statement or with any securities being registered pursuant to any other registration statement filed by NiSource or NiSource Finance under the Act;

- (viii) Neither the execution and delivery by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) nor the performance by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance of their respective obligations under the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) requires any consent or approval of any nature from or filing with any governmental authority of any of the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana or the United States of America, nor is any such consent, approval or filing required by the Delaware General Corporation Law;
- (ix) NiSource is a "PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY" within the meaning of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, and is registered in compliance therewith. All necessary approvals under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, for the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities and, if the Offered Securities are preferred stock or debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource, compliance with the terms and provisions thereof, have been obtained, except to the extent that any failure to obtain such approvals or to comply with the terms thereof, individually or in the aggregate, could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect or to materially and adversely affect the ability of either NiSource or NiSource Finance to perform its obligations under the Indenture (if the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource), the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or any Delayed Delivery Contracts, or which would otherwise not be material in the context of the sale of the Offered Securities;
- (x) Neither NiSource nor NiSource Finance is and, after giving effect to the offering and sale of the Offered Securities and the application of the proceeds thereof as described in the Prospectus, neither will be an "INVESTMENT COMPANY" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940;

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(xi) Each of the Significant Subsidiaries has been duly incorporated and is a corporation validly existing and, where applicable, in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, with corporate power and authority to own its properties and to conduct its business as described in the Prospectus; and each Significant

Subsidiary is duly qualified to transact business as a foreign corporation in good standing in each of the jurisdictions set forth opposite the name of such Significant Subsidiary on a schedule attached to the opinion;

(xii) To the knowledge of such counsel, based in part upon a review of the stock register of each of NiSource Finance, NiSource Capital Markets, Inc., Columbia Energy and Northern Indiana Public Service Company (collectively, the "SPECIFIED SUBSIDIARIES"), all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of each of the Specified Subsidiaries (except for, as disclosed in the Prospectus, the issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock of Northern Indiana Public Service Company) is owned by NiSource, directly or through subsidiaries. There is no perfected lien upon the outstanding shares of capital stock of any of the Specified Subsidiaries and, to the knowledge of such counsel, there is no other lien, security interest, charge or encumbrance upon the capital stock of any of the Specified Subsidiaries;

(xiii) To the knowledge of such counsel, except as disclosed in the Prospectus, there are no pending or threatened actions, suits, proceedings or investigations against or affecting NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary or any of their respective properties, assets or operations that could reasonably be expected to, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect the ability of either NiSource or NiSource Finance to perform its obligations under the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or which could be reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect;

(xiv) The execution and delivery by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance of the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) do not, and the performance by each of NiSource and NiSource Finance of its respective obligations under the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement), including the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities, will not, (i) violate the certificate or articles of incorporation or by-laws of NiSource or NiSource Finance, (ii) violate any law, rule or regulation applicable to NiSource or NiSource Finance and generally applicable to transactions of the type contemplated by the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) undertaken by issuers engaged

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in businesses similar to the businesses of NiSource and NiSource Finance, (iii) violate any judgment, injunction, order or decree identified by an officer of NiSource or NiSource Finance as material to NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as a whole (which judgments, injunctions, orders and decrees, if any, shall be set forth in a certificate attached to the opinion), or (iv) breach or result in a default under any indenture, mortgage, instrument or agreement which is filed as an exhibit to or filed as an exhibit through incorporation by reference to

either NiSource's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended on the December 31 preceding the date of delivery of such opinion or any Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or Report on Form 8-K filed subsequent to the date of such Form 10-K;

(xv) The descriptions in the Registration Statement and in the Prospectus of any statutes, legal and governmental proceedings, contracts and documents, insofar as such statements purport to constitute summaries of matters of law and legal conclusions with respect thereto, are correct in all material respects; and such counsel do not know of any legal or governmental proceedings pending to which NiSource, NiSource Finance or any Subsidiary is a party or to which any of their respective properties is subject that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus and are not so described, or of any statutes, regulations, contracts or other documents that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus or to be filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement that are not so described or filed as required;

(xvi) The Registration Statement has become effective under the Act, the Prospectus was filed with the Commission pursuant to the subparagraph of Rule 424(b) specified in such opinion on the date specified therein, and, to the best knowledge of such counsel, no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or any part thereof has been issued and no proceedings for that purpose have been instituted or are pending or threatened under the Act, and the registration statement relating to the Registered Securities, as of its effective date, the Registration Statement and the Prospectus, as of the date of the Terms Agreement, and any amendment or supplement thereto, as of its date, complied as to form in all material respects with the requirements of the Act, the Trust Indenture Act and the Rules and Regulations; such counsel have had no facts come to their attention that have led them to believe that the Registration Statement, as of its effective date, contained an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading or that the Prospectus, as supplemented as of

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the date of the prospectus supplement or as of the Closing Date, contained or contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; it being understood that such counsel need express no opinion as to the financial statements or other financial data contained in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus; and

(xvii) The Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) and, if the Offered Securities are debt securities issued by NiSource Finance and guaranteed by NiSource or preferred stock, the Delayed Delivery Contracts have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be.

- (e) The Representatives shall have received from Dewey Ballantine LLP, counsel for the Underwriters, such opinion or opinions, dated the Closing Date, with respect to the incorporation of each of NiSource and NiSource Finance, the validity of the Offered Securities, the Registration Statement, the Prospectus and other related matters as the Representatives may require, and each of NiSource and NiSource Finance shall have furnished to such counsel such documents as they request for the purpose of enabling them to pass upon such matters. In rendering such opinion, Dewey Ballantine LLP may rely as to the incorporation of NiSource Finance and all other matters governed by Indiana law upon the opinion of Schiff Hardin & Waite referred to above.
- (f) The Representatives shall have received a certificate, dated the Closing Date, of the President or any Vice President and a principal financial or accounting officer of NiSource in which such officers, to the best of their knowledge after reasonable investigation, shall state that the representations and warranties of NiSource in this Agreement are true and correct in all material respects, that NiSource has complied with all agreements and satisfied all conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied hereunder at or prior to the Closing Date, that no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or of any part thereof has been issued and no proceedings for that purpose have been instituted or are contemplated by the Commission and that, subsequent to the date of the most recent financial statements in the Prospectus, there has been no material adverse change, nor any development or event involving a prospective material adverse change, in the condition (financial or other), business, properties or results of operations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as a whole except as set forth in or contemplated by the Prospectus or as described in such certificate.

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(g) If the Offered Securities are debt securities, the Representatives shall have received a certificate, dated the Closing Date, of the President or any Vice President and a principal financial or accounting officer of NiSource Finance in which such officers, to the best of their knowledge after reasonable investigation, shall state that the representations and warranties of NiSource Finance in this Agreement are true and correct in all material respects, that NiSource Finance has complied with all agreements and satisfied all conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied hereunder at or prior to the Closing Date, that no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or of any part thereof has been issued and no proceedings for that purpose have been instituted or are contemplated by the Commission and that, subsequent to the date of the most recent financial statements in the Prospectus, there has been no material adverse change, nor any development or event involving a prospective material adverse change, in the condition (financial or other), business, properties or results of

operations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Subsidiaries taken as a whole except as set forth in or contemplated by the Prospectus or as described in such certificate.

- (h) The Representatives shall have received a certificate, dated the Closing Date, of the Chief Financial Officer of NiSource certifying as to certain financial information included or incorporated by reference into the Registration Statement and Prospectus as required by the Representatives.
- (i) The Representatives shall have received a letter, dated the Closing Date, of Deloitte & Touche LLP which meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, except that the specified date referred to in such subsection will be a date not more than three days prior to the Closing Date for the purposes of this subsection.

Each of NiSource and NiSource Finance agrees to furnish the Representatives with such conformed copies of such opinions, certificates, letters and documents as the Representatives reasonably request. The Lead Underwriter may in its sole discretion waive on behalf of the Underwriters compliance with any conditions to the obligations of the Underwriters under this Agreement and the Terms Agreement.

6. INDEMNIFICATION AND CONTRIBUTION. (a) NiSource and NiSource Finance, jointly and severally, will indemnify and hold harmless each Underwriter, its partners, directors and officers and each person, if any, who controls such Underwriter within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act, against any losses, claims, damages or liabilities, joint or several, to which such Underwriter may become subject, under the Act or otherwise, insofar as such losses, claims, damages or liabilities (or actions in respect thereof) arise out of or are based upon any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of any

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material fact contained in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus, or any amendment or supplement thereto, or any related preliminary prospectus or preliminary prospectus supplement, or arise out of or are based upon the omission or alleged omission to state therein a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and will reimburse each Underwriter for any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by such Underwriter in connection with investigating or defending any such loss, claim, damage, liability or action as such expenses are incurred; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that NiSource and NiSource Finance will not be liable in any such case to the extent that any such loss, claim, damage or liability arises out of or is based upon an untrue statement or alleged untrue statement in or omission or alleged omission from any of such documents in reliance upon and in conformity with written information furnished to NiSource or NiSource Finance by any Underwriter through the Representatives, if any, specifically for use therein, it being understood and agreed that the only such information furnished by any Underwriter consists of the information described as such in the Terms Agreement; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that with respect to any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement in or omission or alleged omission from any preliminary prospectus or prospectus supplement the indemnity agreement contained in this

subsection (a) shall not inure to the benefit of any Underwriter from whom the person asserting any such loss, claim, damage or liability purchased the Offered Securities concerned, to the extent that a prospectus or prospectus supplement relating to such Offered Securities was required to be delivered by such Underwriter under the Act in connection with such purchase and any such loss, claim, damage or liability of such Underwriter results from the fact that there was not sent or given to such person, at or prior to the written confirmation of the sale of such Offered Securities to such person, a copy of the prospectus or prospectus supplement (exclusive of material incorporated by reference) if NiSource or NiSource Finance had previously furnished copies thereof to such Underwriter.

(b) Each Underwriter will severally and not jointly indemnify and hold harmless NiSource and NiSource Finance, their respective directors and officers and each person, if any, who controls each of NiSource and NiSource Finance within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act, against any losses, claims, damages or liabilities to which NiSource or NiSource Finance may become subject, under the Act or otherwise, insofar as such losses, claims, damages or liabilities (or actions in respect thereof) arise out of or are based upon any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of any material fact contained in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus, or any amendment or supplement thereto, or any related preliminary prospectus or preliminary prospectus supplement, or arise out of or are based upon the omission or the alleged omission to state therein a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, in each case to the extent, but only to the extent, that such untrue statement or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission was made in reliance upon and in

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conformity with written information furnished to NiSource or NiSource Finance by such Underwriter through the Representatives, if any, specifically for use therein, and will reimburse any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by NiSource or NiSource Finance in connection with investigating or defending any such loss, claim, damage, liability or action as such expenses are incurred, it being understood and agreed that the only such information furnished by any Underwriter consists of the information described as such in the Terms Agreement.

(c) Promptly after receipt by an indemnified party under this Section of notice of the commencement of any action, such indemnified party will, if a claim in respect thereof is to be made against the indemnifying party under subsection (a) or (b) above, notify the indemnifying party of the commencement thereof; but the failure to notify the indemnifying party shall not relieve it from any liability that it may have under subsection (a) or (b) above except to the extent that it has been materially prejudiced through the forfeiture of substantive rights or defenses by such failure; and provided further that the failure to notify the indemnifying party shall not relieve it from any liability which it may have to any indemnified party otherwise than under subsection (a) or (b) above. In case any such action is brought against any indemnified party and it notifies the indemnifying party of the commencement thereof, the indemnifying party will be entitled to participate therein and, to the extent that it may wish, jointly with any other indemnifying party

similarly notified, to assume the defense thereof, with counsel satisfactory to such indemnified party (who shall not, except with the consent of the indemnified party, be counsel to the indemnifying party), and after notice from the indemnifying party to such indemnified party of its election so to assume the defense thereof, the indemnifying party will not be liable to such indemnified party under this Section for any legal or other expenses subsequently incurred by such indemnified party in connection with the defense thereof other than reasonable costs of investigation. No indemnifying party shall, without the prior written consent of the indemnified party, effect any settlement of any pending or threatened action in respect of which any indemnified party is or could have been a party and indemnity could have been sought hereunder by such indemnified party unless such settlement (i) includes an unconditional release of such indemnified party from all liability on any claims that are the subject matter of such action and (ii) does not include a statement as to, or an admission of, fault, culpability or a failure to act by or on behalf of an indemnified party.

(d) If the indemnification provided for in this Section is unavailable or insufficient to hold harmless an indemnified party under subsection (a) or (b) above, then each indemnifying party shall contribute to the amount paid or payable by such indemnified party as a result of the losses, claims, damages or liabilities referred to in subsection (a) or (b) above (i) in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the relative benefits received by NiSource and NiSource

Finance on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other from the offering of the Offered Securities or (ii) if the allocation provided by clause (i) above is not permitted by applicable law, in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect not only the relative benefits referred to in clause (i) above but also the relative fault of NiSource and NiSource Finance on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other in connection with the statements or omissions which resulted in such losses, claims, damages or liabilities as well as any other relevant equitable considerations. The relative benefits received by NiSource and NiSource Finance on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other shall be deemed to be in the same proportion as the total net proceeds from the offering (before deducting expenses) received by NiSource and NiSource Finance bear to the total underwriting discounts and commissions received by the Underwriters. The relative fault shall be determined by reference to, among other things, whether the untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or the omission or alleged omission to state a material fact relates to information supplied by NiSource and NiSource Finance on the one hand or the Underwriters on the other and the parties' relative intent, knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent such untrue statement or omission. The amount paid by an indemnified party as a result of the losses, claims, damages or liabilities referred to in the first sentence of this subsection (d) shall be deemed to include any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by such indemnified party in connection with investigating or defending any action or claim which is the subject of this subsection Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection (d), no Underwriter shall be required to contribute any amount in excess of the amount by which the total price at which the Offered Securities underwritten by it and distributed to the public were offered to the

public exceeds the amount of any damages which such Underwriter has otherwise been required to pay by reason of such untrue or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission. No person guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation (within the meaning of Section 11(f) of the Act) shall be entitled to contribution from any person who was not guilty of such fraudulent misrepresentation. The Underwriters' obligations in this subsection (d) to contribute are several in proportion to their respective underwriting obligations and not joint.

(e) The obligations of NiSource and NiSource Finance under this Section shall be in addition to any liability which NiSource or NiSource Finance may otherwise have and shall extend, upon the same terms and conditions, to each person, if any, who controls any Underwriter within the meaning of the Act; and the obligations of the Underwriters under this Section shall be in addition to any liability which the respective Underwriters may otherwise have and shall extend, upon the same terms and conditions, to each director of NiSource and NiSource Finance, to each officer of NiSource and NiSource Finance who has signed the Registration Statement and to each person, if any, who controls NiSource or NiSource Finance within the meaning of the Act.

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DEFAULT OF UNDERWRITERS. If any Underwriter or Underwriters default in their obligations to purchase Offered Securities under the Terms Agreement and the aggregate principal amount (if debt securities) or number of shares (if preferred stock or Common Stock) of Offered Securities that such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed to purchase does not exceed 10% of the total principal amount (if debt securities) or number of shares (if preferred stock or Common Stock) of Offered Securities, the Lead Underwriter may make arrangements satisfactory to NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, for the purchase of such Offered Securities by other persons, including any of the Underwriters, but if no such arrangements are made by the Closing Date, the non-defaulting Underwriters shall be obligated severally, in proportion to their respective commitments under the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement), to purchase the Offered Securities that such defaulting Underwriters agreed but failed to purchase. If any Underwriter or Underwriters so default and the aggregate principal amount (if debt securities) or number of shares (if preferred stock or Common Stock) of Offered Securities with respect to which such default or defaults occur exceeds 10% of the total principal amount (if debt securities) or number of shares (if preferred stock or Common Stock) of Offered Securities and arrangements satisfactory to the Lead Underwriter and NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be, for the purchase of such Offered Securities by other persons are not made within 36 hours after such default, the Terms Agreement will terminate without liability on the part of any non-defaulting Underwriter or NiSource or NiSource Finance, except as provided in Section 8. As used in this Agreement, the term "Underwriter" includes any person substituted for an Underwriter under this Section. Nothing herein will relieve a defaulting Underwriter from liability for its default. If the Offered Securities are debt securities or preferred stock, the respective commitments of the several Underwriters for the purposes of this Section shall be determined without regard to reduction in the respective Underwriters' obligations to purchase the

principal amounts (if debt securities) or numbers of shares (if preferred stock) of the Offered Securities set forth opposite their names in the Terms Agreement as a result of Delayed Delivery Contracts entered into by NiSource and/or NiSource Finance, as the case may be.

8. SURVIVAL OF CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS. The respective indemnities, agreements, representations, warranties and other statements of NiSource, NiSource Finance or their respective officers and of the several Underwriters set forth in or made pursuant to the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) will remain in full force and effect, regardless of any investigation, or statement as to the results thereof, made by or on behalf of any Underwriter, NiSource, NiSource Finance or any of their respective representatives, officers or directors or any controlling person, and will survive delivery of and payment for the Offered Securities. If the Terms Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section 7 or if for any reason the purchase of the Offered Securities by the Underwriters is not consummated, NiSource and NiSource Finance shall remain

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responsible for the expenses to be paid or reimbursed by it pursuant to Section 4 and the respective obligations of NiSource, NiSource Finance and the Underwriters pursuant to Section 6 shall remain in effect. If the purchase of the Offered Securities by the Underwriters is not consummated for any reason other than solely because of the termination of the Terms Agreement pursuant to Section 7 or the occurrence of any event specified in clauses (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii) of Section 5(c), NiSource and/or NiSource Finance will reimburse the Underwriters for all out-of-pocket expenses (including fees and disbursements of counsel) reasonably incurred by them in connection with the offering of the Offered Securities.

- 9. NOTICES. All communications hereunder will be in writing and, if sent to the Underwriters, will be mailed, delivered or telegraphed and confirmed to them at their address furnished to NiSource in writing for the purpose of communications hereunder or, if sent to NiSource, will be mailed, delivered or telegraphed and confirmed to it at 801 East 86th Avenue, Merrillville, Indiana 46410, Attention: David J. Vajda, if sent to NiSource Finance, will be mailed, delivered or telegraphed and confirmed to it at 801 East 86th Avenue, Merrillville, Indiana 46410, Attention: David J. Vajda, in each case with a copy to Peter V. Fazio, Jr., Schiff Hardin & Waite, 6600 Sears Tower, Chicago, Illinois 60606-6473.
- 10. SUCCESSORS. The Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) will inure to the benefit of and be binding upon NiSource, NiSource Finance and such Underwriters as are identified in the Terms Agreement and their respective successors and the officers and directors and controlling persons referred to in Section 6, and no other person will have any right or obligation hereunder.
- 11. REPRESENTATION OF UNDERWRITERS. Any Representativeswill act for the several Underwriters in connection with the financing described in the Terms Agreement, and any action under such Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) taken by the Representatives jointly or by the Lead Underwriter will be binding upon all the Underwriters.

- 12. COUNTERPARTS. The Terms Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all such counterparts shall together constitute one and the same Agreement.
- 13. APPLICABLE LAW. THIS AGREEMENT AND THE TERMS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WITHOUT REGARD TO PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICTS OF LAWS.

Each of NiSource and NiSource Finance hereby submits to the nonexclusive jurisdiction of the Federal and state courts in the Borough of Manhattan in The City of New York in any suit or proceeding arising

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out of or relating to the Terms Agreement (including the provisions of this Agreement) or the transactions contemplated thereby.

Dated: November 6, 2002

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ANNEX I

(Three copie	es of this 1	Delayed Deli [.]	very Contract	should be
signed and	returned to	the addres:	s shown below	so as to
	arrive not	later than	9:00 A.M.,	
New	York time,	on [], 200)

DELAYED DELIVERY CONTRACT

[Insert date of initial public offering]

[NISOURCE	INC.]	[NISOURCE	FINANCE	CORP.]	
c/o _					

Gentlemen:

The undersigned hereby agrees to purchase from [NiSource Inc., a Delaware corporation ("NISOURCE"),] [NiSource Finance Corp., an Indiana corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of NiSource Inc.("NISOURCE FINANCE")] and [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] agrees to sell to the undersigned, as of the date hereof, for delivery on], 200 ("DELIVERY DATE"), [______shares]
principal amount] [of [NiSource's] [NiSource Finance's] [insert title of securities] ("SECURITIES"), offered by the Prospectus of NiSource and NiSource Finance dated [], 200 and a Prospectus Supplement dated [], 200 relating thereto, receipt of copies of which is hereby acknowledged, atprincipal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, -\$ share plus accrued dividends, if any, -and on the further terms and conditions set forth in this Delayed Delivery Contract ("CONTRACT").

[IF TWO OR MORE DELAYED CLOSINGS, INSERT THE FOLLOWING:

The undersigned will purchase from [NiSource][NiSource Finance] as of the date hereof, for delivery on the dates set forth below, Securities in the-principal-amounts set forth below:

> Delivery Date [Number of Shares/Principal Amount]

Each of such delivery dates is hereinafter referred to as a Delivery Date. 1

Payment for the Securities that the undersigned has agreed to purchase for delivery on--the--each--Delivery Date shall be made to [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] or its order in Federal (same day) funds by certified or official bank check or wire transfer to an account designated by [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] at a bank acceptable to the Underwriter, at the office of the--such--Delivery Date upon delivery to the undersigned of the Securities to be purchased by the undersigned--for delivery on such Delivery Date--in definitive [IF DEBT ISSUE, INSERT--fully registered] form and in such denominations and registered in such names as the undersigned may designate by written or telegraphic communication addressed to [NiSource][NiSource Finance] not less than five full business days prior to--the--such--Delivery Date.

It is expressly agreed that the provisions for delayed delivery and payment are for the sole convenience of the undersigned; that the purchase hereunder of Securities is to be regarded in all respects as a purchase as of the date of this Contract; that the obligation of [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] to make delivery of and accept payment for, and the obligation of the undersigned to take delivery of and make payment for, Securities on--the--each--Delivery Date shall be subject only to the conditions that (1) investment in the Securities shall not at--the--such--Delivery Date be prohibited under the laws of any jurisdiction in the United States to which the undersigned is subject and (2) [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] shall have sold to the Underwriters the total--principal amount--number of shares--of the Securities less the--principal amount--number of shares--thereof covered by this and other similar Contracts. The undersigned represents that its investment in the Securities is not, as of the date hereof, prohibited under the laws of any jurisdiction to which the undersigned is subject and which governs such investment.

Promptly after completion of the sale to the Underwriters [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] will mail or deliver to the undersigned at its address set forth below notice to such effect, accompanied by-a copy--copies--of the opinion[s] of counsel for [NiSource][NiSource Finance] delivered to the Underwriters in connection therewith.

This Contract will inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors, but will not be assignable by either party hereto without the written consent of the other.

It is understood that the acceptance of any such Contract is in [NiSource] [NiSource Finance]'s sole discretion and, without limiting the foregoing, need not be on a first-come, first-served basis. If this Contract is acceptable to [NiSource] [NiSource Finance], it is requested that [NiSource] [NiSource Finance] sign the form of acceptance below and mail or deliver one of the counterparts hereof to the undersigned at its address set forth below. This will become a binding contract between [NiSource][NiSource Finance] and the undersigned when such counterpart is so mailed or delivered.

2

Yours very truly,	
(Name of Purchaser)	
By[Name/Title]	
(Address of Purchaser)	
(Address of Fulchaser)	
Accepted, as of the above date.	
[NISOURCE INC.] [NISOURCE FINANCE	CORP.]
By [Insert Title]	

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2007-00008 AG Set 1 – 096 Attachment I

NiSource announces successful remarketing of PIES debentures

MERRILLVILLE, Ind. - NiSource Inc. (NYSE: NI) announced today a successful remarketing of the senior debentures due in 2005 included in its Premium Income Equity Securities (PIES). The successful bidder, Deutsche Bank Securities, has agreed to exchange the debentures for a new issue of 10-year notes, which it is underwriting to the public. NiSource will receive proceeds of \$345 million from the transaction, which is scheduled to close on February 19, 2003.

"This is a beneficial transaction for NiSource because we were able to extend the duration of the notes from two years to ten years at a favorable rate of interest," said David J. Vajda, vice president and treasurer, NiSource. "With this exchange, NiSource will issue 10-year notes at a coupon rate of 6.15 percent," Vajda added. The new notes will mature in 2013. Specific terms of the transaction include:

- Deutsche Bank agreed to purchase substantially all of the outstanding debentures due 2005.
- Deutsche Bank Securities and NiSource executed an underwriting agreement for the new notes.

About NiSource

NiSource Inc. (NYSE: NI) is a Fortune 500 holding company with headquarters in Merrillville, Ind., whose core operating companies engage in natural gas transmission, storage and distribution, as well as electric generation, transmission and distribution. NiSource operating companies deliver energy to 3.7 million customers located within the high-demand energy corridor stretching from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England. Information about NiSource and its subsidiaries is available via the Internet at www.nisource.com

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Prospectus supplement to prospectus dated November 20, 2000



NiSource Finance Corp.

\$345,000,000

6.15% Notes due 2013

Unconditionally Guaranteed by NiSource Inc.

We will pay interest on the notes on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning September 1, 2003. The notes will mature on March 1, 2013. We may redeem the notes at any time by paying the greater of principal and interest on the notes or a "make-whole" amount. The notes will be unsecured obligations and will rank equally with our unsecured senior indebtedness. The notes will be issued only in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Investing in the notes involves risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if the prospectus supplement or the prospectus to which it relates is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Note	Total
Public offering price	100%	\$345,000,000
Underwriting commissions	(1)	(1)
Proceeds, before expenses, to NiSource Finance	100%	\$345,000,000(2)

- (1) NiSource Finance has agreed to pay the underwriters a commission of 0.65% of the principal amount of notes offered, or an aggregate commission of \$2,242,500.
- (2) While the notes are offered to the public for cash, we expect that the underwriter will purchase the notes from us primarily by delivering debentures of our subsidiary, NiSource Capital Markets. The debentures are part of NiSource's Premium Income Equity Securities, or "PIES."

The public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any. Interest on the notes will accrue from February 19, 2003.

Deutsche Bank Securities

The date of this prospectus supplement is February 13, 2003.

This document is in two parts. The first is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this note offering. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering.

If the description of the offering varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus and prospectus supplement. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document that NiSource has filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus and prospectus supplement. Information that NiSource files with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement will automatically modify and supersede the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and prospectus supplement to the extent that the subsequently filed information modifies or supersedes the existing information. We incorporate by reference:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, filed February 22, 2002;
- our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2002, June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K dated May 21, 2002, November 1, 2002 and November 7, 2002; and
- any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until we sell all of the securities offered by the prospectus supplement.

You may request a copy of any of these filings at no cost by writing to or telephoning us at the following address and telephone number: Gary W. Pottorff, NiSource Inc., 801 East 86th Avenue, Merrillville, Indiana 46410, telephone: (877) 647-5990.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information appearing elsewhere in this document. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before purchasing the notes. You should carefully read the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement to determine whether an investment in our notes is appropriate for you. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to "we," "us" or "our" refer collectively to NiSource and its subsidiaries.

NiSource Inc.

Overview. NiSource is a super-regional energy holding company that provides natural gas, electricity and other products and services to approximately 3.6 million customers located within the energy corridor that runs from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England.

We are the largest regulated natural gas distribution company, as measured by number of customers, operating east of the Rocky Mountains. Our principal subsidiaries include Columbia Energy Group, a vertically-integrated natural gas distribution, transmission, storage and production holding company whose subsidiaries provide service to customers in the Midwest, the Mid-Atlantic and the Northeast; Northern Indiana Public Service Company, a vertically-integrated natural gas and electric company providing service to customers in northern Indiana; and Bay State Gas Company, a natural gas distribution company serving customers in New England. We derive substantially all our revenues and earnings from the operating results of our subsidiaries. Our primary business segments are:

- · gas distribution:
- · gas transmission and storage;
- · electric operations; and
- exploration and production.

Strategy. We are focused on using our core regulated gas and electric businesses to serve customers throughout the energy-intensive corridor that extends from the supply areas in the Gulf Coast through the consumption centers in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, New England and Northeast. This corridor is home to 30% of the nation's population and 40% of its energy consumption. The acquisition of Columbia Energy Group in November 2000 furthered this strategy by combining NiSource's natural gas distribution assets in Indiana and New England with Columbia's natural gas distribution and storage assets in Ohio and the Mid-Atlantic and Columbia's interstate transmission assets. We are committed to maximizing our efficiency in our core regulated operations without compromising customer service and safety.

Gas Distribution. We are the nation's third largest regulated gas distribution company based on volume of gas sales, with an average volume of over 2.3 billion cubic feet per day. Through our whollyowned subsidiary, Columbia Energy Group, we own five distribution subsidiaries that provide natural gas under the Columbia Gas name to approximately 2.1 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. We also distribute natural gas to approximately 765,000 customers in northern Indiana through three subsidiaries: Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Kokomo Gas and Fuel Company and Northern Indiana Fuel and Light Company, Inc.

Additionally, our subsidiaries Bay State Gas Company and Northern Utilities, Inc. distribute natural gas to more than 327,000 customers in the areas of Brockton, Lawrence and Springfield, Massachusetts, Lewiston and Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Gas Transmission and Storage. Our gas transmission and storage subsidiaries own and operate an interstate pipeline network of approximately 16,130 miles extending from offshore in

the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Erie, New York and the eastern seaboard. Together, the companies serve customers in 17 northeastern, mid-Atlantic, midwestern and southern states, as well as the District of Columbia. In addition, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation operates one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems, capable of storing approximately 670 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Electric Operations. We generate and distribute electricity through our subsidiary Northern Indiana Public Service Company. Northern Indiana provides electric service to approximately 437,000 customers in 21 counties in the northern part of Indiana. Northern Indiana owns and operates three coal-fired electric generating stations with a net capacity of 2,694 megawatts, three gas-fired combustion turbine generating units with a net capacity of 186 megawatts and two hydroelectric generating plants with a net capacity of 10 megawatts, for a total system net capacity of 2,890 megawatts. Northern Indiana is interconnected with five neighboring electric utilities. During the year ended December 31, 2002, Northern Indiana generated 72.6% and purchased 27.4% of its electric requirements.

Exploration and Production. We own over 1.1 trillion cubic feet equivalent of proven natural gas reserves, located primarily within the Appalachian region as well as Canada. We have entered into forward sales contracts with Mahonia II Limited to provide natural gas through February 2006. As of September 30, 2002, we had a remaining obligation to deliver 125.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas under these contracts. The contractual price for this natural gas is currently below market. We also have financial interests in over 8,000 wells and own and operate approximately 6,200 miles of gathering pipelines. We recently announced our decision no longer to invest in exploratory drilling and to focus instead on maximizing production from our existing assets, while actively seeking opportunities to monetize the value of these assets.

Other Operations. We provide energy-related services, including gas marketing, electric transmission, bulk power and power trading, and participate in the development of merchant power projects. Through our subsidiary EnergyUSA-TPC Corp., we provide natural gas sales to industrial and commercial customers and engage in natural gas marketing activities. Through our subsidiary, Primary Energy, Inc., we develop, build, own, operate and manage industrial-based energy projects. Primary Energy develops on-site, industrial-based energy solutions for large complexes having multiple energy flows, such as electricity, steam, by-product fuels or heated water. We participate in real estate and other businesses.

Non-Core Divestitures. On January 28, 2002, we sold the stock of SM&P Utility Resources, Inc. to The Laclede Group, Inc. for \$37.9 million, recognizing an after-tax gain of \$12.5 million. The net assets of SM&P were reported as assets held for sale on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2001.

On April 30, 2002, we sold the assets of the Indianapolis Water Company and other assets of IWC Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries to the City of Indianapolis for \$540.0 million, resulting in an after-tax gain of \$7.5 million. Also in April 2002, we sold our interest in White River Environmental Partnership, an IWC investment, to the other partners for \$8.0 million, approximating book value. The water utilities' operations were reported as discontinued operations for all periods in 2001 and 2002.

On July 1, 2002, in order to scale back our energy trading portfolio, we sold our net obligations under a significant portion of our gas forward transaction portfolio, physical storage inventory and associated agreements to a third party. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, we paid \$6.8 million to settle the net obligations.

On January 28, 2003, our subsidiary Columbia Natural Resources, Inc. sold its interest in a natural gas exploration and production joint venture in New York state for \$95.0 million. The interests sold represented approximately 39 billion cubic feet equivalent of natural gas reserves,

or approximately 3.5 percent of Columbia Natural Resources' total reserves. The 2002 production from the joint venture assets was approximately 6 billion cubic feet equivalent, or approximately 11 percent of our total 2002 production.

We have decided to exit the telecommunications business due to overcapacity in the market for dark fiber, resulting in a non-cash charge to discontinued operations of \$51.3 million after tax. This charge will be reflected in the fourth quarter of 2002.

NiSource Finance Corp.

NiSource Finance is a wholly-owned special purpose finance subsidiary of NiSource that engages in financing activities to raise funds for the business operations of NiSource and its subsidiaries. NiSource Finance's obligations under the notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NiSource.

NiSource Finance was incorporated in February 2000 under the laws of the State of Indiana. Before the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group, NiSource conducted its financing activities through NiSource Capital Markets, Inc., a first-tier subsidiary of NiSource. We expect NiSource to conduct all future financing through NiSource Finance.

The Offering

Issuer	NiSource Finance Corp.
Securities Offered	\$345,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.15% Notes due 2013.
Guarantee	NiSource Inc. will fully and unconditionally guarantee all the obligations of NiSource Finance under the notes.
Issue Price	100% plus accrued interest from February 19, 2003.
Interest	6.15% per year. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2003.
Optional Redemption	We may redeem all or part of the notes at any time at our option at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date and (2) a "make-whole" amount based on the yield of a comparable U.S. Treasury security plus 0.35%.
Ranking	The notes will be senior, unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance ranking

The guarantee will be a senior, unsecured obligation of NiSource, ranking equally in right of payment with other senior indebtedness of NiSource. Because NiSource is a holding company that derives substantially all of its income from operating subsidiaries, the guarantee will effectively be subordinated to debt and preferred stock at the subsidiary level.

equally in right of payment with other senior indebtedness of NiSource Finance.

The Indenture does not limit the amount of debt that NiSource Finance, NiSource or any of its subsidiaries may incur.

Limitation on Liens

Subject to certain exceptions, neither NiSource Finance, NiSource nor any subsidiary of NiSource other than a utility may issue, assume or guarantee any secured debt, except intercompany indebtedness, without also securing the notes, unless the total amount of all of the secured debt would not exceed 10% of our consolidated net tangible assets.

Use of Proceeds

The underwriter is offering the notes to the public for cash. We expect that the underwriter will purchase the notes from us primarily for debentures of our subsidiary, NiSource Capital Markets, which are one component of NiSource's Premium Income Equity Securities, or "PIES," issued in 1999. The underwriter purchased the debentures for cash in a remarketing conducted on February 13, 2003. The other component of a PIES is a stock purchase contract obligating the holder to purchase a certain number of NiSource common shares for \$50 on February 19, 2003. NiSource will receive the net proceeds of the remarketing in satisfaction of the PIES holders' obligations under the stock purchase contracts. The net proceeds, after estimated expenses, to NiSource under the stock purchase contracts will be approximately \$344.1 million, which we will use to repay short-term indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

For additional information regarding the Notes, see "Supplemental Description of the Notes."

RISK FACTORS

In deciding whether to invest in the notes, you should consider carefully the following factors that could materially adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Although we have tried to discuss key factors, please be aware that other risks may prove to be important in the future. New risks may emerge at any time, and we cannot predict those risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance. You should also consider the information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, as updated by our subsequent reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K. Each of the risks described below could result in a decrease in the value of the notes and your investment therein.

We have substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our financial condition.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness outstanding as a result of our acquisition of Columbia Energy Group. We had total consolidated indebtedness of approximately \$7.2 billion outstanding as of December 31, 2002.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- · limit our ability to borrow additional funds or increase the cost of borrowing additional funds;
- reduce the availability of cash flow from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industries in which we operate;
- lead parties with whom we do business to require additional credit support, such as letters of credit, in order for us to transact such business;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that are less leveraged;
- result in a downgrade in our ratings; and
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions.

Some of our debt obligations contain financial covenants related to debt-to-capital ratios and interest coverage ratios and cross-default provisions. Our failure to comply with any of these covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of our outstanding debt obligations. Any such acceleration would cause a material adverse change in our financial condition.

Our strategy to improve our balance sheet depends upon our ability to access capital markets.

We have historically relied on commercial paper markets and fixed income capital markets as a source of liquidity for capital requirements not satisfied by the cash flow from our operations.

In January 2002 and more recently in January 2003, Standard and Poor's reaffirmed our BBB senior unsecured long-term credit rating and our A2 commercial paper rating with a negative outlook. However, on February 1, 2002, Moody's Investor Service downgraded our senior unsecured long-term credit rating to Baa3 and our commercial paper rating to P3 with a negative outlook. Moody's confirmed this rating in January 2003. As a split-rated A2/ P3 commercial paper issuer, we have had our access to the commercial paper market significantly constrained and have met our liquidity needs by using our \$500 million revolving credit facility,

which expires in March 2003, and our \$1.25 billion facility, which expires in March 2004. As of January 31, 2003, \$1,041 million was available under these facilities. We expect to refinance a portion of our short-term borrowing requirements in the fixed-income capital markets.

If we are not able to access capital at competitive rates, our ability to implement our strategy to improve our balance sheet will be adversely affected. This could result in a ratings downgrade. In addition, if we are unable to sell or otherwise monetize the balance of our natural gas exploration and production business, our credit ratings could be downgraded. A further downgrade of our credit rating would further adversely affect our ability to access one or more financial markets, which could negatively affect our financial results.

Further credit ratings downgrades will increase our financing costs and the costs of maintaining certain contractual relationships.

If our current ratings are downgraded, our borrowing costs will increase, as will the costs of maintaining certain contractual relationships. Additionally, if our ratings were to decline below investment grade, we would lose the ability to finance under certain receivables sales facilities.

Columbia Energy Group's current unsecured long-term credit is rated BBB by Standard & Poor's and Baa2 by Moody's. If either of these ratings were to decline below its current level, Columbia would be immediately required to post approximately \$261 million in collateral (including letters of credit) to support an indemnity obligation relating to a forward sale of natural gas made by its exploration and production business. Posting collateral would adversely impact our liquidity.

We will need additional capital to refinance indebtedness that is scheduled to mature and for other working capital purposes, which we may not be able to obtain.

After this offering, we will be required to obtain significant additional capital in 2003 to execute our business plan, meet working capital needs and repay existing indebtedness scheduled to mature during the period. In particular, we will be required to repay, refinance or extend the following indebtedness:

- NiSource Finance's \$500 million 364-day credit facility expiring March 2003;
- \$300 million of NiSource Finance's 5 3/4% Notes due April 15, 2003; and
- \$750 million of NiSource Finance's 7 1/2% Notes due November 15, 2003.

If we are unable to obtain additional capital to repay this debt, our operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

The terms of our settlement with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission will result in credits to consumers.

On September 23, 2002, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission approved a settlement agreement that entitles electric customers of Northern Indiana Public Service Company to receive an amount intended to approximate \$55.0 million each year in credits to their electric bills for 49 months. Northern Indiana's electric customers, other than those on certain contract rates, will receive a credit of approximately six

percent of the electric portion of their monthly Northern Indiana bill. The settlement was the result of months of negotiations among Northern Indiana, the Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor and a group of commercial and industrial customers.

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission has denied a petition for reconsideration, and the approval of the settlement is currently being appealed. There can be no assurances that the appeal will not result in further proceedings before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, or that such proceedings will not result in a further reduction in rates.

Increased federal and state environmental regulation of NOx emissions will require us to incur large capital expenditures.

The Environmental Protection Agency has recently approved Indiana state rules intended to reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) levels from several sources, including industrial and utility boilers. The rules are part of a program intended to reduce ozone levels in the eastern United States. Compliance with the NOx limits contained in these rules is required by May 31, 2004. Capital estimates of our NOx control compliance costs range from \$200 to \$300 million over the next two years. Actual compliance costs may vary depending on a number of factors including market demand/resource constraints, uncertainty of future equipment and construction costs, and the potential need for additional control technology.

A significant portion of the gas and electricity we sell is used for heating and air conditioning. Accordingly, our operating results fluctuate depending on the weather.

Our energy sales are sensitive to variations in weather conditions. We forecast energy sales on the basis of normal weather, which represents a long-term historical average. Significant variations from normal weather could have, and have had, a material impact on energy sales. For example, record warm weather in our markets in the first quarter of 2002 negatively affected basic earnings by 16 cents per share, when compared to the long-term historical average, and by 12 cents per share, when compared to the comparable period in 2001.

Our electric operations are subject to economic conditions in certain industries.

Our electric operations in northern Indiana have been and may continue to be adversely affected by substantial declines in sales to industrial customers. In particular, the steel and steel related industries have been adversely impacted by recent events and market conditions, with two major customers declaring bankruptcy. There can be no assurances whether sales will return to historical levels.

Recent events that are beyond our control have increased the level of public and regulatory scrutiny of our industry. Governmental and market reactions to these events may have negative impacts on our business, financial condition and access to capital.

As a result of the energy crisis in California during the summer of 2001, the recent volatility of natural gas prices in North America, the bankruptcy filing by Enron Corporation, recently discovered accounting irregularities at public companies in general and energy companies in particular, and investigations by governmental authorities into energy trading activities, companies in the regulated and unregulated utility business have been under a generally increased amount of public and regulatory scrutiny and suspicion. Recently discovered accounting irregularities have caused regulators and legislators to review current accounting practices, financial disclosures and companies' relationships with their independent auditors. The capital markets and ratings agencies also have increased their level of scrutiny. We believe that we are complying with all applicable laws and accounting standards, but it is difficult or impossible to predict or control what effect these types of events may have on our business, financial condition or access to the capital markets.

As a result of these events, Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. It is unclear what additional laws or regulations may develop, and we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any future changes in accounting regulations or practices in general with respect to public companies, the energy industry or our operations specifically.

Our V	Vhiting	merchant	energy	project :	is o	perating	at	a i	loss.
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Our Primary Energy subsidiary has developed a merchant energy facility at BP's Whiting, Indiana refinery. This facility uses natural gas to generate electricity for sale in the wholesale

markets and is expected, after plant modifications, to generate steam for industrial use. Recent developments in the wholesale power market have resulted in depressed wholesale power prices, which have substantially reduced revenues for participants in the market. We expect that the facility will operate at a loss in the near term based on the current market view of forward pricing for gas and electricity. We estimate that the after-tax loss for 2002 was approximately \$20.0 million. The profitability of the project in future periods will depend on, among other things, prevailing prices in the energy markets and regional load dispatch patterns.

Your ability to recover from our former auditors, Arthur Andersen LLP, for any potential financial misstatements may be limited.

On May 21, 2002, the Board of Directors of NiSource, upon recommendation of its Audit Committee, dismissed Arthur Andersen LLP as the independent public accountants for NiSource and its subsidiaries, Columbia and Northern Indiana, and retained Deloitte & Touche LLP to serve as the independent public accountants of NiSource and its subsidiaries for 2002.

Andersen completed its audit of NiSource's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001 and issued its report with respect to such consolidated financial statements on January 29, 2002. Subsequently, on June 15, 2002 Andersen was convicted of obstruction of justice charges arising from the government's investigation of Enron Corporation and has ceased to audit publicly held companies. Because Andersen is unlikely to survive, purchasers of Notes may not be able to recover against Andersen for any claims they may have under securities or other laws as a result of Andersen's previous role as our independent public accountants and as author of the audit report for the audited financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The underwriter is offering the notes to the public for cash. We expect that the underwriter will purchase the notes from us by delivering \$344,664,600 principal amount of 5.90% Senior Debentures due 2005 of NiSource Capital Markets, Inc., which the underwriter agreed to purchase for cash in a remarketing conducted on February 13, 2003, and \$335,400 in cash. We are paying Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. a commission of \$2,242,500 in connection with this transaction.

The Senior Debentures comprise one component of the Premium Income Equity Securities, or "PIES," that NiSource issued in 1999. The other component of a PIES is a stock purchase contract obligating the holder to purchase a certain number of NiSource common shares for \$50 on February 19, 2003. A PIES holder could elect to pay for the stock in cash or cash equivalents, or with the proceeds from the remarketing of his Senior Debentures. Under the terms of the PIES, substantially all of the Senior Debentures were remarketed to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. on February 13, 2003 for \$344,664,600. NiSource will receive the net proceeds from the remarketing of \$339,664,600 principal amount of Senior Debentures, plus approximately \$5.3 million in separate cash and cash equivalents, in satisfaction of the PIES holders' obligations under the stock purchase contracts and will issue to the PIES holders approximately 13.1 million shares of common stock. We expect the net proceeds to us from the remarketing and related payments under the stock purchase contracts to be approximately \$344.1 million, after the remarketing agent's fees and estimated expenses.

NiSource will advance the payments received under the stock purchase contracts to NiSource Finance to repay short-term bank borrowings having an annual interest rate of 2.094% as of January 31, 2003 and for general corporate purposes.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table shows our capitalization and short-term indebtedness at September 30, 2002 (1) on a consolidated basis, (2) on a consolidated basis as adjusted to reflect the sale of 41.4 million shares of NiSource common stock in a November 2002 public offering and (3) on a consolidated basis as further adjusted to reflect (a) the settlement of the purchase contracts included in the PIES, (b) the remarketing of the NiSource Capital Markets Senior Debentures included in the PIES, (c) the issuance and sale of the Notes and (d) the use of the net proceeds as set forth under "Use of Proceeds." This table should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2001, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" in the accompanying prospectus.

	September 30, 2002			
	Actual	As Adjusted for the November 2002 Common Stock Offering	As Further Adjusted for the PIES and the Notes	
	1 <u>1</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		(in millions)		
Long-term debt (excluding amounts due within one year) Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable security of trust holding solely parent company debentures (PIES)(a)	345.0	345.0		
Cumulative preferred stocks	85.5	na na katalan ing katalan ni katalan ing katalan ng Karalan ing Karalan ing Karalan ing Karalan ing Karalan in	SERVICE AND A CARROLL OF A SERVICE AND A SERVICE AND A SERVICE OF THE SERVICE AND A SE	
Common stockholders' equity	3,343.0	4,077.9	4,422.9	
Total capitalization	\$ 9,566.4	\$ 10,301.3	\$ 10,646.3	
Short-term borrowings (including				

⁽a) Upon dissolution of the trust on February 13, 2003, these securities (consisting of the Debentures) will be reclassified as long-term debt.

⁽b) Excludes \$43.0 million of preferred stock redeemed on October 14, 2002 pursuant to mandatory redemption provisions.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following are ratios of our earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated:

Fiscal Year Ended December 31

Nine Months Ended					<u>,,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
September 30, 2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
2.08	1.64	1.84	2.14	2.87	3.10

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, "earnings" consist of income from continuing operations before income taxes plus fixed charges. "Fixed charges" consist of interest on all indebtedness, amortization of debt expense, the portion of rental expenses on operating leases deemed to be representative of the interest factor and preferred stock dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following financial information is only a summary, and you should read it together with our historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes incorporated by reference in this document.

Nine Months
Ended
September 30,

2002 2001 2000(a) 1999(a)

		(in million	s)	
Income				
Statement Data:				
Gross	的人,我们就看到"一个"。 			Androade California Androada
Revenues	\$4,648.1	\$9,458.7	\$6,030.7	\$3,273.5
Operating Income	863.6	1,008.9	557.4	437.9
Income from continuing				
operations	285.9	212.1	141.1	153.9
Cash Flow Informatio				
n:				722.2
EBITDA(b)	1,285.1	1,650.6	935.5	732.9
Cash interest,				
net of				
amounts				
capitalized	260.7	518.0	244.5	152,7
Capital				
expenditur		CCO 1	255.2	010.0
es Partical residence	373.7	668.1	357.3	313.0
Cash flows from		ranga da Maria Santa da Islama da Santa Santa da Maria Santa da Maria da Santa		
operations	900.5	1,042.6	(15.2)	418.1

As of
September 30,
Balance Sheet Data:

2002

(in millions)

Total assets
Short term borrowings (including current portion of long-term debt)(c)
Capitalization:

Long Term debt (excluding amounts due	
within one year)	5,792.9
Company-obligated mandatorily	生物有类型的
redeemable security of trust holding	
solely parent company debentures	
(PIES)(d)	345.0
Cumulative Preferred Stocks, excluding	
amounts due within one year	85.5
Common shareholders' equity	
Total capitalization	9,566.4

- (a) Results for 1999 and 2000 are not directly comparable to results for 2001 due to the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group, which occurred on November 1, 2000.
- (b) EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization (excludes other income and income taxes). EBITDA is not a measure of performance under GAAP. While EBITDA should not be considered as a substitute for net income, cash flows from operating activities and other income or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP, or as a measure of profitability or liquidity, management understands that EBITDA is customarily used as a measure in evaluating companies.
- (c) Excludes \$43.0 million of preferred stock redeemed on October 14, 2002 pursuant to mandatory redemption provisions.
- (d) Upon dissolution of the trust on February 13, 2003, these securities will be reclassified as long-term debt.

RECENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

On January 30, 2003, we reported our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2002. For the year ended December 31, 2002, income from continuing operations was \$425.7 million, or \$2.02 per share, compared to \$226.4 million or \$1.10 per share, in fiscal year 2001. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2002 was \$372.5 million, or \$1.77 per share, compared to \$216.2 million or \$1.05 per share, in 2001. All per share amounts are for basic shares.

SUPPLEMENTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

Please read the following information concerning the notes in conjunction with the statements under "Description of the Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus, which the following information supplements and, if there are any inconsistencies, supersedes. The following description is not complete. The notes will be issued under the Indenture, dated November 14, 2000, that we have entered into with JPMorgan Chase Bank (formerly The Chase Manhattan Bank), as trustee. The Indenture is described in the accompanying prospectus and is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement under which the notes are being offered and sold.

General

We will offer up to \$345 million of 6.15% Notes due 2013 as a series of notes under the Indenture. The notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NiSource. See "Guarantee of NiSource" in the accompanying prospectus.

The notes will constitute part of the senior debt of NiSource Finance and are equal in right of payment to any other senior unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance. The notes will not be subject to any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments.

Interest Payments

The entire principal amount of the notes will mature and become due and payable, together with any accrued and unpaid interest, on March 1, 2013. Each note will bear interest at the annual rate set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement beginning February 19, 2003. The interest will be paid semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, commencing September 1, 2003. Interest will be paid to the person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on February 15 and August 15 immediately preceding March 1, and September 1. We will compute the amount of interest payable on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem all or part of the notes at any time at our option at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date or (2) the Make-Whole Amount for the notes being redeemed.

As used herein:

"Make-Whole Amount" means the sum, as determined by a Quotation Agent, of the present values of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, together with scheduled payments of interest (exclusive of interest to the redemption date) from the redemption date to the maturity date of the notes, in each case discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at the Adjusted Treasury Rate, plus accrued interest on the principal amount of the notes being redeemed to the redemption date.

"Adjusted Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the yield, under the heading which represents the average for the immediately preceding week, appearing in the most recently published statistical release designated "H.15 (519)" or any successor publication which is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and which establishes yields on actively traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to constant maturity under the caption "Treasury Constant Maturities," for the maturity corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue (if no maturity is within three months before or after the remaining term of the notes, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue

shall be determined and the Adjusted Treasury Rate shall be interpolated or extrapolated from such yields on a straight line basis, rounding to the nearest month) or (ii) if such release (or any successor release) is not published during the week preceding the calculation date or does not contain such yields, the rate per year equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date, in each case calculated on the third business day preceding the redemption date, plus 0.35%.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the Quotation Agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term from the redemption date to the maturity date of the notes that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes.

"Quotation Agent" means the Reference Treasury Dealer selected by the trustee after consultation with us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means a primary U.S. Government securities dealer selected by us.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, if clause (ii) of the definition of Adjusted Treasury Rate is applicable, the average of three, or such lesser number as is obtained by the trustee, Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the trustee, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue, expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount, quoted in writing to the trustee by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

Selection and Notice of Redemption

If we are redeeming less than all the notes at any time, the trustee will select the notes to be redeemed using a method it considers fair and appropriate.

We will redeem notes in increments of \$1,000. We will cause notices of redemption to be mailed by first-class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of notes to be redeemed at its registered address. However, we will not know the exact redemption price until 3 business days before the redemption date. Therefore, the notice of redemption will only describe how the redemption price will be calculated.

If any note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that note will state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. We will issue a note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original note in the name of the holder thereof upon cancellation of the original note. Notes called for redemption will become due on the date fixed for redemption. On or after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on notes or portions of them called for redemption.

Forms and Denominations

The Notes will be issued as one or more global securities in the name of a nominee of the Depository Trust Company and will be available only in book-entry form. See "Book-Entry Issuance" in the accompanying prospectus. The Notes are available for purchase in multiples of \$1,000.

Additional Notes

We may, without the consent of the holders of the notes, create and issue additional notes ranking equally with the notes offered hereby in all respects, including having the same CUSIP number, so that such additional notes would be consolidated and form a single series with the notes offered hereby and would have the same terms as to status, redemption or otherwise as the notes offered hereby. No additional notes may be issued if an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the notes.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with the purchase of notes by employee benefit plans that are subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), plans, individual retirement accounts and other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code or provisions under any federal, state, local non-U.S. or other laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code, and entities whose underlying assets are considered to include "plan assets" of such plans, accounts and arrangements (each, a "Plan").

General Fiduciary Matters

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a Plan subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (an "ERISA Plan") and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan and its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA and the Code, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the management or administration of such an ERISA Plan or the management or disposition of the assets of such an ERISA Plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation to such an ERISA Plan, is generally considered to be a fiduciary of the ERISA Plan.

In considering an investment in the notes of a portion of the assets of any Plan, a fiduciary should determine whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the Plan and the applicable provisions of ERISA, the Code or any similar law relating to a fiduciary's duties to the Plan including, without limitation, the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Code and any other applicable similar laws.

Prohibited Transaction Issues

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA Plans from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with persons or entities who are "parties in interest," within the meaning of ERISA, or "disqualified persons," within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code, unless an exemption is available. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. In addition, the fiduciary of the ERISA Plan that engages in such a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. The acquisition or holding of Notes by an ERISA Plan with respect to which NiSource, NiSource Finance or the underwriter is considered a party in interest or a disqualified person may constitute or result in a direct or indirect prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless the investment is acquired and is held in accordance with an applicable statutory, class or individual prohibited transaction exemption. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions, or "PTCEs," that may apply to the acquisition and holding of the notes. These class exemptions include PTCE 84-14 respecting transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers, PTCE 90-1 respecting insurance company pooled separate accounts, PTCE 91-38 respecting bank collective investment funds, PTCE 95-60 respecting life insurance company general accounts and PTCE 96-23 respecting transactions determined by in-house asset managers. There can be no assurance that a particular purchase of notes will satisfy all of the conditions of any such exemptions.

Because of the foregoing, the notes should not be purchased or held by any person investing "plan assets" of any Plan, unless such purchase and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code or a violation of any applicable similar laws.

Representation

By acceptance of a note, each purchaser and subsequent transferee of a note will be deemed to have represented and warranted that (i) no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or transferee to acquire and hold the note constitutes assets of any Plan, (ii) the Plan is a governmental plan as defined in Section 3 of ERISA which is not subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 401 of the Code or (iii) the purchase and holding of the note by such purchaser or transferee will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or violation under any applicable similar laws because such purchase and holding satisfies the conditions of an administrative, statutory or class exemption, including PTCE 91-38, 90-1, 84-14, 95-60 or 96-23.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries, or other persons considering purchasing the notes on behalf of, or with the assets of, any Plan, consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any similar laws to such investment and whether an exemption would be applicable to the purchase and holding of the notes.

UNDERWRITING

Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as underwriter, has agreed to purchase from us the following principal amount of notes at the public offering price less the underwriting commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement:

		Principal Amount of Notes			
Underwi	iter				
Deutsche Bank Securities I	nc.	S Ver	345,000,000		
Total	\$	······································	345,000,000		
		Historia			

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriter to purchase the notes offered hereby are subject to certain conditions precedent and that the underwriter will purchase all of the notes offered by this prospectus supplement if any of these notes are purchased.

In addition, we estimate that our share of the total expenses of this offering, excluding underwriting commissions, will be approximately \$200,000.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against some specified types of liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments the underwriter may be required to make in respect of any of these liabilities.

The underwriter has advised us that it does not intend to confirm sales to any account over which it exercises discretionary authority.

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. The underwriter may make a market in the notes after completion of the offering, but will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the notes or that an active public market for the notes will develop. If an active public trading market for the notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the notes may be adversely affected.

In connection with the offering, the underwriter may purchase and sell the notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, purchases to cover positions created by short sales and stabilizing transactions.

Short sales involve the sale by the underwriter of a greater principal amount of notes than they are required to purchase in the offering. The underwriter may close out any short position by purchasing notes in the open market. A short position is more likely to be created if the underwriter is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the notes in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of the notes made by the underwriter in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions may have the effect of preventing or slowing a decline in the market price of the notes. Additionally, these purchases may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the notes. As a result, the price of the notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

We have been advised by the underwriter that it may make the notes available for distribution on the Internet through a third-party system operated by Market Axess Inc., an Internet-based communications technology provider. We have also been advised by the underwriter that Market Axess Inc. is providing the system as a conduit for communications

between the underwriter and its customers and is not a party to any transactions. We have been advised by the underwriter that Market Axess Inc. is a registered broker-dealer and will receive compensation from the underwriter based on transactions conducted through the system. We have been advised by the underwriter that it will make the notes available to its customers through the Internet on the same terms as distributions of the notes made through other channels. Other than this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any registration statement of which they form a part, each in electronic format as filed with the SEC, the information on any Web site is not a part of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any registration statement of which they form a part.

Deutsche Bank AG New York, an affiliate of the underwriter, is a lender under our three-year revolving credit agreement. The underwriter and its affiliates may from time to time engage in future transactions with us and our affiliates and provide services to us and our affiliates in the ordinary course of their business.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the notes will be passed upon for us by Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago, Illinois. Peter V. Fazio, Jr., a partner of the firm who also serves as executive vice president and general counsel of NiSource holds approximately 11,400 shares of NiSource's common stock. The underwriter has been represented by Dewey Ballantine LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of NiSource incorporated by reference herein have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said reports.

\$2,500,000,000



NiSource Inc.

Common Stock

Preferred Stock Guarantees of Debt Securities

NiSource Finance Corp.

Debt Securities

Guaranteed as Set Forth in This Prospectus by NiSource Inc.

NiSource Inc. may offer, from time to time, in amounts, at prices and on terms that it will determine at the time of offering, any or all of the following:

- shares of common stock, including preferred stock purchase rights;
- shares of preferred stock, in one or more series.

NiSource Finance Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of NiSource, may offer from time to time in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined at the time of the offering, one or more series of its debt securities. NiSource will fully and unconditionally guarantee the obligations of NiSource Finance under any debt securities issued under this prospectus or any prospectus supplement.

We will provide specific terms of these securities, including their offering prices, in prospectus supplements to this prospectus. The prospectus supplements may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you invest.

We may offer these securities to or through underwriters, through dealers or agents, directly to you or through a combination of these methods. You can find additional information about our plan of distribution for the securities under the heading "Plan of Distribution" beginning on page 19 of this prospectus. We will also describe the plan of distribution for any particular offering of these securities in the applicable prospectus supplement. This prospectus may not be used to sell our securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is November 20, 2000.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, utilizing a "shelf" registration or continuous offering process. Under this process, NiSource may offer shares of its common stock or preferred stock, and NiSource Finance may offer various series of its debt securities guaranteed by NiSource, from time to time using this prospectus and related prospectus supplements. These securities may be offered up to a total amount of \$2.5 billion.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and guarantees we may offer. Each time we offer securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. That prospectus supplement may include a description of any risk factors or other special considerations applicable to those securities. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in the prospectus and the prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

The registration statement containing this prospectus, including the exhibits to the registration statement, provides additional information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus. The registration statement, including the exhibits, can be read at the SEC website or at the SEC offices mentioned under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer to sell or soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction in which the offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.

References to "NiSource" refer to NiSource Inc. and references to "NiSource Finance" refer to NiSource Finance Corp. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to "we," "us" or "our" refer collectively to NiSource and its subsidiaries, including NiSource Finance. References to "securities" refer collectively to the common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and guarantees of debt securities registered hereunder.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

NiSource files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document NiSource files at the SEC's public reference rooms at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, Seven World Trade Center, Suite 1300, New York, New York 10048, and Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. You may obtain additional information about the public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a site on the Internet (http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including NiSource.

You may also read reports, proxy statements and other documents relating to NiSource at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document that NiSource, or one of its corporate predecessors, NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and Columbia Energy Group, has filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. Information that NiSource files with the SEC after the date of this prospectus will

automatically modify and supersede the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus to the extent that the subsequently filed information modifies or supersedes the existing information. We incorporate by reference our Current Reports on Form 8-K dated November 1, 2000, November 3, 2000, November 6, 2000 (as amended November 7, 2000) and November 7, 2000 and any future filings we make with the SEC under sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until we sell all of the securities. We also incorporate by reference the following documents filed with the SEC by our corporate predecessor NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) (SEC File Number 1-9779):

- NiSource's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999;
- NiSource's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2000, June 30, 2000 and September 30, 2000;
- NiSource's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated February 14, 2000, February 24, 2000, March 3, 2000, April 3, 2000, April 25, 2000, June 13, 2000, September 1, 2000, September 13, 2000 and October 31, 2000; and
- NiSource's definitive joint proxy statement/ prospectus dated April 24, 2000.

We also incorporate by reference the following documents filed with the SEC by our corporate predecessor Columbia Energy Group (SEC File Number 1-1098):

- Columbia's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999;
- Columbia's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2000, June 30, 2000 and September 30, 2000; and
- Columbia's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated January 27, 2000, April 13, 2000, May 3, 2000, May 12, 2000, May 22, 2000, June 2, 2000, June 15, 2000, July 14, 2000, October 2, 2000, October 12, 2000, October 16, 2000 and November 1, 2000.

You may request a copy of any of these filings at no cost by writing to or telephoning us at the following address and telephone number: Gary W. Pottorff, NiSource Inc., 801 East 86th Avenue, Merrillville, Indiana 46410, telephone: (219) 853-5200.

NiSource maintains an Internet site at http://www.nisource.com which contains information concerning NiSource and its subsidiaries. The information contained at NiSource's Internet site is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and you should not consider it a part of this prospectus.

We have filed this prospectus with the SEC as part of a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. Any statement made in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document is only a summary of the actual document. If we have filed any contract, agreement or other document as an exhibit to the registration statement, you should read the exhibit for a more complete understanding of the document or matter involved. Each statement regarding a contract, agreement or other document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual document.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information included in this prospectus, in any prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the securities laws. These statements concern our plans, expectations and objectives for future operations. Any statement that is not a historical fact is a forward-looking statement. We use the words "estimate," "intend," "expect," "believe," "anticipate" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but some of these statements may use other phrasing. NiSource undertakes no obligation to release any revisions to these forward-looking statements publicly to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or accompanying prospectus supplement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. While we make the forward-looking statements in good faith and believe they are based on reasonable assumptions, these statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements include:

- the weather;
- the federal and state regulatory environment, including changes in environmental and other laws and regulations to which we are subject;
- the economic climate;
- growth in our service territories;
- · customers' usage patterns and preferences;
- the degree to which and the speed with which competition changes the utility industry;
- fluctuation in supply and demand for energy commodities and the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices;
- changing conditions in the capital and equity markets;
- whether, and the extent to which, we achieve efficiencies and cost savings from the integration of the former NiSource and Columbia Energy Group businesses; and
- other uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict, and many of which are beyond our control, including factors we discuss in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement and our filings with the SEC.

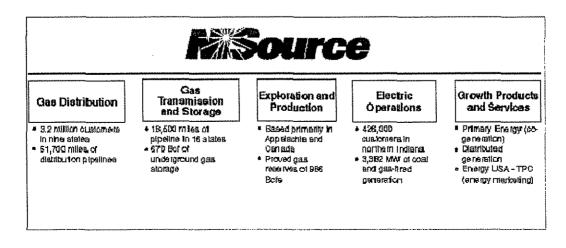
Accordingly, you should not rely on the accuracy of predictions contained in forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus, the date of the accompanying prospectus supplement or, in the case of documents incorporated by reference, the date of those documents.

NISOURCE INC.

Overview. NiSource is a super-regional energy holding company that provides natural gas, electricity and other products and services to 3.6 million customers located within the energy corridor that runs from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England. On November 1, 2000, NiSource completed its acquisition of Columbia Energy Group for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$6 billion, with 30% of the consideration paid in common stock and 70% of the consideration paid in cash and SAILSSM (units each consisting of a zero coupon debt security coupled with a forward equity contract). NiSource also assumed approximately \$2 billion in Columbia debt.

As a result of the acquisition, NiSource is the largest natural gas distribution company, as measured by number of customers, operating east of the Rockies. NiSource's principal subsidiaries include the Columbia Energy Group, a vertically-integrated natural gas distribution, transmission, storage and exploration and production holding company whose subsidiaries provide service to customers in the Midwest, the Mid-Atlantic and the Northeast; Northern Indiana Public Service Company, a vertically-integrated gas and electric company providing service to customers in northern Indiana; and Bay State Gas Company, a natural gas distribution company serving customers in New England. NiSource's business lines include:

- · natural gas distribution;
- natural gas transmission and storage;
- exploration and production;
- · electric operations; and
- growth products and services.



Strategy. NiSource is focused on becoming the premier energy company serving customers throughout the energy-intensive corridor that extends from the supply areas in the Gulf Coast through the consumption centers in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. This corridor is home to 30% of the nation's population and 40% of its energy consumption. NiSource believes natural gas will be the fuel of choice to meet the corridor's growing energy needs. The merger with Columbia furthers this strategy by combining NiSource's natural gas distribution assets in Indiana and New England with Columbia's natural gas distribution, storage and exploration and production assets in Ohio, the Mid-Atlantic and Appalachia and Columbia's interstate transmission assets.

Gas Distribution. NiSource has the nation's second largest volume of gas sales, on average over 2.3 billion cubic feet per day. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Columbia Energy Group, NiSource

owns five distribution subsidiaries that provide natural gas under the Columbia Gas name to nearly 2.1 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. NiSource also distributes natural gas to approximately 751,000 customers in northern Indiana through three subsidiaries: Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Kokomo Gas and Fuel Company and Northern Indiana Fuel and Light Company, Inc. Additionally, NiSource's subsidiaries, Bay State Gas Company and Northern Utilities, Inc., distribute natural gas to more than 320,000 customers in the areas of Brockton, Lawrence and Springfield, Massachusetts, Lewiston and Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Gas Transmission and Storage. NiSource's subsidiaries, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation and Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, own and operate an interstate pipeline network of approximately 16,250 miles extending from offshore in the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Erie, New York and the eastern seaboard. Together, Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf serve customers in 15 northeastern, mid-Atlantic, midwestern and southern states and the District of Columbia. In addition, Columbia Gas Transmission operates one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems capable of storing approximately 670 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Columbia Gas Transmission is also participating in the proposed 442-mile Millennium Pipeline Project that has been submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for approval. As proposed, the project will have the capacity to transport approximately 700 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day from the Lake Erie region to eastern markets.

NiSource's wholly-owned subsidiaries own and operate interstate pipelines connecting northwest Indiana and Ohio as well as Massachusetts and Maine. In addition, NiSource owns a 19% interest in a pipeline linking production areas in New Brunswick, Canada to Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Exploration and Production. NiSource also owns Columbia Energy Resources, Inc., an exploration and production subsidiary that explores for, develops, gathers and produces natural gas and oil in Appalachia and Canada. As of December 31, 1999, Columbia Energy Resources held interests in approximately 3.9 million net acres of gas and oil leases and had proved gas reserves of nearly 966 billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent. Columbia Energy Resources owns and operates 8,188 wells as well as 6,069 miles of gathering facilities.

Electric Operations. NiSource generates and distributes electricity to the public through its subsidiary Northern Indiana Public Service Company. Northern Indiana provides electric service to approximately 426,000 customers in 30 counties in the northern part of Indiana. Northern Indiana owns and operates four coal-fired electric generating stations with a net capability of 3,179 megawatts, four gas fired combustion turbine generating units with a net capability of 203 megawatts and two hydroelectric

generating plants with a net capability of 10 megawatts, for a total system net capability of 3,392 megawatts. Northern Indiana is interconnected with five neighboring electric utilities. During the year ended December 31, 1999, Northern Indiana generated 89.9% and purchased 10.1% of its electric requirements.

Growth Products and Services. NiSource develops unregulated power projects through its subsidiary, Primary Energy, Inc. Primary Energy works with industrial customers in managing the engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of "inside the fence" cogeneration plants that provide cost-effective, long-term sources of energy for energy-intensive facilities.

NiSource provides non-regulated energy services through its wholly-owned subsidiary Energy USA, Inc. Energy USA and its subsidiaries provide to customers in 22 states a variety of energy-related services, including gas marketing and asset management services and underground utility locating and marking services. NiSource expanded its gas marketing and trading operations with the April 1999 acquisition of TPC Corporation, now renamed Energy USA-TPC Corp., a natural gas asset management company. In addition, NiSource has invested in a number of distributed generation technologies including fuel cells and microturbine ventures.

NiSource is completing a fiber optics network for voice and data communication along its pipeline rights-of-way between New York and Washington D.C.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, IWC Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries, NiSource supplies water to residential, commercial and industrial customers and for fire protection service in Indianapolis, Indiana and surrounding areas.

Non-Core Divestitures. In connection with the Columbia merger, NiSource has sold or is divesting certain businesses judged to be non-core to NiSource's energy strategy. Subsequent to the announcement of the Columbia acquisition, NiSource sold Market Hub Partners, which owns and operates salt cavern gas storage facilities in Texas and Louisiana, and Columbia completed the divestiture of its interest in the Cove Point LNG facilities, its retail electric supply business and four qualifying facility power plants. Columbia recently announced a definitive agreement for the sale of its electric generation business, and NiSource announced a definitive agreement to sell its Miller Pipeline subsidiary. After-tax proceeds from these asset sales are expected to total approximately \$640 million. NiSource is pursuing the sale of Columbia's propane and petroleum businesses and other smaller non-core businesses. As part of the SEC order approving the Columbia merger, NiSource has been ordered to divest its water utility business by November 2003.

NISOURCE FINANCE CORP.

NiSource Finance is a wholly-owned special purpose finance subsidiary of NiSource that engages in financing activities to raise funds for the business operations of NiSource and its subsidiaries. NiSource Finance's obligations under the debt securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by NiSource.

NiSource Finance was incorporated in February 2000 under the laws of the State of Indiana. Before the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group, NiSource conducted its financing activities through NiSource Capital Markets, Inc., a first-tier subsidiary of NiSource. We expect NiSource to conduct all future financing through NiSource Finance. We currently intend to merge NiSource Capital Markets into NiSource Finance within the next twelve months, subject to obtaining required consents and approvals.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds from the sale of securities offered by this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement to repay short-term borrowings incurred in NiSource's November 2000 acquisition of Columbia Energy Group.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

NiSource's corporate predecessors were NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and Columbia Energy Group. The following are ratios of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated for each of the corporate predecessors, and for NiSource on a pro forma basis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 and the nine months and twelve months ended September 30, 2000, accounting for the acquisition of Columbia Energy Group as a purchase business combination and giving effect to the acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented:

		Fiscal	Nine Months Ended	Twelv Month Endec			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	September 30, 2000(1)	
e Inc.							
na) of ags to	e e						
;es	3.28	3.21	3.10	2.87	2.14	2.45	2.30
via y of ngs to							
;es	N/A	2.78	3.20	3.81	4.03	3.52	4.03
e Pro					1.56	1.63	1.72

of 1gs to

(es

(1) Results for the twelve months and nine months ended September 30, 2000 are not necessarily indicative of results for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2000.

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, "earnings" consist of income from continuing operations before income taxes plus fixed charges. "Fixed charges" consist of interest on all indebtedness, amortization of debt expense, the portion of rental expenses on operating leases deemed to be representative of the interest factor and preferred stock dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

The authorized capital stock of NiSource consists of 420,000,000 shares, \$0.01 par value, of which 400,000,000 are common stock and 20,000,000 are preferred stock. The board of directors has designated 4,000,000 shares of the preferred stock as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Shares. These shares are reserved for issuance under NiSource's Shareholder Rights Plan. Each share of NiSource common stock includes one preferred share purchase right. Each preferred share purchase right entitles its holder to purchase one-hundredth (1/100) of a Series A Junior Participating Preferred Share at a price of \$60 per one-hundredth of a share, subject to adjustment. The preferred share purchase rights will become exercisable if a person or group acquires 25% or more of the voting power of NiSource or announces a tender or exchange offer following which the person or group would hold 25% or more of NiSource's voting power. If such an acquisition were consummated, or if NiSource were acquired by the person or group in a merger or other business combination, then each preferred share purchase right would be exercisable for that number of shares of NiSource common stock or the acquiring company's common stock having a market value of two times the exercise price of the preferred share purchase right. The preferred share purchase rights will also become exercisable on or after the date on which the 25% threshold has been triggered, if NiSource is acquired in a merger or other business combination in which NiSource is not the survivor or in which NiSource is the survivor but its common stock is changed into or exchanged for securities of another entity, cash or other property, or 50% or more of the assets or earning power of NiSource and its subsidiaries is sold. At that time, each preferred share purchase right will become exercisable for that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company having a market value of two times the exercise price of the preferred share purchase right. The preferred share purchase rights will not be exercisable in this instance if the person who acquired sufficient shares of stock to reach the 25% threshold acquired its stock under an offer at a price and on terms which the board of directors determines is fair to stockholders and that is in the best interests of NiSource, provided that the per share price offered in the merger or other business combination is not less than the price paid in the offer and the form of consideration offered in the merger or other business combination is the same as that paid in the offer. NiSource may redeem the preferred share purchase rights at a price of \$.01 per right prior to the occurrence of an event that causes the preferred share purchase rights to be exercisable for shares of common stock. The preferred share purchase rights will expire on March 12, 2010.

The certificate of incorporation of NiSource includes provisions that may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying or preventing changes in control of management of NiSource. NiSource's board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms. The directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of 80% of the combined voting power of all of the then-

outstanding shares of stock of NiSource voting together as a single class. Unless the board of directors determines otherwise or except as otherwise required by law, vacancies on the board or newly-created directorships may be filled only by the affirmative vote of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum. If the board of directors or applicable Delaware law confers power on stockholders of NiSource to fill such a vacancy or newly-created directorship, it may be filled only by affirmative vote of 80% of the combined voting power of the outstanding shares of stock of NiSource entitled to vote. Stockholders may not cumulate their votes, and stockholder action may be taken only at a duly called meeting and not by written consent. The certificate of incorporation also provides that special meetings of stockholders may be called only by a majority of the total number of authorized directors. In addition, NiSource's bylaws contain requirements for advance notice of stockholder proposals and director nominations. These and other provisions of the certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control of management of NiSource.

NiSource is currently subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law regulating corporate takeovers. Section 203 prevents certain Delaware corporations, including those whose securities are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, from

engaging, under certain circumstances, in a "business combination," which includes a merger or sale of more than 10% of the corporation's assets, with any interested stockholder for three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is a stockholder who acquired 15% or more of the corporation's outstanding voting stock without the prior approval of the corporation's board of directors.

The following summaries of provisions of our common stock and preferred stock are not necessarily complete. You are urged to read carefully NiSource's certificate of incorporation and bylaws which are incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Common Stock

NiSource common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Pacific Exchange, under the symbol "NI." Common stockholders may receive dividends if and when declared by the board of directors. Dividends may be paid in cash, stock or other form. In certain cases, common stockholders may not receive dividends until obligations to any preferred stockholders have been satisfied. All common stock will be fully paid and non-assessable. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote in the election of directors and other matters. Common stockholders are not entitled to preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights. Common stockholders will be notified of any stockholders' meeting according to applicable law. If NiSource liquidates, dissolves or winds-up its business, either voluntarily or involuntarily, common stockholders will share equally in the assets remaining after creditors and preferred stockholders are paid.

Preferred Stock

The board of directors can, without approval of stockholders, issue one or more series of preferred stock. The board can also determine the number of shares of each series and the rights, preferences and limitations of each series, including any dividend rights, voting rights, conversion rights, redemption rights and liquidation preferences, the number of shares constituting each series and the terms and conditions of issue. In some cases, the issuance of preferred stock could delay a change in control of NiSource and make it harder to remove incumbent management. Under certain circumstances, preferred stock could also restrict dividend payments to holders of common stock. All preferred stock will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The terms of the preferred stock that NiSource may offer will be established by or pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of NiSource and will be issued under certificates of designation or through amendments to NiSource's certificate of incorporation. If NiSource offers to sell preferred stock, it will describe the specific terms of the preferred stock in a supplement to this prospectus. NiSource will also indicate in

the supplement whether the general terms and provisions described in this prospectus apply to the preferred stock that NiSource may offer.

The following terms of the preferred stock, as applicable, will be set forth in a prospectus supplement relating to the preferred stock:

- the title and stated value;
- the number of shares NiSource is offering;
- the liquidation preference per share;
- the purchase price;
- the dividend rate, period and payment date, and method of calculation of dividends;
- whether dividends will be cumulative or non-cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends will accumulate;
- the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any;

- the provisions for a sinking fund, if any;
- the provisions for redemption or repurchase, if applicable, and any restrictions on NiSource's ability to exercise those redemption and repurchase rights;
- any listing of the preferred stock on any securities exchange or market;
- voting rights, if any;
- preemptive rights, if any;
- restrictions on transfer, sale or other assignment, if any;
- whether interests in the preferred stock will be represented by depositary shares;
- a discussion of any material or special United States federal income tax considerations applicable to the preferred stock;
- the relative ranking and preferences of the preferred stock as to dividend or liquidation rights;
- any limitations on issuance of any class or series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with the series of preferred stock as to dividend or liquidation rights; and
- any other material specific terms, preferences, rights or limitations of, or restrictions on, the preferred stock.

The terms, if any, on which the preferred stock may be exchanged for or converted into shares of common stock or any other security and, if applicable, the conversion or exchange price, or how it will be calculated, and the conversion or exchange period will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The preferred stock or any series of preferred stock may be represented, in whole or in part, by one or more global certificates, which will have an aggregate liquidation preference equal to that of the preferred stock represented by the global certificate.

Each global certificate will:

• be registered in the name of a depositary or a nominee of the depositary identified in the prospectus supplement;

- be deposited with such depositary or nominee or a custodian for the depositary; and
- bear a legend regarding the restrictions on exchanges and registration of transfer and any other matters as may be provided for under the certificate of designation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

NiSource Finance may issue the debt securities, in one or more series, from time to time under an Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2000, among NiSource Finance, NiSource, as guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as trustee. The Chase Manhattan Bank, as trustee under the Indenture, will act as indenture trustee for the purposes of the Trust Indenture Act. We have filed a copy of the Indenture as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

This section briefly summarizes some of the terms of the debt securities and the Indenture. This section does not contain a complete description of the debt securities or the Indenture. The description of the debt securities is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Indenture. References to section numbers in this description of the debt securities, unless otherwise indicated, are references to section numbers of the Indenture.

General

The Indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued. The Indenture provides for the issuance of debt securities from time to time in one or more series. The terms of each series of debt securities may be established in a supplemental indenture or in resolutions of NiSource Finance's Board of Directors or a committee of the board.

The debt securities:

- are direct senior unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance;
- are equal in right of payment to any other senior unsecured obligations of NiSource Finance; and
- are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by NiSource.

NiSource Finance is a special purpose financing subsidiary formed solely as a financing vehicle for NiSource and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the ability of NiSource Finance to pay its obligations under the debt securities is dependent upon the receipt by it of payments from NiSource. If NiSource were not to make such payments for any reason, the holders of the debt securities would have to rely on the enforcement of NiSource's guarantee described below.

If NiSource Finance uses this prospectus to offer debt securities, an accompanying prospectus supplement will describe the following terms of the debt securities being offered, to the extent applicable:

- the title;
- any limit on the aggregate principal amount;
- the date or dates on which NiSource Finance will pay principal;
- the right, if any, to extend the date or dates on which NiSource Finance will pay principal;
- the interest rates or the method of determining them and the date interest begins to accrue;
- the interest payment dates and the regular record dates for any interest payment dates;
- the right, if any, to extend the interest payment periods and the duration of any extension;
- the place or places where NiSource Finance will pay principal and interest;
- the terms and conditions of any optional redemption, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, NiSource Finance may redeem securities;
- the terms and conditions of any optional purchase or repayment, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, holders may require NiSource Finance to purchase, or a third party may require holders to sell, securities;

- the terms and conditions of any mandatory or optional sinking fund redemption, including the date after which, and the price or prices at which, NiSource Finance may redeem securities;
- whether bearer securities will be issued;
- the denominations in which NiSource Finance will issue securities;
- the currency or currencies in which NiSource Finance will pay principal and interest;
- any index or indices used to determine the amount of payments;
- the portion of principal payable on declaration of acceleration of maturity;
- any additional events of default or covenants of NiSource Finance or NiSource applicable to the debt securities;
- whether NiSource Finance will pay additional amounts in respect of taxes and similar charges on debt securities held by a United States alien and whether NiSource Finance may redeem those debt securities rather than pay additional amounts;
- whether NiSource Finance will issue the debt securities in whole or in part in global form and, in such case, the depositary for such global securities and the circumstances under which beneficial owners of interests in the global security may exchange such interest for securities;
- the date or dates after which holders may convert the securities into shares of NiSource common stock or preferred stock and the terms for that conversion; and
- any other terms of the securities.

The Indenture does not give holders of debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or other transaction involving NiSource Finance or NiSource. The Indenture also does not limit the ability of NiSource Finance or NiSource to incur indebtedness or to declare or pay dividends on its capital stock.

Guarantee of NiSource

NiSource will fully and unconditionally guarantee to each holder of debt securities and to the indenture trustee and its successors all the obligations of NiSource Finance under the debt securities, including the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the debt securities. The guarantee applies whether the payment is due at maturity, on an interest payment date or as a result of

acceleration, redemption or otherwise. The guarantee includes payment of interest on the overdue principal of and interest, if any, on the debt securities (if lawful) and all other obligations of NiSource Finance under the Indenture. The guarantee will remain valid even if the Indenture is found to be invalid. NiSource is obligated under the guarantee to pay any guaranteed amount immediately after NiSource Finance's failure to do so.

NiSource is a holding company with no independent business operations or source of income of its own. It conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries and, as a result, NiSource depends on the earnings and cash flow of, and dividends or distributions from, its subsidiaries to provide the funds necessary to meet its debt and contractual obligations. A substantial portion of NiSource's consolidated assets, earnings and cash flow is derived from the operation of its regulated utility subsidiaries, whose legal authority to pay dividends or make other distributions to NiSource is subject to regulation. Northern Indiana Public Service Company's debt indenture also provides that Northern Indiana will not declare or pay any dividends on its common stock owned by NiSource except out of earned surplus or net profits. Furthermore, as long as any shares of Northern Indiana's cumulative preferred stock are outstanding, Northern Indiana may not declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares in excess of 75% of its net income, provided that Northern Indiana may declare and pay cash dividends if the sum of (1) Northern Indiana's capital applicable to stock junior to the cumulative preferred stock plus (2) the surplus, after giving effect to such dividends, is at least 25% of the sum of (a) all of Northern Indiana's

obligations under any outstanding bonds, notes, debentures or other securities plus (b) Northern Indiana's total capital and surplus. Future dividends will depend upon adequate retained earnings, adequate future earnings and the absence of adverse developments. In addition, NiSource is registered as a holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. As a result, the corporate and financial activities of NiSource and each of its subsidiaries (including their ability to pay dividends to NiSource) are subject to regulation by the SEC.

NiSource's holding company status also means that its right to participate in any distribution of the assets of any of its subsidiaries upon liquidation, reorganization or otherwise is subject to the prior claims of the creditors of each of the subsidiaries (except to the extent that the claims of NiSource itself as a creditor of a subsidiary may be recognized). Since this is true for NiSource, it is also true for the creditors of NiSource (including the holders of the debt securities).

Conversion Rights

The terms, if any, on which a series of debt securities may be exchanged for or converted into shares of common stock or preferred stock of NiSource will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Denomination, Registration and Transfer

NiSource Finance may issue the debt securities as registered securities in certificated form or as global securities as described under the heading "Book-Entry Issuance." Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will issue registered debt securities in denominations of \$1,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000. (See Section 302.)

If NiSource Finance issues the debt securities as registered securities, NiSource Finance will keep at one of its offices or agencies a register in which it will provide for the registration and transfer of the debt securities. NiSource Finance will appoint that office or agency the security registrar for the purpose of registering and transferring the debt securities.

The holder of any registered debt security may exchange the debt security for registered debt securities of the same series having the same stated maturity date and original issue date, in any authorized denominations, in like tenor and in the same aggregate principal amount. The holder may exchange those debt securities by surrendering them in a place of payment maintained for this purpose at the office or agency NiSource Finance has appointed securities registrar. Holders may present the debt securities for exchange or registration of transfer, duly endorsed or accompanied by a duly executed written instrument of transfer satisfactory to NiSource Finance and the

securities registrar. No service charge will apply to any exchange or registration of transfer, but NiSource Finance may require payment of any taxes and other governmental charges as described in the Indenture. (See Section 305.)

If debt securities of any series are redeemed, NiSource Finance will not be required to issue, register transfer of or exchange any debt securities of that series during the 15 business day period immediately preceding the day the relevant notice of redemption is given. That notice will identify the serial numbers of the debt securities being redeemed. After notice is given, NiSource Finance will not be required to issue, register the transfer of or exchange any debt securities that have been selected to be either partially or fully redeemed, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being partially redeemed. (See Section 305.)

Payment and Paying Agents

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, on each interest payment date, NiSource Finance will pay interest on each debt security to the person in whose name that debt security is registered as of the close of business on the record date relating to that interest payment date. If NiSource

Finance defaults in the payment of interest on any debt security, it may pay that defaulted interest to the registered owner of that debt security:

- as of the close of business on a date that the indenture trustee selects, which may not be more than 15 days or less than 10 days before the date NiSource Finance proposes to pay the defaulted interest, or
- in any other lawful manner that does not violate the requirements of any securities exchange on which that debt security is listed and that the indenture trustee believes is acceptable.

(See Section 307.)

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will pay the principal of and any premium or interest on the debt securities when they are presented at the office of the indenture trustee, as paying agent. NiSource Finance may change the place of payment on the debt securities, appoint one or more additional paying agents, and remove any paying agent.

Redemption

The applicable prospectus supplement will contain the specific terms on which NiSource Finance may redeem a series of debt securities prior to its stated maturity. NiSource Finance will send a notice of redemption to holders at least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date. The notice will state:

- the redemption date;
- the redemption price;
- if less than all of the debt securities of the series are being redeemed, the particular debt securities to be redeemed (and the principal amounts, in the case of a partial redemption);
- that on the redemption date, the redemption price will become due and payable and any applicable interest will cease to accrue on and after that date;
- the place or places of payment; and
- whether the redemption is for a sinking fund.

(See Section 1104.)

On or before any redemption date, NiSource Finance will deposit an amount of money with the indenture trustee or with a paying agent sufficient to pay the redemption price. (See Section 1105.)

If NiSource Finance is redeeming less than all the debt securities, the indenture trustee will select the debt securities to be redeemed using a method it considers fair and appropriate. After the redemption date, holders of redeemed debt securities will have no rights with respect to the debt securities except the right to receive the redemption price and any unpaid interest to the redemption date. (See Section 1103.)

Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Transfer or Lease

Neither NiSource Finance nor NiSource shall consolidate or merge with any other corporation or convey, transfer or lease substantially all of its assets or properties to any entity unless:

- that corporation or entity is organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
- that corporation or entity assumes NiSource Finance's or NiSource's obligations, as applicable, under the Indenture;

- after giving effect to the transaction, NiSource Finance and NiSource are not in default under the Indenture; and
- NiSource Finance or NiSource, as applicable, delivers to the indenture trustee an
 officer's certificate and an opinion of counsel to the effect that the transaction
 complies with the Indenture.

(See Section 801.)

The Indenture does not give holders of the debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or other transaction involving NiSource Finance or NiSource. The Indenture also does not limit the ability of NiSource Finance to incur indebtedness or to declare or pay dividends on its capital stock.

Limitation on Liens

As long as any debt securities remain outstanding, neither NiSource Finance, NiSource nor any subsidiary of NiSource other than a utility may issue, assume or guarantee any debt secured by any mortgage, security interest, pledge, lien or other encumbrance on any property owned by NiSource Finance, NiSource or that subsidiary, except intercompany indebtedness, without also securing the debt securities equally and ratably with (or prior to) the new debt, unless the total amount of all of the secured debt would not exceed 10% of the consolidated net tangible assets of NiSource and its subsidiaries (other than utilities).

In addition, the lien limitations do not apply to NiSource Finance's, NiSource's and any subsidiary's ability to do the following:

- create mortgages on any property and on certain improvements and accessions on such property acquired, constructed or improved after the date of the Indenture;
- assume existing mortgages on any property or indebtedness of an entity which is merged with or into, or consolidated with NiSource Finance, NiSource and any subsidiary;
- assume existing mortgages on any property or indebtedness of an entity existing at the time it becomes a subsidiary;
- create mortgages to secure debt of a subsidiary to NiSource or to another subsidiary;
- create mortgages in favor of governmental entities to secure payment under a contract or statute or mortgages to secure the financing of constructing or improving property,

including mortgages for pollution control or industrial revenue bonds;

- create mortgages to secure debt of NiSource or its subsidiaries maturing within 12 months and created in the ordinary course of business;
- create mortgages to secure the cost of exploration, drilling or development of natural gas, oil or other mineral property;
- to continue mortgages existing on the date of the Indenture; and
- create mortgages to extend, renew or replace indebtedness secured by any mortgage referred to above provided that the principal amount of indebtedness and the property securing the indebtedness shall not exceed the amount secured by the mortgage being extended, renewed or replaced.

(See Section 1008	ζ.)
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Events of Default

The Indenture provides, with respect to any outstanding series of debt securities, that any of the following events constitutes an "Event of Default":

- NiSource Finance defaults in the payment of any interest upon any debt security of that series that becomes due and payable and the default continues for 60 days;
- NiSource Finance defaults in the payment of principal of or any premium on any debt security of that series when due at its maturity, on redemption, by declaration or otherwise and the default continues for three business days;
- NiSource Finance defaults in the deposit of any sinking fund payment when due and the default continues for three business days;
- NiSource Finance or NiSource defaults in the performance of or breaches any covenant or warranty in the Indenture for 90 days after written notice to NiSource Finance and NiSource from the indenture trustee or to NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee from the holders of at least 33% of the outstanding debt securities of that series;
- NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets defaults under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed by NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets, or NiSource Finance or NiSource Capital Markets defaults under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued, secured or evidenced indebtedness constituting a failure to pay in excess of \$50,000,000 of the principal or interest when due and payable, and in the event such debt has become due as the result of an acceleration, such acceleration is not rescinded or annulled or such debt is not paid within 60 days after written notice to NiSource Finance and NiSource from the indenture trustee or to NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee from the holders of at least 33% of the outstanding debt securities of that series;
- the NiSource guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect in any material respect or is disaffirmed or denied (other than according to its terms), or is found to be unenforceable or invalid; or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of NiSource Finance, NiSource Capital Markets or NiSource.

(See Section 501.)

If an Event of Default occurs with respect to debt securities of a particular series, the indenture trustee or the holders of 33% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the debt securities of that series due and payable immediately. (See Section 502.)

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a particular series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the indenture trustee under the Indenture, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the indenture trustee with respect to the debt securities of that series. The indenture trustee may refuse to follow directions that are in conflict with law or the Indenture, that expose the indenture trustee to personal liability or that are unduly prejudicial to other holders. The indenture trustee may take any other action it deems proper that is not inconsistent with those directions. (See Section 512.)

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series may waive any past default under the Indenture and its consequences, except a default:

- in respect of a payment of principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on any debt security; or
- in respect of a covenant or provision that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each affected debt security.

(See Section 513.)

At any time after the holders of the debt securities of a series declare that the debt securities of that series are due and immediately payable, a majority in principal amount of the outstanding holders of debt securities of that series may rescind and cancel the declaration and its consequences: (1) before the indenture trustee has obtained a judgment or decree for money, (2) if all defaults (other than the non-payment of principal which have become due solely by the declaration) have been waived or cured, and (3) NiSource or NiSource Finance has paid or deposited with the indenture trustee an amount sufficient to pay:

- all overdue interest on the debt securities of that series;
- the principal of, and premium, if any, or interest on any debt securities of that series which are due other than by the declaration;
- interest on overdue interest (if lawful); and
- sums paid or advanced by and amounts due the indenture trustee under the Indenture.

(See Section 502.)

Modification of Indenture

NiSource Finance, NiSource and the indenture trustee may modify or amend the Indenture, without the consent of the holders of any debt securities, for any of the following purposes:

- to evidence the succession of another person as obligor under the Indenture;
- to add to NiSource Finance's or NiSource's covenants or to surrender any right or power conferred on NiSource Finance or NiSource under the Indenture;
- to add events of default;
- to add or change any provisions of the Indenture to provide that bearer securities may be registrable as to principal, to change or eliminate any restrictions on the payment of principal or premium on registered securities or of principal or premium or any interest on bearer securities, to permit registered securities to be exchanged for bearer securities or to permit the issuance of securities in uncertificated form (so long as the modification or amendment does not materially adversely affect the interest of the holders of debt securities of any series);
- to change or eliminate any provisions of the Indenture (so long as there are no

outstanding debt securities entitled to the benefit of the provision);

- to secure the debt securities;
- to establish the form or terms of debt securities of any series;
- to evidence or provide for the acceptance or appointment by a successor indenture trustee or facilitate the administration of the trusts under the Indenture by more than one indenture trustee;
- to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the Indenture (so long as the cure or modification does not materially adversely affect the interest of the holders of debt securities of any series);
- to effect assumption by NiSource or one of its subsidiaries of NiSource Finance's obligations under the Indenture; or
- to conform the Indenture to any amendment of the Trust Indenture Act.

(See Section 901.)

The Indenture provides that we and the indenture trustee may amend the Indenture or the debt securities with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the amendment voting as one class. However, without the consent of each holder of any outstanding debt securities affected, an amendment or modification may not, among other things:

- change the stated maturity of the principal or interest on any debt security;
- reduce the principal amount of, rate of interest on, or premium payable upon the redemption of, any debt security;
- change the method of calculating the rate of interest on any debt security;
- change any obligation of NiSource Finance to pay additional amounts in respect of any debt security;
- reduce the principal amount of a discount security that would be payable upon acceleration of its maturity;
- change the place or currency of payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any debt security;
- impair a holder's right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment after the stated maturity or after any redemption date or repayment date;
- reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities necessary to modify or amend the Indenture or to consent to any waiver under the Indenture;
- change any obligation of NiSource Finance to maintain an office or agency in each place of payment or to maintain an office or agency outside the United States;
- modify the obligations of NiSource under its guarantee in any way adverse to the interests of the holders of the debt securities; and
- modify these requirements or reduce the percentage of holders of debt securities necessary to waive any past default of certain covenants.

(See Section 902.)

Satisfaction and Discharge

Under the Indenture, NiSource Finance can terminate its obligations with respect to debt securities of any series not previously delivered to the indenture trustee for cancellation when those debt securities:

have become due and payable;

- will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year; or
- are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the indenture trustee for giving notice of redemption.

NiSource Finance may terminate its obligations with respect to the debt securities of that series by depositing with the indenture trustee, as trust funds in trust dedicated solely for that purpose, an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on the debt securities of that series. In that case, the Indenture will cease to be of further effect and NiSource Finance's obligations will be satisfied and discharged with respect to that series (except as to NiSource Finance's obligations to pay all other amounts due under the Indenture and to provide certain officers' certificates and opinions of counsel to the indenture trustee). At the expense of NiSource Finance, the indenture trustee will execute proper instruments acknowledging the satisfaction and discharge. (See Section 401.)

Book-Entry Issuance

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, NiSource Finance will issue any debt securities offered under this prospectus as "global securities." We will describe the specific terms for issuing any debt security as a global security in the prospectus supplement relating to that debt security.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, will act as the depositary for any global securities. NiSource Finance will issue global securities as fully registered securities registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. NiSource Finance will issue one or more fully registered global securities for each issue of debt securities, each in the aggregate principal or stated amount of such issue, and will deposit the global securities with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC's direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies, that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

Purchases of securities under DTC's system must be made by or through a direct participant, which will receive a credit for such securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security — the beneficial owner — is in turn recorded on the records of direct and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchases, but they should receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the participants through which they entered into the transactions. Transfers of ownership interest in the securities are accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their securities, except in the event that use of the bookentry system for the securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all global securities that are deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC are registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants and by direct and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the global securities. Under its usual procedures, DTC will mail an omnibus proxy to NiSource Finance as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the securities are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Redemption proceeds, principal payments and any premium, interest or other payments on the global securities will be made to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records, unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that date. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of the participant and not of DTC, NiSource Finance, NiSource or the indenture trustee, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements in effect at the time. Payment of redemption payments, principal and any premium, interest or other payments to DTC is the responsibility of NiSource Finance and the applicable paying agent, disbursement of payments to direct participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of payments to the beneficial owners will be the responsibility of direct and indirect participants.

If applicable, redemption notices will be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the debt securities of like tenor and terms are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in such issue to be redeemed.

A beneficial owner electing to have its interest in a global security repaid by NiSource Finance will give any required notice through its participant and will effect delivery of its interest by causing the direct participant to transfer the participant's interest in the global securities on DTC's records to the appropriate party. The requirement for physical delivery in connection with a demand for repayment will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the global securities are transferred on DTC's records.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depositary with respect to the global securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to NiSource Finance or the indenture trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depositary is not obtained, certificates for the securities are required to be printed and delivered.

NiSource Finance may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depositary). In that event, certificates for the securities will be printed and delivered.

We have provided the foregoing information with respect to DTC to the financial community for information purposes only. We do not intend the information to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind. We have received the information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's system from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of this information.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the debt securities are governed by the internal laws of the State of New York.

Information Concerning the Indenture Trustee

Prior to default, the indenture trustee will perform only those duties specifically set forth in the Indenture. After default, the indenture trustee will exercise the same degree of care as a prudent individual would exercise in the conduct of his or her own affairs. The indenture trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the Indenture at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the indenture trustee reasonable indemnity against the costs, expenses and liability that the indenture trustee might incur in exercising those powers. The indenture trustee is not required to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur personal financial liability in the performance of its duties if it reasonably believes that it may not receive repayment or adequate indemnity. (See Section 601.)

The indenture trustee, The Chase Manhattan Bank, is also the indenture trustee for NiSource Capital Markets' senior and subordinated debt indentures and the indenture governing the debenture portion of NiSource's Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities ("SAILS"). The Chase Manhattan Bank is the property trustee, and Chase Manhattan Bank Delaware is the Delaware trustee, for the preferred securities

included in NiSource's Premium Income Equity Securities ("PIESSM"). The Chase Manhattan Bank is the purchase contract agent and collateral agent for the NiSource PIES and SAILS. The Chase Manhattan Bank also lends to Columbia Energy Group and extends a letter of credit facility to NiSource Capital Markets. ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., an affiliate of The Chase Manhattan Bank, is the transfer agent and registrar for the common stock, the rights agent for NiSource's preferred stock purchase rights and the exchange agent for the merger in connection with NiSource's acquisition of Columbia.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities to or through underwriters, through dealers or agents, directly to you or through a combination of these methods. The prospectus supplement with respect to any offering of securities will describe the specific terms of the securities being offered, including:

- the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities and the proceeds to NiSource or NiSource Finance from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and commissions or agency fees and other items constituting underwriters' or agents' compensation;
- any initial public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers; and
- any securities exchange on which the offered securities may be listed.

Through Underwriters. If we use underwriters in the sale of the securities, the underwriters will acquire the offered securities for their own account. We will execute an underwriting agreement with an underwriter or underwriters once an agreement for sale of the securities is reached. The underwriters may resell the offered securities in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The underwriters may sell the offered securities directly or through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters. Unless otherwise stated in the prospectus supplement relating to offered securities, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase those offered securities will be subject to certain conditions, and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of those offered securities if they purchase any of them.

Through Dealers. If we use a dealer to sell the securities, we will sell the offered securities to the dealer as principal. The dealer may then resell those offered securities at varying prices determined at the time of resale. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

Through Agents. If we use agents in the sale of securities, we may designate one or more agents to sell offered securities. Unless otherwise stated in a prospectus supplement, the agents will agree to use their best efforts to solicit purchases for the period of their appointment.

Directly to Purchasers. We may sell the offered securities directly to one or more purchasers. In this case, no underwriters, dealers or agents would be involved. We will describe the terms of our direct sales in our prospectus supplement.

General Information. A prospectus supplement will state the name of any underwriter, dealer or agent and the amount of any compensation, underwriting discounts or concessions paid, allowed or reallowed to them. A prospectus supplement will also state the proceeds to us from the sale of offered securities, any initial public offering price and other terms of the offering of those offered securities.

Our agents, underwriters and dealers, or their affiliates, may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

We may authorize agents, underwriters or dealers to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase offered securities from us at the public offering price and on terms described in the related prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future. If we use delayed delivery contracts, we will disclose that we are using them in our prospectus supplement and will tell you when we will demand payment and delivery of the securities. The delayed delivery contracts will be subject only to the conditions we set forth in our prospectus supplement.

We may enter into agreements to indemnify agents, underwriters and dealers against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

LEGAL OPINIONS

Schiff Hardin & Waite, Chicago, Illinois, will pass upon the validity of the securities offered by this prospectus for us. The opinions with respect to the securities may be subject to assumptions regarding future action to be taken by us and the trustee, if applicable, in connection with the issuance and sale of the securities, the specific terms of the securities and other matters that may affect the validity of securities but that cannot be ascertained on the date of those opinions. Peter V. Fazio, Jr., a partner of the firm who also serves as general counsel of NiSource, holds approximately 11,400 shares of NiSource common stock.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of NiSource Inc. (incorporated in Indiana) and the consolidated financial statements of Columbia Energy Group incorporated by reference herein have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said reports.

Prospectus Supplement

to Prospectus dated November 20, 2000



NiSource Finance Corp.

Unconditionally Guaranteed

by NiSource Inc.

\$345,000,000

6.15% Notes due 2013

Deutsche Bank Securities

February 13, 2003

2007-00008 AG Set 1-0096 Attachment K Stock Issued

	2004	2005	2006
Options Exercised	817,017	1,897,206	1,007,415
Weighted Average Option Price	\$18.88	\$20.32	\$21.11
Value of Exercised Options	\$15,425,281	\$38,551,226	\$21,266,531

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2007-00008 AG Set 1 - 096 Attachment L

NiSource SAILS mature

Company successfully remarkets debentures

MERRILLVILLE, Ind. - NiSource Inc. (NYSE: NI) has successfully remarketed approximately \$80.6 million of the senior debentures included in its Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities (SAILS)* in anticipation of the settlement on Nov. 1, 2004, of the forward equity agreements included in the SAILS. NiSource originally issued the SAILS in connection with the November 2000 merger with Columbia Energy Group.

NiSource will issue approximately 6.8 million shares of common stock on Nov. 1, 2004, as a result of the settlement of the forward equity agreements included in the SAILS. The 30-day average market price of \$21.1967 was used to determine the settlement rate of 0.1227 shares of NiSource common stock per SAILS unit. Only full shares of common stock will be issued, and fractional shares will be settled in cash using the value determined above.

NiSource will receive \$144.4 million in satisfaction of the SAILS holders' obligation under the forward equity agreements and will use the proceeds to pay down short-term borrowings.

As a result of the remarketing, the interest rate on the underlying debentures, due Nov. 1, 2006, has been reset to 3.628 percent. A copy of the prospectus relating to the remarketed debentures may be obtained from Credit Suisse First Boston, Prospectus Department, 11 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y., 10010-3629 (telephone number 212-325-2580).

A registration statement relating to the remarketed debentures was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This press release shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any state or jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such state or jurisdiction.

*"SAILS(SM)" and "Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities(SM)" are service marks of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC.

About NiSource

NiSource Inc. (NYSE: NI), based in Merrillville, Ind., is a Fortune 500 holding company engaged in natural gas transmission, storage and distribution, as well as electric generation, transmission and distribution. NiSource operating companies deliver energy to 3.7 million customers located within the high-demand energy corridor stretching from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest to New England. Information about NiSource and its subsidiaries is available via the Internet at www.nisource.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This release includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Those statements include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of NiSource Inc. and its management. Although NiSource believes that its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that its

goals will be achieved. Investors are cautioned that the forward-looking statements in this presentation are not guarantees of future performance and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and that actual results could differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: weather, fluctuations in supply and demand for energy commodities, growth opportunities for NiSource's businesses, increased competition in deregulated energy markets, dealings with third parties over whom NiSource has no control, the regulatory process, regulatory and legislative changes, changes in general economic, capital and commodity market conditions, and counter-party credit risk.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 97
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: P.R. Moul

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

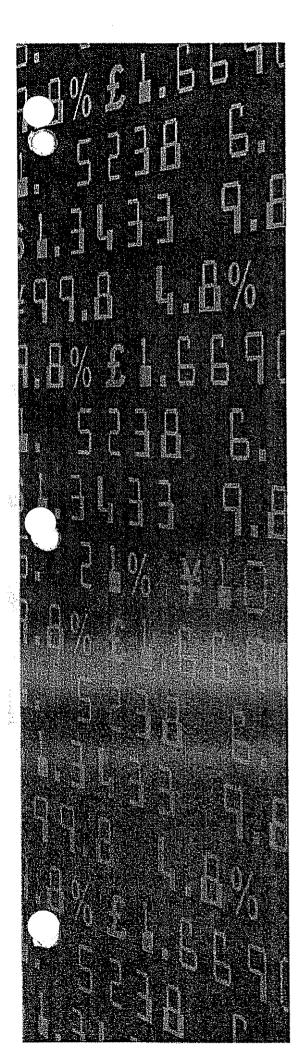
Question No. 97

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to page 42, lines 10-19, Attachment PRM-8, and Appendices H and G, please provide (1) copies of the current Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, and (2) all data, work papers, and source documents used in computing the yield spread of 1.0%. Please provide the data in hard copy and electronic formats (Microsoft Excel), with all data and equations left intact.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- (1) A copy of the October 1, 2006 Blue Chip Financial Forecast is attached.
- (2) The spread in the yield between A-rated public utility bonds and Treasury bonds is provided on pages 3, 4, and 5 of Attachment PRM-11. An electronic copy of page 5 is attached.



BLUE CHIP FINANCIAL FORECASTS

Top Analysts Forecasts Of U.S. And Foreign Interest Rates, Currency Values And The Factors That Influence Them.

Vol. 25, No. 10 October 1, 2006



BLUE CHIP FINANCIAL FORECASTS

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FOMC Now Widely Expected To Ease In First Half Of 2007

omestic Commentary Treasury yields continued to fall over the just month, and with them, expectations of any additional lightening by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). Based on our September 25th-26th survey, only a quarter of our panelists now predict the next change in the FOMC's target federal funds rate will be an increase. Of the 75% that think the next move by the FOMC will be a reduction in interest rates, 45.7% believe it will occur in Q1 of next year and almost 86% predict a cut will come by the end of Q2 2007 (see page 14). The views of our panelists roughly mirror prices in the federal funds rate futures market that puts the odds of a rate cut by the end of Q1 2007 at about 50/50.

Since its peak on June 28th, the day before the FOMC's last rate hike, the constant maturity 10-year Treasury yield has dropped about 65 basis points to a seven-month low. In the process, the price of the enthe-run 10-year note blew through its 200-day moving average as its yield plunged to just north of the psychological barrier of 4.5% for a brief time. Constant maturity 2-year and 5-year yields have fallen by almost exactly the same amount, leaving the entire coupon curve some 65 basis points below the target federal funds rate, and clearly reflecting market expectations that the FOMC is destined to case at some point in the not too distant future. Yields have since backed up a little on dealer worries that the market has become overbought and a lessening in hedging activity by holders of mortgage-backed paper.

Helping propel Treasury prices higher in September were a series of economic reports that left most economists scrambling to further reduce their already below-trend estimates real GDP growth over the next few quarters. The trade deficit expanded sharply in July versusxpectations of a small decline, upping analysts' expectations of W's not export deficit and its drag on overall GDP growth. Total Juil sales managed to register a small 0.2% increase in August versus expectations of a small decline. However, sales minus the automotive component, sales at gasoline stations and sales at building supply stores, which generally conform to reported growth in personal consumption expenditures (PCE), were soft. Confirming that, real PCE was later reported to have fallen by 0.1% in August. That was the first decline since last September and left real PCE growing at a weaker than expected rate of 2.7% through the first two-thirds of Q3. Total industrial production fell 0.1% in August while factory production was unchanged. Moreover, the Philadelphia Fed's September manufacturing survey registered a plunge into negative territory for the first time since April 2003. Suptember manufacturing surveys from the New York and Rielunond Fed banks, however, did not reflect similar weakness.

The housing and automotive sectors look to be particular drags on growth in the second half of this year. Housing starts fell to a three-year low in August, and previously reported declines in the prior two months were revised lower. Moreover, permits in August dropped to a four-year low. Adding to werries about the housing sector, existing home sales fell again in August and the year-over-year (y/y) change in median home prices contracted by 1.7%, the first negative reading since 1995. While new home sales bucked expectations by rising in August, downward revisions to sales in prior months left the level of August sales very near the consensus forecast. And, like existing home prices, the y/y change in median new home prices turned negative (-1.3%) in August, the first such occurrence since December.

Fusiness inventories udded 0.44 of a percentage point to the rate of all GDP growth in Q2 but will likely subtract from the rate of Jowth in Q3, and do so again in Q4 but by a lesser degree. New orders for durable goods fell in both August and July, the first back-to-back declines since May 2004. Shipments of non-defense capital goods, however, a proxy for capital spending, rose 0.9% in August and 0.7% in July, leaving them growing at a solid annualized rate of

about 9%, but that was somewhat slower than some analysts had anticipated going into the report.

Combined, these reports served to produce a drop in this month's consensus forecast of Q3 real GIPP growth to 2.3% while the forecast of Q4's growth rate slipped to 2.5%. The consensus forecast of growth in the first half of next year also fell this month but estimates of growth in the second half of 2007 went unchanged. Real GIPP is now predicted to grow at a 2.6% elip in Q1 and Q2 of 2007 and at a 2.9% rate in Q3 and 3.0% rate in Q4 of next year.

Easing inflation concerns, due in part to falling energy prices, also continued to buoy Treasury prices. The September inflation reports will reveal large declines in gasoline, home heating oil and natural gas prices, likely producing an outright decline in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and a sharp pull-back in the y/y change from the August rate of 3.8%. Indeed, as last September's Katrina-Induced spike of 1.2% drops out, the y/y change in the CPI may fall below the y/y rate in the core CPI for the first time in four years. Less likely is any near-term pull-back in the core inflation figures. The y/y change in the core CPI rose to 2.8% in August and may hit 3.0% in September or October, the highest level in more than a decade. The y/y change in the core price index for PCE, the FOMC's preferred measure of inflation, rose to 2.5% in August, the fastest pace in [1] years. However, if the elevated level of core inflation continues to in large part result from above-trend increases in owners' equivalent rent (OER), lingering inflation concerns among murket participants. and the FOMC are likely to dissipate over time.

The FOMC meeting on September 20th was essentially a non-event for the Treasury market due to the run of softer than expected economic data and continuing drop in energy prices. While policymskers retained their asymmetric bias toward tightening, markets shrugged off the threat. However, the FOMC may ultimately prove to be more reticent about easing than the markets now predict if falling energy prices reinvigorate consumer spending, the drop in bond yields begins to stabilize housing demand and a weakening dollar boosts exports. A strong stock market, narrow credit spreads and surging commercial lending also argue against an early move to ease policy by the FOMC. Most importantly, unless and until below-trend economic growth begins to produce a more significant slackening in the labor markets conditions, policymakers are likely to remain on guard against inflationary pressures. As such, many economists think the sharp drop in yields over the past three months may have left Treasuries vulnerable to data that suggests growth remains at or above its tend rate and commentary from Fed officials that hints of lingering inflation concerns.

Consensus Forecast Following below-trend growth in Q2 2006 through Q2 2007, the pace of real GDP growth is expected to rebound to near its trend rate in the second half of next year as residential investment stabilizes and consumer spending improves. Falling energy prices likely ensures that the y/y change in headline consumer price inflation has peaked, but core inflation may remain elevated through the first half of next year, keeping Fed policymakers cautious about easing to soon. The trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar is expected to continue its decline over the forecast horizon (see page 2 for summary of this month's U.S. consensus forecasts).

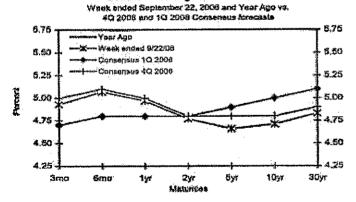
Special Questions The consensus continued to predict the core CPI will register December-over-December growth of 2.8% in 2006 and 2.4% in 2007. About 68% of the panelists say 10-year Treasury yields will end 2007 higher than where they begin the year. Almost half of our panelists do not expect real residential investment to next register positive annualized growth until Q4 of next year or later. The consensus puts the odds of a recession in 2007 at 27.5%, a bit higher than last month's estimate of 26.5% (see page 14 for details).

Consensus Forecasts Of U.S. Interest Rates And Key Assumptions¹

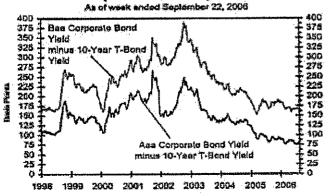
	********	****	****	Histo	ry	************	Con	ėnsus.	Foreca	ts-Qui	irtoely	Aye	Ą		
•	Av	erage For	Week Em	ding	Ave	nige For N	Ionth	Latest Q*	4Q	- 10		3Q	40	ΙÖ	ľ
Interest Rates	Sep. 22	Sep. 15	Scp. B	<u>Sep. 1</u>	Aug.	Jul.	Jun.	3 <u>0 2006</u>	2006	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	ı
Federal Funds Rate	5.24	5.23	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.24	4,99	5,24	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4,9	l
Prime Rate	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	5.25	8.25	8.02	8.25	8.3	9.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	
LIBOR, 3-mo.	5.37	5.39	5,39	5.40	5.42	5.49	5.40	5.43	5,4	53	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	
Commercial Paper, 1-mo.	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.20	5.22	5.24	5.12	5,22	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5,0	4.9	
Treasury bill, 3-mo.	4.93	4.93	4.97	5.06	5.09	5.08	4.92	5.04	5.0	5,0	4.9	4.8	47	4.7	
Treasury bill, 6-mo.	5.07	5.11	5.12	5.14	5.17	5.27	5,17	5.18	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	
Treasury bill, I yr.	4.97	5.02	5,02	5.03	5.08	5.22	5.16	5.10	5.0	5.0	4.9	49	4.8	4.8	1
Treasury note, 2 yr.	4.77	4.83	4.81	4.83	4,90	5.12	5.12	4.94	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	1
Treasury note, 5 yr.	4.66	4.73	4,73	4.73	4.82	5.04	5.07	4.86	4.8	4.8	4,0	4.8	4.8	4.9	
Treasury note, 10 yr.	4.71	4.79	4.79	4.76	4.88	5.09	5.11	4.91	4,8	4.9	4.9	49.	4.9	5.0	1
Treasury note, 30 yr.	4.83	4.92	4.94	4,91	5.00	5.13	5.15	5.01	4.9	5.0	5.0	5,0	5.1	-5.1	
Corporate Ass bond	5.49	5.58	5.59	5,57	5.68	5.85	5.89	5.69	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	
Corporate Bas bond	6.40	6.49	6.52	6.50	6.59	6.76	6.78	6.61	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	1
State & Local bonds	4.2	4.30	4.34	4.30	4.39	4.61	4.60	4.43	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4,7	
Home mortgage rate	6.40	6.43	6.47	6.44	6.52	6.76	6.68	6.57	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	
			****	llistor	Y	*****	*****	*****	Con	sensus	Foreca	sts=On	arteriy	Ave.	
	3Q	4Q	JQ.	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	3Q*	40	-10	20	30	40	IQ.	
Key Assumptions	2004	2004	2005	<u> 2005</u>	2005	<u> 2005</u>	2006	2006	2005	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	4
Major Currency Index	81.9	81.3	83.5	84.7	85,8	84,9	82.2	81.7	81.0	80.2	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.5	À
Real GDP	2.6	3.4	3.3	4.2	1.8	5.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3,1	
GDP Price Index	3.2	3,5	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	23	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	23	
Consumer Price Index	3.6	2.3	3.8	5.5	3.3	2.2	4.9	3,3	10	2.7	2.5	24	2.3	13	

Individual panel members' forecasts are on pages 4 through 9. Historical data for interest rates except LIBOR is from Federal Reserve Release (FRSR) IL15. LIBOR quotes available from The Wall Street Journal, Definitions reported here are same as those in FRSR H.15. Treasury yields are reported on a constant maturity basis. Historical data for the U.S. Federal Reserve Heard's Major Currency Index is from FRSR H.10 and G.5. Historical data for Rest GDP and GDP Chained Price Index are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BHA), Commune Price Index (CPI) history is from the Department Euler Statement Patenting and September 12. Data for 3Q 2006 Major Currency Index also is based on data through needs anded September 12. Figures for 3Q 2006 Richard Price Index and Consumer Price Index are convenient forecasts based on a special question arked of the panel members this mouth.

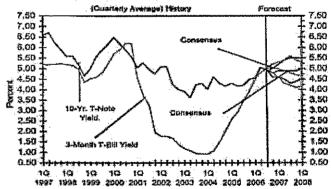
U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



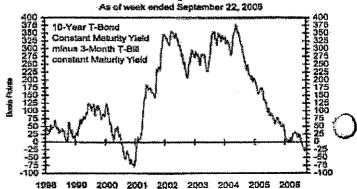
Corporate Bond Spreads



U.S. 3-Mo, T-Bills & 10-Yr. T-Note Yield



U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



	*****	3-Mo:	nth Inte	rest Rates'
and the same of th	***************************************	-History-	-	Consensus Forecasts
		Month	Year	Months From Now
	Latest:	Ago:	Ago:	3. 6. 1212
U.S.	5,38	5,41	3.97	5.20 4.04 4.59
Japan	0.41	0,41	0.09	0.00 0.74 0.95
U.K.	5.06	4.94	4.56	5:09 5:04 4:86
Switzerland	1.78	1.66	0.75	1.03 2.27 2.32
Camada	4.28	4.31	3.00	4.32 4.08 4.065
Australia	6.11	6.01	5.58	6.22 6.18 5.83
Eurozone	3.41	3.28	2.16	3.59 3.73 3.64

	****] ()- X1	Govern	ment Bond Yields'
		-History-		Consensus korecusts
		Month	Year	Months From Now:
	Latest	Ago:	Ago:	3 6 12
U.S.	4.61	4.81	4.19	4.59 4.48 4.50
Germany	3.69	3.81	3.01	3.70 3.68 3.69
Japan	1.63	1.80	1.38	1.90 2.04 2.221
U.K.	4.50	4.55	4.18	4.60 4.55 4.49
France	3.70	3.81	3.06	3.71 3.43 3.44
[taly	3.96	4.09	3.22	3.94 3.91 3.13
Switzerland	2.39	2,53	1.79	2.48 2.40 2.38
Canada	4.01	4.20	3.86	4.02 3.97 3.95
Australia	5.54	5,72	5,15	5.62 5.55 5.57
Spain	3,69	3.80	3.00	3770 3.68 3.69
Eurozone	3.76	3.89	3.06	373 372 375

)		Fo	reign Ex	cchange Rates ¹
-said/see	******	-History-	-wa <i>wawaw</i>	Consensus Forecasts
		Month	Year	Months From Now:
	Latest:	Ago:	Ago:	N
U.S.	81.42	81.37	84.00	79.2 78.2 78.6
Japan	116.45	116.38	111.63	111.5 108.8 106.0
U.K.	1,9012	1.8884	1.7917	1.91 1,95 1.93
Switzerland	1.2349	1,2381	1.2787	1.18 1.14 1.13
Canada	1.1171	1.110	1.1668	1.701 (1.71) (1.75)
Australia	0.7513	0.7632	0.7633	0.77 0.77 0.76
Euro	1.2796	1.2760	1.2153	131 234 4.30

	3-M	nsensus onth Rates U.S. Rate In 12 Me.		10-1	isensus fear Gov'i vs. U.S. Yleid [atini2 Min.]
Japan	-4.97	-3.64	Germany	-0.92	-0.81
U.K.	-0.32	0.27	Japan	-2,98	-2.29
Switzerland	-3.60	\$2.27	UK	-0.11	-0.01
Canada	-1.10	-0.53	France	-0.91	-1.06
Australia	0.73	1.25	Italy	-0.65	et:38
Eurozone	-1.97	-0.95	Switzerland	-2.22	-2.12
		OLLEGO SOLUTION DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA C	Canada	-0.60	-0.55
			Australia	0.93	1.07
			Spain	-0.92	-0.81
			Finozone	-0.85	0.77

Corecasts of individual panel members are on pages 10 and 11. Definijons of variables are as follows: Three month currency interest rates. Covernment bonds are yields to maturity. Foreign exchange rate forecasts are currency per U.S. dollar except for U.K. Australia and the Euro, which are U.S. dollar equivalents. For the U.S dollar, forecasts are of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's Major Currency Index. international Commentary Sovereign bond yields continued to edge downward over the past month as markets reacted to planging energy prices and growing expectations of slower global economic growth that combined will reduce inflationary pressures and bring an eventual halt to monetary tightening by central banks. Ten-year note yields in most major industrialized nations have fallen to seven-month lows producing inverted yield curve in the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and Australia. The slope of the yield curve remains positive in the Eurozone but is expected to flatten further in coming months as the European Central Bank (ECB) tightens further. With short-term rates still quite low, Japan continues to have the most positively sloped curve.

As expected, the ECB left rates unchanged at its August 31th meeting but continued to prepare markets for another 25 basis point increase in the repo rate to 3.25% at the October 5th meeting. The late August policy statement stressed that interest rates remained low, money and credit growth strong, liquidity ample and monetary policy accommodative. In regard to economic growth, the ECB noted that Q2 GDP growth "show a significant improvement in underlying economic activity and indicate that economic growth was strongly than previously projected" and that indicators hint that growth in Q3 would be around its potential rate. While the y/y change in harmonized inflation may dip below 2.0% in September due to the sharp drop in energy prices, underlying inflationary pressures continue to build and policymakers likely think inflation will bounce back and remain above the bank's 2.0% target later this year and next. In addition to the widely expected rate hike on October 5th, most analysts expect another quarter-point increase in December and further 25 basis point hike in Q1 2007 before the ECB halts its tightening campaign.

After surprising markets with a 25 basis point hike in the base rate to 4.75% on August 3rd, the Bank of England (BoE) unanimously voted to leave policy unchanged in early September and is widely expected to forego any change at the October 5th meeting. Minutes of the September meeting showed considerable uncertainly among policymakers but an inclination to focus more on inflationary risks rather than the potential for slower than expected economic growth. Of particular concern are worries that elevated energy prices over the past few years will get passed through to wage and salaries. Real GDP in Q2 grew at a downwardly revised but still healthy rate of 0.7% with consumer spending posting its best growth in two years. In the meantime, the y/y change in consumer prices inflation rebounded to a 2.5% rate in August—9-year high. There still remains a chance that the BoE may raise rates again in November though the consensus does not predict it.

The Bank of Canada (BoC) and the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) also are expected to leave interest rates unchanged at their October meetings. Canadian real GDP grow at a weaker than expected rate of 2.0% in Q2 as net exports contracted sharply. Final sales were unchanged. Moreover, employment dropped in each of the past three months, the first such occurrence since 1992, and the unemployment rate has risen from 6.1% in June to 6.5% in August. For a second straight meeting, the BoC left its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 4.25% on September 6th meeting and markets have begun to anticipate an easing of policy by the central bank in Q1 of next year. RBA Governor Macfarlane continues to warn that the next move by the bank is more likely to be a rate like than a rate cut. However, the consensus suggests the RBA is likely finished.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) left the overnight call rate at 0.25% on September 8th and a series of weaker than expected reports on economic activity and inflation have sent bond yields lower and diminished market expectations of another near-term tightening of policy. Real GDP growth in Q2 was the slowest over the past six quarters but the unemployment rate now stands at a 8-year low and CPI inflation remains positive. The consensus looks for another tightening before year's end (see 10 and 11 far individual panel members forecasts).

Fourth Quarter 2006 Interest Rate Forecasts

Key Assumptions

						- Per	ant Par A	ncens/	verage F	or Ouerse	,					Avg. For	<u>(0</u>	3 % Chan	24)
Blue Chip			_	ant Torre		**: <u>**********************************</u>	-		•	data-Terr		industrial rates		-Taxis	 	444 (1) (1)	- DOCUMENT OF THE	-(8448)-	
- Financial Forecastla	Frederick	2.	S:	e Carr	E Thursday	# Titulia.	7	#	9 Treas	10	*1	12	53 Bag	T4	15	Ai Braka Adulia	e;	C.	D.
Panel Marriages	Finderul Finderul	Prime Bank	LIBOR Rate	Com. Paper	Trans.	Dire.	Trans.	Times, Notes	Notes	Trans. Notes	Treat.	Asp Cosp.	Cop.	State & Local	Hogan Mar	Peda kinjur Currency	Red	GOP Price	Comi. Price
	Flore	finte	3-14o.	t-Mo.	2-410	B-BAg.	1-72	2.42	5-37.	10 YE	Dirte.	Band	Brod	Sports	Rece	2 inches	obe	Index.	Indies
Arous Resourch	25 H	9.5 H	5,4	0.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.5	4.4	6.5	81.7	34	3.3 H	3.5 11
ClearView Expression	5.4	8.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.2	采 .	4,6	4.5	5.8	6,5	4.4	5.5	81.9	1.2	1.5	1,0
RBS Greenwish Capital Econ.	5.4	8.4	选章	2.1	5.0	5,4	5.7	3.	K.	40	B. 1	5.8	6,7	4,5	2.7	¥1.5	3.8	2.4	0,0
Back Stooms & Co.	5.4	# #	数十十	基基 対	8.4 H	0.5 H	5.4 H	5.1 H	EJ H	建筑科	5.4 H	6.2	7.2 1	4.6	表 .	81.7	a.e.	3.0	2.0
Woodwards Holdings	5,3	8.7	旅車	4.4	5.2	5.3	多心	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.5	4.4	4.2	4.\$	商1.位	32.03	2.5	20
Sidna Huber Investment Parlmers	£.X	2.7	泰基	3.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	*31	4.5	5.4 L	52	75.00	0.2	81.0	38 H	26	20
Viene Stammer Lavestments	5.3	8.3	進済	6.4	5,0	ā,ì	4.9	4.0	4,5	4.7	4.6	3.8	e.b	4.5	6.2	#3,4	2.5	2.3	2.4
Harl Assn. of Regions	5.3 3.3	6.3	K.i	5.2 5.3	4.9 5.1	5.1 5.1	4,9 5.6	.4,8 5.0	4,7 4,0	4.7 4.9	4.9 5.0	5.5	英 基	4.4	6.5	, nak	2.4	2.3	2.4
Briefing pom Kelver Economic Advisses	5 ,3:	8.3	五本	5.4	5.0	S.D	4.9	4,6	4.7	4.7	4.B	8.9 8.9	4.9 2.0	4.8. 4.7	6.6 6.0 L	1140 182.0	2.5	3.# 3.0	2.7 3.1
PHC Resource Services Corp.	6.3	£3	2.4	5.7	4.3	20	5.0	4.9	4,8	4.8	4.8	5.7	8.7	4.2	8.3	BALD H	2.6	1.5	3.4
Georgia State University	5.3	6.3	ДÆ	GP.	為身	\$. .	3.0	4.9	4,2	5.0	5.0	5.9	¥.7	kris.	2.6	nia.	1,9	2,2	2.4
Eternand & Poor's Corp.	5.3	8.3	6,6	5.6 H	5.2	4.0	基基	5.2	50	4.5	nu	3.4	5.5	4.7	6.5	78.5	2.0	1.4	1.2
Lehman Stollhaire	5.3	8.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	£.1	5.1	4.9	4.15	4.5	5 ,0	5.0	2.5	4:4	6.6	ns.	3.0	1.8	G.#
Mondys Investors Service	ă.I	8,3	5.5	6.2	5.0	11.0	縣市	4.4	4,5	5.0	#A H	5.2	6.0	រាង	6.7	ras	2.0	1,1	2.3
Bardaya Capital	5.3	5.3	5,5	6.3	8.0	ā.,;	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.6	8,5	4.4	6.5	it (de	3.英	2.9	0.3
Trusco Capital Managament	5.3	23	5,5	6.3	47 %	47 1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	6,€	8,8	4,3	6.3	21.0	2.5	2.4	1.2
Economist Intelligence Unit 237, Cooms Advisors LLC	\$.3 ##	47	55	n4 5.1	1,0	Ale O.D	A.B.	RM 4-0	Fig.	54 4.7	4.5	Did.	pa e e	1124	114	110	2.2	N-202	3.6 H
Jay, Comm Advisor LLG Deprime & Agent	53 53	8.3 2.3	5.5 5.5	5.3	4.9 5.3	Ø.2 Ø.2	4.\$ 5.3	8;3 8,3	4.7 4.7	4.8 4.8	4:# 5:0	5.6 5.7	5.5 5.6	11:00 4.5	4.¥	85.4 82.1	29 30	1.0 2.7	2.2 2.7
Leonia, Series & Company	5,3	8.3 8.3	2.5	5.3	B. t	5.2	5.2	B.O	1.0	5.0	5.0 5.0	5.G	e.c E.c	4,6 4,6	5.B	81.1	2.4	2.2	3.5
BAIO Cecilal Martinia	5.3	8.3	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7 L	5.4 L	5.3	4.2	6.4	21.5	23	23	1.8
Horney Securites, Inc.	£.9	8.3	5.4	5.5	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.7	4,7	4.7	4.9	54	6.5	Hali	6,5	#1,0	2.5	2.3	1.3
waterica Barri	6.3	8.3	5.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	為口	ů,o	5.0	5.1	*4	57 L	4.4	6,4	81,1	2.7	0.0	0.0
Ann Fin	6.1	E. #	基本	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4,0	4,7	4.8	€.\$	5.4	6.3	八曲	6,0	rub:	1.01	OA L	Q.A.m
Next Expromit Assert	63	6.3	3.4	4.6	5.0	5. }	5.1	4. U	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	40	4.3	5.5	79,5	2.1	3.4	3
MO Investment Mgs.	5.3	6,0	B, A	5.3	5.0	Sig.	3.0	48	4.8	4.8	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.8.	6.5	60.0	2.5	2.6	2.0
Productial Engine Group LLC State House Policy Office	5.2 5.3	4.3 0.3	5.4 5.4	5.3 5.3	.5,1 5.0	5.1 1.2	£1 £1	5.0 4.2	化 化 化	4,3 4,9	5,0 4,9	5.5	6.5 6.5	4.4 4.4	2.4 2.4	81.4 81.6	2.3	2.3	2.9 2.0
Nullimed City Corporation	2.3 2.3	4.3	5,4	5.2	4.9	H.s	5.0	4.2	英語	4.B	4.9	5.7 5.6	8.5	4.5	2.5	79.9	20	1.5	1.4
Moody's Economy com	5.3	43	5.4	6.3	4.0	ă.p	4.8	4.7	47	4.3"	4.5	5.5	e n	63.14	6.3	81.5	1.9	2.1	2.1
Acton Economics	5.3	8.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.7	0,5	4.4	4.5	10.5	3.0	2.5	0.3
Banc of America Seculties	5,3	8.3	5.4	- 71 3	5.1	5.2	3.2	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.8	ā,ī	ne	ă,6	#1 4	2.5	2.0	1.0
Chrown Esseionika & Analytica	5,3	8.3	5.4	2.2	4,0	សំព្	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	城市 氢	3.9	(C)	1120	9.7	37.3 L	3.7	25 H	3.7
Mesignar Financial	5.3	6.3	5.3	<u> Fat</u>	8.0	6. 3	B. \$	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	#.7	ata:	lriși	4.7	教礼书	1.5	1.7	1.2
General Barris & Co.	£,8	8.3	H.B	X-5	1.9	na	5.0	4.8	43	4.8	4.海	6.5 H		1925	#.D 1		2.5	2.0	0.0
Laciato Hatt duck	5,3	8.3	5.3	5.5 H	4,0	A D	5.0	8.0	5.D	\$.1	5.2	拉口	5.9	4,7	0.0	75.0	2.2	2.1	1.7
Vactoria	₹,3	5.3	5.2	tta.	49	-Fa∓	F.4	4,4 L	40 L	451	a,7.1,	192	Militar Maria	捐款	110	114	2.0	2.3	-1.0 L
Significati Burka	6.3 6.3	8.3 8.3	0.2 5.2	na 3,1	4.7 L 5.5	1.8 2.2	4.9 4.8	5.0 4.9	4,\$ 4.D	4.8 4.0	4.D	:5,5 5,9	医 基	4.9 L	6,3 6,5	50,0 no	1.0	2.1 3.1	2,0 2,8 H
JPMorpaii Private Cheel Services	5.3	1.3	5.2	5.5	4.8	50	50	4.5	*.7	4,5	4,5	5.4 k	3.3	4.8.	6.3	81.5	3.0	3.2	2.5
Viole Capital Management	5.3	1.3	5.1	4.9 L	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4,8	5.6	6.6	4.2	#.2	YEAR	3.1	2.6	2.7
Scorintinnic	5.3	8.3	6.0 L	B.1	4.8	-4.à	4,7 L	4.0	4.5	4,7	4.8.	旅春	11.5	4.4	6.3	79.7	2.5	2.4	1.5
Fannia Mua	2.3	2.3	ń4	na.	4.8	4.5	4.3	4,7	49	4.8 L	4.7 4	5.7	表.5	414	5.4	na)	2.7	1.0	1.0
J.P. Mergen Chasa	5.3	249	5,3	n#	5.1	机抽	mp	华净	4.2	5.0	5.1	1149	ďĄ	持維	C)A	्रस्य	3.6	1.3	Ċ.O
Marrill Lynch Economics	当年	神典	53	初	4.B	Fin	四曲	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.9	risk.	शक	1539	(Little	V-à	1.6	杂集	1.4
U.S. Trust Company	12 %			5.2	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	451		4.8	ŭ,	4,3	5.3	81.2	1.4	1,35	1.0
Threogeld Economic Assoc. Orchotes Corp.	5.2 1.	62 L		4.3	4,5 4,8	5.1	9.1	4.6	4.2	## 4.0	李葵	0,₹	5.0	4,4	8.4	91.0	2.5	2.7	25
The Hostern Trust Company	5.2 L			5.1 74	4,0 4,7 £	*.	4,9 5.1	4.9	4.B	4.5 4.3	4.0	5.7 5.4	B.B	4,3 4,2	₽.1 8.4	03.0	1.5	2.7 2.1	3.6 2.5
THE SECRETARY ISSUE CREEDING	9.2 L		2,	-7.4E	SUAR A		P.		*.D			12.19 10.00	ri a		0 ,4	na Series series	1.8		2.3
October Consensus	53	8.3	5.4	5,3	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.6	4.4	6.4	81.0	2,5	23	1.9
The same of the sa	27. ·	د م	ar ar-		4 ×	a c	Mar and			# #	- H-	ar 🖛	A 44	Action of the	THE STREET		A CONTRACTOR	* •	ARREST THE T
Top 10 Avg.	5.4	8.4:	5.5	5.4	6.2	ā.3	5.2	5.1	医 夏	5.0	5 , t	5.0	55	.3	6.7	52.3	3.4	3,1	3.5
Bottom 10 Avg.	5.2	8.2	5.2	5. ¥	4,5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4,8	4.7	5,5	8.3	4.2	4.2	79.5	1.5	1.2	0.3
September Consensus imber of Foregasts Charges	52 Fmm 4 1	8.3 Martin Sa	5.5°	5.4	5.2	5,3	52	5.1	漢首	5. £	5.2	60	2.5	4.2	LI	60.0	2.6	2.5	2.6
		·····		44	. 46	***	~~	ملادر	g. silt:	منو	404.		p. 13			-			
Down	有 五	15	30	. 27	48	37	36	43	46	48	42	43	38	32	42	7	21	19.	300
Same	34	33	107	17	5 7	6	đ		3	3	*	2	2	3	3	10	115	14	11
Up Diffusion index		Q 34 %	. 23 %.	* *7 %	5 %	1 B %	15 %	. 0 %	3 %		2 # et	4 %	2 7:3	0 • 4 %	1 . \$ %	94	42.34	16 17 **	9 39 34
Pro-ingelier stirige	-7- 79 10: 75-			P. 18		- 7	19 19			100 alak	***		3	- 7	17		76.3		47 7

First Quarter 2007 Interest Rate Forecasts

Key Assumptions

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		······································				Pole	wit Pur A	A munn	чега да Fi	or Charge	Y		,	***************************************		Aug. For	-0	O'S Chin	Woi-
But Cla		·	<u></u>	train. Term				W	-	dale-Yen		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	Lorg	Year-		C *		-(BAAR)-	
Financial Forecasts	ŧ	2	3	d.	5	4	7	a	9	10	11	tż	13	t4	515	â.	j k.	E.	0.
Panel Members	Federal	Pricas	LIBOR	Com	Trees.	Treax.	Trees	Trous.	Tions,	Treas.	Trops.	Ava	5.54	整100 名	History	Ford's Major	ĺ	COP	Corn.
	Faculta	Bark	Ruis	Paper	Bitu	期ia	ditta	Volus	Notes	Noèna	Bond	Corp.	Соер.	1000	ACT.	Commity	Real	Price.	Pica
	Rate	Fiste	340	takho.	3-Ha	4Mo.	1.Yr.	2-Yr.	5-Yr.	<u>የ</u> ውሃብ	-30-Yv.	good;	Rond	Econda	Hale	\$ lookes	G:D#	Postera	levelope
Stone Harton Investment Pagrage	se H	5.0 H	65 H	4.3	5.3	p.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5£1	8,≩	5,8	5.7	#10	有点	79.0	4034	29	3.0
Bear Steame & Co.	本本	à.s	数数 辫	3.8	55 H	百岁 村	SE H	5.5 H	5.5 H	5,4 H	ΒØ H	5,5 H	74 14	.4,5.	7.0	#1.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
RBB Greenwich Capital Econ.	5.5	维.数	15	\$,\$	2.2	基本	£.3	\$.D	4.8	5.0	B. Y	5.6	5.7	4.6	5.0	\$0.5	3.2	李章:	29
Woodworth Holdings	5.9	1.5	5.0	\$ \$	5.4	性 4	1.2	払	5 (k	5.0	5.1	5,6	6.7	4.3	1,0	₹ 3. 5	3.5	35 H	3.4
Lessalle Nati Bank	5.5	£5	整套	泰進 村	4.2	2.3	基連	5.3	\$.4	5.4 H	5.6	8 , 4	7:3	82 #	7,4. H	74.5	2.5	29	2.4
Argus Resinents	4.5	器,型	五月	\$2	英 位	5.7	5.1	4,8	4.9	4.2	5.0	: 5.0	5.6	4.8	6.0	61.5	3.1	3.3	3.7
J.P. Morgan Chase	8.5	Ţ.M	6.7	¥58	4.4	150	15.00	52	5.1	5.2	5.3	res	rup	ne	刘锋	กข	2.0	2.4	2.7
Cinarifore Economics	4.2	8.8	SE	\$ 4	5.1	5.3	12	5.0	4.整	4.0	4.0	5,5	16.5	4,4	ē,5	79.0	1.2	2.3	22
Lulynan Dicthere	4.4	畫.4	整集 村	4	李文	5.2	2.2	5.3	* 0	5.0	5,1	9.0	5.7	4.5	6.6	41¥- ;	2.5	2.3	3.0
Nati Assis, of Pinksons	5,3	5.3	3.3	5.7	43	5.0	4.9	12	中島	基基	6.0	B.B	5.5	4.5	e a	ns.	33	2.3	2.4
PNC Financial Services Corp.	5. 3	6,3	54	5.2	4.9	5.M	5.0	13	4.5	4.2	4.5	5,7	4.7	4.2	6.3	ead H	2.5	2.7	1,2
Briefry com	8,2	6,3	54	5.3	5_1	5.1	50	五草	4.9	20	5,1	5.0	7.0	47	0,4	กล	2.7	2.5	2.5
Kalkier Eggreenic Advisora	4.3	0.3	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	成态	建 器	4.9	5.1	X.1	4.6	8.2	52.0	1.0 L	2.5	3.0
Georgia State University	8,3	6,5	DB C.A	Ab:	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	集章	\$.6	林 迎	il Si	#4 * *	na no o	1.5	2.9	1:18
HAC Instalment Med.	8.3	£.5	5.4	\$3	£¢	5.0	5.0	43	49	年,陸	3.0	5.8	B.5	4.5	6.5 8.7	60.0	2.0	2.5 2.8	2.0 4 7 12
Barcieya Capital	5,3	8.3	54	6.3	X.1	4.3	推為	5.1	\$4.\$ ***	5,1 ***	6,3	\$.F	4.0	4.5	8.7 6.5	ma. 76.4 L	3,5	2,8 2,5	ዲሾ ቶች ቴላ
Standard & Poc/s Corp.	5.3	E.3	5.7	5.5	53	5,3 8.7	#3 #1	52	基 章	5.0 4.5	*** ***	\$.0 18.2	6.0 6.9	4.3 4.7	9.5 9.5	20.4 L	1,9	2.7	3.9 2.7
DePrinter & Association	5,3	6,5 6.3	5.5 5.5	53	5.2 4.7	5.3 4.7	91 43	4.9 4.7	4.8 4.7	4.7	3.2 4.8	5.7	· 第.\$	4.3	6.4 6.4	80.0	2.5	2.2	24.7 1,22 L,
Trosos Capital Management Lockia, Sayles & Company	4.3 4.5	8.3 8.3	5.5 6.5	5.3 5.3	9.7 8,1	5.3	去. 去.さ	5.0	4.9	唯 成	4.9	5.9	9.5	* 4	6.4 6.5	50.3	25	抗抗	. 23
National City Corporation	5.9	8.3	5.5	5.5 5.3	6,p	6.2	5.Z	53	2.7	3,3	5.4	8.0	69	5.1	8.8	77.0	2.7	2.2	2,6
Store House Poizy Office	53	3.3 3.3	5.A	表章	5,1	8/2	8,2	5 40	ri Ö	30	5.t	2.0	4.7	4.7	6.5	B1.5	2.6	2.8	2,1
Committee Barrie	5.3	8.3	5.4	5.3	p. 1	6.2	成.1	50	N.	A.1	5.3	59	£.5	4.垂	5.7	80.5	2.5	1,7	1,0
was Societies, Inc.	5.3	8.3	5.4	8.3	4.0	5.1	5,0	4.7	4.6	4 ,7	4.2	5.5	3.5	1728	8.3	80.9	2.7	2.8	2.3
is of America Securious, LEC	13	8.3	5,4	lizas.	5.1	5.2	51	5.0	5.0	3,1	5.2	5.9	0.5	n/sab	8.7	thate	2.7	25	3.5
Capital Statistics	5.3	B.3	5.4	5.2	8.1	4.15	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.5	4.4	4.3	5.5	31.4	25	25	急力
On Economics	4:3	83	5.4	5.3	5.D	5.2	80	5.2	0.2	5.3	5.4	0.0	6.5	4.8	香了	79.5	3.3	Z .	基基
J.W. Coom Advant LLC	8.3	8.3	£.3	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.0	1.7	4.8	4.9	5.7	8.6	450	44	82.2	1.8	3.0	之》
Mentow Promise	53	8.3	5.3	7-O	5,0	3,2	8.1	6.0	4.5	4,0	5.0	5.9	na ·	£100	5.3	(13, 44	2. T	2.6	2.3
Sun Facilities	5.3	医.3	5.2	<u> 5</u> 9	5.1	5.3	4.0	基件	4,8	4,6	5.0	5.9	·8.9	4.5	8.3	nui	22	3.1	3.8
Wells Capital Macagomera	5.3	8.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	悉心	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.9	5,7	9.8	4.3	群立	63	3.3	2.7	2.8
JPMorpan Private Close Services	5.3	5.3	5.2	50	4.9	50	ã O	4,4	4.7	4.4	4,9	5.4	5.3	4.0	62	21,0	2.5	3A	3.2
Ockanian Sauta & Co.	5.3	E 3	2.1	ma	4.7	Pi##	4.5	4,7	4.7	4.8	4.6 L	. 9,5 H	434	:rta	6.0	rak .	2.1	25	3.5
Neody's Eponomy,com	\$.2	3.2	s.3	5.7	4.6	10	4,9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5,6	6.0	B. 3	6.3	810	2.5	1,34	2.6
Belse Re	8.1	5.1	5.3	芸术	水源	35. 1	5.1	1.章	4.5	5.0	5.2	0.0	5 ,9	150	a.B	l Parti	3.15	2,1	21
UBS Warburg	5.3	. H.1	5.2	150 K	计部	5 #	N/A	42 L	4.3 E	441		na	n#	ha	和谁	7.3	20	2.1	3.0
Famile Mae	盐	8,1	£:A	25.8	4.7	4.7	47	4,6	北台	4.6	4.7	5,B	6,3	4.7	6.4	th a	2.9	2.7	2.4
Mondy's trivestors Berviou	8.1	M.1	5.3	S. I	4,5	4.2	2,3	5.0	4.3	5,0	5.5	B;4	7.0	HSI -	8.7	118	27	技 身	20
Producted Equity Group LLC	14.1	基:	52	5.5	4.4	4.0	**	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	6.3	4.5	0.3	81.0	1.9	2.3 338	2.7
Economist Intelligence tinit	5.0	#0	3,3	***	表章	A	Philis and the	54A	8146	FLØ	4.8	tida t. m	puis puis	114	na:	76.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
Christa Economica & Achiyasa	5.0	8.0	8.3	50	4.3	3.0	4.0	基礎	1.8	4.3	4.5	5.7 5.7	17.48 18.69	21.4 4.4	3,5 0,5	61,9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Wayne Hummer Investments Wachova	5,0 5,0	0,0 0.0	5 <u>.2</u> 5.3	5. 1	4.8 4.7	4.9	· ·	4.7 5.8	4.3° 4.3°	表題 五種	4.4 5.0	5.5	6.5	4.0	. 6,5	74,5	22	2.2	### ###
Numi Economia Advisors	a.o	0,5 0,6	5.2	#3# #5,1	**.* *5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	报 漢	5.0	5.2	5.9	#. 8	4.5	. 6.6	77.0	2.0	2.8	2.0
Theretoold Economic Accept	a.o b.o	4.D	2.3	₽.1 ₽.1	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.E	25	4.0	0.3	\$0.5	18	2.5	2.6
Cyclesiala Corp.	5.C	8.D	5.1	5.0	4.8	44	4.8	4.8	4.数	4.5	4.9	5.3	6.0	4.3	5.1	82.0	1.5	2,5	9.3
LLS. Trust Company	4,8 L			4.6.1		4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	* 5	4.8	5.0 £			.el. \$	4	2.3	2.2	2.0
The Horizon Trust Company	4.0 L	7.5 1			4.9 (4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	6.3	ran-	4.5	8.5	กล	2.3	2.1	2.4
Scotsbark	4.5 L					451			4.4	4.5	4.7	5.8	2.6	4.4	5.2	76.2	2.5	2.4	2.0
Moreti Lysich Economics	4.8 L		52	75¥8	4,7	na	na	.4.5	4.4	. 45	481		F902	HT420b	rin	na	1.7	2.2	1.7
										主要对									
October Consensus	5.2	8.2	5.3	53	5.0	5,1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4,9	5.0	5.8	6.7	4.5	6.5	20.2	2.6	26	2.7
Top 10 Avg.	& F	19.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5:3	5.3	5.2	6.2	3.2	3.3	6.2	7.0	4.5	8.5	81,9	3.5	3.2	3.8
																1			ļ
Beston ID Avg.	4,9	* 4	5.0	5.0	4,6	4.0	4,7	4.5	d, Ž	4,6	4,7	5.5	\$.4	4,2	6.3	78.1	1.7	20	1,8
September Consensus	4.3	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.1	7,9	4.1	6.7	802	2.7	2.6	28
nion of Forecasts Change	d From A	Month A	ge:													1	1		İ
Down Down	22	21	29	23	42	38	37	41	42	42	40	39	37	.31	45	1 2	21	46	17
						.4	-1/ -5	đ	4	6	- T- T- E	5	3:	1	4	10	159	\$8	zi
Same	29	24	#1	100	#			-								3	1	55 55	
Uş		3	Đ	2	3	2	4	3	3	1		2	2		2	13	10	•	12
Diffusion Index	30 %	31 3	s 29 3	18 5	10 7	<u> </u>	a 14 5	11 1	10	4 0 9	12 3	4 10 %		<u> </u>	5 9	36] <u>58</u> :	30 7	49 1	4 45 11

Second Quarter 2007

						Int	erest	Rate	Fore	casts	•					Key	Assui	nptic	ns)
				***************************************	************	- Face	era Per N	eeruski — A	WHITE P	ne soughtee	************		,			Arg. For		i in literati	- 1
Blue Chip				kindiga-Tubuga					Signations	rigin-Tairr) International International		· Torr		C*;		-{#AA#}-	
Financial Forecasts Pagel Members	† Federal	# Palase	1 Libor	Com:	f Tenana.	frank.	7 Tomas	A. Tening.	Toman.	10 Treas	ii Iner	.5.1 Bara	is Bas	24 24	15 House	A. Fedulation	a.	C.	O. Cana.
	Funds	Hark	Rote	Paper	Bits	žići n	23.54s	Neser	107000	Hicke	Bend	Corp.	Corp.	Local:	Aug.	Contracty	Floral	Price	Prive
	Finite	Piale	3-Ma.	1-1/10.	3-Ma.	6-lia	1-KV	2-Yr.	\$YX	10-Yr.	Ri Le.	Beind	Sond	Bonds	Rate	E incha	00#	nice jsyn	landaeur.
IP. Morpen Chann	BO H	na	8.2.H	198 . En 14	5. B 4.	ля 5,9 Н	558 atas cri	1.7 H 1.7 H	- 成馬 - 高工・柱	既完 對 表海	5.7 5.8 H	212 27 4 4 1	(134) 1940 14	A#	jig Ta	634	35	2.4	28
Bour Steams & Co. Labelle Hest Sank	1.00 1.00 1.00	村 現現 料 現取	6.1 5.9	5.9 H 5.8	5.8 5.8	5.9 M	おき H また	3.5	30,∓·11, 50,5	5.5	a.e m	EJ H	7.6 H	4,6 5,5 H	7.2 H	1	7.7 2.5	3.1 2.2	2.7 2.1
Sizes Harbor Investment Patrices	基盘	B.# 种	K.9	5.9 H	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	8.6	uth	0,6	77,0	3.H	2.6	2.9
Hercitye Capital	4.5	**	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.4	2.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.7	2 ¥	£.T	4,6	8.11	ne .	3.0	2.9	25
Lohman Brethers Vondworth Haldbreis	\$5 55	8.5 8.5	ee Ee	5.5 5.5	5.3 5.4	5.3 5.4	ā.≇ 41.\$	E.B \$,\$	章2 5.1	5.1 5.2	5.2 5.3	5.9 6.0	电压 影響	4.4 4.4	6,7 6,9	110 78,0	2.0 3.5	23 38 H	2.2 2.1
Argus Research	3.5	8,5	8.3	g,i	5.1	h.t	5.2	¥,∉	4.9	5.0	5.0	\$. 7	4.6	4,5	8.5	82.0	3.6	3.2	3.2
MES Gleanwich Capital Econ,	3,5	3.5	5.5.	2.2	5.3	4,2	司。計	K.C	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.7	4.3	4.5	78.0	2.6	2.3	2.7
Helf Asen, of Residues	5,3	8.3	- 5.5	5.3	4.3	4,1	本語	林	4,8	4.8	9.0	5.8	5.1	1.0	4.7	154F .	2.9	2.2	23
Ditelog.com Comerce Deck	5.3 5.3	8,3 8,3	5.4 8.5	53 53	6.7 \$2	5.1 5.3	60 62	5.0 5.2	4.9 5.2	6,0 5.3	5.1 6.4	6.9 0.1	7.8 7.0	4.7 4.7	4.9 4.9	79.6	2.9 2.7	2,4 1.8	2.4 2.0
Standard & Poor's Corp.	5.3	8.3	5.7	5.5	13	4.1	5.4	. 5.3	5,1	5.1	rius	đ.t	7.5	4.9	4.5	75.3	1.8	2.1	2.1
Macanel City Corporation	5.3	2,3	55	5.3	在身	<u>\$ 2</u>	53	5.4	5,4	5.5	5.8	表之	7.1	4.3	4.9	M.9	2.7	†, i \$	1,\$
Losmis, Sayles & Company	5.3	8.3	53	1.3	\$. \$	5.3	23	50	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	6.9	4,3	5.4	TET	2.9	2.7	2.7
Auton Economics Sans of America Securiles	6.3 5.3	6,3 E.3	5.5 5.4	8:3 68	数注 数字	&4 53	5.3	5.5 5.1	5,5 5,2	5.5 5.2	5.0 5.3	6.1 6.0	6.9 6.9	5.0 na	6.9 8.8	79.0 ma	33 28	2.3 2.7	2.7 2.2
Manage Francist	5.3	9.3	5.3	有	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.5	5.1	₽.2	B,t	Pale .	tip.	8.3	81.5	3.1	2.4	2.1
JW. Coons Actions LLC	5.1	3.3	£,2	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.6	4,2	4.5	4.8	4.0	ŭ\$	6.7	ns.	8.5	82.1	1.5	2.6	25
Phages Physics Client Seniores	5.3	8.7	3,7	5.0	4.9	2.0	9.0	4,5	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.4	4.3	4.6	6.2	20.5	24	23	20
DePrime & Associates State House Policy Office	5.2	8.2 8.2	0.6 8,9	5.2 5.2	5,1 5,0	5.2 5.2	5.2 5.2	5.0 5.1	4.E 3.1	4.8 5.2	5.9 5.3	ag ut	7.1 8.9	4.8 4.9	6.5 6.7	82.9 81.9	2.8 1.5	13 23	2.7 2.1
Close View Economics	5.2 5.1	B:#	5.2	Ď.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4,7	4.9	47	4.5	5.6	8.4	4.3	6.4	70.9	1.1	22	27
Viella Capital Maragement	5 . t	b . 1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	典器	4.3	5.7	6.6	4.2	6.3	ciss	2.0	2.5	2.5
VC Financial Services Corp.	\$1	9. T	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.B	4.8	4,7	4.7	4.5	5.5	8 <u>.6</u>	4.1 H	5.2	93.9 h	2.3	1.5 L	2.7
AMCO Capital Assugament	#.O	2.0	5.3	5.0 5.0	4.5	4.0 0.0	4.8 5.0	4.8 4.8	4.0	#唇 4准	4.8	5.9 5.9	7.0	4.2	9,3	75.4	2.5	2.1	1.5
Chiming Economics & Aristyces Wayne Hummor bywastnessis	3.0 3.0	8.0 1.0	52	5.1	4.B	4,9	4.5	4.7	4.6 4.7	4.18	4.9	5.B	om D.X	rhate #_dii	5.0 6.4	50.5	2.7	3.* 2,1	
ING literalizated Migs.	2.0	是 .	55.22	5.1	4.9	4,9	4.5	B.Q	4.0	5,0	5.1	5.0	5.3	t.B	8.8	79.3	2.5	7.4	2,5
Moody's Investors Bacrica	5,0	5.0	52	5.3	4,5	4.6	4.5	4,8	4.1	4.9	50	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.4	80.6	2.8	2.2	2.6
Mamira Securities, Inc.	5.A	8,5	52	5.1	4.3	4,6	4.7	4,6	4,6	水	4.23	5.5	6.5	PAGE .	4.1	80.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Wechavia Refere Economia Advisora	5ø Sø	B.D B.D	5.T 5.1	52	· 电路	表型 表籍	8.0 4.7	4/9 2/0	5,0 4,5	5.0 4.9	5.2 5.0	5.7 6.2	登战 7.2	無言詞 現在	6.5 0.4	77.G 81.Q	2,2 0.5 L	1.9	2.2 2.8
6310 Capital Marketa	5,0	8.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	4#	4.7	4,7	4,7	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.A	4.3	2.4	82.0	29	2.5	2.7
SunTrant Bucks	5.0	8.0	5.D	4.7	4.0	Œ.Y	4.7	4,7	4.8.	4.8	8.0	5.9	4.2	#. 9	6.3	.F2#	3.0	24	3.2
Todana Sucha	5.0	8.0	4.6	Mil ,	4,4	<i>5</i> 48	4,5	4,5	4.5	4,5	4.5	無点	柳	F1#	6.5	,53 1	20	23	3.1
Georgia State University Februaries News	5.0 5.0	8.0 8.0	anar Han	#2# F18#	4.5 4.5	4.7	· 東英	表题 表题	4.2 4.5	5.G 4,6	₫,8 4,7	e.o	8.7 8.7	(1) 高等	6.5 8.4	53. 54.	30	. 1,9 .2.2	1,9 2.1
Second Res	4.5	7,9	. 5.0	2.5	4.3	4.18	4.4	本品	4.8	5.0	机准	6.2	7,1	fiá	8.9	inst.	.39 H	1.6	2.4
Cycledate Corp.	4.8	7,0	4,6	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.3	机	4.9	4,6	4.9	6.7	4,0	4.3	6.1	82.0	2.5	2.4	3.0
Mosty's Economy.com	4.2	7.6	5.1	5.1	4.0	在 .6	5.0	54	4.9	4.0	5.5	基本	7.0	πA	热想	0.8	3.0	2.3	2.3
USS Watering Producted Equity Cross ILC	本慈 中医	7.8 7.8	4.0	PM 4 T	4.5 4.6	#ai: 4.0	na 4.e	1.1 1.6	42 L 47	4.2 L	4.4 f. 5.0	作時 表:组	6.5.	14 46	1928 6.93	54 504	2.7 2.7	2.1 20	2.2
Name Economic Advisors	·电子	7,7	4.3	4,7	4.5	4,9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.9	e.i	4.5	6,7	720 1	2.5	2.1	2.4
Threshold Economic Assoc	表剪	7.6	4.7	4.7	#,4	4.5	4.5	4,1	4,4	4,4	4,4 14	5.2 L	6.9 1,	4.1	8.0 1	1	2.8	2.5	25
Estromist intelligence that	森藝	7.5	1,5	tiá	4,4	na	728	tia .	(Nida	168	4.5	fi#	F1-2:	1224	įša.	nta:	17	鐵	3.4
U.S. Trust Company	4.35	7.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4%	4.7	5.4	6.3	alt L	6,1	â1,Ö	24	2.3	21
The Northern Trust Company Ments Lynch Economics	选	7.5 7M	4.5 4.4	Dia eas	4,0 . 4,2	n# n#	4.2 ma	4.4 4.0	4.4 4.5	4.数 4.数	基施 基盤	3.5 na	Fig.	4.1 E	6.2 14	iliás. Háb	1.5	14 14	2.1 1.1 L
Scotabina	43 L	7.3 %	42 L		4.G L	4.0 L		3.P. L	42 11	4,5	4.5	5.5	6.5	4.3	6.1	78,7	2.1	2.1	18.4
Control of the contro	water control	orion reviews	AND THE LOCAL	a a care in transfer	accessor and compare	ica talakortika	CONTRACTOR OF THE	akii Naa Iroo	(application)	anna po menero bado	estasionais ani	elegación de la constante de l La constante de la constante d	Constant Con		ad training of property of	20 ASSESS AND DES	o residenta elemento.	en outside i de	DAUGER YOURS
October Consensus	51	8.1	5.2	52	4.9	5.0	49	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.9	8.8	48	6. 5	79.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
											Maria .								
Top 10 Avg	£,e	3,5	5.3	5.5	5,4	5.4	5.4	0.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	đ.3	7.2	5.0	A.D	82.0	3.5	3.0	3.2
Ballani 10 Avai	4,6	7.6	4.4	4.7	4.3	#.#	4.5	₹.	4,4	4,5	4.5	H.65	#.¢	4.2	6.2	76.0	1.7	1.8.	1.6
September Consensus	\$.2	8.2	53	53	5.1	\$.3	52	数字	5.1	5,1	5.2	概.1 .	7.5	4.5	e.j	79.8	2.8	7.4	2.5
inter of Porsonia Change					w-17							-,,,			-Anar				
	17		25	- 22	28	23	34	33	JD%.		ħT.	39	ሳ ቀ	4:	**		24	9.6	
Down		- 17 - 18	44	11	## 9	7	7	50 5	40 7	41 7	37° 8	313 4	31 5	31	\$# 4	71	21 12	14 .23	
Same	26 5	25 5	1→ B	8	3	4	r E	 \$	2	1	₽ 5	- A	a á	3 2	*	14	10	, 23 14	21 12
Dilation Index	35 %		31 %.		15 %	17 %					17%	持機	14 %		13 %]			- 1
And the state of t		20.4	(P	- E4		17 (4							178	4-Y TP	- W XI				

Third Quarter 2007

						Int	erest	Rate	Fore	casts						Key	Assur	nptic	ns
Blue Chip	***************************************			ert-Texts		Para	est Per A	icana A		z Quarter Lata-Terrn		*****************		·Ferm		Avg. For		i W Comp JEANIS	
Financiei Forecasts.	1	2	39	*	\$	\$	7		9	to	11.	12	13	14	15	٨	8.	Ö.	ם
Payel Mambers	Fridad Funda	Prima Bark	LIBOR Rate	Costs. Paper	Trans.	Times.	Trans.	Treas. Notes	Tonan.	Trens. Notes	Treas. Sore	Ann Com.	Zan Corp.	State 4 :	Home Mg	Feit's Major Coursesty	Rani	ODP Price	Cont. Prior
	Rada	Rate	3442	1-8/a.	34%.	5 No.	1-Yr	2-Yr.	5-Y&	10 10.	39-YŁ	Bond	Bond	Bands	Rate	\$ leader	GDP	index	Index
La Sake Hall Berk	6.0 H	9.0 H	2.0	60 H	5.8 5.0	5.6	5.5	5.5 5.7	55 57	5.5 6.7	6,5 5.7	8.6	7.5	路外	7.2	76.1	2.0	1,9	1.7
J.P. Morgan Chana Barrings Capinal	報 (1) 報 (1)	\$15 123	5名針 51	173 5.5	5.5	1726 5.‡	在 建 電源	5.5 5.5	5.2 5.2	5.7	52	. 陈建 臣. 康	na B.F	19.45 14.55	供 供 供 供 供	na .na	2.0 2.5	2.5 2.6	2,5 5.3
Bear Steams & Co.	基章	3.3	6.1	59	2.0	SA H	59 H	5.8 H	5.0 H	5.5 P	54 H	40 %	7.8 H	4.0	7.4 H	1 1	12	10	29
Stone Harbor Investment Partners Action Economics	55	8.5	59	59	5.4	54	53	5.2 E 7	5.1	5.2 5.6	5.4 5.4	4.0	老 身	Bih h d	6.7	70.0	2.3	3.3	2.7
Commica Suris	5.8 £5	8.5	5.8 4.#	5.5 5.3	5.5 5.4	5.5 5.3	5.7 5.8	5.7 5.5	5.6 4.5	1.5 1.5	5.8 5.7	6.3 6.4	7.1 7.3	5.2 5.0	7.1 7.2	nas nas	13 10	2.5 1.9	27 2)
Lehman Bookers	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.3	5.3	52	5.3	5.2	5 1	5.2	0.9	6.8	4,5	性章	£1#	3.0	2.2	2.9
Arpus Hennuco	5.4	8.4	33	5.3	查.1	5.3	3.2	59	5.0 5.0	54	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.6	6.5	12.1	40 H	22	10
Haril Asso, of Realizer Briefing com	5,3 5,3	8.3 8.3	5.4 5.4	52 52	4.8 ⊊0	4.0 5.0	49 43	4.6 4.9	4.8 4.5	4.9	5.1 5.0	生了 系量	4.6 5.9	4.7 43	4.6 4.6	rsat rsas	1.1 1.0	20 21	2.2 2.2
Metional City Corporation	5,3	8.3	5.5	5.3	5.0	3.2	53	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	7.2	3.4	7.0	78,1	19	1.3 1	1,1 1
Looms, Septem & Company	5.3	8.3	55	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	考.许	2.0	3.7	4.3	保 有	79.2	2.1	23	2.3
Standard & Poor's Corp. Banc of America Securities	#3 53	£.3	九是 五九	5.2 m	5.1 5.2	%3 5.31	52 54	52 53	5.1 5.4	5.2 5.4	41.25 5.51	在 卫	7.7 7.5	9.1 Fan	柱子 子.G	F4.4	2.1 2.4	1.7 28	1.7 2.6
Mariner Flancial	23	8.3	5.3	rae	4.1	5.1	51	5.1	2.0	5.3	5.4	4.2	3 . T	PLAN PLAN	¥.4	21.5	12	20	25
Phogen Private Clerk Services	E.B	£.\$	5.2	多沙	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.春	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.4	\$.3	4.5	4.2	10.5	2.7	2.0	2.9
RES Greenwich Capital Econ.	52	8.2	5.2	5.2	eg H	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.39	3.0	暴露	47	4.6	8.5	71.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
DePrince Associates Moody's investors Septen	5.0 5.0	0.6 4.8	5.3 5.2	51 51	4.8 4.6	5.Q	5.T	5.D 5.D	4.B .S.D	48 21	数据 数据	15.¥ £±	了。 表記	4.9 6.4	表态 表示	83.3 K	2.7 3.5	2.3 2.3	25 20
Wayne Hummer Investments	5.0	E.O.	52	5.1	4.5	4.33	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.9	1.6	Æ.F	4.5	4.4	60.2	2.0	2.3	24
ING bywastroopt Mgl.	8.0	8,0	5.2	5.1	4.8	4,A	4.0	8.0	5.0	5. 1	5.2	4,1	74	4.5	4.5	TRE	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wachara Kalinar Economic Advisers	3.0 3.0	0.8 D.G	5,5 6.9	114. 52	4.8 4.7	东森 水流	1,2 4.5	5,9 4,5	5.1 4.5	5.1 5.2	5.2 5.1	5.3 5.3	をす さま	4.2 3.1	4.6 4.5	6.4T	1.0 L	1.9 2.6	2.3 2.0
normanti likatinga	₫. Q	0,G	5.4	\$.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	**	4,4	4.3	4.3	5.15	#.S	4.3	8.5	78.0	3.0	38 H	3.6 H
. Coms Advisors LC	4.0	0,5	5.‡	4.9	4.7	人為	基 原	4.6	4,5	4.#	4.9	私主	鐵道	自由	4.4	67.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
Junt Securities, Inc.	4.9	7.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4,7	4.5	4.4	克斯	4.5	4.3	5.4 2.7	24	1968 411.0	4次1	#2.0	10	2.0	2.4
Trusco Capital Management	4.5 4.8	7.8 7.8	51.0 10.18	est 4.4	4.7 4.8	1,9 1,3	4.第 6次	4.A	在唐 收落	基本 基基	\$.1 4.7	\$.2 5.4	7.2 44	₩ 4.1	#.T #2	53.5	23	1.7 1.3	1.5 2.0
Chimure Economica & Analysica	4.8	7,8	5.0	4,B	4.5	4.35	4.5	4.5	基本	4.9	2.0	1/3	579	870	4.5	74,4	1.2	14	2.2
Predomine Equity Group LLC	#.5	7,8	4.9	林康	4.5	4.0	4.19	4.6	43	4.3	5.1	8,6	8.6	4.7	有其	10.3	3.2	2.5	2.1
Clear/lew Economics Fernis Mass	4.5 4.5	7.4 7.4	4.0 na	4.7 ns	4.5 4.5	4.)* 4.8	表字 表質	4.5 4.6	4.A 4.B	4.5	4.7 4.8	5.4 5.4	在月 在月	4.2	4.2 4.4	725	15	2.4 2.2	10 23
Weile Capital Management	4, <u>5</u>	1.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	*.4	5,4	4.4	4.3	5.5	Ø,4	14.1	#2	73.0	2.5	2.7	23
EhiD Capitel Markets	1.8	7.7	4.9	4,1	4.8	4.4	4,0	4,6	4.9	4.3	4.3	為為	\$.5	4.3	5.4	#13	2.1	2,3	25
Macilya Economy.com	4.7	7.0	9.0	4,0	4.6 4.5	4.7	5.0	4,1	4.0	8.0	5.5 5.1	6.5	7.0	814 473	e e e r	743 31.2	¥1	lj Is	2.0
State House Policy Office SupTrus Banks	美さ 本.ア	7.7 7.7	4.U 4.7	4.7 4.5	4.0	4.0 4.5	4,7 4,13	4.7 4.6	4.1 4.7	4.U	3.5	1).19 11.19	\$.7 8.6	4.7 4.6	78.0 (L.A.	10.2	32 21	20	20 26
Swist Ro	4,6	7.5	47	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.6	4,5	5.0	3.4	4.Z	T.2	irva	53	dig	3.5	1.3	2.1
FNG Financial Bervices Corp.	4,6	7,0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.粒	4.7	5.8	44	40 L	#.2	\$2.5	3.0	1.7	2.4
Economist Intelligence Utill Thredgold Economic Assoc.	4.5 4.5	7.5 7.5	4.B 4.B	nu AA	4.3 4.3	194 4.4	114 4,4	ne 4,4	¥1≜ * 4,4	89 4.4	4.6 4.4	100 1,2 L	na Dit k	iran a.a	na BOI	70.5	2.0 2.8	11.4 2.4	22 25
Cycledata Corp.	4.5	7,9	4,0	4,5	*.3	4.4	4.5	4,6	48	4.7	B. 2	5.0	5 .7	4.3	4.2	\$1.0	1.5	2.3	29
The Northern Trust Company	4.5	7.5	4.0	riff	4.1	134	4,1	4,6	4.7	4.7	4.學	5.6	r.s	4.2	6.9	1748	2.0	20	2.3
Goldman Sochs & Co.	4.5	7.5	4.3	filb	6.5.	Ting.	4.2	4,3	4,4	4.整	4.様	\$.B	P(H	154	5.8	ZIR	2.0	2.1	25
LIBS Wortland Noroll Economic Advisors	4.4 4.4	7,4 7,4	4,2 4,3	ins 4,4	4.3 4.8	194 4.8	'1541 4.7'	4.1 4.0	4.2 8:0	#.2 6.1	4.5 L 4.3	## 5.5	的 数据	(6)) 4,3)	6.5	74,9 2	2.5	2.1 2.5	2.5 2.9
U.S. Trusk Company	4.3 L		4,3	4.2 1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.1	6.0.	36	2.7	2.2	2.1
Checolial paris	4.3 L	7.3 L	4.1.1.	42 1	3.8 L	7.6 .	3.6 L	1,5 L	4.1 t		4.5	5.0	6.5	4.3	80	77.5	2.6	20	¥.8
Menit Lynch Economics	4.1 L	PM SERVICES	4,1 (,	na na	4.0	Pag Selection (see	. 46	3,5 1.	4.2	3.4 L	4,6	n a	ra Andreas	748	745	j pa	2.0	1.	1.5 ·
Cotoger Consensus	E.0	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.B	4.0	4.0	48	4.8	4,9	5.0	5.9	6.8	4.6	6.5	79.8	2.0	2.3	2.4
Top 10 Avg.	8.7	8,5	5.9	5.5	3.5	5.9	5,6	5.5	5 ,5	5.5	5.0	8,4	7.5	5.1	7.0	82.2	3.5	2.9	3.0
Bottom 10 Avg.	4,4	7,4	4,4	4.5	4.2	44	4,5	4,2	2,3	4:1	4,6	5,4	6,4	4.2	6,1	70,5	2,0	1.7	1,0
September Consensus	8,0	8.0	5.2	6.2	4.9	B, t	#,1	1.0	5,0	5.1	8.2	8.1	7.0	4.8	4.7 ·	79,7	2.9	23	2.4;
Promises of Forecasts Children	From A I	Annth Ac	<u> </u>																ľ
Does	16	14	22	21	34	30	32	34	37	37	34	36	31	29	55		15.	13	15
Same	28	25	14	111	10	ŭ	7	5	5	7	g	7	5	ði ·	٤.	1.5	19	24	25
Up	5	· ig	51	7	5	ā	7	ß	6	4	đ	4	5	2	5	13	15	11	9
Diffusion index	41 14	41 75	35 %	双等	20 %			21 %	18 %	16 %	20 %	15 %	19 7	13 %	18 1	6 56 %	l .	43 %	

Fourth Quarter 2007

					,44,	Int	erest	Rate	Fore	casts	.					Kev	Assur	nptio	ne 1
	*********								veraga Fr	y Queter				····		Avg. For	(Q-C	% Chie	
Blue Chip Figancial Forecasts	. 	2	S	and-Tem A	5	**************************************	*************************************	8	oameeini g	neaT-adak Cir	£4 	12	L00Q 13	·Tenn	15	Clt,	######################################	-Uraari C.	
Panel Members	Feyera	Prima	LIBOR	Com.	Troat.	Trace	Treat.	Teras,	Timus.	Troba.	Treus,	Aza	Ban	State &	Hidona	Fecto Major		COP	Cons.
	Furds	Siznk.	Rain	Paper	fiels I dia	iii kan H-1.40.	L.Yr.	Pintes Z-Yt.	hiotes 5-Ye.	iacies 10.76	Bend 30-Yr.	Corp. Bond	Corp. Band	Executive State of the second	Alba. Pata	Currency 1 Index	Ripsi GDP	Price Index	Price Index
Barchya Caolal	Fig.	AND M	3-150.	teleta.	5.7	6.E	5.8	4-1.t. 5.5	5.2	122	5,2	5.8	5.7	4.3	走着	19 18 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	2.5	2,5	2.0
LeSale Nac Hank	ۯ H	9.0 H	0.0	BO H	5.7	E.Y	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.6	5.5	5.0	7.7	B.E M	7:3	75.4	2.5	1.0	2.2
Beer Blacking & Co.	5.8	胜批	6.1	6.9	5.8 H	8.9 H	5.9 14	表集 H	- 4.2 H	3.8 H	ga H	4.9 H	7,8 H	8.0	7.4 to		35	3.15	3.0
Stone Harber Investment Pariners	.5,81 .5.81	3.6 3.6	6.3 59	5# 5#	5.7 5.3.	6,8 6,3	5.\$ 6.2	9,7 5,4	8.J 8.D	5.I 5.2	5.3 5.3	5.5 5.9	7,4 6.6	5.1 Sa	7.3 8.7	76.7 60.0	2.7	1.9 2.4	2.2 2.5
Auton Economics	#.# #	4.6	6.5	54	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.7	6.7	5.7	基書	4.4	7.3	5.3	7.2	47 B.	33	2.5	2.7
Laborate Brothern	5.5	5 ,6	5.7	3.5	5.3	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.2	#.1	5.2	5.9	2.5	4.0	6.8	7.0	3.0	2.1	2.5
Hational City Corpersition Loomie, Sayles & Company	5,3 6,3	\$.3 6.3	8.5 8.3	5.3 5.3	5.0 5.1	5.2 5.3	4.3 ≾3	5.0 5.0	5.8 4.8	5,7 4.8	5.8 4.8	6.5 6.0	7.3 6.9	5.4 4.3	7,0 8,4	76.7 70.1	3.2 3.1	10	1.A 2.3
Sanc of America Securities	¢,3	6.3	5.4	na	52	53	5.4	5,4	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.4	7.3	50	7.2	ren	1,5	2.5	22
Argus Fiessanth	6.3	U.3	8.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	54	5 ,0	5.0	5,1	5.7	5.7	4.7	6.5	81.0	2,9	1.2	1.0
Monktow Financial	5.3	4.3	5.2	na -	4.9	5.1	5.1	5. *	5.t	5.3	5,4	6.3	048	PA	E. 5	ar.c.H		2.2	1.8
Standard & Poor's Corp. RBS Greenwich Ceptlet Econ.	2.1 4.1	1,8 1,8	5,3 3,0	5,1 5,8	4.D 4.B	5.0 4.8	8.2 4.1	5.3 4.9	5.3 4.9	5.4 5.0	AR S. L	5.5 K.9	P,5 4.7	5.3 4.6	8.9 8.6	73.8 77.0	23	1,9 2.5	1.9 2.4
Harri Asso, of Region	4.9	20	5.3	3.0	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.7	6.4	D.7	4.3	5.5	148	2.9	1,6	2.0
Moonly's invasions Service	6.0	8.0	5.2	\$.3	4,4	9.1	1.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	8.3	6.1	7.2	5.6 H	5.9	610	31.0	23	2.3
Briefing.com	5.0	2.0	5.2	4.0	1.0	4.9	4,9 4.0	4,8	4.8	4.9	50	5.9	4.9	4.4	3.5	73.0	32	23	2.0
ING prescribers ligh.	ko Ko	8.D 8.D	5.2 5.1	秦.5 野旗	4.3 4.3	4.9 5.0	4.9 5.1	5. 1 5, b	\$.2 3.1	5.2 3.2	5,3 5.3	4.1 4.9	7.0 6.8	4.6 4.3	5.E 5.7	78.0 79.0	30	2.2 1.8	2.4 2.3
Phages Private Client Services	5.0	8.0	3.0 3.0	4,3	4.7	4.8	4.8		4.6	4.4	4.7	5.2	i, 1	4,4	0.0	80.4	2.8	2.7	24
Wagen Havener knobalmonta	4.8	7,6	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.7	4,8	4,6	4,4	4.7	5.0	5,9	6.5	4.0	8.4	79.8	28	2.4	I.S
House Security, Inc.	4,5	7,8	本着	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.*	4.6	5.3	63	Pél	5.9	81.0	3.0	1.2	23
Refiner Stancesic Actions:	4,8	7.8 7.0	4.1 114	Una ⊉D	4.7 4.7	4. 5 4. 5	4.5 4.9	表型 点型	4.7	8.1 8.1	5,2 5,1	8.1	4.¥ 1.\$	ij) Me	6.8 6.7	80,0 ne	1.5 L 2.7	2.8 1.7	2.9
Prince & Assoc.	4,8	7.4	6.1	4,0	1,7	4.0	4,8	4.9	4.4	4,B	5.0	6.2	7.1	**	5 5	83.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
elecció a Economy.com	4.8	7.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	47	5.5	%1	50	5.1	5.5	Q. \$	7,4	(NA	雅器 .	ride	3.2	2.6	1
Chimina Economics & Assiytics	4.3	7.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	43	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.D	5.0	81	ens.	35	77.4 L	2.3	3,0	1.365.00° 2.5
LVY, Cooks Advisors LLC Printential Equity Group LLC	基準 基連	7.8 7.8	5.0 4.9	4.6 4.8	4.5 4.5	4.4 4.5	4,4 - 4.6	4.5 4.8	45 47	4.7 4.9	4.D 5.1	5.6 5.4	5.8 6.0	1.5	6.4 8.4	79.0	24 40 H	25 20	2.4
BAID Capital Markets	4.4	7.5	1.3	4.7	4,5	4.0	17	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	6.5	83.5	32	1.3	2,4
Clear/New Economics	1.0	7.8	4.3	4.7	1.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.4	6.3	4.2	62	50.0	3.5	2.4	2.7
Katrie Masi	4. ∄	7.8	80	DAIL:	4.5	45	4.5 4.5	4.6 5.0	4.6 5.1	4.7 5.1	电路 电路	1.0 1.0	8.4 88	4.5	B.4 B.6	Trial Trial	25	2.2 2.4	22 27
The Northern Trust Company Economist Intelligence Unit	4.7 4.5	7.7 7.5	4.9 4.8	1522 1528	4.4 4.3	Pass.	74	80	TID.	加	4.4	W-19 1788	50E	14.50 118	(A719)	ing.	2.7	124	29
Trusco Capital Management	4,5	7.5	4.8	4.5	1,5	4.3	4,4	4.3	4.4	4.5	a.T	5.7	15.9	4,1	4.1	63,0	3.5	1.0	2.0
Side House Policy Osice	4.5	7,5	4.0	4.5	4,4	乘器	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5,1	· 57	8.5	4.7	4.4	70.5	2.6	2.2	文學
Selection .	4,5	7,5	4.B	4,# 4.8	4.3 4.3	4.5 4.1	4.5 4.A	4.E 4.4	4.1 4.4	80 44	\$4. \$4.1	6.2 5.2	7,1 3.1	横	40.3 40	79.0	3.2	1.9 2.3	27
Thyodysid Economic Assoc. Cycledeta Cora.	4,5 4,5	7.5 7.5	4,0	4.8	4.3 E.\$	4.4	4.5	4,18	4.7	4,8	5,0	5.6	6.7	4.4	6.3i	81.0	2.5	2.3	27
Woodworth Holdings	4.5	7.6	4.0	4.4	1.4	4.4	4,4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.1	1.2	6.1	77.0	3.0	14 H	3.5 H
Walls Capital Management	4.5	7.5	4,\$	4,6	13	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4,5	4.5	5.5	6.3	4,1	6.7	hiii	30	2.6	2.6
SunTrust Backs PNC Firmhold Survices Corp.	4,5 4,3	7.8 7.3	4.4 4.5	4.2 4.3	4,5 4.0	4.5 4.2	4.6 4.3	4.7	4.5	#.U #.U	5.1 437	8,4 8.8	7.1 15.0	45 40 L	4.5 5.1	63.0	25	2.0 1,7	7.4 7.4
PENG PIRANGERI DEMICOS COSP. USS Warbern	4.3	7.3 1.3	5.7 1.7	9,3 Dat	4.3	ns.	1948	4.2	4.4	4.4	*.5	Loid de rès	14.0 14.0	iis en	20.3 250	132	2.8	2.1	0.9 L
Scotlabaria	4.3	1.3	*,1	4.2	3.9	a.p t			40 L		4.5	0.4	B. 15	4,3	6.0	70.4	2.8	20	1,5
Goldman Sacha	4.1	7.1	4.1	2530.	1.5	juli	4,1	4,3	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.8	PAS	na:	8.8	nà	2.5	1.8	20
Named Economic Advisors U.S. Trust Constants	4.1	7,1	4.2	4,2 4.0 L	4.2 . 3.5	45 46	4.4 4.1	4.5	4.7 4.2	5.1 43 L	5.3 . 4.4 i	5.9 5.1 t	8,8 5,0 i	5.3 . 4.1	4.8 5.8 1	76.5 L 61.0	1.7	23 22	2.5 2.3
Maril Lysh Economics	40 L		. 4,1 3,5 i		. a.s. 3,7 £		作: 指導:	9,8 L			4.5	, jik t ‰ - Podi	, 12.17 I	123 123	初度	61,0	2.2	1,4 L	
				t de la					2 Bid							7.00			
October Consermin	4.0	7.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.8	4,8	4,9	5.1	5.9	6.8		5,6	70.0	3,0	22	2.3
Top 10 Avg.	5,8	8.6	5.8	4.7	5,4	5.5	55	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	6,5	7.4	5.2	7.1	83,0	3.5	2.8	2.9
Boltom 10 Avg.	4.2	7.1	4.3	4.3	4,4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	#.B	5.4	5.3	12	4.0	76.1	2.4	1,7	1,7
Seplember Consonsus	4.9	7.5	5.1	5,0	á,È	6.0	50	4.9	20	5.3	5,法	8.1	7.0	4,5	4. 7.	79,5	3.0	23	2.4
mber of Forecasts Change	d From A	Month A	20																
Down	10	16	14	18	32	27	33	33	35	36	35	34	. 21	27	32	07.	掂	*4	
Same	13	32	14	14	12	tø	∄	7	8	7	8	4	3	5	B	12	埢	Ø	10
Up	4	ğ	7	7	5	7	1	6	5	4	5	đ	7	3	6.	10	10	7	13
Diffusion Index	44 %	461 1	30 %	· 34 %	22 5	27 1	27 1	24.5	19 %	121%	17 %	20 %	21.1	16 %	22 :	6 48 4	127	43 %	£0.5s

First Quarter 2008 Interest Rate Forecasts

Key Assumptions

			*************		,·	·	Parce	ni Per Ar	rum – A	varaça Fo	of Country	on law in the law in t					Avg. For	(O.C	n Gra	<u> </u>
B	ue Chip	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		St	ин-Техн			-	<u> </u>	knema	dida Tarri	-			Tara				(E44E)	
Financ	a) Porecaste	1	2	3	*	6	ij	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$ 4	15	-ji.	Ð,	Ç.	a.
Pare	el Mambera	हें कर्ज कर को	PLYER	LIBOR	Com.	Pepas.	Trous.	Tress.	Tieds,	Teen.	THOM.	Trace.	Aaa	Han	Einle &	Historia	Facts Major		ODP	Core
		Funda	Sec.	Rate	Paper	BH	814	E)En	Mories	lictur.	Notae	Bood	Cap	Corp.	Local	SEQ.	Cozency	Real	Pilco	Pone
		Rate	Rings	3-140.	thia.	S-Mo.	844a,	F-Yt.	2 Yr.	13-YY.	10 v.	30-Yz.	Book	Serd	#Wd#	Ruin	\$ Endes	COP	Index	Index
Luciate Hart	Benk	#.O.H	H G.E	6.0	6.0 H	5,7 H	\$.7	5.6	SA	ri.ă	5.6	5.5	63 H	7.7	5,0	7.3	754	3.0	2.0	2.1
Comerce de	rsk:	5,B	A,B	6.1 H	6.8	6.7 H	5.8 H	5.B. 封	8.7	8.7	5.8 H	5.9 H	春日	7.5	5,1	7.4 H	76.7	10	2.0	2.2
Action Econo	amica.	5.B	9.8	0.0	数庫	ST H	5.7	5,3 1	- 54 H	58 H	5.8 H	5,8	4.5	7.5	5.4	7.3	70.5	1.3	2.1	2.7
Stone Herbo	(Monthers Partners	5.6	8.8	5.7	5.9	53	£.3	5.3	各型	4.9	5.1	5.2	44	数才	144	5.6	70,6	30	2.0	2.3
Lehmun Stet	Dára	5.5	H.S	67	\$. S	5.3	5.3	6.2	3,3	5.2	5.1	5.2	1.2	£.5	45	6.5	1941	That	ra Ra	has:
National City	Corporation	6.3	63	5.S	5.3	5.0	1.7	5.1	Æ6	5.7	es H	S.O H	0.6	3,4	5.5	7.1	74.8	CA H	1.6	ŧ. s
Location, Styl	les & Company	\$3	63	5.8	H.E	5,1	5.3	5.3	5. 0	4.5	4.3	毒蟲	8,0	6.9	43	表表	78,4	3.3	22	表本
Maccy's Issue	miore Service	5.1	C.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.3	5,4	5.4	3.4	5 .5	₫.⊋	7.3	#3 H	7.0	83.0	4.0 H	2.4	2.4
Dans of Ame	den Sacurites	5.3	4.0	5.4	na	5.7	5 .3	新	B.4	5.0	数才	5.B	8.5	7.4	na .	7.3	π ≥	3.5	2.3	2.4
Argus Pietos	usch-	5.5	4.3	5.3	5.9	5,1	50	5. ⊉	3. ¢	4.7	5 .0	5.1	5 .9	9,7	4.7	表等	81,5	3.0	32 H	34
Makipa Fine	ancial .	8.3	8.3	5.2	na	4.0	5.1	⊈1	S.I	5.7	5.4	5.5	性 4	64	邦南	8.5	E25	3,4	1,7 L	1.5 £
(NG investor	ers lägt.	5.0	5.0	5.2	3. \$	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	型.2	3.0	4.15	6.2	78.5	10	2.2	2.4
Standard & F	Poers Corp.	8.0	6.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	\$,9	ä,1	5.2	版本	5.5	arm.	\$.J	7,7 11	55	7,1	72.6	2.0	2.1	1,9
Wednesda	•	5,0	₽.A}	\$.t	114	5.4	5.1	5.2	\$.1	5.2	E.2	5.4	数章	摩	4.3	4.8	90.5	2.1	2.0	1.9
and the second second	rich Capital Ecoa.	5.0	9.0	数数	50	4.6	4.7	4,6	\$4	£ 0	5.1	5,2	0.0	E.S.	4.7	4.7	10.0	3.2	25	2.3
ClearVlow E		4.9	7.9	51	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.8	€.5	4.6	## !	17.4	5.3	4.2	€.3	81.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Briefing com		本語	7.8	Ŗ.Q	4.3	4.7	4,6	4.0	# 6	4.7	4.19	5.1	5,¥	£.B	4.5	4.7	FH#	3.3	2.3	3.0
	mer investments	4.9	7.8	6.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	6,0	6.0	4.5	9. #	79.5	2.9	2.4	2.3
	omio Advisera	4.0	7.3	4,9	5.C	45	4.5	4.4	4.6	4,8	5.2	表落	5,5	7.5	5选	7.0	80.0	25 L	2.8	1.0
Owngra Stat		4.0	7.5	Political Control of the Control of	na 	表了	4.2	4.9	4.9	4,0	2.1	5,1	0,1	7,1	17.00	0.7	pa.	2.7	1.7 1	1.4
PERCE ASSES, CI		4.5	7.5	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.0	50	5.2	¥.8	6,7	4.12	8.9	852	3.3	1.3	20
Mondy's Eco		4.高	7.6	50	4,9	4.5	#J#	EO.	5.1	5.1 4.11	5.2	5.7 5.0	\$J	1.1	fia H	57	1002	3.3	2.4	2.4 1.0
	exercica di Aspriyika	4.6	7.5	5.0	4.8 4.8	4.5	4.8 4.6	4.5	4.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.9 4.4	4.6	±6 - = 1	P#	Pitt	6.5 5.8 1	71.5 1	12	東東	1.6
	andre, loc	4,8	7.\$ 7.8	4.9 4.9		4.5	4.4	4.4 4.4	42 48		4.S	4.9	53	电路 电路	nis.	-	83.0	3.1 2.5	22 25	7.2
O Capital	Advisor (16	4,8 4,8	7.5	4.2	4.T 4.T	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4,5 4,7	4.7	4.8	\$4 58	6.8	na 43	6.4 6.5	83.0	3.0	22	2.5 2.2
25.4	i mai para Ny fivondronana dia mandronana ao amin'ny faritr'ny faritr'ny faritr'ny faritr'ny faritr'ny faritr'ny faritr'n	4.0	7.8	9.# 1.#	Port ALAS	4.5	4,6	4,5	4.4	4.5	42 L	4.5	0.0 L	5.9 L	42	46 1	80.4	2.9	28	2.0
Fernie Lin	liabilita etsakeit taitadateteit	4.5	7.B	n.a ha	194	4.5	4.0	4,8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	8.7 8.7	47	英 島	184	3.9	24	1.3
	il Managament	4.7	7.7	3.版 A,卷	4.7	4.5	4,4	4.0	4.6	4.7	43	4.8	3.8	8.5	4.4	4. 5	ies ies	3.5	2.5	2.1
Dell'yante A		4.5	78	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.B	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.2	7.2	5.0	6.0	63.7	2.8	2.4	2.7
	ibilipance Unit	4.5	7.5	5.0	na	4.4	fiza	ria .	Re	P16	ma	4.9	13.0	rin ar	ns.	/N#	ne.	2.8	ás.	2.3
	al Management	4.4	7.5	4.8	4.6	4,3	4.4	4.5	4,4	6.9	4.5	4.0	5.5	7.0	4.2	4.2	83.6 H		2.0	2.4
	Policy Office	4.5	2.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	点.0	5.1	52	B.7	43	5.5	79.2	2.1	23	2.0
Salus Ra	.,	4.5	7.5	4.23.	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5,0	5.4	6.2	7.1	EjA	*63	na i	3.2	2.1	2.1
	constitution	4,6	7.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4,4	4.4	5.7	4.1	4.1	6.0	78.9	2.5	2.2	2.5
Cycledata Co		4.6	7.5	4.6	4,5	4.3	4.4	4.5	48	4.5	4,6	5,1	5.	卷幕	4.5	8.4	and .	2.9	24	2,6
Weodworth I	4	4,3	7,3	4,4	43	4.1	1.2	4,2	4.1	4.1 L	4.4	4.5	\$2	4.1	4,1	5.1	700	20	32 H	3,2 11
PNC Phand	lal Bendon Corp.	4.1	7.1	4.3	4.1	39 L	4.1	4.3	4,3	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.6	4.5	ES L	8.1	0,08	Rid)	24	#1.3k
U.S. Trust C	bringstriy	410 L	7.0 L	411	4.0 4,	19 L	48 L	4.1 1	44 %	4.7	4.2	** 1	5.3	48.5	41	5# L	Q1.C	3.2	22	2.3
Navoli Esono	arealyliA birno	4.D L	7.0 L	4.1.3.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	<u> </u>	6.3	5,9	5.5	45	4.7	78.5	3.0	2.3	2.4
63806533000		NAME OF STREET	and other st		MAN ENGLANCE		60 aan ca	o la transfer	300 m (100 m)	·	Name of the last o			111111111111111111111111111111111111111	disasata na	a de la companya de	A COMPANY		A CONTRACTOR	(3)22(0)2322
Octob	er Consensus	4.9	7.0	50	4.9	47	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.9	47	6.6	79.5	3.1	2.3	2.1
							No.		CONTRACTOR OF											
											and the second									
	Top 10 Avg.	8.5	8.5	5.7	5.5	\$3	5.4	5.4	15.2	5.5	9.6	5 <i>.</i> 7	2.5	Y , 1	6.3	7.1	123	森森	2,8	2.9
	Bottom 10 Avg.	4,3	7,3	4.5	4,4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	燕荷	4.6	4,5	54	5.2	4,2	5.1.	76.3	2.6	1.3	1.0
Sent	ismber Consonaus	na	na.	微	71.5	Kee	ha.	rsa	138		na	បារា	****	#\ib	nài	144	11:#	tum.	page .	na
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	Down					92	Sec.	30.5-	h	÷-	n-		N/°		·-	. يدن				
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	Same	Par	64	1/10	C.O	na:	ana a	AR	n#	60	74E	pt.m	ua	řia.	## #		(94)	na	Pare	****
	Up	fixa	IS#	21(8)	na	EVA.	1928	FS(B)	fid	r)±	646	800	718	削料	精神	15.66	124	jn sa.	商品	ma:
	Diffision Index	FIE SA		F# %	na %	梅酱	50 %	ca %	re %	na %		存在 % .	ma %	na %		初編 智	nas A	ŧ		Ĭ.
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International Interest Rate And Foreign Exchange Rate Forecasts

	3 Mo.	Euro Dalla	ar Rate
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
Scotlabank	5.30	4,80	4.40
Deutsche Bank	na	na	na
WestLB	5.30	5.10	4,50
ING Financial Markets	5.00	4.70	4,30
Mizuho Research Institute	5.20	5.15	5.15
October Consensus	5.20	4,94	4.59
High	5.30	5,15	5,15
Low	5.00	4.70	4,30
Last Months Avo	5.34	5.17	4.75

Uni	ted Sta	ates
10 Yr. G	oy't Bond	Yleid %
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo:	in 12 Mo.
4.65	4,55	4.40
na	na	na
4.70	4,50	4,50
4.40	4.30	4.50
4.50	4.55	4.60
4,59	4.48	4,50
4.70	4.55	4.60
4.40	4,30	4.40
4.98	4.89	4.66

		`t;
Fed's Ma	or Curren	cy \$ Index
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
79.7	79.2	77.8
na	na	na
79.0	78.0	77.0
78.6	76. 6	79.4
79.4	79.2	80.2
79,2	78.2	78.6
79,7	79.2	80.2
78.6	76.6	77.0
78.9	77.7	77.3

	3 Mo	. Euro Yen	Rate
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	in 12 Mo.
Scotlabank	0,65	0,65	0,90
Deutsche Bank	na	па	na
WestLB	0.70	1.00	1.20
ING Financial Markets	0.60	08,0	0.90
Mizuho Research Institute	0.45	0.70	0.80
October Consensus	0.60	0.74	0.95
High	0.70	1.00	1.20
Low	0.45	0.60	0.80
Last Months Avg.	0.52	0.65	0.83

	Japan	
10 Yr. G	ov't Bond	Yisid %
In 3 Mo.	in 6 Mo,	In 12 Ma.
2.00	2.15	2.25
na	na	na
2.00	2.20	2.40
1.70	1.80	2:10
1.90	2.00	2.10
1.90	2.04	2.21
2,00	2.20	2.40
1.70	1.80	2.10
1.91	1,99	2.12

US \$/Yen								
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.						
110.0	110,0	105,0						
na	na	ពង						
112.0	108.0	105.0						
112.0	109.0	105,0						
112.0	108.0	109.0						
111.5	108.8	106.0						
112.0	110,0	109.0						
110.0	108.0	105.0						
110.0	107.2	103,2						

·	3 Mo. E	uro Steril	ng Rate
ne Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
Jeotiabank	5.25	5.25	5.00
Deutsche Bank	na	ΠB	ពង
WestLB	4.80	4.60	4,70
ING Financial Markets	5.20	5.00	4.65
Mizuho Research Institute	5.10	5.10	5,10
October Consonsus	5,09	5.04	4.88
High	5.25	5.25	5,10
Low	4.80	4.80	4.65
Last Months Avg.	4.95	4.93	4,78

Unite	ed King	idom
10 Y	r, Gilt Yiel	ds %
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	in 12 Mo.
4.50	4,50	4,30
na	na	na
4.60	4.50	4,50
4.70	4.60	4,55
4,60	4,60	4.60
4.60	4.55	4.49
4.70	4.60	4.60
4.50	4.50	4,30
4.76	4.68	4.63

Pour	nd Sterling	ius s
In 3 Mo.	in 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
1.92	1.92	1.91
па	na	na 🦎
1.87	1,93	1.93
1.95	2.00	1.94
na	កន	na na
1.91	1.95	1.93
1.95	2,00	1.94
1.87	1.92	1.91
1.89	1.91	1.91

	3 Mo. Euro Franc Rate %		
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Ma.
Scotlebank	2.00	2.25	2.25
Deutsche Bank	na	nø	na
WestLB	2.00	2.25	2.25
ING Financial Markets	2.10	2.30	2.45
Mizuho Research Institute	na	na	na
October Consensus	2.03	2.27	2.32
High	2.10	2,30	2.45
Low	2.00	2.25	2.25
Last Months Avg.	1.89	2.13	2.29

Switzerland			
ov't Bond	Yleld %		
In 6 Mo.	n 12 Mo.		
2.40	2.25		
пa	,ha		
2.40	2,40		
2.40	2.50		
กล	na		
2.40	2.38		
2.40	2.50		
2.40	2.25		
2.80	2.64		
֡	ov't Bond In 6 Mo. 2.40 na 2.40 2.40 na 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40		

g,
i
-

	3 Mo. Euro Dollar Rate		
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo
Scotlabank	4.25	3.80	3,60
Deutsche Bank	na	En	na
"lasiLB	4.30	4.30	4.30
Financial Markets	4.40	4.15	4.28
wizuho Research Institute	na	na	na
October Consensus	4.32	4.08	4.06
High	4.40	4,30	4.30
Low	4.25	3.80	3.60
Last Months Avg.	4.45	4.48	4.33

	Danad i	a
10 Yr. G	iov't Bond	Yleld %
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	ln 12 Mo.
3.95	3,90	3.80
na	na	na:
4.20	4,20	4,30
3.90	3.80	3,75
na	វាធ	na
4.02	3.97	3.95
4.20	4.20	4.30
3,90	3,80	3.75
4.54	4.43	4.23

	us \$/c \$	
In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
1.11	1.11	1,09
ne.	内益	na
1.12	1.14	1.15
1,09	1.08	1,20
ПB	វាខា	na 🐒
1.11	1.11	1.15
1.12	1.14	1,20
1.09	1.08	1.09
1.11	1.11	1.11

International Interest Rate And Foreign Exchange Rate Forecasts

	3 Mo.	Euro Doll	ar Rate
Blue Chip Forecasters	in 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
Scotlabank	6,30	6.30	6.00
Deutsche Bank	na	na	192
WestLB	6.10	6.00	5.70
ING Financial Markets	6.25	6.25	5.80
Mizuho Research Institute	na	na	กส
October Consensus	6.22	6.18	5.83
High	8.30	6.30	6.00
Low	6.10	6.00	5.70
Last Months Avg.	6.05	5.06	5.81

Australia				
10 Yr. G	ov't Bond	Yield %		
in 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.		
5.75	5,75	5.80		
na	ήa	na		
5,50	5.30	5.30		
5.60	5.60	5.60		
na	ne	na		
5.62	5,55	5.57		
5.75	5,75	5.80		
5.50	5.30	5,30		
5.80	5.75	5.60		

A \$/US \$			
In 3 Mo.	In B Mo.	In 12 Mo.	
0.76	0.75	0.74	
na.	na	UB	
0.76	0.76	0.78	
0.78	0.80	0.77	
na	ne	na	
0.77	0.77	0.76	
0.78	0.80	0.78	
0.76	0.75	0.74	
0.75	0.76	0.76	

	3 Mo. Euro Rate		
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	in 6 No.	in 12 Mo.
Scotlabank	3.85	4.10	3.85
Deutsche Bank	กล	na	和政
WestLB	3,40	3,60	3.50
ING Financial Markets	3.60	3.60	3.60
Mizuho Research Institute	3.50	3.60	3.60
October Consensus	3.59	3.73	3,64
High	3.85	4.10	3.85
Low	3.40	3.60	3.50
' ast Months Avg.	3.39	3.49	3.58

E	urozor	ie .
10 Yr. E	uro Bond	Yleid %
in 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.
3.75	3.85	3.75
na	na	na
3.80	3.70	3.70
3.65	3,60	3.75
na	na	na
3.73	3.72	3.73
3.80	3.85	3.75
3.65	3.60	3.70
4.05	4.06	3,88

Euro/US \$			
ln 3 Ma.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.	
1.30	1,32	1,33	
ne	na	na	
1.29	1.35	1,35	
1.33	1.37	1.35	
1.31	1.30	1,28	
1.31	1,34	1.33	
1,33	1,37	1,35	
1.29	1.30	1.28	
1.31	1.34	1.33	

					SO YE	Gord E	ond Yle	ds %				
	5-20-00 (C-0000 (C-0000))	Germany			France			Italy			Spain	
Blue Chip Forecasters	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Ma.	In 12 Mo.	In 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.	in 3 Mo.	in 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.	In 3 Mo.	In 8 Mo.	in 12 Mo
Scottabank	3.75	3.85	3.75	3,77	3,87	3.77	4.05	4,15	4.00	3,75	3.85	3,75
West LB	3.65	3.55	3,55	3,65	3,55	3.55	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.65	3,55	3,55
ING Financial Markets	3.65	3.60	3.75	3.65	2,60	2.75	3.90	3.85	0.85	3,65	3.60	3.75
Mizuho Research Institute	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.70	4.00	3,95	3,95	3,75	3.70	3.70
October Consensus	3.70	3.68	3.69	3.71	3,43	3,44	3,94	3.91	3,13	3,70	3,68	3,69
High	3.75	3.85	3,75	3.77	3.87	9.77	4.05	4.15	4.00	3.75	3,85	3.75
Low	3.65	3.55	3.55	3.65	2.60	2.75	3.80	3.70	0.85	3,65	3.55	3,55
Last Months Avg.	4.00	3.95	3.80	4.01	3.96	3.81	4.25	4.20	4.04	4.00	3,95	3.80

	Consensus Forecasts 10-year Bond Yields vs U.S. Yield					
	Current	in 3 Mo.	in 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.		
Japan	-2.98	-2,69	-2.44	-2.29		
United Kingdom	-0.11	0.01	0.07	-0.01		
Switzerland	-2.22	-2.10	-2.08	-2.12		
Canada	-0.80	-0.57	-0.51	-0,55		
Australia	0.93	1.03	1.08	1.07		
Germany	-0.92	-0.89	~0.80	-0.81		
France	-0.91	-0.88	-1.05	-1,08		
aly	-0.65	-0,65	-0.56	-1.38		
pain	-0.92	-0.89	-0.80	-0.81		
Eurozone	-0.85	-0.85	-0.76	-0.77		

	Consensus Forecasts 3/Mo. Interest Rates vs U.S. Rate					
	Current	in 3 Mo.	In 6 Mo.	In 12 Mo.		
Japan	-4,97	-4.60	-5.68	-3.64		
United Kingdom	-0.32	-0.11	0.10	0.27		
Switzerland	3.60	-3.17	-2.67	-2.27		
Cenada	-1.10	-0.88	-0.85	-0.53		
Australia	0.73	1.02	1.25	1.25		
Eurozona	-1.97	-1.81	-1.21	-0.95		

Viewpoints:

A Sampling of Views on the Economy, Financial Markets and Government Policy Excerpted from Recent Reports Issued by our Blue Chip Panel Members and Others

Conundrum Redux?

We've been wrong in our call that US long-term yields would rise back to the 5% level — a level at which we turned neutral on bonds back in April. Ten-year note yields have tumbled by 65 basis points in the past ten weeks to just under 4.6%, a six-month low. At work are fears that the economy will weaken further, a decline in inflation expectations, and the expectation that the Fed thus will soon ease. In addition, I think strong overseas demand for US debt and sinking term premiums have also promoted the rully, hinting that elements of the bond market "co-nundram" prevailing in 2004-2005 have come back.

Now, I'll be the first to concede that the economic news has been exceptionally bond-friendly, and that it may not reverse quickly. And I'll state clearly that this isn't the first time recently that I've pushed back against the rally. But because I still think the fundamental factors driving yields are likely to reverse, that strong overseas growth is likely to lift global yields, and with bond-market buildishness at a three-year high, I think the risk-reward tradeoff in the bond market is unfavorable, and I recommend selling.

Like a month ago, pursing yields into real and nominal components and uncovering what assumptions about the Fed are in the price is helpful to assess value. Real yields paced the rally until a month ago. On-therun, real risk-free yields in the TIPS market stand at about 2.25%, down about 40 bp from their peaks at the end of June but slightly above their average of the past three years. It's hardly surprising that real yields are slipped back to their recent lows, given the housing slump, recently softer economic data, the pessimism in business surveys, and further production cuts announced by three motor vehicle manufacturers for the fourth quarter. These developments suggest that annualized US growth has slipped to about 2½% in the current quarter, somewhat below what we now think of as its trend rate of 3%, and these events also threaten fourth-quarter growth. Bond bulls think real yields have further to fall, and I would agree that if the economy weakens further, real yields could slide some more.

Recent inflation developments have been even more important than growth for the bond-market rally over the past month, as inflation compensation calculated from breakeven inflation (BRI) has tumbled by 30 basis points. The plunge in energy prices will sharply lower headline inflation, and likely has already brought down both surveyed measures of inflation expectations and BEIs. Indeed, overall monthly inflation readings likely will turn negative in September, and could be close to zero in October. And if energy prices have peaked after a 5-year escafation, as we expect, headline inflation measured by the CPI likely will fall below 2% over the coming year. Concurrently, long-term (five-toten-year) inflation expectations surveyed in the University of Michigan's canvass declined to 2.9% in September from 3.2% in August. The moderation in core inflation in July and August to 0.2% monthly from 0.3% in each of the prior four months also has calmed inflation concerns. And because the pass-through of higher energy quotes helped lift core inflation, it's logical to assume the decline in energy prices will reverse some of that pickup.

Calibrating inflation compensation from BEIs is problematic in historical context because TIPS were relatively new and less liquid five years jo, so TIPS yields (at constant maturity) then were some 75-100 bp nighter than they are readay. But at roughly 2.3%, neither the 10-year BEI nor the distant forward (5-year, 5-year forward) BEI at 2.5% seems way out of line with a realistic medium-term view of where inflation is

headed. Still-lower inflation and inflation expectations could further depress BEIs and thus nominal yields.

However, the plunge in energy quotes — if it lasts — likely will also represent a powerful source of economic stimulus, just as the rise in energy prices was a headwind for growth earlier this year. If gasoline prices at the pump decline to about \$2.25/gailon, as we expect, the 75-cent slide from the peak in early August would add roughly \$100 billion annualized to consumer purchasing power. When coupled with the economy's improved income-generating capacity, the impact of hearty oversess growth on US exports, and a rebound in capital spending. I believe that this boost to consumer spending power will revive overall growth substantially above current market expectations. Moreover, I'm not convinced that the decline in energy quotes will quickly reverse the rise in core inflation. As I see it, the combination of the previous rise in inflation expectations, dwindling economic stack, and rising costs tilts core inflation risks higher over the next few months. That's a recipe for the Fed at least to stay on hold for several months or longer.

In contrast, the market now discounts a benign path for monetary policy. Pricing in the Treasury and ourodollar curves reflects a slight risk of Fed case as early as November, a bigger chance of lower rates by January, and 75 basis points of case by early 2008. Alternatively, one can look at the yield curve as a histogram or weighted average of three quite different growth, inflation, and policy scenarios. One to which I'm sympathetic is that growth will rebound and inflation concerns will resurface. A second is that the Fed will be on hold for the near funne to keep growth below trend and to bring inflation down slowly. Finally, the third scenario assumes that weak growth and declining inflation mean that policymakers will case by 150 bp or more. If the market is assigning a zero weight to the first scenario, any hint that the odds for such a scenario are rising will trigger higher yields.

The oversens demand for US Treasuries, strong through much of the 2003-2005 period, now seems to be making a comeback, especially from Japan. The reason isn't hard to find: As markets have reassessed the prospects for Japanese monetary policy in the wake of lower-than-expected inflation readings and questions about the vitality of Japanese growth, the yen carry trade has returned to favor. With funding costs of 25 bp, and the yen now expected to be stable or weak against the dollar, Japanese investors see 4/4-4/4/4 10-year US yields as far more attractive than the 1.6% available at home.

However, yield-hungry market participants may be ignoring the consequences of strong overseas growth for the US economy and for the global balance between saving and investment. We're betting that strong global growth will boost US net exports, thus contributing to improved US job and income gains. And the strength in overseas domestic demand implies that saving abroad — which might have in the past kept global real yields low — will now be better balanced by rising investment and consumption outlays. So while US-overseas yield spreads likely will continue to narrow in that context, the change in internal and external imbalances could also put a floor under US yields.

Moreover, volatility and thus apparently term premiums have sunk significantly since their peaks in May and June. Measured by the VIX index, equity market volatility has fallen by half in the past two months, and measured by the investment-grade credit default swap market, the cost of default protection has fallen by 7 bp over the same period. Three-month forward premiums for two-year swaption volatility have drifted lower, and risk appetite seems to have returned in full force to just about every asset class. Recent model- (continued on next page)

Viewpoints

A Sampling of Views on the Economy, Financial Markets and Government Policy Excerpted from Recent Reports Issued by our Blue Chip Panel Members and Others

based data for term premiums — reflecting the volatility of both growth and inflation — have also drifted lower, despite the clear message from Fed officials that their next policy move is unclear. We think the 10-year, zero-coupon term premium has dipped all the way back to 18 basis points — a level last seen in January. In my view, that decline, along with the rise in risky asset prices, makes financial conditions more stimulative, not less so, and ought to make the Fed more inclined to firm monetary policy.

The upshot is that barring significantly weaker growth and lower inflation. I find it difficult to rationalize today's pricing along the maturity spectrum. Semiment in the bond market understandably has turned ballish, but it is now at a 3-year high. Positioning, according to commitments of traders data, is also unselhantedly builted. The sharp rally last week on manors about comments from former Fed Chairman Greenspan and on weakness in the Philly Fed's Buriness Outlook Survey testifies to the current builtsh frenzy. As I see it, therefore, risks in the bond market are asymmetric. Continued weak economic news may promote a further rally, but any testamound in growth and signs that inflation is moving higher again will promote a substantial self-off.

Richard Berner, Morgan Stonley, New York, NY

Tactical Retreat

We are making a further concession in our Fed call, dropping the October rate biles and leaving only one final hiles at the January meeting. Thereafter we expect the Fed to be on hold through the end of 2007 as frowth remains below trend, but core inflation remains stabbounly high. Our Fed call remains much more hawkish than the 70 bp of easing priced into the bond market over the next 12 months.

When Fed officials made their case for a policy pause back in July, we felt their story did not add up. They acknowledged the pick-up in core inflation, but argued that a slowing to trend growth and a flattening out of commodity priors would quickly reverse the inflation acceleration. Misscover, while they downplayed the risks of a housing melidown, they noted that a policy pause was product to need the risk of "over-shooting"—inadvertently tightening too much.

We disagreed with the Fed's view and argued that they were misnepresenting the normal lag relationships in the economy, inflation is a long-lagging process and reversing a pick-up in inflation normally requires a painful period of significantly weaker growth. Furthermore, policy overshooting only occurs if the tightening of policy causes restaint in asset markets. Despite 17 rate hites, outside of the housing sector, financial and asset market conditions had improved. By downplaying the risks to the housing market the Fed was denying the most plausible overshooting muchanism. In our minds, a perfect soft landing for growth, inflation and the housing seemed a bit too good to be true.

In the last two months, the case for a policy pause has grown. A hig imbalance between supply and demand has developed in the housing market, with sellers refusing to cut prices and buyen waiting for the cuts to emerge. Until this game of "chicken" ends, there will be considerable uncertainty about the path of home prices. The new home market is also out of equilibrium. Builders have seen their impressive backlog of unfilled orders quickly turn into unwanted inventories as buyers easily wiggle out of contracts. Until this inventory overhang is worked off, construction activity will continue to full. Other indicators of financial conditions remain favorable—interest rates are low, credit spreads are narrow, profits and corporate easils are strong, the stock market is improving and lending mandards remain easy—but until

housing shows signs of bottoming, the overall growth outlook remains uncertain.

On the inflation side, a long string of had news has given way to very mixed data, ranging from a sudden drop in energy prices to surging unit labor cost data. Given the lags in the process, core inflation is still likely to rise in the coming months, but there is at least a plausible case that inflation could case back next year.

Until the growth and inflation uncertainties are sorted out, the Fed is likely to remain on held with a blas to tighten. By January we expect the uncertainty to shate, with the housing market showing signs of explicity and core inflation continuing to creep higher, causing one final reluctant rate hike from the Fed. Our call remains well removed from market expectations. According to the Fediscope model, between now and January the market now sous a much higher chance of a rate cut than a rate increase. Looking forther out, the market expects the Fed to our rates 70 bp over the next 12 market we, the market expects the Fed to our rates 70 bp over the next 12 market we believe such an ourcome is only likely if there is a complete meliciown in the bossing market and a quick cooling of core inflation.

A natural question is "why stop here"? Why not follow the market's lead and argue for rate cuts? There are three reasons to believe policy tisks remain to the upside. First, we don't believe a bubble in one-third of the bossing market is enough to bring down the overall commany. Prices will fall in the overheated markets, but in much of the country as buyers return, prices will stant tising. Second, the consensy is exhibiting strong automatic stabilizers. As growth has softened, interest mass have come down, the dollar has weakened and energy prices have exact. All of this coshions the blow from housing. Third, the bond market is mach too optimistic about inflation. Yes, weaker growth and softer community prices will eventually curb inflation, but the lags are long and inflation will probably get worse before it gets better.

Ethin Harris, Lehman Brothers, New York, NY

FOMC on the Sidelines

With signs of slower growth accumulating and inflation that behaving better, all but one voting member of the FOMC elected to keep rates on hold for a second meeting. The exception was, once again, Richmond Fed President Jeffrey Lacker. His dissent, along with continued description of inflation as "elevated" and a clear indication that bias remained on the side of more tightening if ecceled, lent the statement a slightly more hawkish tone than we had expected.

Nonefficiess, market participants have clearly decided that the Fed is finished with its tightening campaign. After Thursday's sharp drop in the Philly Fed index, the market is now pricing in about a 25% chance of easing by the January 2007 meeting.

We agree with the market that the Fed has finished, not just passed. With real growth tracking at a 2% annual rate or below in the third quarter, the emerging downside risks to the economy are likely to eclipse inflation concerns fairly soon. That said, the degree to which inflation has disappeared from the market's radar screen is a bit surprising to us. The spread between nominal and inflation-indexed Treasuries has dropped precipitously, to below 2.20% per year over five years and to 2.33% per year over ten years, from roughly 2.6% in June and July. We wouldn't be surprised by another uncomfortable (+0.3%) core CPI reading or two in coming months, given continued pressures from rental prices and labor costs.

Andrew Tilton, Goldman Sachs, New York, NY

14 BLUE CHIP FINANCIAL FORECASTS # OCTOBER 1, 2006

Special Questions:

1. Please provide your forecasts of the seasonally-adjusted annualized percent change in the following variables during Q3 2006?

	Real GDP	Chained GDP Price Index	Consumer Price Index
Consensus	2.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Top 10 Average	3.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Bottom 10 Average	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%

2. A. Will the next change in the target federal funds rate by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) be an INCREASE or DECREASE?

(Percentage of these responding)

Increase 25.5% Decrease 74.5%

O4 2007 or later

5.7%

B. If you said DECREASE, when will the FOMC first cut rates?

(Percentage of those responding)

 O4 2006
 O1 2007
 O2 2007
 O3 2007

 5.7%
 45.7%
 34.3%
 8.6%

3. In August, the Consumer Price Index excluding food and energy prices (core CPI) was 2.8% higher on a year-over-year basis. What will be the 12-month change in the core CPI in December 2006 and December 2007?

12-month change in core CPI in:

	December 2006	December 2007
October Consensus	2.8%	2,4%
Top 10 Average	3.2%	2.8%
Bottom 10 Average	2.5%	1.9%
September Consensus	2.8%	2.4%
August Consensus	2.8%	2.4%
July Consensus	2.6%	2.3%

4. A. Will the 10-year Treasury note yield END 2007 higher or lower than where it begins 2007?

(Percentage of those responding)

Higher 68.2% <u>Lower</u> 31.8%

B. Will the trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar END 2007 higher or lower than where it begins 2007?

(Percentage of those responding)

Higher 24.4%

Lower 75.6%

5. Real residential investment contracted in each of the past three quarters and almost certainly will do so again in Q3. In what quarter will we next see real residential investment register positive annualized growth?

(Percentage of those responding)

 Q4 2006
 Q1 2007
 Q2 2007
 Q3 2007
 Q4 2007 or later

 2.2%
 6.5%
 10.9%
 32.6%
 47.8%

6. What are the odds of a U.S. recession in 2007?

Odds of U.S. recession in 2007

 October Consensus
 27.2%

 Top 10 Average
 39.5%

 Bottom 10 Average
 17.0%

 September Consensus
 26.5%

 July Consensus
 22.2%

Databank:

7													
-	2006	******		<u> </u>								**************************************	WAS TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERTY OF THE
	Monthly Indicator	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	auL	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	Retail and Food Service Sales (a)	3.0	.0.8	9.7	0.7	0.2	-0,5	1.4	0.1				
	Total Auto & Truck Sales (b)	17.6	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.0				
	Personal Income (e. current 5)	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3				
	Personal Consumption (s. current S)	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0'8	0.1				
	Consumer Credit (c)	4.1	2.1	0.7	5,7	8.7	7.3	2.8					
	Consumer Sentiment (U. of Mich.)	91.2	86.7	88.9	87.4	79.1	84.9	84.7	82.0				
	Household Employment (c)	295	183	384	47	288	387	-34	250				
	Non-farm Payroll Employment (c)	154	200	175	112	100	134	121	128				
	Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7				
	Average Hourly Earnings ('825)	8.17	8.20	6.19	8.18	8.15	8.17	8,17	14.20				
	Average Rourly Earnings (current 5)	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16,62	16.69 33.9	16.77	16,79 33.8				
	Non-farm Workweek (hrs.)	33,8 3.2	33.8	33.8 3.6	33.9 4.6	33.8 4.5	4.7	33.9 5.2	33.5 5.0				
	Industrial Production (d) Capacity Unitization (%)	80. 9	3.1 81.1	3.C E.IB	4.0 81.3	81.7	82.5	82.7	32.4				
	ISM Index (formerly NAPM, g)	54.8	56.7	41.J	57.3	54.4	53.8	54.7	54.5				
	Housing Starts (b)	2.265	2,132	1.972	1.532	1.953	1.833	1.772	1.665				
	Housing Fermits (b)	2.195	2,147	2.085	1.973	1.946	1.869	1.763	1,722				
	New Home Sales (1-family, c)	1.173	1.038	1.121	1.121	1.101	1.091	1:009	1.050				
	Construction Expenditures (a)	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-1.8	71-1-4				
	Consumor Price Index (s.s., d)	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8				
	CPI ex. Food and Energy (s.e., d)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8				
	Producer Price Index (n.s.s., d)	5.6	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	4,9	4.2	3.7				
	Durable Goods Orders (a)	-7.8	3.6	6.0	-4.7	0.3	3,3	-2.7	-0.5				
	Leading Economic Indicators (g)	Ů.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.2				
	Balance of Trade & Services (f)	-66.3	-62.7	-62.1	-63.6	-65.4	-64,8	41.83-					
•	Federal Funds Rate (%)	4.29	4.49	4.59	4.79	4.94	4.59	5.24	5.25				
ű,	3-Mo. Treasury Bill Rate (%)	4:24	4.54	4.51	4,60	4.72	4,79	4.95	4.96				
	10-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	4.42	4.57	4.72	4.99	5.11	5.11	5.09	4.85				/////////////////////////////////////
	2005											*	
	Monthly Indicator	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Retail and Food Service Sales (a)	0.0	0.7	0.3	1,8	-0.3	1.9	1,7	*1.8	0.3	9.2	0,9	£.0
	Total Auto & Truck Sales (b)	16.3	16.4	16.8	17.2	16.6	17.8	20.7.	16.8	16,3	14.7	15.7	17,1
	Personal Income (a, current 5)	-2.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	-1.8	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.5
	Personal Consumption (s. current 5)	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.9	1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
	Consumer Credit (c)	6.5	3.4	3.8	1.7	-0.1	3.4	5.6	6.5	2.8	4.0	0.0	1.1
	Consumer Sentiment (U. of Mich.)	95.5	94.1	92.5	87.7	B6.0	96.0	96.5	89.1	76.9	74.2	81.6	91.5
	Household Employment (c)	101	51	316	595	375	179	361	314	10	190	-14	168
	Non-farm Payroll Employment (c)	76	265 5.4	140 5.1	228 5.1	106 5.1	166 5.0	241 5.0	175 4.9	48 5.1	37 4.9	354 5.0	145 4.9
	Unemployment Rate (%)	5,2 8,14	8.22	3.19	8.16	3.19	8.21	8.20	8.16	8.06	8.09	8.15	8.20
	Average Hourly Earnings (225) Average Hourly Earnings (current 5)	15.88	15,91	15.95	16.00	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35
	Non-farm Workweek (hrs.)	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33,7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33,8
	Industrial Production (d)	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.1	23	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.5
	Capacity Utilization (%)	79.8	80.0	79.9	79.7	79.8	203	20.2	80.3	79.1	79.9	80.5	81.2
	ISM Index (formerly NAPM, g)	\$6,3	55.6	55,3	53.8	51.8	54.0	56.4	\$3,5	58,0	58.1	57.3	35.6
	Housing Starts (b)	2,137	2.213	1.856	2.079	2.034	2.078	2.070	2.075	2.158	2.046	2.131	2.002
	Housing Permits (b)	2.141	2.121	2.083	2.156	2,092	2.169	2.186	2.185	2.21	2.111	2,170	2.094
	New Home Sales (1-family, b)	1,193	1.752	1.324	1,270	1.311	1.272	1.367	1.271	1.253	1.346	1,236	1.259
	Construction Expenditures (a)	1.0	1.6	IJ	0,3	1,8	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	9,0	1.0
	Consumer Price Index (s.c., d)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3,5	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.3	3,5	3.4
	CPI ex. Food and Energy (s.a., d)	2,3	2.4	2,3	2,2	2.2	2.0	2,1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2,1	2.2
	Producer Price Index (n.s.s., d)	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.3	6.9	5.9	4.4	5.4
	Dumble Goods Orders (a)	-0.9	1.2	-1.7	1.1	7.0	1.2	-5.5	4.5	-1.6	3.1	4.4	0.9
	Leading Economic Indicators (g)	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	-0,1	0.0	-0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3
	Balance of Trade & Services (f)	-15 d	-57.5	-54.0	-57.0	-36.6	×58.4	-58.1	-58.7	-65.0	-66.6	-64.0	×64.2
	Federal Funds Rate (%)	2.78	2.50	2.63	2,79	3.00	3.04	3.26	3.50	3,62	3.78	4.00	4.16
	3-Mo. Tronsury Bill Rate (%)	2.33	3.54	2.74	2.76	2.84	2.97	3.22	3,44	3,42	3.71	3.38	3.89
-	10-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	4.22	£17	4.50	4,34	4,14	4.00	4.18	4.26	4.20	4.46	4.54	4.47

⁽a) month-over-month % change; (b) millions, saar; (c) thousands, saar; (d) year-over-year % change; (e) annualized % change; (f) S billions; (g) level. Most series are subject to frequent government revisions. Use with care,

16 ■ BLUE CHIP FINANCIAL FORECASTS ■ OCTOBER 1, 2006

Calendar Of Upcoming Economic Data Releases

Monday October 2 ISM (Mig., Sep) Unit Vehicle Sales (Sep) Construction Spending (Aug) Pending Home Sales (Aug)	Tuesday 3 Challenger Survey (Sep) ABC Consumer Comfon Index Weekly Store Sales	Wednesday 4 ISM (Sep., Non-Mfg.) Factory Orders (Aug) EIA Crude Oil Stocks Mortgage Applications	Thursday 5 Monster Employment Index (Sep) Weakly Jobless Claims Factors Affecting Monetary Reserves	Friday G Employment Report (Sep) Consumer Credit (Aug)
9	10 Wholesale Trade (Aug) ABC Consumet Comfort Index Weekly Store Sales	FOMC Migutes for September 20 ² meeting Beige Book for October 24 th FOMC meeting Weekly Store Sales Marrange Applications	12 U.S. Trade (Aug) EIA Crude Oli Stocks Weakly Jobless Claims Factors Affecting Monetary Reserves	13 Retail Sales (Sep) Consumer Scaliment (University of Michigan, preliminary, Oct) Business Inventories (Aug)Consumer Credit (Int) Transcury Businest (Sep) Bank Credit (Sep) Trade Price Indices (Sep)
16 Empire Sisto Index (Oct)	17 Producer Price Index (Sep) Industrial Production (Sep) NAHB Housing Market Index (Oct) Weekly Store Sales ABC Consumer Confort Index Net Foreign Security Purchases (Aug)	18 Consumer Price Index (Sep) Housing Starts (Sep) EIA Crude Cil Stocks Mortgage Applications	19 Philadelphia Fed Index (Oct) Leading Economic Indicators (Sep) Weekly Jobless Claims Factors Affecting Monetary Reserves	20
23	24 FOMC Meeting Weekly Store Seles ABC Consumer Comfort Index	25 FOMC Policy Announcement Baisting Home Sales ((Sep) EIA Crude Oil Stocks Montgage Applications	26 Durable Goods Orders (Sep) New Home Salm (Sep) Weekly Jobless Claims Factors Affecting Monetary Reserves	27 GDP (Q3, Advance) Consumer Sentiment (Oct., fi- nal, University of Michigan)
30 Personal Income and Consumption (Sep)	31 Chicago PMI (Oct) Employment Cost Index (Q1) Agricultural Prices (Oct) Consumer Confidence (Oct, Conference Board) ABC Consumer Comfort Index Weekly Store Sales	November 1 ISM (Manufacturing, Oct) Unit note Sales (Oct) Construction Spending (Sep) SIA Crude Oil Stocks Mortgage Applications Weekly Store Sales	2 Monster employment Index (Oct) Challenger Survey (Oct) Pactory Orders (Sep) Productivity (Q3, Preliminary) Wockly Jobiess Claims Factors Affecting Moneinry Reserves	3 Employment Report (Oct) ISM (Non-Manufacturing, Oct)
	7 Cansumer Credit (Sep) ABC Consumer Comfort Index Workly Store Sales	8 HIA Crude Oli Stocks Mortgage Applications	9 U.S. Trade (Sep)YTrade Price Indexes (Oct)Wholesale Trade (Sep) Consumer Sontiment (Preliminary Nov., University of Michigan) Weekly Jobless Claims Factors Affecting Monetary Reserves	10 Bank Credit (Oct)

BLUE CHIP FORECASTERS

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A rated Public Utility Bonds over 20-Year Treasuries

Year	A-rated Public Utility	20-Year T Yield	
Dec-98		5.36%	Spread
Jan-99	6.91% 6.97%	5.45%	1.55% 1.52%
Feb-99	7.09% 7.26%	5.66%	1.43% 1.39%
Mar-99 Apr-99	7.22%	5.87% 5.82%	1.40%
May-99	7.47%	6.08%	1.39%
Jun-99 Jul-99	7.74% 7.71%	6.36% 6.28%	1.38% 1.43%
Aug-99	7.91%	6.43%	1.48%
Sep-99 Oct-99	7.93% 8.06%	6.50% 6.66%	1.43% 1.40%
Nov-99	7.94%	6.48%	1.46%
Dec-99 Jan-00	8.14% 8.35%	6.69% 6.86%	1.45% 1.49%
Feb-00	8.25%	6.54%	1.71%
Mar-00 Apr-00	8.28% 8.29%	6.38% 6.18%	1.90% 2.11%
May-00	8.70%	6.55%	2.15%
Jun-00 Jul-00	8.36% 8.25%	6.28% 6.20%	2.08% 2.05%
Aug-00	8.13%	6.02%	2.11%
Sep-00 Oct-00	8.23% 8.14%	6.09% 6.04%	2.14% 2.10%
Nov-00	8,11%	5.98%	2.13%
Dec-00	7.84%	5.64%	2.20%
Jan-01 Feb-01	7.80% 7.74%	5.65% 5.62%	2.15% 2.12%
Mar-01	7.68%	5.49%	2.19%
Apr-01 May-01	7.94% 7.99%	5.78% 5.92%	2.16% 2.07%
Jun-01	7.85%	5.82%	2.03%
Jui-01 Aug-01	7.78% 7.59%	5.75% 5.58%	2.03% 2.01%
Sep-01	7.75%	5.53%	2.22%
Oct-01 Nov-01	7.63% 7.57%	5.34% 5.33%	2,29% 2,24%
Dec-01	7.83%	5.76%	2.07%
Jan-02 Feb-02	7.66% 7.54%	5.69% 5.61%	1.97% 1.93%
Mar-02	7.76%	5.93%	1.83%
Apr-02	7.57%	5.85%	1.72% 1.71%
May-02 Jun-02	7.52% 7.42%	5.81% 5.65%	1.77%
Jul-02	7.31%	5.51%	1.80%
Aug-02 Sep-02	7.17% 7.08%	5.19% 4.87%	1.98% 2.21%
Oct-02	7.23%	5.00%	2.23%
Nov-02 Dec-02	7.14% 7.07%	5.04% 5.01%	2.10% 2.06%
Jan-03	7.07%	5.02%	2.05%
Feb-03 Mar-03	6.93% 6.79%	4.87% 4.82%	2.06% 1,97%
Apr-03	6.64%	4.91%	1.73%
May-03 Jun-03	6.36% 6.21%	4.52% 4.34%	1.84% 1.87%
Jul-03	6.57%	4.92%	1.65%
Aug-03 Sep-03	6.78% 6.56%	5.39% 5.21%	1.39% 1.35%
Oct-03	6.43%	5.21%	1.22%
Nov-03 Dec-03	6.37% 6.27%	5.17% 5.11%	1.20% 1.16%
Jan-04	6.15%	5.01%	1.14%
Feb-04 Mar-04	6.15% 5.97%	4,94% 4,72%	1.21% 1.25%
Apr-04	6.35%	5.16%	1.19%
May-04 Jun-04	6.62% 6.46%	5.46% 5.45%	1.16% 1.01%
Jul-04	6.27%	5.24%	1.03%
Aug-04 Sep-04	6.14% 5.98%	5.07% 4.89%	1.07% 1.09%
Oct-04	5.94%	4.85%	1.09%
Nov-04 Dec-04	5.97% 5.92%	4.89% 4.88%	1.08% 1.04%
Jan-05	5.78%	4.77%	1.01%
Feb-05	5.61% 5.83%	4.61% 4.89%	1.00% 0.94%
Mar-05 Apr-05	5.64%	4.89% 4.75%	0.89%
May-05	5.53%	4.56%	0.97%
<i>Jun-05</i> Jul-05	<i>5.40%</i> 5.51%	4.35% 4.48%	1.05% 1.03%
Aug-05	5.50%	4.53%	0.97%
Sep-05 Oct-05	5.52% 5.79%	4.51% 4.74%	1.01% 1.05%
Nov-05	5.88%	4.83%	1.05%
Dec-05 Jan-06	5.80% 5.75%	4.73% 4.65%	1.07% 1.10%
Feb-06	5.82%	4.73%	1.09%
Mar-06 Apr-06	5.98% 6.29%	4.91% 5.22%	1.07% 1.07%
May-06	6.42%	5.35%	1.07%
Jun-06 Jul-06	6.40% 6.37%	5.29% 5.25%	1.11% 1.12%
Aug-06	6.20%	5.08%	1.12%
Aug-06	6.00%	4.93%	1.07%

,

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 98

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to page 48, lines 4-21, Attachment PRM-13, and Appendix I, please provide (a) documentation on the methodology used by Value Line in calculating betas, (b) the data used to make the beta adjustments, and (3) all empirical studies that support the use of leverage-adjusted betas such as proposed by Mr. Moul. Please provide the data in hard copy and electronic formats (Microsoft Excel), with all data and equations left intact. In addition, please indicate the source of the data.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

(a) Value Line describes its procedure to calculate its betas as follows:

Beta—a relative measure of the historical sensitivity of the stock's price to overall fluctuations in the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index. A Beta of 1.50 indicates a stock tends to rise (or fall) 50% more than the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index. The "Beta coefficient" is derived from a regression analysis of the relationship between weekly percentage changes in the price of a stock and weekly percentage changes in the NYSE Index over a period of five years. In the case of shorter price histories, a smaller time period is used, but two years is the minimum. The Betas are adjusted for their long-term tendency to converge toward 1.00.

From Mr. Moul's experience, the adjustment procedure apparently includes approximately two-thirds weight assigned to the calculated beta and one-third weight assigned to the market beta of 1.0.

- (b) Please refer to the schedule that is attached to the response to AG 95.
- (3) Please refer to the article by Robert S. Hamada that is attached.



The Effect of the Firm's Capital Structure on the Systematic Risk of Common Stocks

Robert S. Hamada

The Journal of Finance, Vol. 27, No. 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Finance Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 27-29, 1971. (May, 1972), pp. 435-452.

Stable URL:

http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022-1082%28197205%2927%3A2%3C435%3ATEOTFC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-3

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THE EFFECT OF THE FIRM'S CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE SYSTEMATIC RISK OF COMMON STOCKS

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I. INTRODUCTION

ONLY RECENTLY has there been an interest in relating the issues historically associated with corporation finance to those historically associated with investment and portfolio analyses. In fact, rigorous theoretical attempts in this direction were made only since the capital asset pricing model of Sharpe [13], Lintner [6], and Mossin [11], itself an extension of the Markowitz [7] portfolio theory. This study is one of the first empirical works consciously attempting to show and test the relationships between the two fields. In addition, differences in the observed systematic or nondiversifiable risk of common stocks, β , have never really been analyzed before by investigating some of the underlying differences in the firms.

In the capital asset pricing model, it was demonstrated that the efficient set of portfolios to any individual investor will always be some combination of lending at the risk-free rate and the "market portfolio," or borrowing at the risk-free rate and the "market portfolio." At the same time, the Modigliani and Miller (MM) propositions [9, 10] on the effect of corporate leverage are well known to the students of corporation finance. In order for their propositions to hold, personal leverage is required to be a perfect substitute for corporate leverage. If this is true, then corporate borrowing could substitute for personal borrowing in the capital asset pricing model as well.

Both in the pricing model and the MM theory, borrowing, from whatever source, while maintaining a fixed amount of equity, increases the risk to the investor. Therefore, in the mean-standard deviation version of the capital asset pricing model, the covariance of the asset's rate of return with the market portfolio's rate of return (which measures the nondiversifiable risk of the asset—the proxy β will be used to measure this) should be greater for the stock of a firm with a higher debt-equity ratio than for the stock of another firm in the same risk-class with a lower debt-equity ratio.¹

This study, then, has a number of purposes. First, we shall attempt to link empirically corporation finance issues with portfolio and security analyses through the effect of a firm's leverage on the systematic risk of its common

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^{1.} This very quick summary of the theoretical relationship between what is known as corporation finance and the modern investment and portfolio analyses centered around the capital asset pricing model is more thoroughly presented in [5], along with the necessary assumptions required for this relationship.

stock. Then, we shall attempt to test the MM theory, or at least provide another piece of evidence on this long-standing controversial issue. This test will not rely on an explicit valuation model, such as the MM study of the electric utility industry [8] and the Brown study of the railroad industry [2]. A procedure using systematic risk measures (β s) has been worked out in this paper for this purpose.

If the MM theory is validated by this procedure, then the final purpose of this study is to demonstrate a method for estimating the cost of capital of individual firms to be used by them for scale-changing or nondiversifying investment projects. The primary component of any firm's cost of capital is the capitalization rate for the firm if the firm had no debt and preferred stock in its capital structure. Since most firms do have fixed commitment obligations, this capitalization rate (we shall call it $E(R_A)$; MM denote it $\rho \tau$) is unobservable. But if the MM theory and the capital asset pricing model are correct, then it is possible to estimate $E(R_A)$ from the systematic risk approach for individual firms, even if these firms are members of a one-firm risk-class.²

With this statement of the purposes for this study, we shall, in Section II, discuss the alternative general procedures that are possible for estimating the effect of leverage on systematic risk and select the most feasible ones. The results are presented in Section III. And finally, tests of the MM versus the traditional theories of corporation finance are presented in Section IV.

II. Some Possible Procedures and the Selected Estimating Relationships

There are at least four general procedures that can be used to estimate the effect of the firm's capital structure on the systematic risk of common stocks. The first is the MM valuation model approach. By estimating ρ^{τ} with an explicit valuation model as they have for the electric utility industry, it is possible to relate this ρ^{τ} with the use of the capital asset pricing model to a nonleveraged systematic risk measure, $_{A}\beta$. Then the difference between the observed common stock's systematic risk (which we shall denote $_{B}\beta$) and $_{A}\beta$ would be due solely to leverage. But the difficulties of this approach for all firms are many.

The MM valuation model approach requires the specification, in advance, of risk-classes. All firms in a risk-class are then assumed to have the same ρ^{τ} —the capitalization rate for an all-common equity firm. Unfortunately, there must be enough firms in a risk-class so that a cross-section analysis will yield statistically significant coefficients. There may not be many more risk-classes (with enough observations) now that the electric utility and railroad industries have been studied. In addition, the MM approach requires estimating expected asset earnings and estimating the capitalized growth potential implicit in stock prices. If it is possible to consider growth and expected earnings without having

^{2.} It is, in fact, this last purpose of making applicable and practical some of the implications of the capital asset pricing model for corporation finance issues that provided the initial motivation for this paper. In this context, if one is familiar with the fair rate of return literature for regulated utilities, for example, an industry where debt is so prevalent, adjusting correctly for leverage is not frequently done and can be very critical.

to specify their exact magnitude at a specific point in time, considerable difficulty and possible measurement errors will be avoided.

The second approach is to run a regression between the observed systematic risk of a stock and a number of accounting and leverage variables in an attempt to explain this observed systematic risk. Unfortunately, without a theory, we do not know which variables to include and which variables to exclude and whether the relationship is linear, multiplicative, exponential, curvilinear, etc. Therefore, this method will also not be used.

A third approach is to measure the systematic risk before and after a new debt issue. The difference can then be attributed to the debt issue directly. An attractive feature of this procedure is that a good estimate of the market value of the incremental debt issue can be obtained. A number of disadvantages, unfortunately, are associated with this direct approach. The difference in the systematic risk may be due not only to the additional debt, but also to the reason the debt was issued. It may be used to finance a new investment project, in which case the project's characteristics will also be reflected in the new systematic risk measure. In addition, the new debt issue may have been anticipated by the market if the firm had some long-run target leverage ratio which this issue will help maintain; conversely, the market may not fully consider the new debt issue if it believes the increase in leverage is only temporary. For these reasons, this seemingly attractive procedure will not be employed.

The last approach, which will be used in this study, is to assume the validity of the MM theory from the outset. Then the observed rate of return of a stock can be adjusted to what it would have been over the same time period had the firm no debt and preferred stock in its capital structure. The difference between the observed systematic risk, $_{\rm B}\beta$, and the systematic risk for this adjusted rate of return time series, $_{\rm A}\beta$, can be attributed to leverage, if the MM theory is correct. The final step, then, is to test the MM theory.

To discuss this more specifically, consider the following relationship for the dollar return to the common shareholder from period t-1 to t:

$$(X - I)_t(1 - \tau)_t - p_t + \Delta G_t = d_t + cg_t$$
 (1)

where X_t represents earnings before taxes, interest, and preferred dividends and is assumed to be unaffected by fixed commitment obligations; I_t represents interest and other fixed charges paid during the period; τ is the corporation income tax rate; p_t is the preferred dividends paid; ΔG_t represents the change in capitalized growth over the period; and d_t and cg_t are common shareholder dividends and capital gains during the period, respectively.

Equation (1) relates the corporation finance types of variables with the market holding period return important to the investors. The first term on the left-hand-side of (1) is profits after taxes and after interest which is the earnings the common and preferred shareholders receive on their investment for the period. Subtracting out p_t leaves us with the earnings the common shareholder would receive from currently-held assets.

To this must be added any change in capitalized growth since we are trying to explain the common shareholder's market holding period dollar return. ΔG_t

must be added for growth firms to the current period's profits from existing assets since capitalized growth opportunities of the firm—future earnings from new assets over and above the firm's cost of capital which are already reflected in the stock price at (t-1)—should change over the period and would accrue to the common shareholder. Assuming shareholders at the start of the period estimated these growth opportunities on average correctly, the expected value of ΔG_t would not be zero, but should be positive. For example, consider growth opportunities five years from now which yield more than the going rate of return and are reflected in today's stock price. These growth opportunities will become one year closer to fruition at time t than at time t-1 so that their present value would become larger. ΔG_t then represents this increase in the present value of these future opportunities simply because it is now four years away rather than five.

Since the systematic risk of a common stock is:

$$_{B}\beta = \frac{\operatorname{cov}\left(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{B}_{t}}, \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{M}_{t}}\right)}{\sigma^{2}(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{M}_{t}})} \tag{2}$$

where R_{Bt} is the common shareholder's rate of return and R_{Mt} is the rate of return on the market portfolio, then substitution of (1) into (2) yields:

$${}_{B}\beta = \frac{\text{cov}\left[\frac{(X-I)(1-\tau)_{t}-p_{t}+\Delta G_{t}}{S_{B_{t-1}}}, R_{M_{t}}\right]}{\sigma^{2}(R_{M_{t}})}$$
(2a)

where $S_{B_{t-1}}$ denotes the market value of the common stock at the beginning of the period.

The systematic risk for the same firm over the same period if there were no debt and preferred stock in its capital structure is:

$$A\beta = \frac{\text{cov}(R_{A_t}, R_{M_t})}{\sigma^2(R_{M_t})}$$

$$= \frac{\text{cov}\left[\frac{X(1-\tau)_t + \Delta G_t}{S_{A_{t-1}}, R_{M_t}}\right]}{\sigma^2(R_{M_t})}$$
(3)

where R_{At} and S_{At-1} represent the rate of return and the market value, respectively, to the common shareholder if the firm had no debt and preferred stock. From (3), we can obtain:

$$_{A}\beta S_{A_{t-1}} = \frac{\text{cov} \left[X(1-\tau)_{t} + \Delta G_{t}, R_{M_{t}}\right]}{\sigma^{2}(R_{M_{t}})}$$
(3a)

3. Continual awareness of the difficulties of estimating capitalized growth, or changes in growth, especially in conjunction with leverage considerations, for purposes such as valuation or cost of capital is a characteristic common to students of corporation finance. This is the reason for the emphasis on growth in this paper and for presenting a method to neutralize for differences in growth when comparing rates of return.

Next, by expanding and rearranging (2a), we have:

$$_{B}\beta S_{B_{t-1}} = \frac{\text{cov}\left[X(1-\tau)_{t} + \Delta G_{t}, R_{M_{t}}\right]}{\sigma^{2}(R_{M_{t}})} - \frac{\text{cov}\left[I(1-\tau)_{t}, R_{M_{t}}\right]}{\sigma^{2}(R_{M_{t}})} - \frac{\text{cov}\left(p_{t}, R_{M_{t}}\right)}{\sigma^{2}(R_{M_{t}})}$$
(2b)

If we assume as an empirical approximation that interest and preferred dividends have negligible covariance with the market, at least relative to the (pure equity) common stock's covariance, then substitution of the LHS of (3a) into the RHS of (2b) yields:⁴

$${}_{B}\beta S_{B_{t-1}} = {}_{A}\beta S_{A_{t-1}} \tag{4}$$

or

$$_{A}\beta = \left(\frac{S_{B}}{S_{A}}\right)_{t-1}{}_{B}\beta \tag{4a}$$

Because $S_{\Delta t-1}$, the market value of common stock if the firm had no debt and preferred stock, is not observable since most firms do have debt and/or preferred stock, a theory is required in order to measure what this quantity would have been at t-1. The MM theory [10] will be employed for this purpose, that is:

$$S_{A_{t-1}} = (V - \tau D)_{t-1}.$$
 (5)

Equation (5) indicates that if the Federal government tax subsidy for debt financing, τD , where D is the market value of debt, is subtracted from the observed market value of the firm, V_{t-1} (where V_{t-1} is the sum of S_B , D and the observed market value of preferred), then the market value of an unleveraged firm is obtained. Underlying (5) is the assumption that the firm is near its target leverage ratio so that no more or no less debt subsidy is capitalized already into the observed stock price. The conditions under which this MM relationship hold are discussed carefully in [4].

It is at this point that problems in obtaining satisfactory estimates of $_{A}\beta$ develop, since (4) theoretically holds only for the next period. As a practical matter, the accepted, and seemingly acceptable, method of obtaining estimates of a stock's systematic risk, $_{B}\beta$, is to run a least squares regression between a stock's and market portfolio's historical rates of return. Using past data for $_{B}\beta$, it is not clear which period's ratio of market values to apply in (4a) to estimate the firm's systematic risk, $_{A}\beta$. There would be no problem if the market value ratios of debt to equity and preferred stock to equity remained relatively stable over the past for each firm, but a cursory look at these data reveals that this is not true for the large majority of firms in our sample. Should we use the market value ratio required in (4a) that was observed at the start of our regression period, at the end of our regression period, or some kind of average over the period? In addition, since these different observed ratios will give us different estimates for $_{A}\beta$, it is not clear, without some criterion, how we should select from among the various estimates.

^{4.} This general method of arriving at (4) was suggested by the comments of William Sharpe, one of the discussants of this paper at the annual meeting. A much more cumbersome and less general derivation of (4) was in the earlier version.

It is for this purpose—to obtain a standard—that a more cumbersome and more data demanding approach to obtain estimates of $_{\rm A}\beta$ is suggested. Given the large fluctuations in market leverage ratios, intuitively it would appear that the firm's risk is more stable than the common stock's risk. In that event, a leverage-free rate of return time series for each firm should be derived and the market model applied to this time series directly. In this manner, the beta coefficient would give us a *direct* estimate of $_{\rm A}\beta$ which can then be used as a criterion to determine if any of the market value ratios discussed above can be applied to (4a) successfully.

For this purpose, the "would-have-been" rate of return for the common stock if the firm had no debt and preferred is:

$$R_{A_{t}} = \frac{X_{t}(1-\tau)_{t} + \Delta G_{t}}{S_{A_{t-1}}}.$$
 (6)

The numerator of (6) can be rearranged to be:

$$X_t(1-\tau)_t + \Delta G_t = \left[(X-I)_t(1-\tau)_t - p_t + \Delta G_t \right] + p_t + I_t(1-\tau)_t.$$

Substituting (1):

$$X_t(1-\tau)_t + \Delta G_t = [d_t + cg_t] + p_t + I_t(1-\tau)_t$$

Therefore, (6) can be written as:

$$R_{A_{t}} = \frac{d_{t} + cg_{t} + p_{t} + I_{t}(1 - \tau)_{t}}{S_{A_{t-1}}}.$$
 (7)

Since $S_{A_{t-1}}$ is unobservable for the firms with leverage, the MM theory, equation (5), will be employed; then:

$$R_{A_t} = \frac{d_t + cg_t + p_t + I_t(1 - \tau)_t}{(V - \tau D)_{t-1}}.$$
 (8)

The observed rate of return on the common stock is, of course:

$$R_{B_t} = \frac{(X - I)_t(1 - \tau)_t - p_t + \Delta G_t}{S_{B_{t-1}}} = \frac{d_t + cg_t}{S_{B_{t-1}}}.$$
 (9)

Equation (8) is the rate of return to the common shareholder of the same firm and over the same period of time as (9). However, in (8) there are the underlying assumptions that the firm never had any debt and preferred stock and that the MM theory is correct; (9) incorporates the exact amount of debt and preferred stock that the firm actually did have over this time period and no leverage assumption is being made. Both (8) and (9) are now in forms where they can be measured with available data. One can note that it is unnecessary to estimate the change in growth, or earnings from current assets, since these should be captured in the market holding period return, $d_t + cg_t$.

Using CRSP data for (9) and both CRSP and Compustat data for the components of (8), a time series of yearly $R_{\rm At}$ and $R_{\rm Bt}$ for t=1948-1967 were derived for 304 different firms. These 304 firms represent an exhaustive sample of the firms with complete data on both tapes for all the years.

A number of "market model" [1, 12] variants were then applied to these data. For each of the 304 firms, the following regressions were run:

$$R_{Ait} = {}_{A}\alpha_{i} + {}_{A}\beta_{i} R_{Mt} + {}_{A}\epsilon_{it}$$
 (10a)

$$R_{Bit} = {}_{B}\alpha_{i} + {}_{B}\beta_{i} R_{Mt} + {}_{B}\epsilon_{it}$$
 (10b)

$$\ln(1 + R_{Ait}) = {}_{AO}\alpha_i + {}_{AO}\beta_i \ln(1 + R_{M_t}) + {}_{AO}\epsilon_{it}$$
 (10c)

$$\ln(1 + R_{Bit}) = {}_{BO}\alpha_i + {}_{BC}\beta_i \ln(1 + R_{M_t}) + {}_{BO}\epsilon_{it}$$
 (10d)

$$i = 1, 2, ..., 304$$

 $t = 1948-1967$

where R_{Mt} is the observed NYSE arithmetic stock market rate of return with dividends reinvested, α_i and β_i are constants for each firm-regression, and the usual conditions are assumed for the properties of the disturbance terms, ϵ_{it} . Equations (10c) and (10d) are the continuously-compounded rate of return versions of (10a) and (10b), respectively.

III. THE RESULTS

An abbreviated table of the regression results for each of the four variants, equations (10a)-(10d), summarized across the 304 firms is shown in Table 1.

The first column designated "mean" is the average of the statistic (indicated by the rows) over all 304 firms. Therefore, the mean $_{\Lambda}\hat{\alpha}$ of 0.0221 is the intercept term of equation (10a) averaged over 304 different firm-regressions. The second and third columns give the deviation measures indicated, of the 304 point estimates of, say, $_{\Lambda}\hat{\alpha}$. The mean standard error of estimate in the last column is the average over 304 firms of the individual standard errors of estimate.

The major conclusion drawn from Table 1 is the following mean β comparisons:

$$_{\rm B}\hat{\beta} > _{\rm A}\hat{\beta}$$
, i.e., 0.9190 > 0.7030
 $_{\rm BC}\hat{\beta} > _{\rm AC}\hat{\beta}$, i.e., 0.9183 > 0.7263.

The directional results of these betas, assuming the validity of the MM theory, are not imperceptible and clearly are not negligible differences from the investor's point of view. This is obtained in spite of all the measurement and data problems associated with estimating a time series of the RHS of (8) for

5. Because the R_{M_t} used in equations (10) is defined as the observed stock market return, and since adjusting for capital structure is the major purpose of this exercise, it was decided that the same four regressions should be replicated on a leverage-adjusted stock market rate of return. The major reason for this additional adjustment is the belief that the rates of return over time and their relationship with the market are more stable when we can abstract from all changes in leverage and get at the underlying risk of all firms.

For the 221 firms (out of the total 304) whose fiscal years coincide with the calendar year, average values for the components of the RHS of (8) were obtained for each year so that R_{M_t} could be adjusted in the same way as for the individual firms—a yearly time series of stock market rates of return, if all the firms on the NYSE had no debt and no preferred in their capital structure, was derived. The results, when using this adjusted market portfolio rate of return time series, were not very different from the results of equations (10), and so will not be reported here separately.

			TA	ABLE 1	l		
SUMMARY	RESULTS	OVER	304	FIRMS	or	EQUATIONS	(10a)-(10d)

	Mean	Mean Absolute Deviation*	Standard Deviation	Mean Standard Error of Estimate
_A â	0.0221	0.0431	0.0537	0,0558
Âβ	0.7030	0.2660	0,3485	0.2130
$\hat{\hat{R}}^2$	0.3799	0.1577	0.1896	
Α ^Q . Αβ Αβ ² Αρ	0.0314			
n di	0.0187	0.0571	0.0714	0.0720
β̂β	0.9190	0.3550	0.4478	0.2746
Βά Ββ̂ ΒŘ ²	0.3864	0.1578	0.1905	
вô	0.0281			
ΑΟἆ ΑΟβ ΑΟÂ ²	0.0058	0.0427	0.0535	0.0461
AOβ	0.7263	0.2700	0.3442	0.2081
AGÂ2	0.3933	0.1586	0.1909	
ACP	0.0268			
BC &	-0.0052	0.0580	0.0729	0.0574
ran ^{j)}	0.9183	0.3426	0.4216	0.2591
BOR2	0.4012	0.1602	0.1922	
BC ₽	0.0262		•	

* Defined as:
$$\frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N}|x_i-\overline{x}|}{N}$$
, where $N=304$. $\hat{\rho}=$ first order serial correlation coefficient

each firm. One of the reasons for the "traditional" theory position on leverage is precisely this point—that small and reasonable amounts of leverage cannot be discerned by the market. In fact, if the MM theory is correct, leverage has explained as much as, roughly, 21 to 24 per cent of the value of the mean β .

We can also note that if the covariance between the asset and market rates of return, as well as the market variance, was constant over time, then the systematic risk from the market model is related to the expected rate of return by the capital asset pricing model. That is:

$$E(R_{A_t}) = R_{F_t} + {}_{A}\beta[E(R_{M_t}) - R_{F_t}]$$
 (11a)

$$E(R_{B_*}) = R_{F_*} + {}_{B}\beta[E(R_{M_*}) - R_{F_*}]$$
 (11b)

Equation (11a) indicates the relationship between the expected rate of return for the common stock shareholder of a debt-free and preferred-free firm, to the systematic risk, $_{A}\beta$, as obtained in regressions (10a) or (10c). The LHS of (11a) is the important $_{\rho\tau}$ for the MM cost of capital. The MM theory [9, 10] also predicts that shareholder expected yield must be higher (for the same real firm) when the firm has debt than when it does not. Financial risk is greater, therefore, shareholders require more expected return. Thus, $E(R_{Bt})$ must be greater than $E(R_{At})$. In order for this MM prediction to be true, from (11a) and (11b) it can be observed that $_{B}\beta$ must be greater than $_{A}\beta$, which is what we obtained.

Using the results underlying Table 1, namely the firm and stock betas, as the

criterion for selecting among the possible observed market value ratios that can be used, if any, for (4), the following cross-section regressions were run:

$$(B_B)_i = a_1 + b_1 \left(\frac{S_A}{S_B} A_B\right)_i + u_{11} \quad i = 1, 2, ..., 102$$
 (12a)

$$(BC\beta)_1 = a_2 + b_2 \left(\frac{S_A}{S_B}AC\beta\right)_1 + u_{21} \quad i = 1, 2, ..., 102$$
 (12b)

$$(_{A}\beta)_{i} = a_{3} + b_{3} \left(\frac{S_{B}}{S_{A}}_{B}\beta\right)_{i} + u_{3i} \quad i = 1, 2, ..., 102$$
 (13a)

$$(AC\beta)_1 = a_4 + b_4 \left(\frac{S_B}{S_A}BC\beta\right)_1 + u_{4i} \quad i = 1, 2, ..., 102$$
 (13b)

Because the preferred stock market values were not as reliable as debt, only the 102 firms (out of 304) that did not have preferred in any of the years were used. The test for the adequacy of this alternative approach, equation (4), to adjust the systematic risk of common stocks for the underlying firm's capital structure, is whether the intercept term, a, is equal to zero, and the slope coefficient, b, is equal to one in the above regressions (as well as, of course, a high R²)—these requirements are implied by (4). The results of this test would also indicate whether future "market model" studies that only use common stock rates of return without adjusting, or even noting, for the firm's debt-equity ratio will be adequate. The total firm's systematic risk may be stable (as long as the firm stays in the same risk-class), whereas the common stock's systematic risk may not be stable merely because of unanticipated capital structure changes—the data underlying Table 3 indicate that there were very few firms which did not have major changes in their capital structure over the twenty years studied.

The results of these regressions, when using the average S_A and average S_B over the twenty years for each firm, are shown in the first column panel of Table 2. These regressions were then replicated twice, first using the December 31, 1947 values of S_{A_1} and S_{B_1} instead of the twenty-year average for each firm, and then substituting the December 31, 1966 values of S_{A_1} and S_{B_1} for the 1947 values. These results are in the second and third panels of Table 2.6

From the first panel of Table 2, it appears that this alternative approach via (4a) for adjusting the systematic risk for the firm's leverage is quite

6. The point should be made that we are not merely regressing a variable on itself in (12) and (13). (12a) and (12b) can be interpreted as correlating the $_{\rm B}\beta_{\rm i}$ obtained from (10b) and (10d)—the LHS variable in (12a) and (12b)—against the $_{\rm B}\beta_{\rm i}$ obtained from rearranging (4)—the RHS variable in (12a) and (12b)—to determine whether the use of (4) is as good a means of obtaining $_{\rm B}\beta_{\rm i}$ as the direct way via the equations (10). We would be regressing a variable on itself only if the $_{\rm A}\beta_{\rm i}$ were calculated using (4a), and then the $_{\rm A}\beta_{\rm i}$ thus obtained, inserted into (12a) and (12b).

Instead, we are obtaining $_{A}\beta_{1}$ using the MM model in each of the twenty years so that a leverage-adjusted 20 year time series of $R_{A_{1}}$ is derived. Of course, if there were no data nor measurement problems, and if the debt-to-equity ratio were perfectly stable over this twenty year period for each firm, then we should obtain perfect correlation in (12a) and (12b), with a=0 and b=1, as (4) would be an identity.

TABLE 2 RESULTS FOR THE EQUATIONS (12a), (12b), (13a), AND (13b)*

S _B	\mathbb{R}^2	0.849	0.849	200	6000	0.859		$\left(\frac{S_B}{S_A}\right)_1$	R 2	0.902		0.902	0.911	•	0.911	
Using 1966 Value for (0.947	- 11	Using 1966 Value for	٩	0.898	(0.030)	0.976 (0.014)	0.942	(0.029)	(0.012)	
Using 196	ed	0.085	(0.041)	suppressed	0.124 (0.037)	constant	nassarddins	Using 19		0.080	(0.027)	constant	0.063	(0.026)	constant	
S _A		0.781	,	0.781	0.773	0.773		S. S.	0.5	X 88	9	0.888	0000	706.0	0.902	
Using 1947 Value for (0.842	(0.045)	0.966 (0.021)	0.816	0.952	(0.019)	Using 1947 Value for	1	م	(0.030)	0.948	(610.0)	(0.028)	0.967	
Using 194	***	⁸ 0	(0.048)	constant	0.159	(0.047) constant	suppressed	Using 19		d	0.112	constant	suppressed	0.119	constant	
SA.	\ SB /1	R ²	0.902	0.962	0.984	0.984		(SB)	1 / Vg /	R2	0.969	0.969		0.988	0.911	
r Average for		ام	1.062	1.042	1.016	(0.013)	(0.005)	Ting 20-Year Average for		Q	0.931	(0.017)	(0.007)	0.979	(0.011)	(0.014)
Tieng 20. Vear	ostro ostro	R	-0.022	constant	suppressed	(0.013)	constant	Tking 20-Ye		2	0.030	(0.016)	suppressed	0.007	(0.010) constant	suppressed
			Eq. (12a)		i	Eq. (12b)		And the second s			Ec. (13a)	·har		Eq. (13b)		

* Standard error in parentheses.

satisfactory (at least with respect to our sample of firms and years) only if long-run averages of S_A and S_B are used. The second and third panels indicate that the equations (8) and (10) procedure is markedly superior when only one year's market value ratio is used as the adjustment factor. The annual debt-to-equity ratio is much too unstable for this latter procedure.

Thus, when forecasting systematic risk is the primary objective—for example, for portfolio decisions or for estimating the firm's cost of capital to apply to prospective projects—a long-run forecasted leverage adjustment is required. Assuming the firm's risk is more stable than the common stock's risk, and if there is some reason to believe that a better forecast of the firm's future leverage can be obtained than using simply a past year's (or an average of past years') leverage, it should be possible to improve the usual extrapolation forecast of a stock's systematic risk by forecasting the total firm's systematic risk first, and then using the independent leverage estimate as an adjustment.

IV. TESTS OF THE MM VS. TRADITIONAL THEORIES OF CORPORATION FINANCE

To determine if the difference, $_{\rm B}\beta -_{\rm A}\beta$, found in this study is indeed the correct effect of leverage, some confirmation of the MM theory (since it was assumed to be correct up to this point) from the systematic risk approach is needed. Since a direct test by this approach seems impossible, an indirect, inferential test is suggested.

The MM theory [9, 10] predicts that for firms in the same risk-class, the capitalization rate if all the firms were financed with only common equity, $E(R_A)$, would be the same—regardless of the actual amount of debt and preferred each individual firm had. This would imply, from (11a), that if $E(R_A)$ must be the same for all firms in a risk-class, so must $_A\beta$. And if these firms had different ratios of fixed commitment obligations to common equity, this difference in financial risk would cause their observed $_B\beta$ s to be different.

The major competing theory of corporation finance is what is now known as the "traditional theory," which has contrary implications. This theory predicts that the capitalization rate for common equity, E(R_B), (sometimes called the required or expected stock yield, or expected earnings-price ratio) is constant, as debt is increased, up to some critical leverage point (this point being a function of gambler's ruin and bankruptcy costs). The clear implication of this constant, horizontal, equity yield (or their initial downward sloping cost of capital curve) is that changes in market or covariability risk are assumed not to be discernible to the shareholders as debt is increased. Then the traditional theory is saying that the Bβs, a measure of this covariability risk, would be the same for all firms in a given risk-class irregardless of differences in leverage, as long as the critical leverage point is not reached. Since there will always be unavoidable errors in estimating the β's of indi-

^{7.} A faint, but possible, empirical indication of this point may be obtained from Table 1. The ratio of the mean point estimate to the mean standard error of estimate is less for the firm β than for the stock β in both the discrete and continuously compounded cases.

^{8.} This interpretation of the traditional theory can be found in [9, especially their figure 2, page 275, and their equation (13) and footnote 24 where reference is made to Durand and Graham and Dodd].

TABLE 3 Industry Market Value Ratios of Preferred Stock (P) and Debt (D) to Common Stock (S)

		Number							P+D	
Industry		of Firms		1-44	P/S	-	D/S		S	
Food and Kindred	Ired	30	Mean*	0	0.22		0.81		1.04	
Products			ROM** ROCR***	0.00	1.18 2.52	0.00	3.55	00.00		4.13
Chemicals and Al Products	d Allied	30	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.07 0.51 1.54	00.00	0.25 0.90 2.07	0.0 0.0	0.33	1.20
Petroleum and Coal Products	ıd Coal	89	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.06 0.26 0.83	0.00	0.22 0.55 1.54	0.03	0.27	0.57
Primary Metals	tals	21	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.14 1.31 4.69	0.00	0.54 1.95 6.20	0.00	0.68	3.04
Machinery, except Electrical	except	28	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.07 0.49 1.28	00.0	0.33 1.92 6.92	0.00	0.40	2.32

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Industry		Number		P/S		н	D/S	S	
Number	Industry	OI FILIUS					1	0.41	
36	Electrical Machinery & Equipment	13	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.29	0.00	0.35 1.31 2.53	0.00	1.33
							0 28	0.47	
37	Transportation Equipment	24	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.54	00.0	0.93 3.76	0.00	1.32
				1	1			1 28	
49	Utilities	27	Mean ROM ROCR	0.25 0.00 0.00	0.53	0.49	2.64 16.40	0.52	3.12
				- 1			0.40	0.62	
53	Dep't Stores, Order Houses & Vending	17	Mean ROM ROCR	0.00	0.38	0.00	1.52 3.19	0.00	3.66
	Mach. Operators		1000						

* "Mean" refers to the average ratio over 20 years and over all firms in the industry.

** "Range of Means" (ROM) refers to the lowest firm's mean (over 20 years) ratio and the highest firm's mean (over 20 years) ratio in the industry, regardless of the year.

vidual firms and in specifying a risk-class, we would not expect to find a set of firms with identical systematic risk. But by specifying reasonable a priori risk-classes, if the individual firms had closer or less scattered $_{A}\beta$ s than $_{B}\beta$ s, then this would support the MM theory and contradict the traditional theory. If, instead, the $_{B}\beta$ s were not discernibly more diverse than the $_{A}\beta$ s, and the leverage ratio differed considerably among firms, then this would indicate support for the traditional theory.

In order to test this implication, risk-classes must be first specified. The SEC two-digit industry classification was used for this purpose. Requiring enough firms for statistical reasons in any given industry, nine risk-classes were specified that had at least 13 firms; these nine classes are listed in Table 3 with their various leverage ratios. It is clear from this table that our first requirement is met—that there is a considerable range of leverage ratios among firms in a risk-class and also over the twenty-year period.

Three tests will be performed to distinguish between the MM and traditional theories. The first is simply to calculate the standard deviation of the unbiased β estimates in a risk-class. The second is a chi-square test of the distribution of β 's in an industry compared to the distribution of the β 's in the total sample. Finally, an analysis of variance test on the estimated variance of the β 's between industries, as opposed to within industries, is performed. In all tests, only the point estimate of β (which should be unbiased) for each stock and firm is used.¹¹

The first test is reported in Table 4. If we compare the standard deviation of $_{AC}\beta$ with the standard deviation of $_{BC}\beta$ by industries (or risk-classes), we can note that $\sigma(_{AC}\beta)$ is less than $\sigma(_{BC}\beta)$ for eight out of the nine classes. The probability of obtaining this is only 0.0195, given a 50% probability that $\sigma(_{AC}\beta)$ can be larger or smaller than $\sigma(_{BC}\beta)$. These results indicate that the systematic risk of the firms in a given risk-class, if they were all financed only with common equity, is much less diverse than their observed stock's systematic risk. This supports the MM theory, at least in contrast to the traditional theory.¹²

- 9. The traditional theory also implies that $E(R_A)$ is equal to $E(R_B)$ for all firms. Unfortunately, we do not have a functional relationship between these traditional theory capitalization rates and the measured β s of this study. Clearly, since the $_A\beta$ s were obtained assuming the validity of the MM theory, they would not be applicable for the traditional theory. In fact, no relationship between the $_A\beta$ and $_B\beta$ for a given firm, or for firms in a given risk-class, can be specified as was done for the capitalization rates.
- 10. The tenth largest industry had only eight firms. For our purpose of testing the uniformity of firm β s relative to stock β s within a risk-class, the use of the two-digit industry classification as a proxy does not seem as critical as, for instance, its use for the purpose of performing an MM valuation model study [8] wherein the ρ^{τ} must be pre-specified to be exactly the same for all firms in the industry.
- 11. Since these β s are estimated in the market model regressions with error, precise testing should incorporate the errors in the β estimation. Unfortunately, to do this is extremely difficult and more importantly, requires the normality assumption for the market model disturbance term. Since there is considerable evidence that is contrary to this required assumption [see 3], our tests will ignore the β measurement error entirely. But ignoring this is partially corrected in our first and third tests since means and variances of these point estimate β s must be calculated, and this procedure will "average out" the individual measurement errors by the factor 1/N.
 - 12. Of course, there could always be another theory, as yet not formulated, which could be even

TABLE 4
MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDUSTRY β 's

Industry Number	Industry	Number of Firms		Αβ	вβ	Αοβ	всβ
20	Food & Kindred Products	30	$Mean β$ $\sigma(β)$	0.515 0.232	0.815 0.448	0.528 0.227	0.806 0.424
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	30	Mean β σ(β)	0.747 0.237	0.928 0.391	0.785 0.216	0.946 0.329
29	Petroleum & Coal Products	18	Mean β $\sigma(\beta)$	0.633 0.144	0.747 0.188	0.656 0.148	0.756 0.176
33	Primary Metals	21	Mean β σ(β)	1.036 0.223	1.399 0.272	1.106 0.197	1.436 0.268
35	Machinery, except Electrical	28	Mean β $\sigma(\beta)$	0.878 0.262	1.037 0.240	0.917 0.271	1.068 0.259
36	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	13	Mean β σ(β)	0,940 0.320	1.234 0.505	0.951 0.283	1,164 0,363
37	Transportation Equipment	24	Mean β $\sigma(\beta)$	0.860 0.225	1.062 0.313	0.875 0.225	1.048 0.289
49	Utilities	27	Mean $β$ $σ(β)$	0.160 0.086	0,255 0,133	0.166 0.098	0.254 0.147
53	Department Stores, etc.	17	Mean β $\sigma(\beta)$	0.652 0.187	0.901 0.282	0.692 0.198	0.923 0.279

Our second test, the chi-square test, requires us to rank our 300 $_{\rm A}\beta {\rm s}$ into ten equal categories, each with 30 $_{\rm A}\beta {\rm s}$ (four miscellaneous firms were taken out randomly). By noting the value of the highest and lowest $_{\rm A}\beta$ for each of the ten categories, a distribution of the number of $_{\rm A}\beta {\rm s}$ in each category, by risk-class, can be obtained. This was then repeated for the other three betas. To test whether the distribution for each of the four β 's and for each of the risk-classes follows the expected uniform distribution, a chi-square test was performed.¹³

Even with just casual inspection of these distributions of the betas by risk-class, it is clear that two industries, primary metals and utilities, are so highly skewed that they greatly exaggerate our results.¹⁴ Eliminating these

more strongly supported than the MM theory. If we compare $\sigma(A\beta)$ to $\sigma(B\beta)$ by risk-classes in Table 4, precisely the same results are obtained as those reported above for the continuously-compounded betas.

^{13.} By risk-classes, seven of the nine chi-square values of $_{\rm A}\beta$ are larger than those of $_{\rm B}\beta$, as are eight out of nine for the continuously-compounded betas. This would occur by chance with probabilities of 0.0898 and 0.0195, respectively, if there were a 50% chance that either the firm or stock chi-square value could be larger. Nevertheless, if we inspect the individual chi-square values by risk-class, we note that most of them are large so that the probabilities of obtaining these values are highly unlikely. For all four β s, the distributions for most of the risk-classes are nonuniform.

^{14.} Primary metals have extremely large betas; utilities have extremely small betas.

two industries, and also two miscellaneous firms so that an even 250 firms are in the sample, new upper and lower values of the β 's were obtained for each of the ten class intervals and for each of the four β 's.

In Table 5, the chi-square values are presented; for the total of all risk-classes, the probability of obtaining a chi-square value less than 120.63 is over 99.95% (for $_{A}\beta$), whereas the probability of obtaining a chi-square value less than 99.75 is between 99.5% and 99.9% (for $_{B}\beta$). More sharply contrasting results are obtained when $_{AC}\beta$ is compared to $_{BC}\beta$. For $_{AC}\beta$, the probability of obtaining less than 128.47 is over 99.95%, whereas for $_{BC}\beta$, the probability of obtaining less than 78.65 is only 90.0%. By abstracting from financial risk, the underlying systematic risk is much less scattered when grouped into risk-classes than when leverage is assumed not to affect the systematic risk. The null hypothesis that the β 's in a risk-class come from the same distribution as all β 's is rejected for $_{AC}\beta$, but not for $_{BC}\beta$ (at the 90% level). Although this, in itself, does not tell us how a risk-class differs from the total market, an inspection of the distributions of the betas by risk-class underlying Table 5 does indicate more clustering of the $_{AC}\beta$ s than the $_{BC}\beta$ s so that the MM theory is again favored over the traditional theory.

The analysis of variance test is our last comparison of the implications of the two theories. The ratio of the estimated variance between industries to the estimated variance within the industries (the F-statistic) when the seven

TABLE 5
CHI-SQUARE RESULTS FOR ALL β'S AND ALL INDUSTRIES
(EXCEPT UTILITIES AND PRIMARY METALS)

Industry		Aβ	вβ	Αςβ	вοβ
Food and Kindred	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \}^* =$	18.67 95-97.5%	11.33 70-75%	26.00 99.5-99.9%	9.33 50-60%
Chemicals	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	9.33 50-60%	10.67 60-70%	12.00 75-80%	7.33 30-40%
Petroleum	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	17.56 95-97.5%	25.33 99.5-99.9%	18.67 95-97.5%	22.00 99-99.5%
Machinery	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	19.14 97.5-98%	12.00 75-80%	24.86 99.5-99.9%	9.14 50-60%
Electrical Machinery	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	13.92 80-90%	7.77 40-50%	12.38 80-90%	9.31 50-60%
Transportation Equipment	Chi-Square P $\{\chi^2 < \}$	15.17 90-95%	16.83 90-95%	13.50 80-90%	6.83 30-40%
Dep't Stores	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	14.18 80-90%	3.59 5-10%	14.18 80-90%	3.59 5-10%
Miscellaneous	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	12.67 80-90%	12.22 80-90%	6.89 30-40%	11.11 70-75%
Total	Chi-Square $P \{\chi^2 < \} =$	120.63 over 99.95%	99.75 99.5-99.90%	128.47 over 99.95%	78.65 90.0%

^{*} Example: $P\{\chi^2 < 18.67\} = 95-97.5\%$ for 9 degrees of freedom.

industries are considered (again, the two obviously skewed industries, primary metals and utilities, were eliminated) is less for $_{B}\beta$ (F = 3.90) than for $_{A}\beta$ (F = 9.99), and less for $_{B}C\beta$ (F = 4.18) than for $_{A}C\beta$ (F = 10.83). The probability of obtaining these F-statistics for $_{A}\beta$ and $_{A}C\beta$ is less than 0.001, but for $_{B}\beta$ and $_{B}C\beta$ greater than or equal to 0.001. These results are consistent with the results obtained from our two previous tests. The MM theory is more compatible with the data than the traditional theory.¹⁵

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study attempted to tie together some of the notions associated with the field of corporation finance with those associated with security and portfolio analyses. Specifically, if the MM corporate tax leverage propositions are correct, then approximately 21 to 24% of the observed systematic risk of common stocks (when averaged over 304 firms) can be explained merely by the added financial risk taken on by the underlying firm with its use of debt and preferred stock. Corporate leverage does count considerably.

To determine whether the MM theory is correct, a number of tests on a contrasting implication of the MM and "traditional" theories of corporation finance were performed. The data confirmed MM's position, at least vis-à-vis our interpretation of the traditional theory's position. This should provide another piece of evidence on this controversial topic.

Finally, if the MM theory and the capital asset pricing model are correct, and if the adjustments made in equations (8) or (4a) result in accurate measures of the systematic risk of a leverage-free firm, the possibility is greater, without resorting to a fullblown risk-class study of the type MM did for the electric utility industry [8], of estimating the cost of capital for individual firms.

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- 15. All of our tests, it should be emphasized, although consistent, are only inferential. Aside from assuming that the two-digit SEC industry classification is a good proxy for risk-classes and that the errors in estimating the individual β s can be safely ignored, the tests rely on the two theories exhausting all the reasonable theories on leverage. But there is always the use of another line of reasoning. If the results of the MM electric utility study [8] are correct, and if these results can be generalized to all firms and to all risk-classes, then it can be claimed that the MM theory is universally valid. Then our result in Section III does indicate the correct effect of the firm's capital structure on the systematic risk of common stocks.

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PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 99

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to page 48, lines 4-21, Attachment PRM-13, and Appendix I, please (1) list all regulatory cases (by name, docket number, and filing date) in which Mr. Moul has provided rate of return testimony and proposed his CAPM-beta adjustment procedure, (2) indicate all cases (by name, docket number, and date), which a regulatory commission has adopted Mr. Moul's proposed CAPM-beta adjustment procedure in arriving at an overall rate of return, and (3) provide copies of the 'Rate of Return' section of the Commission's decisions for all cases in which a regulatory commission has adopted the adjustment.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

(1) The first testimony that Mr. Moul offered where he compared the financial risk of the market capitalization to the book capitalization was Appalachian Power Company (Case No. 05-1278-E-PC-PW-42T). He has proposed this adjustment in all subsequent cases where it was warranted. The three most recent such cases filed prior to Columbia of Kentucky were Indiana-American Water Company (Cause No. 43187), Duquesne Light Company (Docket No. EL06-109-000 and ER06-1549-000), and Chesapeake Utilities Corporation (Case No. 9062).

(2) and (3)

Please refer to the attachment to the response to AG 93. In these orders, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PPUC") used the same type of leverage adjustment as proposed here. However, the PPUC uses DCF to set the cost of equity and does not specifically cite its return in the context of the CAPM.

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PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 100

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to page 50, lines 7-23, please (1) provide copies of the SBBI document that forms the basis for the small capitalization adjustment of 1.02%, (2) provide all data, work papers, source document, and calculations used in determining in the size adjustment of 1.02%. Please provide the data in hard copy and electronic formats (Microsoft Excel), with all data and equations left intact. In addition, please indicate the source of the data.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- 1) The requested document is attached.
- Please refer to the Excel spreadsheet that is attached. The source of the data is each company's annual report/SEC Form 10-K, which can be obtained from the website of each company.

Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation

SBBI

2006 Yearbook Market Results for 1926–2005

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Size of the Deciles

Table 7-5 reveals that most of the market value of the stocks listed on the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ is represented by the top three deciles. Approximately two-thirds of the value is represented by the first decile, which currently consists of 169 stocks. The smallest decile represents just over one percent of the market value of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ. The data in the second column of Table 7-5 are averages across all 80 years. Of course, the proportions represented by the various deciles vary from year to year.

In columns three and four are the number of companies and market capitalization. These present a snapshot of the structure of the deciles near the end of 2005.

The lower portion of Table 7-5 shows the largest firm in each decile and its market capitalization.

Table 7-5 Size-Decile Portfolios of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ: Bounds, Size, and Composition from 1926 to 2005

Decile	Historical Average Percentage of Total Capitalization	Recent Number of Companies	Recent Decile Market Capitalization (in thousands)	Recent Percentage of Total Capitalization
1-Largest	63.29%	169	\$8,869,801,117	60.92%
2	13.97%	182	2,025,323,685	13.91%
3	7.57%	195	1,074,448,763	7.38%
4	4.74%	206	656,297,080	4.51%
5	3.24%	207	452,329,097	3.11%
6	2.37%	238	389,595,517	2.68%
7	1.73%	299	319,642,175	2.20%
8	1.28%	352	287,783,718	1.98%
9	0.99%	693	268,738,291	1.85%
10-Smallest	0.81%	1,746	216,334,858	1,49%
Mid-Cap 3-5	15.55%	608	2,183,074,940	14.99%
Low-Cap 6-8	5.39%	889	997,021,410	6,85%
Micro-Cap 9-10	1.80%	2,439	485,073,149	3.33%

Source: Center for Research in Security Prices, University of Chicago.

Historical average percentage of total capitalization shows the average, over the last 80 years, of the decile market values as a percentage of the total NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ calculated each month. Number of companies in deciles, recent market capitalization of deciles and recent percentage of total capitalization are as of September 30, 2005.

Decile	Recent Market Capitalization (in thousands)	Company Name	
1-Largest	\$367,495,144	General Electric Co.	
2	16,016,450	Entergy Corp.	
3	7,187,244	Chesapeake Energy Corp.	
4	3,961,425	Ball Corp.	
5	2,519,280	Celenese Corp.	
6	1,728,888	AGCO Corp.	
7	1,280,966	ESCO Technologies Inc.	
8	872,103	West Pharmaceutical Services Inc.	
9	586,393	General Cable Corp.	
10-Smallest	264,981	4Kids Entertainment Inc.	

Source: Center for Research in Security Prices, University of Chicago.

Market capitalization and name of largest company in each decile as of September 30, 2005.

Long-Term Returns in Excess of Risk

The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) does not fully account for the higher returns of small company stocks. Table 7-6 shows the returns in excess of risk over the past 80 years for each decile of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ.

The CAPM can be expressed as follows:

$$k_s = r_t + (\beta_s \times ERP)$$
 (28)

where,

k_s = the expected return for company s;

= the expected return of the riskless asset;

 β_s = the beta of the stock of company s; and,

ERP = the expected equity risk premium, or the amount by which investors expect the future return on equities to exceed that on the riskless asset.

The amount of an asset's systematic risk is measured by its beta. A beta greater than 1 indicates that the security is riskier than the market, and according to the CAPM equation, investors are compensated for taking on this additional risk. However, based on historical return data on the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ decile portfolios, the smaller deciles have had returns that are not fully explainable by the CAPM. This return in excess of CAPM grows larger as one moves from the largest companies in decile 1 to the smallest in decile 10. The excess return is especially pronounced for micro-cap stocks (deciles 9–10). This size related phenomenon has prompted a revision to the CAPM that includes the addition of a size premium.

The CAPM is used here to calculate the CAPM return in excess of the riskless rate and to compare this estimate to historical performance. According to the CAPM, the return on a security should consist of the riskless rate plus an additional return to compensate for the systematic risk of the security. Table 7-6 uses the 80-year arithmetic mean income return component of 20-year government bonds as the historical riskless rate. (However, it is appropriate to match the maturity, or duration, of the riskless asset with the investment horizon.) This CAPM return in excess of the riskless rate is β (beta) multiplied by the realized equity risk premium. The realized equity risk premium is the return that compensates investors for taking on risk equal to the risk of the market as a whole (estimated by the 80-year arithmetic mean return on large company stocks, 12.30 percent, less the historical riskless rate, 5.22 percent). The difference between the excess return predicted by the CAPM and the realized excess return is the size premium, or return in excess of CAPM.

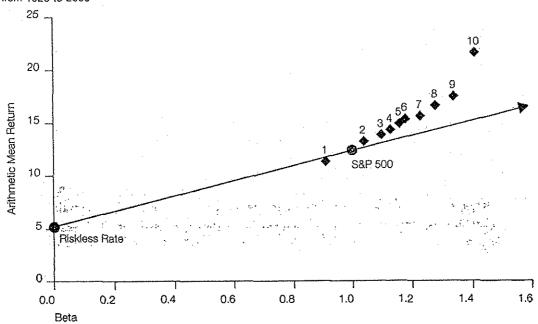
This phenomenon can also be viewed graphically, as depicted in the Graph 7-2. The security market line is based on the pure CAPM without adjusting for the size premium. Based on the risk (or beta) of a security, the expected return should fluctuate along the security market line. However, the expected returns for the smaller deciles of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ lie above the line, indicating that these deciles have had returns in excess of their risk.

Table 7-6
Size-Decile Portfolios of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ:
Long-Term Returns in Excess of CAPM
from 1926 to 2005

Decile	Beta*	Arithmetic Mean Return	Actual Return in Excess of Riskless Rate**	CAPM Return in Excess of Riskless Rate**	Size Premium (Return in Excess of CAPM)
1-Largest	0.91	11.29°6	6.07%	6.45%	-0.37%
2	1,04	13.22%	8.00%	7.33%	0.67%
3	1.10	13.84%	8.62%	7.77%	0.85%
4	1.13	14.31%	9.09%	7.98%	1,10%
5	1.16	14.91%	9.69%	8.20%	1.49%
6	1.18	15.33%	10.11%	8.38%	1.73%
7	1,23	15.62%	10.40%	8.73%	1.67%
8	1.28	16.60%	11.38%	9.05%	2.33%
9	1.34	17.48%	12.26%	9,50%	2.76%
10-Smallest	1.41	21.59%	16.37%	10.01%	6.36%
Mid-Cap, 3-5	1.12	14.15%	8.94%	7.91%	1.02%
Low-Cap, 6-8	1.22	15.66%	10.44%	8.63%	1.81%
Micro-Cap, 9-10	1.36	18.77%	13.55%	9.61%	3.95%

^{*}Betas are estimated from monthly returns in excess of the 30-day U.S. Treasury bill total return, January 1926–December 2005.

Graph 7-2 Security Market Line Versus Size-Decile Portfolios of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ: from 1926 to 2005



Source: Center for Research in Security Prices, University of Chicago (decile data).

[&]quot;Historical riskless rate measured by the 80-year arithmetic mean income return component of 20-year government bonds (5.22).

	Average	1,537,544	32.33% 0.15% 67.52% 100.00%			45.79% 0.23% 53.98% 100.00%	0.84		
	WGL Holdings 09/30/05	626,800 28,200 1,564,870 2,219,870	28.24% 1.27% 70.49% 100.00%	48,704.340 0.000 48,704.340 \$32.13	584,200 28,200 893,992 1,506,392	38.78% 1.87% 59.35% 100.00%	0.80		
	South Jersey Industries 12/31/05	334,300 0 <u>844,548</u> 1,178,848	28.36% 0.00% 71.64% 100.00%	28,982,440 4 0.000 28,982,440 4 \$29.14	321,400 0 391,185 712,585	45.10% 0.00% 54.90% 100.00%	0.70		
	Piedmont S Natural Gas 10/31/05	753,267 0 1,814,675 2,567,942	29.33% 0.00% 70.67% 100.00%	76,698.000 0.000 76,698.000 \$23.66	660,000 0 884,192 1,544,192	42.74% 0.00% <u>57.26%</u> 100.00%	0.80		hood bond
	Northwest Natural 12/31/05	579,382 0 <u>942,660</u> 1,522,042	38.07% 0.00% 61.93% 100.00%	27,579.296 0.000 27,579.296 \$34.18	529,500 0 <u>586,931</u> 1,116,431	47.43% 0.00% <u>52.57%</u> 100.00%	0.75	P/E 0.0022 0.0022	P/E 0.0042
	NICOR 12/31/05	565,000 600 1,736,715 2,302,315	24.54% 0.03% 75.43% 100.00%	44,179.972 0.000 44,179.972 \$39.31	18.36 540,000 600 <u>811,300</u> 1.351,900	39.94% 0.04% 60.01% 99.99%	1.20	+ + +	+ +
Gas Group Year End 2005	New Jersey <u>Resources</u> 09/30/05	266,800 0 1,266,571 1,533,371	17.40% 0.00% <u>82.60%</u> 100.00%	28,183.032 636.895 27,546.137 \$45.98	264,800 0 438,052 702,852	37.68% 0.00% 62.32% 100.00%	0.80	D/E 0.4788 0.4788	D/E 0.8484
)	Laclede Group 09/30/05	413,524 1,009 687,879 1,102,412	37.51% 0.09% <u>62.40%</u> 100.00%	21,172.009 0.000 21,172.009 \$32.49	380,433 1,009 366,525 747,967	50.86% 0.13% 49.00% 99.99%	0.85	(1 - t) (1-0.35) 0.65	(1 - t) 0.65
	Atmos <u>Energy</u> 09/30/05	2,078,300 0 2,275,238 4,353,538	47.74% 0.00% 52.26% 100.00%	80,539.401 0.000 80,539.401 \$28.25	2,190,142 0 1,602,422 3,792,564	57.75% 0.00% 42.25% 100.00%	0.75	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	[1+ [1+ 1,5557
	AGL Resources 12/31/05	1,784,000 0 2,704,737 4,488,737	39.74% 0.00% 60.26% 100.00%	77,700.000 0.000 77,700.000 \$34.81	1,615,000 0 1,499,000 3,114,000	51.86% 0.00% 48.14% 100.00%	0.95	a a a a a	0.64 0.64 0.64 1.00
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		Capitalization at Fair Values Debt(D) Preferred(P) Equity(E) Total	cture Ratios Debt(D) Preferred(P) Equity(E) Total	ock Issued Treasury Outstanding Year-End Price	Capitalization at Carrying Amounts Debt(D) Preferred(P) Equity(E) Total	Capital Structure Ratios Debt(D) Preferred(P) Equity(E) Total	Value Line	BI 0.84 0.84 0.64	<u>a a a a</u>
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PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 101

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to page 54 lines 1-15, Attachment PRM-12, and Appendix J, please (1) list the filters that are applied using the Value Line Investment Analyzer in applying the CE approach, and (2) identify all data items from the Value Line Investment Analyzer that are employed in the CE study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- 1. The filters are listed in the title to page 1 of Attachment PRM-14. They are: Timeliness of 3, 4, & 5; Safety Rank of 1, 2 & 3; Financial Strength of B+, B++, & A; Price Stability of 55 to 100; Betas of .70 to 1.20; and Technical Rank of 2 & 3.
- 2. Each of the filters is listed in the column headings on page 1 of Attachment PRM-14. They are: Timeliness Rank, Safety Rank, Financial Strength, Price Stability, Beta, and Technical Rank.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 102
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: P.R. Moul

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 102

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to Attachment PRM-6, please provide all details (issue date, debt amounts, underwriter, underwriting spread, SEC filings, etc.) associated with all actual and pro forma financings used in determining the Company's long-term debt cost rate.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

None are separately stated. The stated interest rate on installment promissory notes payable to affiliates includes those costs.

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 103

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to Attachment PRM-12, please provide the methodology used to construct the S&P Composite and Utility Indexes, including the following: (1) the weights applied to the stock prices of each company in arriving at the index values, (2) how adjustments are made to the Index when companies are added to or deleted from the Index, (3) how adjustments are made to the Index in the event of stock splits and stock dividends, and (4) the number of companies in the Index each year.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

(1), (2) and (3)

A description of the methodology used by Standard & Poor's in the construction of its indices is provided in the publication that is attached.

(4)

The current constituents of the index are shown on the Excel spreadsheet that is attached.



S&P U.S. Indices Methodology

Standard & Poor's U.S. indices are designed to reflect the U.S. equity markets and, through the markets, the U.S. economy. The S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap sector of the market; however, since it includes a significant portion of the total value of the market, it also represents the market. The indices should be fair, meaning that an investor who buys all the stocks in an index with the index weights can achieve the same performance that Standard & Poor's calculates.

For the methodology on float adjustment, please see "Float Adjustment" at http://www.indices.standardandpoors.com/.

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Addition and Deletion Criteria

Additions to the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600

- U.S. companies.
- Adequate liquidity and reasonable per-share price -- the ratio of annual dollar value traded to market capitalization should be 0.3 or greater. Very low stock prices can affect a stock's liquidity.
- Market capitalization of \$4 Billion or more for the S&P 500, \$1 billion \$4 Billion for the S&P MidCap 400 and \$300 million \$1 billion for the S&P SmallCap 600.
 These ranges are reviewed from time to time to assure consistency with market conditions.
- Financial viability, usually measured as four consecutive quarters of positive asreported earnings. As-reported earnings are GAAP Net Income excluding discontinued operations and extraordinary items.
- Public float of at least 50% of the stock.
- Maintaining sector balance for each index, as measured by a comparison of the GICS sectors in each index and in the market, in the relevant market capitalization ranges.
- Initial public offerings (IPOs) should be "seasoned" for 6 to 12 months before being considered for addition to indices.
- Operating company and not a closed-end fund, holding company, partnership, investment vehicle or royalty trust. Real Estate Investment Trusts are eligible for inclusion in Standard & Poor's U.S. indices.

Deletions from the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600

- Companies involved in mergers, being acquired or significantly restructured such that they no longer meet inclusion criteria.
- Companies which substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria.

 Standard & Poor's believes turnover in index membership should be avoided when possible. The addition criteria are for addition to an index, not for continued membership. As a result, a company in an index that appears to violate the criteria for addition to that index will not be deleted unless ongoing conditions warrant an index change. When a company is removed from an index, Standard & Poor's will explain the basis for the removal.

S&P 500 Equal Weight Index

The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index is an index using the same constituents as the S&P 500, but is equal weighted rather than capitalization weighted. This index was introduced in response to investor interest in an equal weighted index that supports different investment and benchmarking approaches while still recognizing the importance of the leading companies in leading industries selected for the S&P 500. The index is rebalanced quarterly to 0.20% weight for each company. Further information is available at www.indices.standardandpoors.com. \(^1\)

S&P 100 Index

The S&P 100 Index consists of 100 companies selected from the S&P 500. To be included, companies should be among the larger and more stable companies in the S&P 500 and must have listed options. Sector balance is considered in the selection of companies for the S&P 100. This index is widely used for derivatives and is the index underlying the OEX options.

S&P REIT Composite Index

The S&P REIT Composite Index tracks the market performance of U.S. real estate investment trusts, known as REITs. The REIT Composite consists of approximately 100 REITs chosen for their liquidity and importance in representing a diversified real estate portfolio. To be included a REIT must meet the same liquidity guidelines used for the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600, and must be at least \$100 million in market capitalization. The S&P REIT Composite represents a balance of property types and geographic locations. Mortgage REITs are not eligible for inclusion. REITS may also be included in the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, or S&P SmallCap 600. A REIT may be included in these indices at the same time it is a member of the S&P REIT Composite.

Index Construction and Methodology

Standard & Poor's U.S. indices are designed to be liquid, tradable indices that support investment products such as index mutual funds, exchange traded funds, index portfolios, index futures and options and other derivative products. The indices represent the U.S. equity market and, through the market, the U.S. economy. The S&P 500 represents the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity markets; since it is a significant portion of the total market, it represents the overall market as well. Companies in the S&P 500 are considered to be leading companies in leading industries. The S&P MidCap 400 represents the mid-cap range of companies and the S&P SmallCap 600 represents small-cap companies. The three indices are

page 3

¹ see David M. Blitzer and Srikant Dash, *The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index: Structure and Methodology*, January 8, 2003, at www.indices.standardandpoors.com.

combined to form the S&P Composite 1500; the S&P 500 and S&P MidCap 400 are combined to form the S&P 900; and the S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600 are combined to form the S&P 1000. Stocks in the indices are classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS[®]).

Index Governance and Maintenance

Standard & Poor's U.S. indices are maintained by the U.S. Index Committee. There are eight members of the Committee; all are full-time professional members of Standard & Poor's staff. The Committee meets monthly. At each meeting the Committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect companies in the indices, reviews companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to an index, reviews statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market and reviews any significant market events. In addition, the Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

Standard & Poor's considers information about changes to its U.S. indices and related matters to be potentially market moving and material. Therefore, all Index Committee discussions are confidential.

Changes to the U.S. indices are made when needed. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Rather, changes in response to corporate actions, such as mergers, and to market developments can be made at any time. Changes are typically announced two to five business days before they are implemented. Announcements are available to the public via the www.standardandpoors.com website before, or at the same time, they are available to clients and companies affected by the announcement.

Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, private placements, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, subscription rights, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Tuesdays for implementation after the close of trading on Wednesday. Changes of less than 5% are implemented quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September and December, and are usually announced two days prior.

Corporate actions (including stock splits, stock dividends, spinoffs, rights offerings, and similar events) are applied after market close on the day prior to the ex-date. For the methodology of index calculation and maintenance, please refer to the paper on the S&P Global 1200 Methodology available at www.indices.standardandpoors.com.

Standard & Poor's page 4

In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it will be removed at zero or a minimal price at the Committee's discretion, in recognition of the real constraints faced by investors in trading bankrupt or suspended stocks.

Total Return Index

Total return index series are calculated for the U.S. indices in addition to the price return series. Ordinary cash dividends are applied on the ex-date in calculating the total return series. "Special dividends" are those dividends that are outside of the normal payment pattern established historically by the corporation. These are called "dividends" by the company and may be described as "special," "extra," "year-end" or "return of capital." Whether a dividend is funded from operating earnings or from other sources of cash does not affect the determination of whether it is an ordinary or a special dividend. Special dividends are treated as corporate actions with offsetting price and divisor adjustments; the total return index reflects both ordinary and special dividends.

Base Dates and History

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Index	Base Date	Base Value	
S&P 500	1941-43	10	
S&P MidCap 400	6/28/1991	100	
S&P SmallCap 600	12/31/1993	100	
S&P 900	12/31/1994	1000	
S&P 1000	12/31/1994	1000	
S&P Composite 1500	12/31/1994	100	
S&P REIT Composite	12/31/1996	100	

Index Announcements

Announcements of additions and deletions for the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, S&P SmallCap 600 or S&P REIT Composite are made at 5:15 pm U.S. Eastern Time. Press releases are posted on www.indices.standardandpoors.com and are released to major news services.

Complete data for index replication including share counts, tickers and data on index levels and returns are available through Standard & Poor's fee-based service, S&P Index Alert.

Index methodology is constantly under review for best practices, and any changes are announced well ahead of time via the website and by email to all clients.

Holiday Schedule

The S&P U.S. indices will be calculated when the U.S. equity markets are open. A complete holiday schedule for the year is available at www.indices.standardandpoors.com.

Index Dissemination

Index levels are available through S&P's website, www.indices.standardandpoors.com, through major quote vendors (see codes below), through numerous investment-oriented websites and various print and electronic media. S&P's website also provides an archive of recent index announcements, press releases and monthly releases giving total returns for S&P's headline indices.

Index	Bloomberg	Reuters
S&P 500	SPX	.SPX
S&P MidCap 400	MID	.MID
S&P SmallCap 600	SML	.SML
S&P 1500 Composite	SPR	.SPSUP
S&P 900	SPLGMID	.SPLGMID
S&P 1000	SPK	.SPMIDSM
S&P 100 (OEX)	OEX	.OEX
S&P 500 Equal Weight	SPXEW	.SPXEW
S&P REIT Composite	SPREIT	.SPREITS

For further information, please access our website at www.indices.standardandpoors.com

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PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 104

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

With reference to Appendix I, page I-4, please provide: (1) the methodology employed by Value Line in estimating the "Dividend Yield" and "Median Appreciation Potential," for the companies followed by Value Line, (2) the dividend yield and appreciation potential data for the individual companies covered by Value Line, (3) copies of the source documents and the dividend yields and projected EPS growth rates for each of the 500 companies in the S&P 500. For (2) and (3), please provide the data in both hard copy and electronic (Microsoft Excel) formats.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

(1) Value Line's narrative of the "Median Appreciation Potential" as copied from their internet website is provided below.

Updated February 11, 2005

Value Line's 3- to 5-Year Appreciation Potential—An Update

The following is an update to the evaluation of our 3- to 5-year price appreciation potential that was first published on November 8, 2002. That article and accompanying chart detailed the methodology behind our evaluation and discussed some of the more interesting results. For the benefit of our subscribers, we briefly review the methodology used for this, and the previous, evaluation.

Price Appreciation Potential

The estimate of the median price appreciation potential is found by first calculating the percentage change between the current price of each stock in our universe and the middle of its 3- to 5-year Target Price Range. These figures are then arrayed, and the median price appreciation potential is determined. We select the median of the array (the middle) as the most likely price, in order to play down the effect of outliers, that is, excessively large or small percentage price changes.

The chart included below depicts the results of those projections from 1983 to 2004, using the Value Line Arithmetic Index as our measure of the market. For simplicity sake, we take the actual price as the average of the middle year of the 3- to 5-year forecast, so that a projection made at

Question No. 104 (Cont'd)

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: P.R. Moul

the end of 1983 would be compared to the average price of the index in 1987. Strictly speaking this would be a 3 1/2 year forecast, from the end of 1983 to midyear 1987.

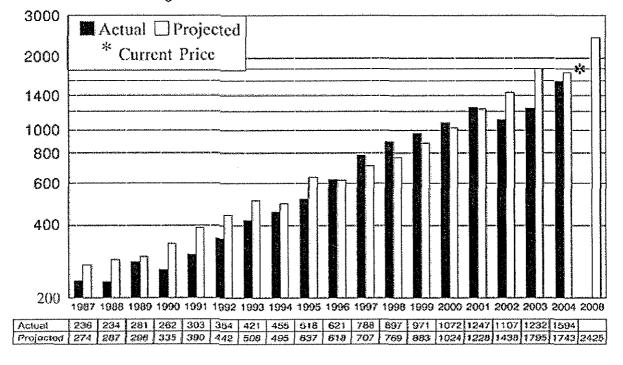
Update for 2004

Our estimate for the year 2004 (made at the end of 2000) was 1743. The average price of the Value Line Arithmetic Index in 2004 was 1594. Interestingly, the year ended with the Index at 1796, almost exactly in line with the 4-year projection made in 2000.

The average deviation between the projected and actual average prices was 17% (ignoring signs). The median deviation during this period was 14%.

Our projection for 2008 now stands at 2,425, 38% above the current level.

Four-Year Projections of the Value Line Arithmetic Index



(1) and (3) The source document provided on page 5 of Attachment PRM-13 was the sole data relied upon by Mr. Moul in his testimony for this purpose. There is no additional data on an individual company basis that was used by Mr. Moul.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 105
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: P.R. Moul

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 105

The questions in this section refer to the testimony of Paul R. Moul:

Please provide electronic (Microsoft Excel) copies of the all Attachments, PRM-1 through PRM-14. Please provide electronic copies of all pages of the Attachments, with all data and equations in tact. For Attachments which use data that is not shown, such as individual company data, please provide electronic copies of this data as well.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The attachment to Mr. Moul's testimony is attached. One hard copy has been provided to the Attorney General and one CD with the same information has been provided to the Public Service Commission.

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PUBLIC DERVICE COMMISSION

Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question No. 106 Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKE CEIVED PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL APR 2 4 2007 DATED APRIL 10, 2007

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question No. 106

Please provide, in electronic format, the bill frequency distributions alluded to on page 9 of Mr. Balmert's testimony.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Attached are the bill frequencies by rate schedule by customer class based on normalized volumes in compact disc (CD) format. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-106 Attachment.pdf. Note the bill frequencies are generated through CKY's mainframe computer and therefore only a PDF format is available. Also note the bill frequencies do not include usage adjustments by rate block associated with new, conversion, and attrition customers calculated and shown on work paper WPM-E (see response to AG Set1-107 for Excel spreadsheet).

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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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Page 6 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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COMMERCIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006 COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balment
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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 36 of 45
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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

PSC Case No. 2007-00008
Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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Page 39 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
Page 39 of 45	ident: Mark Balmert	tion 106 Attachment	Data Request Set 1	Case No. 2007-00008

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 41 of 45	Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment	PSC Case No. 2007-00008

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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PSC Case No. 2007-00008 Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 44 of 45	

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Page 45 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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. • Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 107
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 107

Please provide the WPM workpapers and Schedules M and N in electronic format.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Attached are the WPM workpapers and Schedule M in compact disc (CD) format. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 1.xls. Also attached are Schedule N tariff sales rate schedules. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 2.xls. Also attached are Schedule N transportation rate schedules. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 3.xls.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 108
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 108

Please provide all workpapers and source data used to develop Attachment JMC-1 to the testimony of Judy Cooper.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please refer to response to PSC Set 2 – 29, parts a and b.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 109
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 109

Please provide all source documents and workpapers underlying the 75% "Behavioral Factor" in Attachment JMC-2 to the testimony of Judy Cooper.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky

Please refer to response to PSC Set 2-29, part d., and AG Set 1-21.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10. 2007

Question No. 110

Please describe how, if at all, the Company will distinguish between mains replacements that are part of the AMRP and those that are not, that is, those that would have been made without the AMRP.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

All mains replacement projects pertaining to the AMRP, will be identified and tracked by the assignment of unique specific budget numbers issued solely for the identification of the AMRP project. Individual project work order numbers will then be issued relating to these specific budget numbers. For instance, and for illustrative purposes only:

CKY Specific Budget 1234 - AMRP Phase 1

Work Order A	Replace 5,000' in Lexington
Work Order B	Replace 12,000' in Frankfort
Work Order C	Replace 1,500' in Paris
Work Order D	Replace 7,000' in Winchester
Work Order E	Replace 900' in Louisa

Throughout the duration of the project, it is highly probable numerous specific budgets will be issued taking into account items such as operational requirements, timelines, and budgeting parameters.

In addition, a unique Project ID strictly for the AMRP will be assigned by field operations to link all issued work orders together within their Work Management System.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 111
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 111

Will the AMRP surcharge apply to all customers in each customer class regardless of the customer's consumption of gas?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please refer pages 15 and 16 of my testimony. The AMRP surcharge will be charged to applicable customers regardless of the customer's consumption of gas.

· Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 112
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 112

How will the Company identify the property taxes attributable to the AMRP program?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky

Columbia will not identify property taxes attributable to the AMRP program as is not seeking recovery of property taxes in the AMRP Rider.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 113
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

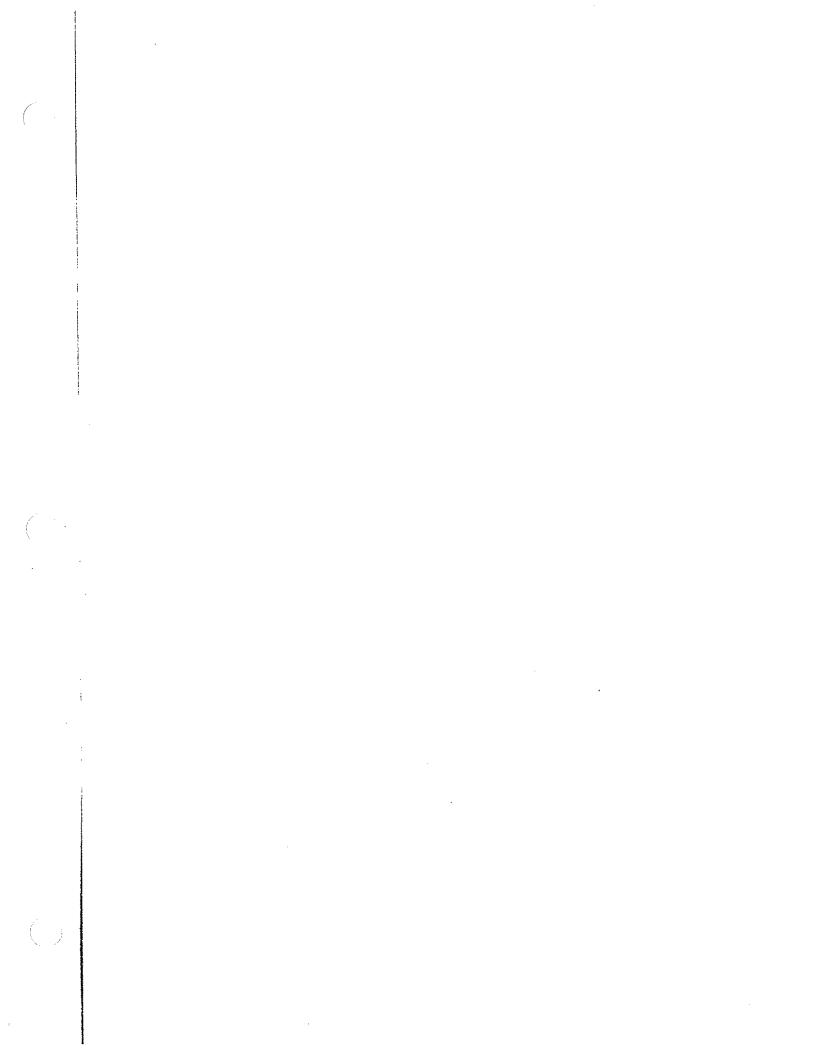
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 113

In what way will the PISCC encourage customer growth, as asserted by Ms. Cooper at page 17 of her testimony?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please see Columbia's response to PSC Set 2-034 part a.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 114
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 114

Please provide electronic copies of Mr. Gibbon's class cost of service studies, with all algorithms and formulas intact.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Electronic copies of the class cost of service studies with all algorithms and formulas intact are being provided on a separate CD.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 115
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 115

Please explain more fully the following sentence on page 5 of Mr. Gibbon's testimony: "The services were valued for each rates schedule using the average unit cost based on detailed capitalized property records." Provide a listing of the unit costs for services used in Mr. Gibbon's study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Detailed costing of service lines using the Company's detailed capitalized property records was conducted to arrive at an average unit cost per all service lines (Main/Meter, Maine/Curb, Curb/Meter) by size. The average unit cost was then applied to the number of services classified to each rate class. Please see the attachment for a detailed listing of the unit cost calculation.

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. ACCOUNT 380 - SERVICES SOURCE - LISTING OF SERVICES BY SIZE AND KIND

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• Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 116
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 116

Please provide a listing of the unit meter costs used in Mr. Gibbon's study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please see the attached.

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. ACCOUNT 381 - METERS SOURCE - LISTING BY RATE SCHEDUDLE, BY SIZE OF METER.

Rate Schedule	<u>Total</u>	GS-RES.	GS-OTHER	<u>ius</u>	DS-ML/SC	DS/IS/SS
GSR	5,244,485	5244485				
GSO	2,752,319	-	2,752,319			
G1C	4,081		4,081			
G1R	1,526	1,526				
GST	-					
IN4	53	52.63				
IN5	263	263				
IN3	579	526	53			
IUS	2,577			2,577		
IS	-					
LG2	456	53	404			
LG3	404	404				
LG4	53	53				
SS	-					
GTO	1,047,678		1,047,678			
GTR	1,426,005	1,426,005				
SC3	4,389					4,389
SC2	3,624					3,624
DS3	3,624				3,624	
DS-Smith	1,812					1,812
SAS	1,812					1,812
DS-IS	79,732					79,732
DS-IS-SS	90,374					90,374
FX1	3,624					3,624
FX2	-					
FX5	5,436				5,436	
FX6	1,812				1,812	
FX7	1,812				1,812	
DS-GS	18,121		18,121			
DS-GS-SS	32,027		32,027			
	-					
	***			_		
Total	10,728,678	6,673,367	3,854,682	2,577	12,685	185,367
%	100.00%	62.20%	<u>35.93</u> %	<u>0.02</u> %	0.12%	<u>1.73</u> %

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 117
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 117

What is the rationale for recommending customers charges of \$12.75 and \$28.00 for residential and commercial customers, respectively, rather than \$14 and \$29 as indicated on Attachment RDG-6?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

While Columbia strives to develop its customer charges based on principles of cost-causation as determined in the class cost of service study, the Company elected to propose customer charges that were less than the charges supported by the Customer Charge Study. The Customer Charge Study certainly supported customer charges of \$14 and \$29, but in the interest of gradualism and to reduce rate shock, the Company elected a lower customer charge while still being able to propose reduced volumetric rates.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 118
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 118

Please explain why some Columbia customers are billed under LG&E's gas rate tariff.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Per a purchase agreement between Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (TCO) and LG&E when TCO acquired the line known as the "LG&E line". One of the clauses in the agreement is that the customers served off the line will be charged the LG&E's rates.

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PUBLIC DERVICE COMMISSION

Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question No. 106 Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKE CEIVED PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL APR 2 4 2007 DATED APRIL 10, 2007

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Question No. 106

Please provide, in electronic format, the bill frequency distributions alluded to on page 9 of Mr. Balmert's testimony.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Attached are the bill frequencies by rate schedule by customer class based on normalized volumes in compact disc (CD) format. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-106 Attachment.pdf. Note the bill frequencies are generated through CKY's mainframe computer and therefore only a PDF format is available. Also note the bill frequencies do not include usage adjustments by rate block associated with new, conversion, and attrition customers calculated and shown on work paper WPM-E (see response to AG Set1-107 for Excel spreadsheet).

COMMERCIAL BILL FREQUENCY	DIS BILLED TARIFF
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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RATE SCHEDULE G1R DATA: 12 MONTHS ACTUAL O MONTHS PROJECTED - ACTUAL NORMALIZED		
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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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Page 5 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00000
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COMMERCIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS DIS BILLED TARIFF

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Page 6 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008

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Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
Page 9 of 45

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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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RESIDENTIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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Page 17 of 45	CKY Respondent: Wark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 20 of 45	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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PSC Case No. 2007-00008
Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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COMMERCIAL BILL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 9/2006 COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

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Question 106 Attachment
CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 36 of 45
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COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert
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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert Page 41 of 45	Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment	PSC Case No. 2007-00008

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CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question 106 Attachment	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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Page 45 of 45	CKY Respondent: Mark Balmert	Question 106 Attachment	Attorney General Data Request Set 1	PSC Case No. 2007-00008
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. • Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 107
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 107

Please provide the WPM workpapers and Schedules M and N in electronic format.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Attached are the WPM workpapers and Schedule M in compact disc (CD) format. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 1.xls. Also attached are Schedule N tariff sales rate schedules. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 2.xls. Also attached are Schedule N transportation rate schedules. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-107 Attachment 3.xls.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 108
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 108

Please provide all workpapers and source data used to develop Attachment JMC-1 to the testimony of Judy Cooper.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please refer to response to PSC Set 2 – 29, parts a and b.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 109
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 109

Please provide all source documents and workpapers underlying the 75% "Behavioral Factor" in Attachment JMC-2 to the testimony of Judy Cooper.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky

Please refer to response to PSC Set 2-29, part d., and AG Set 1-21.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10. 2007

Question No. 110

Please describe how, if at all, the Company will distinguish between mains replacements that are part of the AMRP and those that are not, that is, those that would have been made without the AMRP.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

All mains replacement projects pertaining to the AMRP, will be identified and tracked by the assignment of unique specific budget numbers issued solely for the identification of the AMRP project. Individual project work order numbers will then be issued relating to these specific budget numbers. For instance, and for illustrative purposes only:

CKY Specific Budget 1234 - AMRP Phase 1

Work Order A	Replace 5,000' in Lexington
Work Order B	Replace 12,000' in Frankfort
Work Order C	Replace 1,500' in Paris
Work Order D	Replace 7,000' in Winchester
Work Order E	Replace 900' in Louisa

Throughout the duration of the project, it is highly probable numerous specific budgets will be issued taking into account items such as operational requirements, timelines, and budgeting parameters.

In addition, a unique Project ID strictly for the AMRP will be assigned by field operations to link all issued work orders together within their Work Management System.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 111
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 111

Will the AMRP surcharge apply to all customers in each customer class regardless of the customer's consumption of gas?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please refer pages 15 and 16 of my testimony. The AMRP surcharge will be charged to applicable customers regardless of the customer's consumption of gas.

· Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 112
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 112

How will the Company identify the property taxes attributable to the AMRP program?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky

Columbia will not identify property taxes attributable to the AMRP program as is not seeking recovery of property taxes in the AMRP Rider.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 113
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

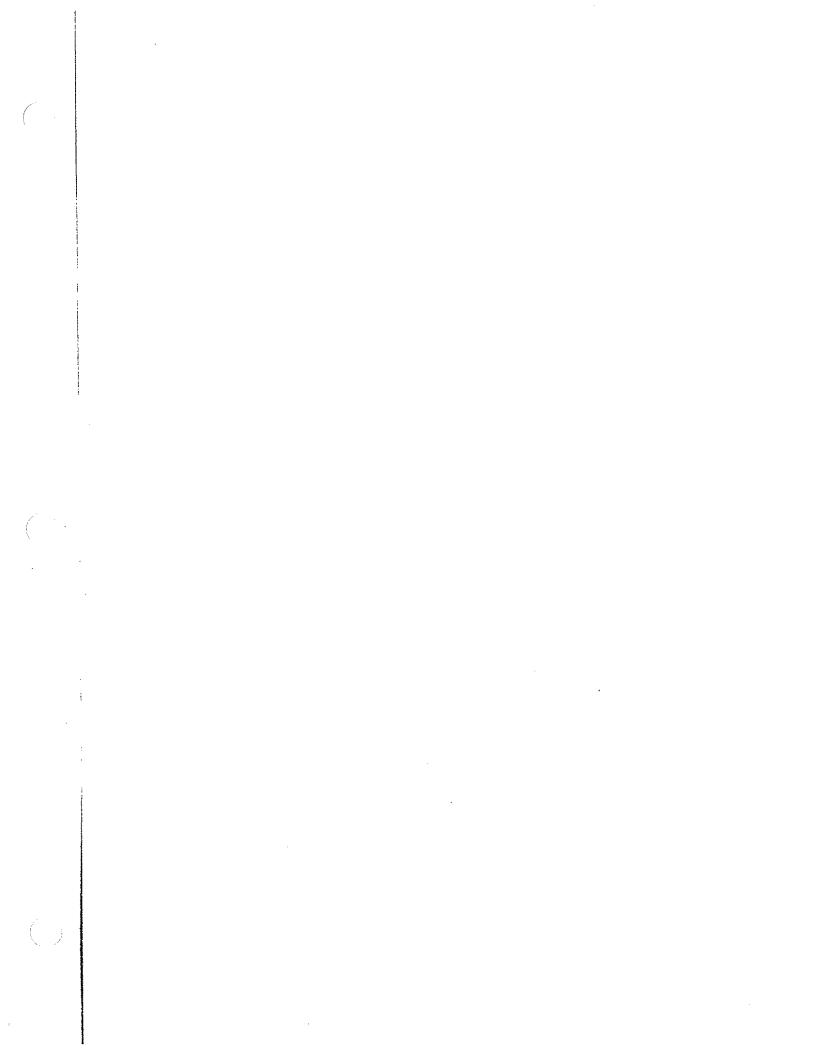
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 113

In what way will the PISCC encourage customer growth, as asserted by Ms. Cooper at page 17 of her testimony?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please see Columbia's response to PSC Set 2-034 part a.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 114
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 114

Please provide electronic copies of Mr. Gibbon's class cost of service studies, with all algorithms and formulas intact.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Electronic copies of the class cost of service studies with all algorithms and formulas intact are being provided on a separate CD.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 115
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 115

Please explain more fully the following sentence on page 5 of Mr. Gibbon's testimony: "The services were valued for each rates schedule using the average unit cost based on detailed capitalized property records." Provide a listing of the unit costs for services used in Mr. Gibbon's study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Detailed costing of service lines using the Company's detailed capitalized property records was conducted to arrive at an average unit cost per all service lines (Main/Meter, Maine/Curb, Curb/Meter) by size. The average unit cost was then applied to the number of services classified to each rate class. Please see the attachment for a detailed listing of the unit cost calculation.

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. ACCOUNT 380 - SERVICES SOURCE - LISTING OF SERVICES BY SIZE AND KIND

Total	,	1,100	100,788	31,134	59	13	_	«c		N	2	~	629	133,713	63	10,136	53	3,811	4	7	7	7		56	18	7	10	14,205	7	0	23	47	98	20	185
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• Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 116
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 116

Please provide a listing of the unit meter costs used in Mr. Gibbon's study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please see the attached.

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. ACCOUNT 381 - METERS SOURCE - LISTING BY RATE SCHEDUDLE, BY SIZE OF METER.

Rate Schedule	<u>Total</u>	GS-RES.	GS-OTHER	<u>IUS</u>	DS-ML/SC	DS/IS/SS
GSR	5,244,485	5244485				
GSO	2,752,319	-	2,752,319			
G1C	4,081		4,081			
G1R	1,526	1,526				
GST	-					
IN4	53	52.63				
IN5	263	263				
IN3	579	526	53			
IUS	2,577			2,577		
IS	-					
LG2	456	53	404			
LG3	404	404				
LG4	53	53				
SS						
GTO	1,047,678		1,047,678			
GTR	1,426,005	1,426,005				
SC3	4,389					4,389
SC2	3,624					3,624
DS3	3,624				3,624	
DS-Smith	1,812					1,812
SAS	1,812					1,812
DS-IS	79,732					79,732
DS-IS-SS	90,374					90,374
FX1	3,624					3,624
FX2						
FX5	5,436				5,436	
FX6	1,812				1,812	
FX7	1,812				1,812	
DS-GS	18,121		18,121			
DS-GS-SS	32,027		32,027			
	-					
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Total	10,728,678	6,673,367	3,854,682	2,577	12,685	185,367
%	100.00%	62.20%	<u>35.93</u> %	<u>0.02</u> %	0.12%	1.73%

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 117
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 117

What is the rationale for recommending customers charges of \$12.75 and \$28.00 for residential and commercial customers, respectively, rather than \$14 and \$29 as indicated on Attachment RDG-6?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

While Columbia strives to develop its customer charges based on principles of cost-causation as determined in the class cost of service study, the Company elected to propose customer charges that were less than the charges supported by the Customer Charge Study. The Customer Charge Study certainly supported customer charges of \$14 and \$29, but in the interest of gradualism and to reduce rate shock, the Company elected a lower customer charge while still being able to propose reduced volumetric rates.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 118
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 118

Please explain why some Columbia customers are billed under LG&E's gas rate tariff.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Per a purchase agreement between Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (TCO) and LG&E when TCO acquired the line known as the "LG&E line". One of the clauses in the agreement is that the customers served off the line will be charged the LG&E's rates.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 119
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 119

If the IUS class "underachieves" its rates of return, as Mr. Gibbons testifies on page 10 of his testimony, why is it receiving a rate increase of only 5.29 percent, almost half the residential rate increase?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The 5.29 percent increase proposed to the IUS customer class is comprised of a customer charge of \$255 and a volumetric charge of \$0.5905. Previously, there was no customer charge and the volumetric charge was \$0.3038. Therefore, exclusive of gas costs, the customer charge will increase infinitely and the volumetric charge will increase by nearly 100%. However, the gas cost rate used to calculate the overall percentage increase was \$10.4012 which greatly reduces the total percentage impact of the large increase to the customer charge and volumetric charge. Under the proposed rates, the IUS customer class has moved from negative rate of returns on rate base and common equity to positive rate of returns.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question No. 120 Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 120

Please provide a cross-reference showing where the 21 rate schedules in Attachment RDG-5 are categorized into the five rate classes in the cost of service studies.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Attached is a revised Attachment RDG-5 which now includes a column indicating which class cost of service rate class each rate schedule has been categorized to.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Schedule of Additional Revenues by Rate Schedule Based on Revenue Requirement For the 12 Months Ended September 39, 2006

Cost of Proposed Service Increase Rate (6=3/2) Schedulg	8.95% DSTS/SS 3.45% DSTS/SS 9.07% DSTS/SS 9.07% DSTS/SS 5.03% DSTS/SS 8.67% DSTS/SS 8.67% DSTS/SS 7.31% DSTS/SS 0.54% DSTS/SS 29.58% DS-ML/SC 11.08% GS-RES 0.00% GS-RES	
Proposed P. [1] Increase 11 (5=3/1) (5	0.0536 0.0221 0.0117 0.1676 0.0166 0.0088 0.0007 0.0003 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	
Revenue @ Proposed Rates (4) \$	5,884,194 77,709 77,709 77,709 77,709 27,551 4,041 50,089 30,067 33,608 424,172 23,995 450,745 24,065 209,140 56,441,454 71,757 330 \$105,688,903 605 605 605 77,726 330,745 388,732 307,745 0 474,858	
Proposed <u>Increase</u> (3) \$	483,612 2,593 2,291 1,987 2,400 2,400 2,400 2,400 2,400 1,364,033 0 8,10,540,258 0 0 0 0 11,364,033 0 0 0 0 11,364,033 0 0 0 0 8,10,540,258 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12,400 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Revenue @ Current <u>Rates</u> (2) \$	5,400,582 75,116 25,260 2,054 47,689 27,667 31,318 421,881 18,518 443,945 21,665 206,7421 71,757 330 \$95,148,645 605 56 405 37,726 77,726 110 234,482 118,856 118,856 118,856 0 474,858	
Adjusted Volumes (1) MCF	9,026,183.2 117,208.0 195,837.7 11,855.0 • 144,672.0 49,380.6 234,904.0 3,239,241.0 208,083.0 5,122,027.0 244,692.0 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 5,930,255.7 1,513.6 101.1 675.4 2,872.2 577.6 490.4 275.1 21,904.0	
DESCRIPTION Gas Service Revenues	DS/IS/SS 9,026 DS-SMITH 117 FX1 118 FX2 111 FX4 744 FX4 744 FX4 744 FX4 744 FX5 234 BX3 3,239 BX3 3,239 BX3 3,239 BX3 5,132 FX6 244 FX7 5,930 G1C Commercial 5,930 G1C Commercial 8,793 IN3 IN4 IN5 G1R Residential 8,793 IN5 G1R Residential 2,1 IN5 G1R Residential 2,1 IN5 G1R Residential 1,1 IN6 Acct. 487 Forefired Discounts Acct. 488 Miscellancous Service Revenue Acct. 495 Other Tast Refund - Net. Acct. 495 Other Gas Revenues - Other 1,1 Intal Gas Service Revenues 33,970	
Line No.	1	

Note: DS-GS service is proposed to be called GDS service; DS-IS service is proposed to be called DS service; DS3 service is proposed to be called DS-ML service and SS service is proposed to be included in GDS or DS service.

Attachment RDG-5 Sheet 2 of 3

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Schedule of Additional Revenues by Rate Schedule Based on Revenue Requirement For the 12 Months Ended September 39, 2006

(234,724) (80,140) (73,743)0.00 <u>19,433,053</u> 19,433,053 (8,523,739) (369.493) (3,108,740)(91,345) 1,364,032 1,752,640 Inc. (Dec.) 10,539,821 4,952,724 4,952,724 Proposed 6.9500 0.00 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.8715 55.90 18.8800 1.8715 Current Rate 0.604013014 0.189762265 1.0000000000 0.206224721 Current Rev Pct. Of 14,340,448 4,106,903 1,402,196 1,290,262 0 18,112 6,799,361 10,592,919 24,933,367 3,340,364 3,580,527 Current Rev Revenue 9 18,112 4,952,724 3,872,179 1,322,056 16,040,572 3,489,182 6,410,755 2,069,180 56,441,454 41,339,058 231,624 1,216,519 6,410,754 16,040,135 10,131,561 105,688,903 69,706,137 19,433,053 509,141 Proposed Revenue 8 1.7142 12.75 28.00 1.4806 1.8241 1.8241 1.8241 1.8241 1.8241 Proposed Rate 821,642.6 5,930,255.7 8,793,451.6 1,134,356.8 126,980.1 1,912,823.6 2,258,905.2 809,904.2 7,659,094.8 Mcf 176,883 324 1,524,161 Net Volumetric Base Revenue (all other blocks) Bills GSO/GTO/GST/DS-GS Rate Design Total Revenue @ Proposed Rates Total Revenue @ Proposed Rates 5 Les Administrative Charge Revenue 15 Les Administrative Charge Revenue Net Volumetric Base Revenue Net Volumetric Base Revenue 16 Les Customer Charge Revenue 6 Les Customer Charge Revenue **GSR/GTR** Rate Design Over 1 Mcf (GRS/GTR) First 1 Mcf (GRS/GTR) 3 Les Gas Cost Revenue 13 Les Gas Cost Revenue Over 1,000 Mcf 4 Les EAP Revenue 14 Les EAP Revenue Next 600 Mcf Next 350 Mcf 18 Les First I Mcf
 19 Next 49 Mcf
 20 Net Volumetr Next 49 Mcf Total Total 17 10 77 Line Š.

Note: DS-GS service is proposed to be called GDS service; DS-IS service is proposed to be called DS service; DS3 service is proposed to be called DS-ML service and SS service is proposed to be included in GDS or DS service.

Attachment RDG-5 Sheet 3 of 3

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Schedule of Additional Revenues by Rate Schedule Based on Revenue Réquirement For the 12 Months Ended September 30, 2006

Proposed Inc. (Dec.)			58,056 <u>0</u> 58,056	347,039 78,518 483,612								6,120 6,120	6.280 12,400
Current <u>Rate</u>			116.55 55.90	0.5467 0.2905		116.55		55.90				0.00	0.3038
Pct. Of Current Rev				0.815493866 0.184506134 1.000000000									
Current Rev <u>Revenue</u> (\$)			122,144 50,366	3,464,422 783.828 4,248,250								0	<u>6,654</u> 6,654
Proposed Revenue (\$)		5,884,194 979,821	180,200 50,366 4,673,807	3,811,461 <u>862,346</u> 4,673,807	yn Change		gn Change			246,882	0	0 6.120 12,934	12.934 12,934
					- ===		1944						
Proposed <u>Rate</u>			200.00	0.6027	Charge Rate Des	200,00	Charge Rate Des	55.90	•			255.00	0.5905
Proposed <u>Mcf</u> Rate			200.00	6,324,460.2. 0.6027 <u>2,701,723.0</u> 0.3192 9,026,183.2	s/SC2/SC3 Customer Charge Rate Dea	200'00	//SC3 Administrative Charge Rate Des	55.90				255.00	<u>21,904.0</u> 0.590S 21,904.0
			901 200.00 901 55.90		FX5/FX6/FX7/SAS/SC2/SC3 Customer Charge Rate Dea	200.00	FXS/FX6/SAS/SC2/SC3 Administrative Charge Rate Des	55.90				24 255.00	
<u>Wet</u>	DS/IS/SS Rate Design	2 Total Revenue @ Proposed Rates 3 Les Gas Cost Revenue			DS3/DS-SMITH/FX1/FX2/FX4/FX5/FX6/FX7/SAS/SC2/SC3 Customer Charge Rate Design Change	Customer Charge Revenue 200.00	DS3/DS-SMITH/FX1/FX2/FX4/FX5/FX6/SAS/SC2/SC3 Administrative Charge Rate Design Change	Administrative Charge Revenue 55.90	IUS Rate Design	Total Revenue @ Proposed Rates	17 Les Gas Cost Revenue 18 Les EAP Revenue	; Charge Revenue rge Revenue c Base Revenue	

Note: DS-GS service is proposed to be called GDS service; DS-IS service is proposed to be called DS service; DS3 service is proposed to be called DS-ML service and SS service is proposed to be included in GDS or DS service.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 121
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 121

Please provide a breakdown of the \$10,139,594 in "Outside Services" found on line 13 on page 19 of Mr. Gibbon's cost of service study.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

There are two parts to the "outside services" amount of \$10,139,594. The base period 923 costs of \$9,129,743 and an adjustment of \$1,009,851. The base period 923 amount is detailed by month on sheet 10 of 11 of Schedule C-2.2 and calculation of the adjustment of \$1,009,851 is on sheet 1 of 2 of Schedule D-2.8.

 Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 122
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 122

Ref: page 18, line 5 of Mr. Gibbon's cost of service studies. Why are uncollectible accounts allocated by customer counts, rather than directly assigned based on the customer classification of the uncollectible accounts?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Uncollectible accounts are not readily identifiable by customer classifications. Under accrual accounting, an accrual is made to cover the likely event of some customer billings becoming uncollectible. Uncollectible accounts tend to be mostly residential and commercial.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 123
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 123

Please provide a breakdown of the \$474,858 of "Other" revenue in line 12 of page 12 of Mr. Gibbon's cost of service studies.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Below is a breakdown of "Other" revenue on Line 12 of Page 12 of the cost of service studies:

Gas Lost, Other Accidental Line Break	\$ 11,188
Customer Billing Services	\$107,635
Choice Marketer Fee Revenues	\$356 119

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 124

For each quarter since the first quarter of 2001, please provide the following for residential, and separately, GS commercial customers:

- a. The cost of purchased gas per mcf,
- b. The cost of delivery per mcf,
- c. Total bill per customer,
- d. The number of customers,
- e. The mcf per customer,
- f. The weather-normalized mcf per customer.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Gas cost recovery rates normally change starting with the first billing unit of March, June, September, and December each year. In addition, CKY has filed interim gas cost recovery rate changes in the past as well. It is not clear if the request is asking for a weighted average cost of purchased gas or the monthly rates within a quarter. It is equally not clear if the request is asking for calendar quarters (ie. Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun etc.) or gas cost recovery quarters (Dec-Feb, Mar-May etc.). Therefore monthly data is being provided.

Residential customers are billed at many different delivery rates for both sales service and delivery service, some with gas cost and some without. Data below represents only residential customers on rate schedule GSR (residential sales service).

GS Commercial customers are billed at many different delivery rates for both sales service and delivery service, some with gas cost and some without. Data below represents only GS commercial customers on rate schedule GSO (commercial sales service).

a. Cost of purchased gas (\$/Mcf).

January-01 7.6706 February-01 7.6706 March-01 8.8982 April-01 8.3519 May-01 8.9402 June-01 8.9298 July-01 7.8343 August-01 7.1374

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

September-01	7.4132
October-01	7.4132
November-01	7.4132
December-01	6.1395
January-02	6.1395
February-02	6.1395
March-02	5.4433
April-02	5.4433
May-02	5.4433
June-02	6.0353
July-02	6.0353
August-02	6.0353
September-02	4.7816
October-02	4.7816
November-02	4.7816
December-02	5.7080
January-03	5,7080
February-03	5.7080
March-03	7.5659
April-03	9.5518
May-03	9.5518
June-03	8.1067
July-03	8.1067
August-03	8.1067
September-03	9.7509
October-03	9.7509
November-03	9.7509
December-03	9.8553
January-04	9.8553
February-04	9.8553
March-04	9.9407
April-04	9.9407
May-04	9.9407
June-04	9.9407
July-04	9.4120
August-04	9.4120
September-04	8.2155
October-04	8.2155
November-04	8.2155
December-04	10.1799
January-05	10.1799
February-05	10.1799
March-05	9.1189
April-05	9.1189
May-05	9.1189
June-05	9.7773
July-05	9.7773
August-05	9.7773
September-05	9.4031

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

October-05	9.4031
November-05	12.3069
December-05	14.6394
January-06	14.6394
February-06	11.6203
March-06	11.0410
April-06	11.0410
May-06	11.0410
June-06	10.0073
July-06	10.0073
August-06	10.0073
September-06	8.3670

b. Cost of delivery per Mcf (GSR - residential, GSO - commercial)

	Base Rate			
<u>GSR</u>	<u>Charge</u>			
	F1	01		
		*		
January-01	0.0000	2.1800		
February-01	0.0000	2.1800		
March-01	0.0000	2,1800		
April-01	0.0000	2.1800		
May-01	0.0000	2.1800		
June-01	0.0000	2.1800		
July-01	0.0000	2.1800		
August-01	0.0000	2.1800		
September-01	0.0000	2.1800		
October-01	0.0000	2.1800		
November-01	0.0000	2.1800		
December-01	0.0000	2.1800		
January-02	0.0000	2.1800		
February-02	0.0000	2.1800		
March-02	0.0000	2.1800		
April-02	0.0000	2.1800		
May-02	0.0000	2.1800		
June-02	0.0000	2.1800		
July-02	0.0000	2.1800		
August-02	0.0000	2.1800		
September-02	0.0000	2.1800		
October-02	0.0000	2.1800		
November-02	0.0000	2.1800		
December-02	0.0000	2.1800		
January-03	0.0000	2.1800		
February-03	0.0000	2.1800		
March-03	0.0000	1.8715		
April-03	0.0000	1.8715		
May-03	0.0000	1.8715		
June-03	0.0000	1.8715		

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

July-03	0.0000	1.8715
August-03	0.0000	1.8715
September-03	0.0000	1.8715
October-03	0.0000	1.8715
November-03	0.0000	1.8715
December-03	0.0000	1.8715
January-04	0.0000	1.8715
February-04	0.0000	1.8715
March-04	0.0000	1.8715
April-04	0.0000	1.8715
May-04	0.0000	1.8715
June-04	0.0000	1.8715
July-04	0.0000	1.8715
August-04	0.0000	1.8715
September-04	0.0000	1.8715
October-04	0.0000	1.8715
November-04	0.0000	1.8715
December-04	0.0000	1.8715
January-05	0.0000	1.8715
February-05	0.0000	1.8715
March-05	0.0000	1.8715
April-05	0.0000	1.8715
May-05	0.0000	1.8715
June-05	0.0000	1.8715
July-05	0.0000	1.8715
August-05	0.0000	1.8715
September-05	0.0000	1.8715
October-05	0.0000	1.8715
November-05	0.0000	1.8715
December-05	0.0000	1.8715
January-06	0.0000	1.8715
February-06	0.0000	1.8715
March-06	0.0000	1.8715
April-06	0.0000	1.8715
May-06	0.0000	1.8715
June-06	0.0000	1.8715
July-06	0.0000	1.8715
August-06	0.0000	1.8715
September-06	0.0000	1.8715

<u>GSO</u>	Base Rate <u>Charge</u>					
	F1	N49	N350	N600	O1000	
January-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409	
February-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409	
March-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409	
April-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409	
May-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

		i	IA I EU A	PRIL 10,	2007
June-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
July-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
August-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
September-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
October-01	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
November-01	0,0000	2.1800	2,1149	2.0149	1.8409
December-01	0.0000	2,1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
January-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
February-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
March-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
April-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
May-02	0.0000	2.1800	2,1149	2.0149	1.8409
June-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
July-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
August-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
September-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
October-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
November-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
December-02	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
January-03	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
February-03	0.0000	2.1800	2.1149	2.0149	1.8409
March-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
April-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
May-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
June-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
July-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
August-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
September-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
October-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
November-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
December-03	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
January-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
February-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
March-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
April-04	0.0000	1.8715	1,8153	1.7296	1.5802
May-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
June-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
July-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
August-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
September-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
October-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
November-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
December-04	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
January-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
February-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
March-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
April-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
May-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
June-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

July-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
August-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
September-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
October-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
November-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
December-05	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
January-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
February-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
March-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
April-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
May-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
June-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
July-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
August-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802
September-06	0.0000	1.8715	1.8153	1.7296	1.5802

c. Total bill per customer.

	Total bill
cen	per
<u>GSR</u>	Customer
January-01	215.74
February-01	152.09
March-01	140.87
April-01	94.72
May-01	38.45
June-01	27.70
July-01	20.32
August-01	18.61
September-01	19.18
October-01	29.57
November-01	55.87
December-01	67.99
January-02	135.22
February-02	105.41
March-02	96.46
April-02	64.78
May-02	32.08
June-02	24.76
July-02	17.23
August-02	16.57
September-02	14.88
October-02	19.06
November-02	49.11
December-02	111.00
January-03	136.05

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

February-03 145.88 March-03 136.22 April-03 76.11 May-03 40.13 June-03 25.26 July-03 19.14 August-03 17.34 September-03 20.25 October-03 33.83 November-03 56.52 December-03 130.93 January-04 187.97 February-04 203.15 March-04 138.78 April-04 94.81 May-04 43.09 June-04 21.74 July-04 19.80 August-04 19.45 September-04 19.45 September-04 19.45 December-04 19.45 December-04 19.45 December-04 119.10 January-05 170.26 February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05	March-03 136.22 April-03 76.11 May-03 40.13 June-03 25.26 July-03 19.14 August-03 17.34 September-03 20.25 October-03 33.83 November-03 56.52 December-03 130.93 January-04 187.97 February-04 203.15 March-04 138.78 April-04 94.81 May-04 43.09 June-04 21.74 July-04 19.80 August-04 19.45 September-04 19.45 September-04 19.45 December-04 19.45 December-04 119.10 January-05 170.26 February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05		
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August-04 September-04 October-04 November-04 November-04 January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 July-05 August-05 October-05 August-05 December-05 December-05 January-06 December-05 January-06 August-05 January-06 August-05 January-06 December-05 January-06 April-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 May-06 April-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 September-06 Total bill	August-04 September-04 October-04 November-04 December-04 January-05 February-05 February-05 July-05 August-05 January-05 December-05 December-05 January-05 December-05 January-06 August-05 January-08 December-05 January-08 April-06 May-06 May-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 August-06 September-06 April-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 August-06 September-06 August-06	June-04	21.74
September-04 18.21 October-04 24.14 November-04 43.15 December-04 119.10 January-05 170.26 February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-08 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.81 Total bill	September-04 October-04 November-04 November-04 December-04 January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 July-05 July-05 October-05 October-05 December-05 January-06 December-05 January-06 April-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 May-06 May-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 May-06 August-06 September-06 May-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 Total bill per	July-04	19.80
October-04 24.14 November-04 43.15 December-04 119.10 January-05 170.26 February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-08 17.16 Total bill	October-04 November-04 November-04 January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 July-05 August-05 January-06 December-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 April-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 January-06 April-06 March-06 July-06 April-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 March-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 March-06 March-06 July-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	August-04	19.45
November-04 December-04 January-05 February-05 Total bill November-04 119.10 170.26 February-05 February-05 March-05 July-05 July-05 August-05 October-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 April-06 March-06 July-06 July-06 January-06 January	November-04 December-04 January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 March-05 July-05 August-05 Joctober-05 January-06 December-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 April-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 July-06 May-06 April-06 April-06 August-06 September-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 Total bill per	September-04	18.21
December-04 January-05 February-05 Tebruary-05 Tebruary-05 Tebruary-05 March-05 March-05 May-05 July-05 July-05 August-05 Tebruary-06 Tebruary-06 January-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 July-06 May-06 July-06 May-06 July-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 Total bill	December-04 January-05 February-05 Tebruary-05 January-05 Tebruary-05 March-05 March-05 July-05 July-05 August-05 Cotober-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 April-06 March-06 July-06 March-06 March-06 January-06 January-06 April-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 Total bill per	October-04	24.14
January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 March-05 May-05 May-05 July-05 August-05 October-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 March-06 March-06 May-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 May-06 May-06 January-06 January-06 May-06 May-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 Total bill	January-05 February-05 February-05 March-05 March-05 May-05 May-05 July-05 August-05 October-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 January-06 March-06 March-06 March-06 July-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 January-06 May-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 September-06 Total bill per	November-04	43.15
February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-08 17.16 Total bill	February-05 171.70 March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	December-04	119.10
March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	March-05 141.17 April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	January-05	170,26
April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 17.81 Total bill	April-05 91.21 May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	February-05	171.70
May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	May-05 48.48 June-05 25.66 July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-08 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	March-05	141.17
June-05 July-05 July-05 August-05 August-05 17.67 September-05 October-05 December-05 January-06 March-06 March-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 July-06 September-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 Total bill	June-05 July-05 July-05 August-05 August-05 17.67 September-05 October-05 December-05 January-06 March-06 May-06 July-06 August-06 August-06 September-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 July-06 Total bill per	April-05	91.21
July-05 19.75 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	July-05 August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 Beauty-06 January-06 March-06 May-06 June-06 June-06 June-06 June-06 August-06 September-06 September-06 19.75 192.65 17.94 May-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 August-06 17.81 Total bill per	May-05	48.48
August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	August-05 17.67 September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 Total bill per	June-05	25.66
September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	September-05 18.58 October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	July-05	19.75
October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	October-05 21.91 November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 Total bill per	August-05	17.67
November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	November-05 68.02 December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	September-05	18.58
December-05 192.65 January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	December-05 January-06 January-06 January-06 December-05 January-06 Jef-24.37 Pebruary-06 March-06 January-06 May-06 May-06 July-06 July-06 August-06 September-06 Total bill per	October-05	21.91
January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	January-06 224.37 February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 September-06 17.81 Total bill per	November-05	68.02
February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	February-06 157.94 March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	December-05	192.65
March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	March-06 139.12 April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	January-06	224.37
April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	April-06 90.42 May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	February-06	157.94
May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	May-06 40.97 June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	March-06	139.12
June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	April-06	90.42
June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	June-06 25.30 July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	May-06	40.97
July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	July-06 18.42 August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	-	
August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill	August-06 17.81 September-06 17.16 Total bill per	July-06	18.42
September-06 17.16 Total bill	September-06 17.16 Total bill per	*	17.81
Total bill	Total bill per		17.16
per	• '	•	
	GSO Customer		•
GSO Customer		<u>GSO</u>	Customer

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

January-01	928.24
February-01	628.53
March-01	589.72
April-01	382.25
May-01	181.39
June-01	124.50
July-01	113.64
August-01	88.52
September-01	93.49
October-01	139.90
November-01	222.86
December-01	267.66
January-02	514.27
February-02	422.03
March-02	357.06
April-02	251.09
May-02	124,44
June-02	99.08
July-02	90.99
August-02	76.98
September-02	72.70
October-02	96.17
November-02	192,49
December-02	427,15
January-03	537,05
February-03	574.09
March-03	539.02
April-03	293.84
May-03	177.15
June-03	123.82
July-03	96.90
August-03	104.15
September-03	107.39
October-03	168.76
November-03	230.61
December-03	544.44
January-04	754.08
February-04	813,65
March-04	536,05
April-04	371.20
May-04	191.17
June-04	119.03
July-04	93.16
August-04	108.55
September-04	100.74
October-04	120.21
November-04	196.53
December-04	476.73
January-05	697.22

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

February-05	691.12
March-05	577.54
April-05	350.34
May-05	196.06
June-05	137.50
July-05	105.37
August-05	114.10
September-05	95.44
October-05	143.25
November-05	422.30
December-05	858.74
January-06	1,028.19
February-06	731.11
March-06	634.15
April-06	420.63
May-06	256.64
June-06	155.30
July-06	113.50
August-06	125.98
September-06	120.04

d. Number of customers.

<u>GSR</u>	Customer
January-01	117,419
February-01	116,503
March-01	105,363
April-01	95,764
May-01	90,974
June-01	87,008
July-01	86,265
August-01	86,133
September-01	86,403
October-01	84,620
November-01	83,574
December-01	81,530
January-02	81,366
February-02	81,437
March-02	81,832
April-02	81,551
May-02	81,012
June-02	80,729
July-02	80,545
August-02	80,658
September-02	81,246
October-02	82,344
November-02	84,247

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

December-02	86,178
January-03	87,158
February-03	87,582
March-03	87,767
April-03	87,162
May-03	86,461
June-03	84,725
July-03	83,117
August-03	83,246
September-03	83,538
October-03	84,891
November-03	85,431
December-03	86,742
January-04	87,383
February-04	87,778
March-04	87,528
April-04	87,041
May-04	86,265
June-04	85,592
July-04	86,749
August-04	86,604
September-04	86,738
October-04	87,550
November-04	89,248
December-04	90,963
January-05	91,832
February-05	92,083
March-05	92,310
April-05	91,763
,	90,839
May-05 June-05	89,933
July-05	89,360
•	
August-05 September-05	89,158 89,209
•	•
October-05 November-05	95,958
	97,877
December-05	99,692
January-06	100,303 98,811
February-06	
March-06	98,361
April-06	97,661
May-06	96,467
June-06	95,983
July-06	95,335
August-06	95,399
September-06	95,609
<u>GSO</u>	<u>Customers</u>

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

January-01 12,460 February-01 12,296 March-01 10,985 April-01 10,357 May-01 10,131 June-01 9,715 July-01 9,624 August-01 9,570 September-01 9,538 October-01 9,606 November-01 9,565 December-01 9,244 January-02 9,297 February-02 9,324 March-02 9,368 April-02 9,346 May-02 9,254 June-02 9,230 July-02 9,162 August-02 9,162 September-02 9,196 October-02 9,276 November-02 9,518 December-02 9,732 January-03 9,911 February-03 9,964 March-03 9,987 April-03 9,940 May-03 9,874 June-03 9,703 July-03 9,228 August-03 9,183 September-03 9,180 October-03 9,270 November-03 9,263 December-03 9,423 January-04 9,441 February-04 9,499 March-04 9,490 April-04 9,460 May-04 9,369 June-04 9,314 July-04 9,382 August-04 9,356 September-04 9,403 October-04 9,456 November-04 9,628 December-04 9,851 January-05 10,014

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

February-05	10,063
March-05	10,078
April-05	10,064
May-05	9,982
June-05	9,942
July-05	9,871
August-05	9,872
September-05	9,838
October-05	10,898
November-05	11,064
December-05	11,282
January-06	11,290
February-06	11,156
March-06	11,061
April-06	10,910
May-06	10,764
June-06	10,719
July-06	10,697
August-06	10,636
September-06	10,634

e. Mcf per customer.

	Mcf per
<u>GSR</u>	Customer
January-01	21.3
February-01	14.8
March-01	12.2
April-01	8.4
May-01	2.9
June-01	1.9
July-01	1.4
August-01	1.3
September-01	1.3
October-01	2.4
November-01	5.2
December-01	7.4
January-02	15.5
February-02	11.9
March-02	11.9
April-02	7.7
May-02	3.4
June-02	2.2
July-02	1.3
August-02	1.2
September-02	1.2
October-02	1.8

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

November-02	6.2
December-02	13.3
January-03	16.5
February-03	17.7
March-03	13.9
April-03	6.2
May-03	3.0
June-03	2.0
July-03	1.3
August-03	1.2
September-03	1,2
October-03	2.4
November-03	4.4
December-03	10.7
January-04	15.6
February-04	16.9
March-04	11.3
April-04	7.6
May-04	3.2
June-04	1.4
July-04	1.2
August-04	1.2
September-04	1.2
October-04	1.8
November-04	3.7
December-04	9.4
January-05	13.7
February-05	13.8
March-05	12.4
April-05	7.8
May-05	3.9
June-05	1.7
July-05	1.2
August-05	1.0
September-05	1.1
October-05	1.4
November-05	4.4
December-05	11.3
January-06	13.3
February-06	11.3
March-06	10.4
April-06	6,6
May-06	2.7
June-06	1.6
July-06	1.1
August-06	1.0
September-06	1.1
	Mcf per
GSO	Customer

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

January-01	93.3
February-01	62.4
March-01	51.8
April-01	34.6
May-01	14.5
June-01	9.4
July-01	9.3
August-01	7.3
September-01	7.6
October-01	12.5
November-01	21.2
December-01	30.0
January-02	60.1
February-02	48.8
March-02	44.7
April-02	30.5
May-02	13.7
June-02	9.6
July-02	8.6
August-02	6.9
September-02	7.5
October-02	10.9
November-02	25.0
December-02	52.2
January-03	66.4
February-03	71.2
March-03	55.7
April-03	24.3
May-03	14.0
June-03	10.7
July-03	8.0
August-03	8.7
September-03	7.7
October-03	13.1
November-03	18.4
December-03	45.3
January-04	63.3
February-04	68.4
March-04	44.2
April-04	30.1
May-04	14.7
June-04	9.0
July-04	6.7
August-04	8.1
September-04	8.3
October-04	10.2
November-04	17.8

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

December-04	38.3
January-05	56.8
February-05	56.3
March-05	51.3
April-05	30.5
May-05	16.3
June-05	10.3
July-05	7.5
August-05	8.3
September-05	6.9
October-05	11.2
November-05	28.7
December-05	51.2
January-06	61.5
February-06	53.2
March-06	48.1
April-06	31.4
May-06	18.6
June-06	11.6
July-06	8.1
August-06	9.1
September-06	10.0

f. Weather normalized Mcf per customer.

	Normalized
	Mcf per
GSR	Customer
,	
January-01	16.6
February-01	15.2
March-01	12.0
April-01	7.8
May-01	3.7
June-01	1.9
July-01	1.4
August-01	1.3
September-01	1.3
October-01	2.2
November-01	5.7
December-01	10.5
January-02	15.7
February-02	14.5
March-02	11.9
April-02	7.8
May-02	3.5
June-02	1.7
July-02	1.3

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

August-02	1.2
September-02	1.2
October-02	2.1
November-02	5.3
December-02	11.0
January-03	16.0
February-03	14.3
March-03	12.6
April-03	7.7
May-03	3.6
June-03	1.7
July-03	1.3
August-03	1.2
September-03	1:2
October-03	2.1
November-03	5.2
December-03	10.8
January-04	15.6
February-04	14.3
March-04	11.9
April-04	7.5
May-04	3.6
June-04	1.5
July-04	1.2
August-04	1.2
September-04	1.2
October-04	1.9
November-04	5.0
December-04	10.2
January-05	15.5
February-05	13.8
March-05	10.9
April-05	8.0
May-05	3.2
June-05	3.2 1.8
July-05	
	1.2
August-05	1.0
September-05	1.1
October-05	1.7
November-05	4.5
December-05	9.8
January-06	15.0
February-06	12.6
March-06	10.2
April-06	6.8
May-06	3.1
June-06	1.5
July-06	1.1
August-06	1.0

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a - e)

Bill Gresham (f)

September-06	1.0 Normalized
<u>GSO</u>	Mcf per <u>Customer</u>
January-01	73.7
February-01	64.0
March-01	51.2
April-01	32.4
May-01	18.3
June-01	9.4
July-01	9.3
August-01	7.3
September-01	7.6
October-01	11.6
November-01	23.1
December-01	41.1
January-02	60.7
February-02	58.5
March-02	44.6
April-02	31.0
May-02	14.1
June-02	8.5
July-02	8.6
August-02	6.9
September-02	7.5
October-02	12.7
November-02	21.7
December-02	43.9
January-03	64.8
February-03	58.4
March-03	50.9
April-03	28.9
May-03	16.1
June-03	9.5
July-03	8.0
August-03	8.7
September-03	7.7
October-03	11.5
November-03	20.9
December-03	45.5
January-04	63.3
February-04	58.5
March-04	46.3
April-04	29.8
May-04	16.5
June-04	9.8
July-04	6.7

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a – e)
Bill Gresham (f)

August-04	8.1
September-04	8.3
October-04	10.5
November-04	22.7
December-04	41.1
January-05	63.6
February-05	56.4
March-05	45.9
April-05	31.2
May-05	14.2
June-05	10.8
July-05	7.5
August-05	8.3
September-05	6.9
October-05	12.8
November-05	29.1
December-05	46.0
January-06	67.8
February-06	58.0
March-06	47.5
April-06	31.9
May-06	19.9
June-06	11.6
July-06	8.1
August-06	9.1
September-06	9.8

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 125
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: William Gresham

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 125

Please provide the electric cost information from the EIA alluded to on page 3 of Mr. Gresham's testimony.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Table 1 summarizes the comparison of Kentucky to the national average for the data provided in Table 2, which was downloaded from the EIA website.

Table 1

Energy Information Administration

Electric Power Annual with data for 2005 Report Released: October 4, 2006 Next Release Date: October 2007

Table 5.6.A. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector, by State, December 2006 and 2005 (Cents per Kilowatthour)

Census Division and State Transportation[1] Kentucky 4.22 3.27 9.81 9.27 8.79 5.96 5.94 9.26 8.23 8.49 US Total KY v US Total -27% -30% -33% -29% -45% -34%

Attorney General Data Request Set 1 Question No. 125 (Cont'd) Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: William Gresham

Table2

Energy Information Administrati

Electric Power Annual with data for 2005 Report Released: October 4, 2006 Next Release Date: October 2007

Table 5.6.A. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector, by State, December 2006 and 2005 (Cents per Kilowatthour)

(Cents per Kilowatthour)										
Census Division and State	Residential		Commercial ¹		Industrial ^t		Transportation[1]		All Sectors	
	Dec-06	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-05	Der-06	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-05
New England	16.4			12,61	12.69	POSSER BOOK ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	TANK DOMESTIC CONTINUES OF THE	5,96	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	12.66
Connecticut	17.91	13.42	14.92	11.56	13.14	9.58	13.21	8.98	15.98	12.14
Maine	14.06	10.84	13.04	12.36	12.52	8.25			13.32	10.65
Massachusetts	16.94	14.9	14.66	13.05	13.37	10.13	4.86	4.48	15.24	13.23
New Hampshire	14.89	14.18	13.48	13.27	13.04	14.04	Torse .	***	13.99	13.79
Rhode Island	14.25	15.01	12.57	13.5	12.13	11.67	_		13.16	
Vermont	13.34	12.92	11.74	11.47	8.16	7.97 1900 matematematematematematematematematemate			11.38	11.1
Middle Atlantic	12.54	12.29	OUTSTANDARD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	12.04	7.33	Park Action (Property of the		TOO THE TOTAL PROPERTY.	10.88	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.
New Jersey	12.46	11.13	11.27	10.61	9.25		9.77	8.28	11.47	10.86
New York	15.54	16.53	12.9	14.83	8.22	8.55		11.5	13.07	14.53
Pennsylvania	10.12	9.36	8.2	8.55	6.57 5.32	6.43	7.84	6.84	8.44	8.23
East North Central	8.67		8.04	1.54	CHRISCHER COMPANY CONTRACTOR	AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PERSON		CONTRACT DE TRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DEL CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DEL CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DEL CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DEL CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DEL CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA DE LA CONTRACTICA D	7.34	March 1997 Control of the Control of
Illinois	7.68	7.38	7.48	7.2	4.69	4.44	-	5.05	6.69	
Indiana	7.83	7.25	7.14	6.71	4.77		_	9.24	6.33	
Michigan	9.87	8.15	8.83	8.04	6.23	5.34			8,46	
Ohio	8.65	7.81	8.27	7.8	5.57				7.49	
Wisconsin	10.2	9.69	8.25	7.78	5.8				8.08	
West North Central	7.25	7.12		5.98	4.52			GUARDO CONTRACTOR AND STATE	6.06	
Iowa	8.57	8.7	6.59	6.74	4.37				6.36	
Kansas	6.98	7.24 8.05	5.9	6.29	4.4 <i>5</i> 5.1			e 101	5.86	
Minnesota	8.05		6.71	6.57				6.17	6.67	
Missouri	6.63	6.24	5.45	5.24	4.17		***	3.7	5.7	
Nebraska	6.44	6.2	5.81	5.52	4.24				5.59	
North Dakota	6.35	6.33	5.81	5.93	3.96				5.54	
South Dakota South Atlantic	7.27 9.38	7.22 8.58	6,08 8.43	6.14 7. 81	4.96			618	6.4 8.27	6.36
	12.67	8.68			4.5	*********	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	SCHOOL SERVICE STATE OF THE SE	SCHOOL STOCK STATE A 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	
Delaware District of Columbia	9.56		11.72 11.3	7.55 9.76	7.25			5.8	10.12 10.75	
					7.23		_		10.73	
Florida	11,21	9.81 8.64	9.92	8.31 8.69	5.12				7.31	
Georgia	8.31 9.66	7.88		8.09 9.77	10.04			5.69	10,24	
Maryland North Carolina	8.93	8.43	11.43 7.29	6.95	5.15			3.09	7.57	
South Carolina	9	8.79	7.72	7.82	4.8				7.09	
Virginia	7.89			6.11	4.67			7.05	6.63	
West Virginia	6.2	5.92	5.57	5.46	3.74			7.03	5.09	
East South Central	7.74		J.57	7.64	4.69				6.54	
Alabama	8.13	8.03	<u>11.538228882288</u> 90,8	7.97	4.54				6.66	
Kentucky	7,19	6.52		5.91	4,22				5.62	
	8.06			9.86	5.26			,	7.06	
Mississippi Tennessee	7.7	7.3		7.71	5,29				7.08	
West South Central	10.09								8.52	333 27 25 64 3 6 6 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3
Arkansas	8.24	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	6.36	5.08	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1			6.64	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED
Louisiana	8.28			10.15	5,94				7.45	
Oklahoma	6.15			6.98	4.37				5.48	
Texas	11,54	11.42		9.51	7.61			8.41	9.56	
Mountain	8.3	8.34		2737		5.72			7.03	
Arizona	8.51	7.88	ALTERNATION OF THE PERSON OF T	6.85	5.66				7.64	
Colorado	8.42			8,47	5.48			4.22	7,15	
Idaho	5.67			5.28					4.78	
Montana	8,07			7.44					7.08	
Nevada	11,22									
New Mexico	8.59								7.16	
Utah	7.3			5,39				6.34		
Wyoming	7.49			5.89					5.32	
Pacific Contiguous	7.49			9.59				6.69		
California	14.48	No Transcription (Contract)	A COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	10.79		CONTRACTOR	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	CHARLES AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE REAL		
Oregon	7.55									
Washington	7.1									
Pacific Noncontiguous	18.91							J.65	16.96	17.25
Alaska	15.29	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	Mark the state of							
Hawaii	21.94								19,28	
U.S. Total		9.2		8.79			92/	8.23		8.21
United States			A PROPERTY OF A PARTY	CONTRACTOR OF THE	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.					

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 126
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: William Gresham

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 126

Has the Company verified that its heating load varies from normal in direct proportion to the variation in HDD from normal? If so, provide the documentation for that verification.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The company has made the assumption that within each billing month there is a direct proportion between HDD and temperature sensitive volume per customer. No verification procedure has been identified or performed. The direct proportion is not assumed across the heating season. In fact, the seasonal change in the relationship between customer consumption and HDD is one of the most important aspects to capture in weather normalization. The company has observed that volume/customer/HDD starts out low as the heating season begins (*i.e.* when the ground, ground water and structures are retaining summer heat and not all furnaces are running) and builds as the season progresses. The ratio typically peaks during the March billing cycle then falls as the weather warms and furnaces are turned off.

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Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: William Gresham

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 127

Please provide any studies of the appliance penetration in the Company's customer base.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The accompanying table summarizes the most recent saturation studies for Columbia Gas of Kentucky. These represent saturations of appliances for the Company's customer base. The company has no market penetration studies.

1987-1999 RESIDENTIAL MARKET SATURATIONS*									
Columbia Gas of Kentucky									
	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999				
GAS HEATING SYSTEM**	98.0	98.6	98.4	98.4	97.1				
GAS FURNACE/BOILER	92.1	90.1	91.2	92.5	91.2				
GAS ROOM HEATER	12.7	13.1	9.8	9.3	9.4				
ADD-ON HEAT PUMP+	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4				
GAS WATER HEAT	87.2	86.9	85.0	82.1	81.7				
GAS RANGE	35.9	35.0	31.8	28.2	26.6				
GAS DRYER	7.9	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.9				
GAS LIGHT	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.4				
GAS LOGS	4.6	9.0	12.2	15.9	25.7				
GAS LIGHTER		8.9	8.0	7.5	7.1				
GAS GRILL	6.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.9				
GAS POOL HEATER ++	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0				
GAS HOT TUB HEATER++		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3				

^{* 1987} data is not available for Gas Lighter or Gas Hot Tub Heater

^{**} Gas Heating System combines Gas Furnace/Boiler and Gas Room Heater categories.

⁺ Percentages have been reduced to reflect an error factor calculated by inspecting a random sample of the respondents' homes

⁺⁺ Percentages for single family homes only

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 128

Please provide any studies in the Company's possession that would shed light on trends in penetration of gas as a fuel or in the gas use per customer.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The accompanying tables show weather normalized volume per residential customer trends for regions as reported by the American Gas Association and by company for the NiSource gas distribution companies. Please see AG Set 1-127 for NiSource appliance saturation studies.

Annual Winter Season Weather Normal Natural Gas Use per Residential Customer, By Region for the U.S. (Dekatherms per Customer)

Census Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 vs 2000
National	64.3	62.8	60.6	62.0	61.9	58.9	55.9	-13.1%
East North Central	81.1	79.2	80.1	77.8	76.1	73.1	70.2	-13.4%
East South Central	64.9	64.2	61.3	62.2	60.8	58.7	55.9	-13.9%
Middle Atlantic	93.7	95.0	91.2	93.5	92.8	88.3	85.1	-9.2%
Mountain	80.6	77.9	75.8	76.4	71.8	72.0	70.5	-12.5%
New England	80.7	79.8	75.3	82.3	80.3	75.9	72.4	-10.3%
Pacific	43.8	40.9	40.0	41.8	40.6	40.4	37.3	-14.8%
South Atlantic	71.7	69.4	63.8	69.1	62.0	62.5	62.5	-12.8%
West North Central	80.1	79.5	79.8	80.4	78.3	75.9	70.2	-12.4%
West South Central	46.3	46.4	40.2	44.1	54.1	41.7	40.6	-12.3%

Source: An Economic Analysis of Consumer Response to Natural Gas Prices, AGA, 2007

NiSource Annual Weather Normal Natural Gas Use per Residential Customer by Company

Company	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 vs 2000
Columbia Gas of Kentucky	90.2	85.9	84.0	84.4	81.8	78.6	73.6	-18.4%
Columbia Gas of Ohio	103.8	101.1	100.1	98.8	95.3	91.4	87.7	-15.5%
Columbia Gas of Maryland	103.0	93.5	92.4	94.1	91.9	87.8	82.5	-19.9%
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania	110.1	107.5	104.5	103.9	102.3	96.5	90.8	-17.5%
Columbia Gas of Virginia	82.5	77.6	76.4	78.1	77,6	74.2	71.1	-13.7%
Northern Indiana Public Services	108.4	103.1	105.8	103.0	101.3	97.3	90.8	-16.3%
Northern Utility, Maine	86.1	81.1	80.2	81.8	81.7	78.3	75.1	-12.8%
Northern Utility, New Hampshire	96.0	91.2	88.8	87.7	92.6	84.9	83.4	-13.1%
Bay State Gas Company	116.3	110.8	108.5	109.7	110.6	103.3	102.5	-11.8%

Source: NiSource, Inc.

 Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 129
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 129

Please provide the four most recently approved Gas Cost Adjustment (GCA) calculations. If the Company has filed an application for a GCA that has not yet been approved, please provide the application.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The four most recently approved GCA calculations are attached. They are March 2007 (Attachment 1), December 2006 (Attachment 2), September 2006 (Attachment 3), and June 2006 (Attachment 4).

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CASE 2007 -

GAS COST ADJUSTMENT AND REVISED RATES OF COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. PROPOSED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE MARCH 2007 BILLINGS

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Comparison of Current and Proposed GCAs

9011	ipalion of outline and Frapoons oom				
Line	,	2007-00 December-06	0008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 1.pdf		
	Commodity Cost of Gas	CURRENT \$9.0113	PROPOSED \$8.0468	DIFFERENCE (\$0.9645)	
2	Demand Cost of Gas	\$1.3899	\$1.3663	(\$0.0236)	
3	Total: Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	\$10.4012	\$9.4131	(\$0.9881)	
4	SAS Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0002)	(\$0.0002)	\$0.0000	
5	Balancing Adjustment	\$0.0006	(\$1.1408)	(\$1.1414)	
6	Supplier Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0131)	(\$0.0007)	\$0.0124	
7	Actual Cost Adjustment	(\$1.9761)	(\$1.9761)	\$0.0000	
8	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	\$0.0230	\$0.0281	\$0.0051	
9	Cost of Gas to Tariff Customers (GCA)	\$8.4354	\$6.3234	(\$2.1120)	
10	Transportation TOP Refund Adjustment	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
11	Banking and Balancing Service	\$0.0206	\$0.0206	\$0.0000	
12 13	Rate Schedule Fl and GSO Customer Demand Charge	\$6.5482	\$6.5662	\$0.0180	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause Gas Cost Recovery Rate Mar 07 - May 07

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 1.pdf

Line <u>No.</u>	Description			Amount	Expires
1	Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Schedule No. 1		\$9.4131	
2	Actual Cost Adjustment (ACA)	Schedule No. 2		(\$1.9761)	8-31-07
3	SAS Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 5		(\$0.0002)	8-31-07
4	Supplier Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 4		(\$0.0007)	05-31-07
		Total Refunds	una.	(\$0.0007)	
5	Balancing Adjustment (BA)	Schedule No. 3		(\$1.1408)	8-31-07
6	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	Schedule No. 6		\$0.0051	2-28-08
			Total GCIA	\$0.0230 \$0.0281	5-31-07
7 8	Gas Cost Adjustment Mar 07 - May 07			\$6,3234	
9 10	Expected Demand Cost (EDC) per Mcf (Applicable to Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO)	Schedule No. 1, Sheet 4		\$6,5662	

DATE FILED: January 30, 2007

BY: J. M. Cooper

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Expected Gas Cost for Sales Customers Mar 07 - May 07

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 1

Line				Volun		Ra		
<u>No.</u>	Description		Reference	Mcf	<u>Dth.</u>	Per Mcf	Per Dth	Cost
	Storage Supply			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Includes storage activity for splos	customers	only					
4	Commodity Charge Withdrawal				(4.440.000)		#n 04F0	
1 2	Injection				(1,419,000) 2,089,000		\$0.0153	\$21,711
~	mjecuon				2,069,000		\$0.0153	\$31,962
3	Withdrawals: gas cost includes p	ipeline fuel	and commodity charges	5	1,419,000		\$7.1632	\$10,164,539
	Total							
4	Volume	= 3			1,419,000			
5	Cost	sum(1:3)			• • • • • • • •			\$10,218,212
6	Summary	4 or 5			1,419,000			\$10,218,212
	Flowing Supply Excludes volumes injected into or			U 47				
	Net of pipeline retention volumes	and Cost, 7	tou unit retention cost o	in line 17				
7	Non-Appalachian		Sch.1, Sht. 5, Ln. 4		1,286,000			\$9,117,688
8	Appalachian Supplies		Sch.1, Sht. 6, Ln. 4		125,000			\$809,000
9	Less Fuel Retention By Interstate	Pipelines	Sch. 1,Sheet 7, Lines	21, 22	(171,000)			(\$1,212,314)
10	Total	7+8+9			1,240,000			\$8,714,373
	Total Supply							
11			Line 6 + 10		2,659,000			\$18,932,585
	Lost and Unaccounted For							•
12	Factor				-0.9%			
13	Volume		Line 11 * 12		(23,931)			
14	At Customer Meter		Line 11 + 13		2,635,069			
15	Sales Volume		Line 14	2,489,672	2,635,069			•
	Unit Costs \$/MCF							
	Commodity Cost							
16	Excluding Cost of Pipeline Ret	ention	Line 11 / Line 15			\$7.6044		
17	Annualized Unit Cost of Retent		Sch. 1,Sheet 7, Line 2	24		\$0.4424		
18	Including Cost of Pipeline Rete	ntion	Line 16 + 17			\$8.0468		
19	Demand Cost		Sch.1, Sht. 2, Line 9			\$1.3663		
20	Total Expected Gas Cost (EGC)		Line 18 + 19			\$9.4131		

A/ BTU Factor = 1.0584 Dth/MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. GCA Unit Demand Cost Mer 07 - May 07

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 2

Line					
<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>		Reference		
1	Expected Demand Cost: Annual Mar 2007 - Feb 2008		Sch. No.1, Sheet 3, Ln. 41	\$20,018,209	
2	Less Rate Schedule IS/SS and GS Demand Charge Recovery	O Customer	Sch. No.1, Sheet 4, Ln. 10	-\$450,545	
3	Less Storage Service Recovery fro Customers	om Delivery Service		-\$228,832	
4	Net Demand Cost Applicable 1		\$19,338,832		
	Projected Annual Demand: Sales - Dec 2006 -Nov 2007	+ Choice			
	At city-gate				
	In Dth			15,117,000 Dth	
_	Heat content			1.0584 Dth/	
5	In MCF			14,282,880 MCF	;
	Lost and Unaccounted - For				
6	Factor			0.9%	
7	Volume	5 * 6		128,546 MCF	:
8	At Customer Meter	5 - 7		14,154,334 MCF	<u>**</u>
9	Unit Demand Cost (7 / 10)	To Sheet 1, line 19		\$1.3663 per l	MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annual Demand Cost of Interstate Pipeline Capacity Mar 2007 - Feb 2008

41 Total. Used on Sheet 2, line 1

Schedule No. 1

\$20,018,209

Sheet 3

Line No.	<u>Description</u>	Dth	Monthly Rate \$/Dth	# Months	Expected Annual Demand Cost			
	Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation							
	Firm Storage Service (FSS)							
1	FSS Max Daily Storage Quantity (MDSQ)	220,880	\$1.5000	12	\$3.975.840			
2	FSS Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ)	11,264,911	\$0.0288	12	\$3,893,153			
^	Storage Service Transportation (SST)	440.40		_	**			
3	Summer Apr Sept. 07	110,440	\$4.1850	6	\$2,773,148			
4	Winter Mar. 07, Oct - Dec. 07, Jan - Feb 08	220,880	\$4.1850	6	\$5,546,297			
5	Firm Transportation Service (FTS)	20,014	\$5.9410	12	\$1,426,838			
6	Subtotal sum(1:5)				\$17,615,277			
11	Columbia Gulf Transmission Company FTS - 1 (Mainline)	28,991	\$3.1450	12	\$1,094,120			
21	Tennessee Gas Firm Transportation	20,506	\$4.6238	12	\$1,137,788			
31	Central Kentucky Transmission Firm Transportation	28,000	\$0.5090	12	\$171,024			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachine the pdf

Expected Demand Costs Recovered Annually From Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customers Mar 2007 - Feb 2008

			Capacity				
Line			#		-		
No.	Description	Daily Dth	Months	Annualized Oth	Units	Annual Cost	
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) x (2)		(3)	
1	Expected Demand Costs (Per Sheet 3)				•	\$20,018,209	
	City-Gate Capacity: Columbia Gas Transmission						
2	Firm Storage Service - FSS	220,880	12	2,650,560			
3	Firm Transportation Service - FTS	20,014	12	240,168			
4	Central Kentucky Transportation	28,000	12	336,000			
5	Total 2 + 3	+4		3,226,728	Dth		
6	Divided by Average BTU Factor			1.0584	Dth/MCF		
7	Total Capacity - Annualized Line 5/	Line 6		3,048,685	Mcf		
8	Monthly Unit Expected Demand Cost (EDC) of Da Applicable to Rate Schedules IS/SS and GSO Line 1 / Line 7	ily Capacity		\$6.5662	/Mcf		
9	Firm Volumes of IS/SS and GSO Customers	5,718	12	68,616	Mcf		
10	Expected Demand Charges to be Recovered Ann Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customers Line			to She	et 2, line 2	\$450,545	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Non-Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 5

Mar 07 - May 07

Cost includes transportation commodity cost and retention by the interstate pipelines, but excludes pipeline demand costs.

The volumes and costs shown are for sales customers only.

		Total Flowing Supply Including Gas Injected Into Storage				Net Flowing Supply for Current Consumption	
Line No.	Month	Volume A/ Dth	Cost	Unit Cost \$/Dth	Net Storage Injection Dth	Volume Dth	Cost
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (2) / (1)	(4)	(5) = (1) + (4)	(6) = (3) x (5)
1	Mar-07	26,000	\$824,000	\$31.69	0	26,000	\$824,000
2	Apr-07	1,614,000	\$10,566,000	\$6.55	(807,000)	807,000	\$5,283,000
3	May-07	1,735,000	\$11,531,000	\$6.65	(1,282,000)	453,000	\$3,010,688
4	Total 1+2+3	3,375,000	\$22,921,000	\$6.79	(2,089,000)	1,286,000	\$9,117,688

Al Gross, before retention.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost Mar 07 - May 07 Schedule No. 1 Sheet 6

Line No. Month		<u>Dth</u> (2)	Cost (3)	
1	Mar-07		56,000	\$359,000
2	Apr-07		38,000	\$247,000
3	May-07		31,000	\$203,000
4	Total	1+2+3	125,000	\$809,000

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annualized Unit Charge for Gas Retained by Upstream Pipelines Mar 07 - May 07 Schedule No. 1

Sheet 7

Retention costs are incurred proportionally to the volumes purchased, but recovery of the costs is effocated to quarter by volume consumed.

								Annual
			<u>Units</u>	Mar 07 - May 07	June - Aug 07	Sept - Nov 07	Dec 07 - Feb 08	Mar 2007 - Feb 2008
	Gas purchased by CK	Y for the remaining sales	customers					
1	Volume		Dth	3,500,000	4,633,000	2,478,000	1,504,000	12,115,000
2	Commodity Cost Inc	cluding Transportation		\$23,730,000	\$31,576,000	\$17,459,000	\$13,125,000	\$85,890,000
3	Unit cost		\$/Dth	•				\$7.0896
	Consumption by the re	maining sales customers						
11	At city gate	_	Dth	2,658,000	748,000	1,970,000	6,056,000	11,432,000
12	Lost and unaccount	ed for portion		0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	
	At customer meters							
13	in Dth	(100% - 12) * 11	Dth	2,634,078	741,268	1,952,270	6,001,496	11,329,112
14	Heat content	-	Dth/MCF	1.0584	1.0584	1.0584	1.0584	
15	In MCF	13 / 14	MCF	2,488,736	700,367	1,844,548	5,670,348	10,703,998
16	Portion of annual	line 15, quarterly / annua	I	23.3%	6.5%	17.2%	53.0%	100.0%
	Gas retained by upstre	eam pipelines						
21	Volume		Dth	171,000	200,000	124,000	173,000	668,000
	Cost		٦	o Sheet 1, line 9				
22	Quarterly, Deduc	t from Sheet 1 3 * 21		\$1,212,314		\$879,105	\$1,226,494	\$4,735,825
23	Allocated to quart	ers by consumption		\$1,101,104	\$309,867	\$816,093		\$4,735,825
			₩.	Chapt t Nac 47				
24	Annualized unit cha	rge 23 / 15	\$/MCF	Sheet 1, line 17 \$0.4424	\$0.4424	\$0.4424	\$0.4424	\$0.4424

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 8

DETERMINATION OF THE BANKING AND BALANCING CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING DECEMBER 2006

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dth</u>	Fc <u>Detail</u>	Amount or Transportation Customers
1	Total Storage Capacity. Sheet 3, line 4	11,264,911		
2	Net Transportation Volume	11,753,240		
3	Contract Tolerance Level @ 5%	587,662		
4 5	Percent of Annual Storage Applicable to Transportation Customers		5.22%	
6 7 8 9	Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ) Rate SCQ Charge - Annualized Amount Applicable To Transportation	Customers	\$0.0288 <u>\$3,893,153</u>	\$203,223
10 11 12 13	FSS Injection and Withdrawal Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	Customers	0.0306 <u>\$344,706</u>	\$17,994
14 15 16 17	SST Commodity Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	Customers	0.0157 <u>\$145,894</u>	<u>\$7,616</u>
* 18	Total Cost Applicable To Transportation	n Customers		\$228.832
19	Total Transportation Volume - Mcf			18,658,484
20	Flex and Special Contract Transportation	on Volume - Mcf.		(7,553,760)
21	Net Transportation Volume - Mcf	line 19 + line 20		11,104,724
22	Banking and Balancing Rate - Mcf.	Line 18 / line 21. To line 11 of the	GCA Comparison	\$0.0206

BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CALCULATION OF BALANCING ADJUSTMENT TO BE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2007

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Detail</u> \$	Amount \$
1	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SUPPLIER REFU	IND ADJUSTMENT (a	1
2	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		.
3	customers in Case No. 2005-00444	(\$766)	
4	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$979)	
5	REMAINING AMOUNT		\$213
6	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SAS REFUND AL	OJUSTMENT (a)	
7	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		
8	customers in Case No. 2005-00318	(\$2,274)	
. 9	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$938)	
10	REMAINING AMOUNT		(\$1,336)
11	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS BALANCING AD	JUSTMENT (a)	
12	Total adjustment to have been collected from		
12	customers in Case No. 2006-00062	(\$7,860)	
13	Less: actual amount collected	(\$8,849)	
14	REMAINING AMOUNT		\$989
15	RECONCILIATION OF PREVIOUS ACTUAL COST AD	JUSTMENT (a)	
16	Total adjustment to have been collected from		•
17	customers in Case No. 2005-00318	(\$11,567,394)	
18	Less: actual amount collected	(\$6,693,882)	
19	REMAINING AMOUNT		(\$4,873,512)
20	TOTAL BALANCING ADJUSTMENT AMOUNT	,	(\$4,873,645)
21 22	Divided by: projected sales volumes for the six months ended August 31, 2007		4 070 040 SI-4
£ £	Grided August 01, 2001		4,272,212 Mcf
23	BALANCING ADJUSTMENT (BA) TO		
24	EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007		\$ (1.1408)

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Supplier Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Case No. 2005-00444

Expires: November 30, 2006		Refund	Refund	Refund
	Volume	Rate	Amount	Balance
		·		(\$766.16)
December 2005	1,513,507	(\$0.0001)	(\$151.35)	(\$614.81)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0001)	(\$186.73)	(\$428.08)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0001)	(\$153.85)	(\$274.23)
March 2006	1,422,086	(\$0.0001)	(\$142.21)	(\$132.02)
April 2006	900,150	(\$0.0001)	(\$90.02)	(\$42.00)
May 2006	418,455	(\$0.0001)	(\$41.85)	(\$0.15)
June 2006	241,714	(\$0.0001)	(\$24.17)	\$24.02
July 2006	187,752	(\$0.0001)	(\$18.78)	\$42.80
August 2006	169,594	(\$0.0001)	(\$16.96)	\$59.76
September 2006	199,642	(\$0.0001)	(\$19.96)	\$79.72
October 2006	373,387	(\$0.0001)	(\$37.34)	\$117.06
November 2006	958,530	(\$0.0001)	(\$95.85)	\$212.91
December 2006	16,081	(\$0.0001)	(\$1.61)	\$214.52
			(\$979.07)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$766.16)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(<u>\$979.07</u>)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE				
COLLECTED	\$212.91			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. SAS Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Case No. 2005-00318

Expires: August 31, 2006		Refund	Refund	Refund
	Volume	Rate	Amount	Balance
				(\$2,274.10)
September 2005	184,443	(\$0.0001)	(\$18.44)	(\$2,255.66)
October 2005	238,197	(\$0.0001)	(\$23.82)	(\$2,231.84)
November 2005	681,321	(\$0.0001)	(\$68.13)	(\$2,163.71)
December 2005	1,522,244	(\$0.0001)	(\$152.22)	(\$2,011.49)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0001)	(\$186.73)	(\$1,824.76)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0001)	(\$153.85)	(\$1,670.91)
March 2006	1,422,086	(\$0.0001)	(\$142.21)	(\$1,528.70)
April 2006	900,150	(\$0.0001)	(\$90.02)	(\$1,438.68)
May 2006	418,455	(\$0.0001)	(\$41.85)	(\$1,396.83)
June 2006	241,714	(\$0.0001)	(\$24.17)	(\$1,372.66)
July 2006	187,752	(\$0.0001)	(\$18.78)	(\$1,353.88)
August 2006	169,594	(\$0.0001)	(\$16.96)	(\$1,336.92)
September 2006	9,067	(\$0.0001)	(\$0.91)	(\$1,336.01)
			(\$938.09)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$2,274.10)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(<u>\$938.09</u>)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE	(04.000.01)			
REFUNDED	(\$1,336.01)			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Balancing Adjustment Supporting Data

Case No. 2006-00062

Expires: 9/30/06	Volume	Surcharge Rate	Surcharge Amount	Surcharge Balance
Beginning Balance		-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(\$7,860.00)
March 2006	1,435,192	-\$0.0026	(\$3,731.50)	(\$4,128.50)
April 2006	919,924	-\$0.0026	(\$2,391.80)	(\$1,736.70)
May 2006	428,787	-\$0.0026	(\$1,114.85)	(\$621.85)
June 2006	247,784	-\$0.0026	(\$644.24)	\$22.39
July 2006	189,505	-\$0.0026	(\$492.71)	\$515.10
August 2006	173,351	-\$0.0026	(\$450.71)	\$965.81
September 2006	9,066	-\$0.0026	(\$23.57)	\$989.38
TOTAL SURCHARGE COLLECTED			(\$8,849.38)	
SUMMARY: SURCHARGE AMOUNT	(\$7,860.00)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY COLLECTED	(\$8,849.38)			
AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED	\$989.38			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Actual Cost Adjustment YR2005 Supporting Data

	Surcharge Balance	(\$11,567,394.00) (\$11,435,410.53) (\$11,265,390.78) (\$10,781,462.34) (\$9,702,371.61) (\$6,264,260.42) (\$6,264,260.42) (\$5,311,117.86) (\$5,311,117.86) (\$5,135,925,Q9)	G Set 1-⁻	129	Attachment 1.pdf
- Lander State Sta	Surcharge Amount	(\$2,264.71) (\$2,495.80) (\$4,755.38) (\$8,496.52) (\$8,678.83) (\$14,631.61) (\$19,387.85) (\$16,924.57) (\$8,843.16) (\$1,500.39) (\$1,500.39) (\$1,500.39) (\$3,215.62) \$0.86			
Choice	Surcharge Rate	(\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559) (\$0.8559)			
	Volume	2,646 2,916 5,556 9,927 10,140 17,095 22,652 19,774 10,332 6,070 1,753 3,757 (1)			
	Surcharge	(\$129,718.76) (\$479,173.06) (\$479,173.06) (\$1,070,594.21) (\$1,313,260.13) (\$1,081,999.62) (\$1,000,153.08) (\$633,075.50) (\$633,075.50) (\$19,997.46) (\$119,275.46) (\$119,275.46) (\$6,376.82)			
Tariff	Surcharge	(\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033) (\$0.7033)	(\$11,567,394.00)	(\$6,693,882.32)	(\$4,873,511.68)
	Volume	184,443 238,197 681,321 1,522,244 1,867,283 1,538,461 1,422,086 900,150 418,455 241,714 187,752 169,594 9,067			
Case No. 2005-00318	Expires: August 31, 2006	September 2005 October 2005 November 2005 December 2005 January 2006 March 2006 April 2006 April 2006 June 2006 July 2006 August 2006 September 2006	SUMMARY: SURCHARGE AMOUNT	AMOUNT ACTUALLY COLLECTED	TOTAL REMAINING TO BE COLLECTED

PIPELINE COMPANY TARIFF SHEETS

DETAIL SUPPORTING
DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT

PROPOSED TARIFF SHEETS

GAS COST INCENTIVE ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

GAS COST INCENTIVE ADJUSTMENT

Line No.	<u>Description</u>	A	<u>mount</u>
	1 Amount to be recovered For period April - October 2006	\$7	72,790.90
	2 Divided By: Projected Sales for the Twelve Months Ended February 28, 2008	14	1,283,000
	3 Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment per Mcf Effective March 1, 2007 - February 28, 2008	\$	0.0051

DETAIL SUPPORTING
DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY CASE NO. 2007- Effective March 2007 Billing Cycle

CALCULATION OF DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT OF GAS COST ADJUSTMENT FOR TARIFFS

Demand Component of Gas Cost Adjustment	\$/MCF	
Demand Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 19) Demand ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 26) Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 4) SAS Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 5) Total Demand Rate per Mcf	\$1.3663 0.0503 -0.0007 <u>-0.0002</u> \$1.4157	< to Att. E, line 21
Commodity Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 18) Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	\$8.0468 -\$2.0264 -\$1.1408 <u>\$0.0281</u> \$4.9077	
CHECK:	\$1.4157 <u>\$4.9077</u>	
COST OF GAS TO TARIFF CUSTOMERS (GCA)	\$6.3234	
Calculation of Rate Schedule SVGTS - Actual Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	-\$2.0264 -\$1.1408 <u>\$0.0281</u> -\$3.1391	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
CKY Choice Program
100% Load Factor Rate of Assigned FTS Capacity
Balancing Charge
Mar 07 - May 07

				•						
Line No.	Description			Retention	charges	# months A/	Assignment proportions	Adjustment for retention on downstream pipe, if any	Annual	
			Dth		\$/Dth				\$/Dth	\$/MCF
			Sheet 3		Sheet 3		lines 4, 5			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = 1 / (100%-	(7) =	
								col2)	3*4*5*6	
City g	ate capacity assigned to Contract	Choice	•							
1	CKT FTS/SST		28,000	0.644%						
2	TCO FTS		20,014	2.007%						
3	Total		48,014							
	Assignment Proportions	,								
4	CKT FTS/SST	1/3	58.32%							
5	TCO FTS	2/3	41.68%	•						
Annu	al demand cost of capaci	itv assin	ned to cho	oice markete	rs					
6	CKT FTS	.,			\$0.5090	12	0.5832	1.0000	\$3,5620	
7	TCO FTS				\$5.9410				\$29.7171	
8	Gulf FTS-1, upstream to	CKT FTS			\$3.1450	12	0.5832	1.0065	\$22.1512	
9	TGP FTS-A, upstream to	TCO FT	S		\$4.6238	12	0.4168	1.0205	\$23.6021	
10	Total Demand Cost of As	signed F	TS, per uni	it					\$79.0325	\$83.6479
11	100% Load Factor Rate (10 / 365	days)		•		•			\$0.2292
	ncing charge, paid by Che			line may CiVV	Talle Ob	d Alm r				\$4 445~
12 13	Demand Cost Recovery I Less credit for cost of ass			vict per CKY	rann Snee	et 140. 5				\$1.4157 (\$0.2292)
14	Plus storage commodity			KY for the Ch	noice marke	eter				(\$0.2292) \$0.1199
1∗Т	i in divinge or introdity	A TANK III			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					40.1100
15	Balancing Charge, per M	cf sun	(12:14)							\$1.3064

PIPELINE COMPANY TARIFF SHEETS

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 1.pdf

Corrently Effective Rates Transportation Cost State Schedule FIS and MIS State Schedule FIS	fransportation Cost Electric Power Annual Total Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Current Surcharge Adjustment Rate 21 Current Surcharge Adjustment Rate Adjustment Rate 21 Current Rate Adjustment R	
Tariff Rate Current Surcharge Current Su	tase Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Rate Adjustment Surcharge Adjustment Rate II	
Reservate first consociate first consistency of the consistency of the consociate first con	175 5:575 0.057 0.029 0.0600 5:941	. ·
Reservation to the Community of the Commission's Reservation to the Commission's Reservation to the Commission's Reservation to the Commission's Regulations.	1.72	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
### 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.16 1.72 1.72 ###################################		₽ 7
Operation 1.64 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 7.450 0.245 Secerciation Charge 3/ for 1.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 -1.72 1.72 Commodification Contraction Contracti	1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.16 1.72 4 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.16 21.25 1 2.1 2.2 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.16 21.25	5 S
### Schedule MIS ### Seservation Charge 3/ \$ 7.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 ################################		<u> </u>
5	7 7 184 0,354 -0,017 0.029 0.000	ı'
· · · · >	1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.16 1.72	72
≥	ta	
		osts Bate Adjustment (TC&A)

Columbia has Transmission FERC Gas lariff Second Revised Volume No.	Columbia Gas Frankmission Corporation FERC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1	E							Superseding Seventy-ninth Revised Sheet No. 26
Currently Effective Rates Applicable to Rate Schedu tate Per Esh	Currently Effective Rates Applicable to Mate Schedule SST and GTS tate Per tigh								
	\$25 Tar 5 ff 825 e 1,	Transgørt Rate Ad Current	Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment Current Surcharge	Elect Costs A Current	Electric Pawer Costs Adjustment irrent Surcharge	Annual Charge Adjustment 2/	Total Effective Rate	Bally Rate	
Rate Schedule 557	1 3.465	6.358	-0.017	0.029	000.0	:	1. T. T. T.	051.0	:
Compedity Rathus Minimas Overrun	***	6.23	9 9 9 8 8	0.26	0.01	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1,70	1.70	
irte Schedale GIS Compodity Nixigra Nixigra MfCC	\$ 2.45 \$ 3.48 \$ 4.85	2,58 2,33 2,33	11.00 00.00	0.45	0.0 10.0 0.00		25.77 28.27	77.32 3.65 73,67	
1/ Excludes Accounted to and Electric Po 2/ ACA Risessed the 1/ Minigip reserved	Excludes Account 858 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Fransp and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively, For Pates by function, see Sheek AD, 30A, ACA misersed where applicable pursuant to Section 154,402 of the Commission's Regulations. Minisym reservation charge is 10.00.	ectric Powe (EPCA), res	er Casts whice spectively, ion 154,402 o	th are reco For rates of the Comd	wered throughy function, ission's Reg	ph Columbin's , see Sheel K pulations.	Fransporta 10, 30A,	tion Costs	Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs late Adjustment (TCRA) retively, for rates by function, see Smel Ho. 30A. 154,402 of the Commission's Regulations.
							·		
Issued by: Thoma	Taocas D. Stone, Hanager August 31, 2006								Effective: October 1, 2006

### ### ##############################	Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation FERC Gas Turill Second Revisca Volume No. 1	ın Corporation 0. 1								Su	Twenty-First Revised Sheet No. 29 Curently Effective Superseding Twentleth Revised Sheet No. 29	Twenty-First Revised Sheet No. 29 Currently Effective ing Twentieth Revised Sheet No. 29	Currently Effective vised Sheet No. 29	2006 14:3
Transportation Cost Ricertic Power Annual Tytel Sale Rate Adjustment Rate Rate Adjustment Rate Rate Adjustment Rate Ra	Currently Refective Rat Applicable to Rate Sche Rate Per Dth	e FSS,	and S	LI	La company de la									
### 1.500 0.049 2.88 2.88 1.53 1.53 1.53 4 1.53 1.53 1.53 4 1.63 1.63 4 1.13 1.53 4 1.11 4.11 4 1.11 4.11 **Where applicable pursuant to Section 155.402 of the Commission's Regulations.		Base Tariff Ra	Train Ee Cu	portatios Ice Adjustr Irent Su	Cost nent ccharge	3.5	Power istrent Surcharge	Annual Charge Adjustment 2/	Total Effective Rate	Daily Rate	. ,	:	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1.50 1.50	SEAL of the for			,			• •	٠,	1.500	0.049				
t 1.53	ervation charge		60	, 1			•	1 1	2,88	1.53				-
† 1.53 - 5.92 5.92 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.0	Capacity		¢ (1	1	ş	1	; 1	1,53	1.53				-
+ 10.87 - 5.92 5.92 + 5.92 - 0.00 + 0.00 0.00 + 1.53 1.53 + 1.53 1.53 + 4.11 + 1.13 + 1.53 - 1.53 + 1.53 1.53 + 1.53 1.53 + 1.53 - 1.53 + 1.53 1.53 + 1.53 - 1.53 + 1.53 1.53 power Costs Adjustment (RECA), ranjectively, power costs Adjustment (RECA), ranjectively, where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.	njection		i Ki	ı	1	i t		1	10.87	10.87				*****
\$ 5.92 5.92 \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 1.53 \$ 2.82 \$ 1.53 \$ 2.92 \$	Overzun		r w	1	1									
\$ 5.92	gate schedule 198						•	•	5.92	5.93				
\$ 0.00 - 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 4.11 4.11 4.11 4.11 4.11 4.11 4.11 4.1	Sodity section		.92	t		; (. 1	ı	00.0	0,0				
t 1.53 - 1.53 +			9	ı		ı	•	i	F. 53	1 53 H			2	
\$ 4.11 4.11 \$ 1.53 1.53 \$ 1.53 1.53 unt 558 expenses and Blackric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjust Power (BRCA), respectively. **Power Costs Adjustment (BRCA), respectively. **where applicable pursuant to Section 154.462 of the Commission's Regulations.	Injection #1chdraws		ž n	1 \$. •	•	,	1					2007	
t 1.53 1.53 t 1.53 - COUNTED BY TRANSPORTATION COSTS RATE Adjust Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjust Counted and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Extra Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Extra Power Applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.	Rate Schedule SIT					ı	ı	,	*,11	11.4			-00(
t 1.53 Account 252 expenses and Blectric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjust of Social Rate Adjust Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Extra Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Essed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.462 of the Commission's Regulations.	arodity savinted		11.	ı	• 1			1	7.83 1.83	1.53		•	00	
the Commission's Regulations.	Klaima	**	ក្ត ព	ı	i		# H	hrough Collin	nbia's Trade	portation	osts Rate Adju	graent (TCRA	8 4	ŀ
	and Bleckric Power	sis expenses in Costs Adjust	and file caent (Ctric Power RECAL, resi	r Costs v reatively on 154.40		xmnission'	s Regulatio	18.				AG Se	
129 Attachm	ACA discover												t 1-	
Attachm							•						129	
chm													Atta	
													chm	J

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 1.pdf

Columbia Gulf Transmission Company							Forty-first Rev	Forty-first Revised Sheet No. 19 Superseding Fortieth Revised Sheet (5, 18	-
Second Revised Voltage No. 1									
Currently Effective Bates Applicable to Rate Schedule FTS-1 Asses per Gib		. '							
	Base Rate (1)	Annual Charge Adjustment (2) \$	Subtotal (3) . f	Total Sate (4)	Pate (5)	Source on the contract of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· :	
Rate Schedule FTS-1 agyne, LA, 10 Points Korth Reversation Charge 2/ Commedity Maximos Michosis	3.1450 0.0170 0.0179	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	1.1450 0.0186 0.0186	3,1450 0,0186 0,0186 0,1270	6.1034 6.0185 6.0186 6.1220	2.265 2.265 2.265 2.265			
		C C A	921e 250][65	. co	Geltrered a	ig is nan-cumalati	gate applies to all Gas Delivered and is non-cumulative, i.e., when transportation involves nore	rtation invalves nore	
1/ Purseant to Section 154,402 of the Commission's Rej than one zene, cate will be applied soly one time 2/ The Hinturm Rate under Reservation Charge is zero	Constston's m 4 only one tin Charge is zero								
						·			
issued by: Thomas D. Stone, Manager Issued an: August 31, 2006	Je r						Effect	Effective: October 1, 2006	

Effective: October 1, 2006

Substitute Second Revised Sheet No. 6 Central Kentucky Transmission Company Superseding FERC Gas Tariff

First Revised Sheet No. 6 Original Volume No. 1 Currently Effective Rates Applicable to Rate Schedules FTS and ITS Rate per Dth Annual Charge Total Daily Base Tariff Rate Adjustment Effective Rate Rate Rate Schedule FTS Reservation Charge 0.509 Maximum \$ 0.509 0.0167 Minimum \$ 0.509 0.509 0.0167 Commodity Charge Maximum ¢ 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Minimum 0.00 0.00 0.00 ¢ 0.00 1.67 0.00 1.67 Overrun ¢ 1.67 Rate Schedule ITS Commodity Charge Maximum 1.67 0.00 1.67 1.67 Minimum 0.00 ¢ 1.67 1.67 1.67

RETAINAGE PERCENTAGE Transportation Retainage 0.644%

Issued by: Claire Burum, Sr. Vice President Issued on: September 22, 2006

PROPOSED TARIFF SHEETS

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5 **CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES** Gas Cost Adjustment Billing **Base Rate** Demand Commodity Rate Charge \$ RATE SCHEDULE GSR 4.9077 13.2734 R 1.4157 6.95 First 1 Mcf or less per billing period 4.9077 8.1949 R 1.8715 1.4157 Over 1 Mcf per billing period RATE SCHEDULE GSO Commercial or Industrial 25.2034 18.88 1.4157 4.9077 R First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period 1.8715 1.4157 4.9077 8.1949 R 4.9077 8.1387 Next 350 Mcf per billing period 1.8153 1.4157 R 4.9077 8.0530 1.7296 1.4157 Next 600 Mcf per billing period R 4.9077 7.9036 Over 1000 Mcf per billing period 1.5802 1.4157 R Delivery Service 55.90 55.90 Administrative Charge Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm 6.5662 6.5662 Vol. (Mcf) in Cust. Serv. Agrmt. Delivery Rate Per Mcf 1.8153 First 400 Mcf per billing period 1.8153 1,7296 Next 600 Mcf per billing period 1.7296 1.5802 All Over 1000 Mcf per billing period 1.5802 1.0575 Former IN8 Rate Per Mcf 1.0575 0.0206 0.0206 Banking and Balancing Service (continued on following sheet)

The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff. The Gas Cost Adjustment applicable to a customer who is receiving service under Rate Schedule GS, IN6, or IUS and received service under Rate Schedule SVGTS shall be \$9.1041 per Mcf only for those months of the prior twelve months during which they were served under Rate Schedule SVGTS

(I) increase

DATE OF ISSUE: February 5, 2007

DATE EFFECTIVE: March 2007 Billing Cycle

(March 1, 2007)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

R

P.S.C. Ky, No. 5

CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES							
(0	Continued)	-					
	Base Rate Charge \$		Adjustment ^{1/} Commodity \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$			
RATE SCHEDULE GPR3/							
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A			
RATE SCHEDULE GPO3/							
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period RATE SCHEDULE IS	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A			
Customer Charge per billing period	116.55			116.55			
First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf	0.5467 0.2905		4.9077 ^{2/} 4.9077 ^{2/}	5.4544 5.1982			
Standby Service Demand Charge							
Demand Charge times Daily Firm Volume (Mcf) in Custorner Service Agreement		6.5662		6.5662			
<u>Delivery Service1</u> Administrative Charge First 30,000 Mcf	55.90 0.5467		•	55.90			
Over 30,000 Mcf Banking and Balancing Service (continued on following sheet)	0.2905 0.020	06		0.2905 0.0206			
 1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff. 2/ IS Customers may be subject to the Demand Gas Cost, under the conditions set forth on Sheets 14 and 15 of this tariff. 3/ Currently, there are no customers on this rate schedule. 							

DATE OF ISSUE: January 30, 2007

(i) - Increase

DATE EFFECTIVE: March 2007 Billing Cycle (March 1, 2007)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTL	Y EFFECTIVE BILLI	NG RATES			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(Continued)				
	Base Rate <u>Charge</u> \$	Gas Cost <u>Demand</u> \$	Adjustment ^{1/} Commodity \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
RATE SCHEDULE IUS					4
For All Volumes Delivered Per Mcf Delivery Service	0.3038	1.4157	4.9077	6.6272	
Administrative Charge Delivery Rate Per Mcf	55.90 0.3038	1.4157		55.90 1.7195	
Banking and Balancing Service		0.0206		0.0206	
MAINLINE DELIVERY SERVICE					
Administrative Charge Delivery Rate Per Mcf Banking and Balancing Service	55.90 0.0858	0.0206		55.90 0.0858 0.0206	

R - Reduction I- Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: January 30, 2007

DATE EFFECTIVE: March 2007 Billing Cycle

(March 1, 2007)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

^{1/} The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff.

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES

RATE SCHEDULE SVGTS

Delivery Charge per Mcf

General Service Residential

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period

\$ 6.95 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715

General Service Other

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period

\$18.88 (Minimum Bill)

Next 49 Mcf per billing period

1.8715 1.8153

Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period

1.7296

Over 1000 Mcf per billing period 1.5802

Intrastate Utility Service

For all volumes per billing period

\$ 0.038

Actual Gas Cost Adjustment

For all volumes per billing period

\$ (3.1391)

Rate Schedule SVAS

Balancing Charge - per Mcf

\$ 1.3064

DATE OF ISSUE: January 30, 2007

DATE EFFECTIVE: March 2007 Billing Cycle

(March 1, 2007)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

R

R

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CASE 2006-

GAS COST ADJUSTMENT AND REVISED RATES OF COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. PROPOSED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 2006 BILLINGS

nbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. parison of Current and Proposed GCAs

parison of Current and Proposed GUAS	200 September-06	7-00008 AG Se	et 1-129 Attachment 2.pdf
	CURRENT \$8,7472	PROPOSED \$9.0113	DIFFERENCE \$0.2641
Commodity Cost of Gas	ψ0.1774	4410111	
Demand Cost of Gas	<u>\$1.2767</u>	<u>\$1.3899</u>	<u>\$0.1132</u>
Total: Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	\$10.0239	\$10.4012	\$0.3773
SAS Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0002)	(\$0.0002)	\$0.000
Balancing Adjustment	\$0.0006	\$0.0006	\$0.0000
Supplier Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0132)	(\$0.0131)	\$0.0001
* Actual Cost Adjustment	(\$1.6671)	(\$1.9761)	(\$0.3090)
3 Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	\$0.0230	\$0.0230	<u>\$0.0000</u>
9 Cost of Gas to Tariff Customers (GCA)	\$8.3670	\$8,4354	\$0.0684
Transportation TOP Refund Adjustment	\$0.000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000
.1 Banking and Balancing Service	\$0.0205	\$0.0206	\$0,0001
12 Rate Schedule FI and GSO 13 Customer Demand Charge	\$6,5482	\$6.5482	(\$0.0000)

bia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. ost Adjustment Clause os overy Rate

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 2.pdf

Description		<u>Amount</u>	Expires
Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Schedule No. 1	\$10.4012	
Actual Cost Adjustment (ACA)	Schedule No. 2	(\$1.9761)	8-31-07
SAS Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 5	(\$0.0002)	8-31-07
Supplier Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 4 Schedule No. 4 Case No. 2006-	(\$0.0007) (\$0.0124)	05-31-07 02-28-07
	Total Refunds	(\$0.0131)	
Balancing Adjustment (BA)	Schedule No. 3	\$0,0006	8-31-07
Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	Schedule No. 6	\$0.0230	5-31-07
Gas Cost Adjustment Dec 06 - Feb 07		<u>\$8.4354</u>	
Expected Demand Cost (EDC) per Mcf(Applicable to Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO)	Schedule No. 1, Sheet 4	\$6.5482	

ATE FILED: October 30, 2006

BY: J. M. Cooper

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Expected Gas Cost for Sales Customers Dec 06 - Figb 07

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 1

Line			Volume	e Αί	Rai		
No.	Description	Reference	Mcf	Oth.	Per Mcf	Per Dth	<u>Cost</u>
140.	Degonprion		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
\$	Storage Supply Includes storage activity for sales customers Commodity Charge	only		(4,737,000)		\$0,0153	\$ 72,476
1	Withdrawal			13,000		\$0.0153	\$199
2	Injection			14,000		φ0.0100	•
3	Withdrawals: gas cost includes pipeline fuel	and commodity charges	6	4,724,000		\$7.7896	\$36,797,968
	Total						
4	Volume = 3			4,724,000			
5	Cost sum(1:3)						\$36,870,643
6	Summary 4 or 5			4,724,000			\$36,870,643
	Flowing Supply Excludes volumes injected into or withdrawn Net of pipeline retention volumes and cost.	from storage. Add unit retention cost o	on line 17				
7	Non-Appalachian	Sch.1, Sht. 5, Ln. 4		1,336,000			\$12,165,000
8	Appalachian Supplies	Sch.1, Sht. 6, Ln. 4		199,000			\$1,669,000
9	Less Fuel Retention By Interstate Pipelines		21, 22	(186,000)			(\$1,534,166)
9	FESS (RELITERATION D) WHOLESE C SECTION		•	•			
10	Total 7 + 8 + 9			1,349,000			\$12,299,834
	Total Supply						
11	At City-Gate	Line 6 + 10		5,073,000			\$49,170,477
	Lost and Unaccounted For						
12	Factor			-0.9%			
13	Volume	Line 11 * 12		<u>(54,657)</u>			
14	At Customer Meter	Line 11 + 13		6,018,343			
	Sales Volume	Line 14	5,701,888	6,018,343			
1.5	Value + Civilia		,				
	Unit Costs \$/MCF						
	Commodity Cost Excluding Cost of Pipeline Retention	Line 11 / Line 15			\$8,623	5	
16	Excluding Cost of Pipeline Retention	Sch. 1, Sheet 7, Line	24		\$0.387		
17			£7		\$9.011		
18	Including Cost of Pipalina Ratention	Line 16 + 17			Ψσ.στι.	•	
19	Demand Cost	Sch.1, Sht. 2, Line 9			<u>\$1.389</u>	9	
. •					***	^	
20	Total Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Line 18 + 19			\$10.401	2	

A/ BTU Factor = 1.0555 Dth/MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. GCA Unit Demand Cost Dec 06 - Feb 07

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 2

Line <u>No.</u> 1	Description Expected Demand Cost: Annual Dec 2006 - Nov 2007		Reference Sch. No.1, Sheet 3, Ln. 41	\$20,018,209
2	Less Rate Schedule IS/SS and GS Demand Charge Recovery	SO Customer	Sch. No.1, Sheet 4, Ln. 10	-\$449,310
3	Less Storage Service Recovery fr Customers	om Delivery Service		-\$224,887
4	Net Demand Cost Applicable 1	1+2+3		\$19,344,012
	Projected Annual Demand: Sales Dec 2006 -Nov 2007	+ Choice		
5	At city-gate In Dth Heat content In MCF			14,823,000 Dth 1.0555 Dth/MCF 14,043,581 MCF
	Lost and Unaccounted - For			0.9%
6 7	Factor Volume	5 * 6		126,392 MCF
8	At Customer Meter	5 - 7		13,917,189 MCF
9	Unit Demand Cost (7 / 10)	To Sheet 1, line 19		\$1.3899 per MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annual Demand Cost of Interstate Pipeline Capacity Dec 2006 - Nov 2007

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 3

Line No.	<u>Description</u>	Dth	Monthly Rate \$/Dth	# Months	Expected Annual Demand Cost
	Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation				
	Firm Storage Service (FSS)	220,880	\$1.5000	12	\$3,975,840
1	FSS Max Daily Storage Quantity (MDSQ) FSS Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ)	11,264,911	\$0.0288	12	\$3,893,153
2	F55 Seasonal Contract Quality (500)	11,201,011	40.0		7-,,
	Storage Service Transportation (SST)				
3	Summer Apr Sept. 07	110,440	\$4.1850	6	\$2,773,148
4	Winter Dec. 06 - Mar. 07, Oct - Nov. 07	220,880	\$4,1850	6	\$5,546,297
5	Firm Transportation Service (FTS)	20,014	\$5.9410	12	\$1,426,838
6	Subtotal sum(1:5)				\$17,615,277
11	Columbia Gulf Transmission Company FTS - 1 (Mainline)	28,991	\$3.1450	12	\$1,094,120
21	Tennessee Gas Firm Transportation	20,506	\$4.6238	12	\$1,137,788
31	Central Kentucky Transmission Firm Transportation	28,000	\$0. 5090	· 12	\$171,024
41	Total. Used on Sheet 2, line 1				\$20,018,209

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 2.pdf

Cost Adjustment Clause

E.__ected Demand Costs Recovered Annually From Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customers Dec 06 - Feb 07

				C	apacity		
Line No.	Description		Daily	# Months	Annualized	Units	Annual Cost
110.	.		Oth (1)	(2)	Dth (3) = (1) x (2)		(3)
1	Expected Demand Costs (Per Sheet 3)						\$20,018,209
	City-Gate Capacity: Columbia Gas Transmission						
2	Firm Storage Service - FSS		220,880	12	2,650,560		
3	Firm Transportation Service - FTS		20,014	12	240,168		
4	Central Kentucky Transportation	June 06 - May 07	28,000	12	336,000		
5	Total	2 + 3 + 4			3,226,728	Dth	
6	Divided by Average BTU Factor				1.0555	Dth/MCF	
7	Total Capacity - Annualized	Line 5/ Line 6			3,057,061	Mcf	
8	Monthly Unit Expected Demand Cost (EDC) of Daily Capacity Applicable to Rate Schedules IS/SS and GSO Line 1 / Line 7				\$6.5482	/Mcf	
9	Firm Volumes of IS/SS and GSO Custon	ners	5,718	12	68,616	Mcf	
10	Expected Demand Charges to be Recov Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Custome	ered Annually from ers Line 8 * Line 9			to She	et 2, line 2	\$449,310

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Non-Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost Dec G6 - Feb 07

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 5

Cost includes transportation commodity cost and retention by the interstate pipelines, but excludes pipeline demand costs.

The volumes and costs shown are for sales customers only.

		Total Flowing Supply Including Gas Injected Into Storage			Net Flowing Supply for Current Consumption		
Line No.	Month	Volume A/ Dth (1)	Cost (2)	Unit Cost \$/Dth (3) = (2) / (1)	Net Storage Injection Dth (4)	Volume Dth (5) = (1) + (4)	Cost (6) = (3) x (5)
4	Dan 06	543,000	\$4,747,000	\$8.74	0	543.000	\$4,747,000
1 2	Dec-06 Jan-07	554,000	\$5,073,000	\$9.16	Ö	554,000	\$5,073,000
3	5an-07 Feb-07	239,000	\$2,345,000	\$9.81	ő	239,000	\$2,345,000
٥	L60-01	200,000	Ψ2,040,000	Ψ0.01	v	200,000	42,0 10,000
4	Total 1+2+3	1,336,000	\$12,165,000	\$9.11	0	1,336,000	\$12,165,000

A/ Gross, before retention.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost Dec 06 - Feb 07

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 6

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Month</u>		<u>Dth</u> (2)	<u>Cost</u> (3)
1	Dec-06		70,000	\$571,000
2	Jan-07		66,000	\$560,000
3	Feb-07		63,000	\$538,000
i\$	Total	1+2+3	199,000	\$1,669,000

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annualized Unit Charge for Gas Retained by Upstream Pipelines Dec 06 - Feb 07 Schedule No. 1 Sheet 7

Retention costs are incurred proportionally to the volumes purchased, but recovery of the costs is allocated to quarter by volume consumed.

							Annual
		<u>Unilis</u>	Dec 06 - Feb 07	Mar - May 07	June - Aug 07	Sept - Nov 07	Dec 2006 - Nov 2007
	Gas purchased by CKY for the remaining sales of	ustomers					
1	Volume	Dth	1,535,000	3,394,000	4,505,000	2,415,000	11,849,000
2 3	Commodity Cost Including Transportation Unit cost	\$/Dth	\$13,834,000	\$27,408,000	\$36,529,000	\$19,962,000	\$97,733,000 \$8.2482
	Consumption by the remaining sales customers						
11	At city gate	Dth	6,066,000	2,610,000	697,000	1,931,000	11,304,000
12	Lost and unaccounted for portion		0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	
	At customer meters	Dth	6,011,406	2,586,510	690,727	1,913,621	11,202,264
13 14	In Dth (100% - 12) * 11 Heat content	Dth/MCF		1.0555			77,002,004
15	In MCF 13 / 14	MCF	5,695,316	2,450,507			10,613,230
16	Portion of annual line 15, quarterly / annual		53.7%	23.1%			100.0%
	Gas retained by upstream pipelines						
21	Volume	Dth	186,000	113,000	114,000	86,000	499,000
	Cost		To Sheet 1, line 9	ļ			
22			\$1,534,166		\$940,296	\$709,346	\$4,115,855
23			\$2,208,667	\$950,317		•	\$4,115,855
د.ء	Uniqueton to their tota of actions their		4-104-1001	*,***	, , ,	- •	
24	Annualized unit charge 23 / 15	\$/MCF	o Sheet 1, line 17 \$0.3878	P .	\$0.3878	\$0.3878	\$0.3878

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 8

DETERMINATION OF THE BANKING AND BALANCING CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING DECEMBER 2008

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dth</u>	For Detail	Amount r Transportation <u>Customers</u>
1	Total Storage Capacity. Sheet 3, line 4	11,264,911		
2	Net Transportation Volume	11,547,967		
3	Contract Tolerance Level @ 5%	577,398		
4 5	Percent of Annual Storage Applicable to Transportation Customers		5,13%	
6 7 8 9	Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ) Rate SCQ Charge - Annualized Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	\$0.0288 <u>\$3.893.153</u>	\$199,719
10 11 12 13	FSS Injection and Withdrawal Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	0.0306 <u>\$344,706</u>	\$17, 68 3
14 15 16 17	SST Commodity Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportatio	n Customers	0.0157 <u>\$145.894</u>	<u>\$7,484</u>
18	Total Cost Applicable To Transportation	on Customers		\$224.887
19	Total Transportation Volume - Mcf			18,658,484
20	Flex and Special Contract Transportal	ion Volume - Mcf		(7,717,729)
21	Net Transportation Volume - Mcf	line 19 + line 20		10,940,755
22	Banking and Balancing Rate - Mcf.	Line 18 / line 21. To line 11 of the C	SCA Comparison	\$0.0206

ACTUAL ADJUSTMENT

/OVERV	UNDER <u>RECOVERY</u> \$ (9)=(8)-(7)	(\$3,081,824)	(\$2,382,263) (\$2,382,263) \$6 122,075	\$6,634,651	(\$10,478,587)	(\$7,035,497)		(\$24,319,902)	(\$740,813) (\$217,235) \$0	(\$25,277,950)	\$13,223,300 \$18,670,400	\$5,447,100	\$0.5555 (\$3,595,743) 11,638,000	\$0.3090)	\$125,514,365	\$94,789,308 (\$30,725,056) 15,162,300	(\$2.0264)	(\$1.9761)	
	Cost of Gas Purchased \$ (8)	(\$1,278,002)	\$1,426,238	\$8,978,735	\$30,352,882	\$19,646,500	\$4,252,038 \$4,096,172 (\$3,386,593)	64											
	Total Gas Cost Recovery \$ (7)=(5)+(6)	s.1 803.822	\$1,762.101	\$2,856,660	\$26,606,484 \$32,395,009	\$21,214,546	69	\$3,194,009											
	Standby Service Recovery \$		\$53,570 \$67,800	\$60,374	\$78,328	\$70,243	\$74,067	\$19,779											
	돯걿	(c)	\$1,750,252	\$2,332,426 \$2,796,286	\$9,942,341	\$32,270,581 \$21,144,303	\$18,698,092 \$11,951,693 ** 632,266		\$137,915,606				200	<i>t:</i>	125		2002		
	Average Expected Gas Cost <u>Rate</u> \$/Mcf	(4)	\$9.4578	\$9,9800	\$12.9657	\$15.3548	\$11,7832	\$10.7242					Demand Cost of Cast of	Stranded Cost Pool Balance per Case No. 2005-00446 Stranded Cost Pool Balance for the Nine Months End Aug. 30, 2007 Expected Seless + Choice Volumes for the Nine Months End Aug. 30, 2007	Line 22 + Line 25		Commodity Cast of Secovery Commodity Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Volumes for the Twelve Months End Aug. 30, 2007 Expected Sales + Choice Volumes		
	Net Applicable Sales Volumes Mcf	(3)=(1)-(2)	185,060	233,711	766,820	- ~ .		478,462	10,564,127				weive Months	2005-00446 Nine Months E 05-00446	2007		Ywelve Month	T 31, 2007	31, 2007
}	Standby Service Salos Volumes	(Z)	1,197	2,344			2,301 5,433 3,599		3 34,869		VERY		nes for the 1	er Case No. mes for the Case No. 20	LUGUST 34,	pa	umes for the	RE ANGUS	AUGUST
	Total Sales Volumes	<u>ş</u> (2	186,257	182,307	278,865 772,969	1,733,771 2,107,138	1,715,692	480,311	10,598,996	. 00	UNDER-RECO	ues Received	Demand Cost of con- Demand Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Volumes for the Expected Sales + Choice No. 2006-00366 DEMAND ACA Per Case No. 2006-00366	Stranded Cost Pool Balance per Case No. 2005-00446 Stranded Cost Pool Balance per Case No. 2005-00446 Expected Seles + Choice Volumes for the Nine Months Expected Seles + Choice Volumes for the Nine No. 2005-00446	DEMAND ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007	Commodity Revenues Received	Commodity Cast of Secovery Commodity Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Vol	COMMODITY ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007	TOTAL ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007
	MONTH		2005.	August 2005	October 2005	December 2005	February 2006 March 2006	April 2008 May 2008	June Zuou TOTAL	Off.System Sales Capacity Release Gas Cost Audit	TOTAL (OVER)/UNDER-RECOVERY	Demand Revenues Received	Demand Cost of Cast Demand Under Recor Expected Sales + Cliv DEMAND ACA Per C	Stranded Cost Expected Sale	ACCIMAND AC	Commodity R	Commodity Cast of Secon Commodity Under Recon Expected Sales + Choice		
	LINE NO.	į	-	•			~ ∞ o		2 E	488	£.	18	2222	23 42	S S	12	* * *	31	33

DETAIL SUPPORTING
DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY CASE NO. Effective December 2006 Billing Cycle

CALCULATION OF DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT OF GAS COST ADJUSTMENT FOR TARIFFS

•	\$/MCF	
Demand Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Demand Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 19) Demand ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 26) Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 4) SAS Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 5) Total Demand Rate per Mcf	\$1,3899 0,0503 -0.0131 <u>-0.0002</u> \$1,4269	< to Att. E, line 21
Commodity Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 18) Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	\$9.0113 -\$2.0264 \$0.0006 <u>\$0.0230</u> \$7.0085	
CHECK:	\$1.4269 \$7.0085	
COST OF GAS TO TARIFF CUSTOMERS (GCA)	\$8.4354	
Calculation of Rate Schedule SVGTS - Actual Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	-\$2,0264 \$0,0006 <u>\$0,0230</u> -\$2,0028	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
CKY Choice Program
100% Load Factor Rate of Assigned FTS Capacity
Balancing Charge
Dec 06 - Feb 07

Line	Consisting		Contract	Refention	Monthly demand charges	# months	Assignment proportions	Adjustment for retention on downstream pipe, if any	Annual	costs
No.	Description		Dth	1/erelition	\$/Dth	774	proportions	pipat ii ariy	\$/Dth	\$/MCF
			Sheet 3		Sheet 3		lines 4, 5			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = 1 / (100%-	(7) =	
								col2)	3*4*5*6	
	ate capacity assigned to Contract	Choice								
1	CKT FTS/SST		28,000	0.644%						
2	TCO FTS		20,014	2.007%						
3	Total		48,014							
	Assignment Proportions									
4	CKT FTS/SST	1/3	58.32%	,						
5	TCO FTS	2/3	41.68%	•						
Annu	al demand cost of capac	itv assic	ned to ch	oice markete	ers					
6	CKT FTS				\$0.5090				\$3.5620	
7	TCO FTS				\$5.9410				\$29.7171	
8	Gulf FTS-1, upstream to	CKT FTS	3		\$3,1450				\$22.1512 \$23.6021	
9	TGP FTS-A, upstream to	1CO F	\$		\$4.6238	1.2	. 0.4100	1.0200	\$23.QUZ I	
10	Total Demand Cost of As	signed F	TS, per un	iit					\$79.0325	\$83.4188
11	100% Load Factor Rate	(10 / 365	days)							\$0.2285
12	ncing charge, paid by Ch Demand Cost Recovery	Factor in	GCA, par	Mcf per CKY	/ Tariff She	ėt No. 5				\$1.4269 (\$0.2285)
13 14	Less credit for cost of as Plus storage commodity	costs inc	apacity curred by C	KY for the C	hoice mark	eter				\$0.1299
1.7				,						
15	Balancing Charge, per M	lcf sur	n(12:14)							\$1.3283

PIPELINE COMPANY TARIFF SHEETS

Factorication (1) Fact	### See Steed First Steed	iplicable to sate Seredule	Second Reviseu round ne					
Talif Rate Current Surcharge Current Surcharge Current Surcharge Current Surcharge 21 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	Tariff Bate Correct Serciative Current Survivalve Augustical Fig. 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	110 SE		reansportation Cost 0-10 Advictority	7,8			Osily Rate
Reference (TS 37) \$ 5.575 6.356 -0.577 6.029 0.000 5.941 6.185 Reference (Targe 37) \$ 5.575 6.356 -0.577 6.029 0.000 5.941 6.185 Commodity	the steering files Residential of thase 37 5.515 0.354 -0.557 0.056 0.00 - 5.941 0.105 Residential of thase 37 5.515 0.354 -0.557 0.05 0.26 0.01 0.16 1.12 1.72 Residential of thase 37 5.515 0.30 0.25 0.01 0.16 1.12 1.72 Residential of thase 37 1.04 0.25 0.30 0.25 0.01 0.16 1.12 1.72 Residential of that 3.34 -0.03 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.16 1.12 1.72 Commodity	14	Sase ariff Rate 1/	3		فه		
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			arge 15 10,60.			A property of the state of the		

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 2.pdf

ratimbla Gas Transmission Corporation	sstan G	srporation								Eightieth Revised Sheet No. Seventy-ninth Revised Sheet No.	Revised Sher Superseding Superseding Revised Sher		92	•
FERC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No.	Me No. 1													
currently Efficitive Rates Applicable to Rate ichedule 557 and GTS tate Per Oth	ates hedule 551	r and GTS		,	startic Power	c Parer	Annual	Total	gatly					
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chedule 551		597 3 .	6.354	-0.67	62010.	000'0	· · · ·	1.70	170					
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MFCC										this ceasest	(TCRA)			200
	m 858 ex	perses and {	lectric Pr	over Costs Wh	rich are reco	wered throuby by function Accion's Re	igh Columbia 1, see Sheet igulations.	's Transport Ho. 30A.	ition Costs	Annual 858 expenses and tleetric power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Alte Augustion, see Sheet Ho. 10A.				7-000
	power Cast where appl vation cha	s Adjustment teable pursi rge is 10.0	uant to Se	ction 154.4di	0 10 to 10 to 1		The second secon)A 80
7														3 Set 1
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Columbia Cas E. Columbia Cas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1	rporation								Seg	Twenty-First Revised Surel 100.20 Currently Effective Superseding Twentieth Revised Sheet No. 29	Ourenly Effective Vised Sheet No. 29	06 14:36
Currently Effective Nates Applicable to Rate Schedule FSS, ISS, and SIT	FSS, 1S5,	and SI	F4									
pate ser uta	Base Tariff Rate	Transf Rat te Curi	Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment ; Current Surchar	od Cost stment Surcharge	glectric Power Costs Adjustment Current Surchan	power ustnent Surcharge	Power Annual ustment Charge Surcharge Adjustment 2/	Total Effective Rate	Daily Rate	·	:	
Kate Schedule PSS Reservation Charge Capaciry Injection Withdrawal	1	1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 1 1 1			1,500 2,88 1,53 10,83	0,049 2,48 1,53 1,53 10,83			the law of
Rate Schedule ISS Commodity Raximum Minimum Injection Githdrawal	ରୀ ଓ ମାନୀ ନ୍ୟ ୟ ଫ	5.92 0.00 1.53	1 1 1 5	1 1 1 1	1.1.4.4	1 1 1 1	t 3 t 7	5.92 6.00 1.53 1.53	5,92 0,00 1,53			2007-0
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Excludes Account 858 expenses and Electric Power Costs which and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (8PCA), respectively. And assessed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of	expenses as ste Adjust piloable	end Elses enent (k pursuant	tric Po recal, t to Sec	actric power Costs wh (spca), respectively. Int to Section 156.402	,	odmission'	are recovered through the Commission's Regulations.	M8-				G Set 1-
											#5371 P.004/ -129 Attachm	-129 Attachm

Columbia Cult Transmission Company							Forty-first Rei Sul Fortieth Rei	Forty-first Revised Sheet No. 19 Superseding Fortieth Revised Sheet No. 18	-
FERC Gas Turiff Second Revised Voluse No. 1									
Currently Effective Bates Applicable to Rate Schedule FIS-1 Antes per Oth				3		Campany Campany			
	88.50 (17.30 (17.00)	Anitual Charge Adjustment (2)	Sabtotal (3)	fective sate (4)	Oaffy Rate (5)	Unaccounted For (5)	, , ;	1	
Rate Schedule FTS-1 Rayne, LA 70 Points Rotth	3.1450	•	3.1450	3,1450	0.1034				
Kegryalion Chorson Composity Karinus Kinimus Overun	0.0170 0.0170 0.1204	0,0016 0,0016 0,0016	0.0186 0.0186 0.1220	0.0186	0.0186 0.0186 0.1220	2.265 2.265 2.265	,		
11 Pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. That one state will be applied only that time.	Commission's R	egulations.	Sate applies	s to all Gas	Dellyered a	ind is nan-cumulat	ive, i.e., when transpo	Rate applies to all Gas delivered and is non-tumulative, i.e., when transportation loveres nor	
2/ The Wikinum Rate under Reservation Charge is zero	Charge is zero	.(0)							
							,		
issued b≴: Thomas D. Stone, Manager	ger						Effec	Effective: October 1, 2005	10
Issued on: August and the									

Effective: October 1, 2006

Central Kentucky Transmission Company Substitute Second Revised Sheet No. 6
FERC Gas Tariff Superseding

FERC Gas Tariff			auberse	—
			First Revised	Sheet No. 6
Original Volume No. 1	G 4. 7	- Medashira D		
	Current	ly Effective R	.a.c.s	}
Appl	icable to R	ate Schedules	FTS and ITS	
	R	ate per Dth		
1				1
		Annual		{
	Base	Charge	Total	Daily
		-	Effective Rate	- I
1	ariii kate	Adjustment	TITECTIVE NACE	Race
Rate Schedule FTS				ļ
				1
Reservation Charg			0.509	0.0167
Maximum \$	0.509		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Minimum \$	0.509	-	0.509	0.0167
·				
Commodity Charge				
Maximum ¢	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 [
Minimum ¢	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overrun ¢	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.67
Overron	2.07	0.45		
Rate Schedule ITS				1
Commodity Charge				, , , , , ,
Maximum ¢	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.67
Minimum ¢	1.67	0.00	1.67	1.67

RETAINAGE PERCENTAGE
Transportation Retainage 0.644%

Issued by: Claire Burum, Sr. Vice President Issued on: September 22, 2006

PROPOSED TARIFF SHEETS

(I) Increase

CURRENTLY EF	FECTIVE BILLIN	G RATES		,	
	Base Rate Charge \$	Gas Cost <u>Demand</u> \$	Adjustment ^{1/} <u>Commodity</u> \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$	
RATE SCHEDULE GSR					
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	1.4269 1.4269	7.0085 7.0085	15.3854 10.3069	
RATE SCHEDULE GSO	·				
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	1.4269 1.4269 1.4269 1.4269 1.4269	7.0085 7.0085 7.0085 7.0085 7.0085	27.3154 10.3069 10.2507 10.1650 10.0156	
<u>Delivery Service</u> Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90	
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm Vol. (Mcf) in Cust. Serv. Agrmt.		6.5482		6.5482	A Marie Constitution
Delivery Rate Per Mcf First 400 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period All Over 1000 Mcf per billing period Former IN8 Rate Per Mcf Banking and Balancing Service	1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575	0.0206		1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575 0.0206	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
(continued on following s	heat)				
1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set for Adjustment applicable to a customer who IUS and received service under Rate So months of the prior twelve months during	rth on Sheets 48 t o is receiving serv hedule SVGTS si	through 51 of t vice under Rat hall be \$10.40	his Tariff. The e Schedule G 12 per Mcf onl	Gas Cost S, IN6, or y for those	

DATE OF ISSUE: October 30, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: December 2006 Billing Cycle (November 29, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr. President

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTLY EF	FECTIVE BILLI	NG RATES		
(0	continued)			
	Base Rate Charge		Adjustment ^{1/} <u>Commodity</u> \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$
RATE SCHEDULE GPR3				
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE GPO3/				!
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE IS				
Customer Charge per billing period First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf	116.55 0.5467 0.2905		7.0085 ^{2/} 7.0085 ^{2/}	116.55 7.5552 7.2990
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm Volume (Mcf) in Customer Service Agreement		6.5482		6.5482
Delivery Service1 Administrative Charge First 30,000 Mcf	55.90 0.5467			55.90
Over 30,000 Mcf Banking and Balancing Service (continued on following sheet)	0.2905 0.02	:06		0.2905 0.0206
 1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth 2/ IS Customers may be subject to the Dema and 15 of this tariff. 3/ Currently, there are no customers on this results. 	on Sheets 48 to nd Gas Cost, u	hrough 51 of t	his Tariff.	
(i) – Increase				

DATE OF ISSUE: October 30, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: December 2006, Billing Cycle (November 29, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTL	Y EFFECTIVE BILLI	NG RATES		
	(Continued)			
	Base Rate <u>Charge</u> \$	Gas Cost <u>Demand</u> \$	Adjustment ^{1/} Commodity	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$
RATE SCHEDULE IUS				
For All Volumes Delivered Per Mcf Delivery Service	0.3038	1.4269	7.0085	8.7392
Administrative Charge Delivery Rate Per Mcf	55.90 0.3038	1.4269		55.90 1.7307
Banking and Balancing Service		0.0206		0.0206
MAINLINE DELIVERY SERVICE				
Administrative Charge Delivery Rate Per Mcf	55.90 0.0858			55.90 0.0858
Banking and Balancing Service		0.0206		0.0206

R - Reduction I- Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: October 30, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: December 2006 Billing Cycle

(November 29, 2006)

.ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

^{1/} The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff.

CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES

RATE SCHEDULE SVGTS

Delivery Charge per Mcf

General Service Residential

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period \$ 6.95 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715

General Service Other

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period \$18.88 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802

Intrastate Utility Service

For all volumes per billing period

\$ 0.038

Actual Gas Cost Adjustment

For all volumes per billing period

\$ (2.0028)

Rate Schedule SVAS

Balancing Charge - per Mcf

\$ 1.3283

(R) Reduction

DATE OF ISSUE: October 30, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: December 2006 Billing Cycle

(November 29, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Herbert A. Miller, Jr.

President

R

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CASE 2006-

GAS COST ADJUSTMENT AND REVISED RATES OF COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. PROPOSED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 2006 BILLINGS

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Comparison of Current and Proposed GCAs

Comparison of Current and Proposed GCAs					
		2007-00 June-06	0008 AG Set 1-129 Att	achment 3.pdf	
N	,	CURRENT	PROPOSED	DIFFERENCE	
1	Commodity Cost of Gas	\$9.4889	\$8.7472	(\$0.7417)	
2	Demand Cost of Gas	<u>\$1.2146</u>	<u>\$1.2767</u>	<u>\$0.0621</u>	
3	Total: Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	\$10.7035	\$10.0239	(\$0.6796)	
4	SAS Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0001)	(\$0.0002)	(\$0.0001)	
5	Balancing Adjustment	(\$0.0026)	\$0.0006	\$0.0032	
6	Supplier Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0132)	(\$0.0132)	\$0.0000	
7	Actual Cost Adjustment	(\$0.7033)	(\$1.6671)	(\$0.9638)	
8	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	<u>\$0.0230</u>	<u>\$0.0230</u>	<u>\$0.0000</u>	
9	Cost of Gas to Tariff Customers (GCA)	\$10.0073	\$8.3670	(\$1.6403)	
10	Transportation TOP Refund Adjustment	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
11	Banking and Balancing Service	\$0.0205	\$0.0205	\$0.0000	
12 13	Rate Schedule Fl and GSO Customer Demand Charge	\$ 6.5490	\$6.5482	(\$0.0008)	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause Gas Cost Recovery Rate Se 'ov 08

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 3.pdf

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>		Amount	Expires
1	Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Schedule No. 1	\$10.0239	
2	Actual Cost Adjustment (ACA)	Schedule No. 2	(\$1.6671)	8-31-07
3	SAS Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 5	(\$0.0002)	8-31-07
4	Supplier Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 4 Schedule No. 4 Case No. 2006- Schedule No. 4 Case No. 2005-00318	(\$0.0007) (\$0.0124) (\$0.0001)	05-31-07 02-28-07 11-30-06
		Total Refunds	(\$0.0132)	
5	Balancing Adjustment (BA)	Schedule No. 3	\$0.0006	8-31-07
6	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	Schedule No. 6	\$0.0230	5-31-07
7 8	Gas Cost Adjustment Sept - Nov 06		\$8,3670	
9 10	Expected Demand Cost (EDC) per Mcf (Applicable to Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO)	Schedule No. 1, Sheet 4	<u>\$6.5482</u>	

≟ FILED: August 18, 2006

BY: J. M. Cooper

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, inc. Expected Gas Cost for Sales Customers Sept - Nov 06

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 1

Line		Volume A/ Rate		te				
No.	<u>Description</u>		Reference	Mcf	Dth.	Per Mcf	Per Oth	<u>Cost</u>
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Storage Supply							
	Includes storage activity for sales	customers	only					
	Commodity Charge Withdrawal				(1,010,000)		\$0.0153	\$15,453
1 2					1,480,000		\$0.0153	\$22,644
2	Injection				1,400,000		Ψ0.0100	422,044
3	Withdrawels: gas cost includes pl	peline fuel :	and commodity charges	:	996,000		\$7.9658	\$7,933,935
•	Total							
4	Volume	≈ 3			996,000			
5	Cost	sum(1:3)						\$7,972,032
6	Summary	1 or 5			996,000			\$7,972,032
	Flowing Supply							•
	Excludes volumes injected into or	withdrawn	from storage.					
	Net of pipeline retention volumes			n line 17				
	, ,							
7	Non-Appalachian		Sch.1, Sht. 5, Ln. 4		1,125,000			\$8,626,430
8	Appalachian Supplies		Sch.1, Sht. 6, Ln. 4		84,000			\$687,000
9	Less Fuel Retention By Interstate	Pipelines	Sch. 1,Sheet 7, Lines	21, 22	(136,000)			(\$1,199,102)
10	Total	7+8+9			1,073,000			\$8,114,328
	Total Supply							
11	At City-Gate		Line 6 + 10		2,069,000			\$16,086,360
	Lost and Unaccounted For							
12	Factor				-0.9%			
13	Volume		Line 11 * 12		(18,621)			
14	At Customer Meter		Line 11 + 13		2,050,379			
15	Sales Volume		Line 14	1,942,567	2,050,379			
	Unit Costs \$/MCF							
	Commodity Cost							
16	Excluding Cost of Pipeline Rete	ention	Line 11 / Line 15			\$8.2810		
17	Annualized Unit Cost of Retent	ion	Sch. 1, Sheet 7, Line 2	<u>.</u> 4		\$0.4662		
18	Including Cost of Pipeline Rete	ntion	Line 16 + 17			\$8.7472		
19	Demand Cost		Sch.1, Sht. 2, Line 9		•	<u>\$1.2767</u>		
20	Total Expected Gas Cost (EGC)		Line 18 + 19			\$10.0239	•	

A/ BTU Factor = 1.0555 Dth/MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. GCA Unit Demand Cost Sept - Nov 06

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 2

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Descriptio</u>	<u>n</u>	Reference		
1	Expected Demand Cost: Annual Sept 2006 - Aug 2007		Sch. No.1, Sheet 3, Ln. 41	\$20,018,209	
2	Less Rate Schedule IS/SS and C Demand Charge Recovery	SSO Customer	Sch. No.1, Sheet 4, Ln. 10	-\$449,310	
3	Less Storage Service Recovery Customers	from Delivery Service		-\$199,899	
4	Net Demand Cost Applicable	1 + 2 + 3		\$19,368,999	
	Projected Annual Demand: Sale Sept 2006 - Aug 2007	s + Choice			
	At city-gate				
	In Dth			16,159,000	
5	Heat content In MCF			15,309,332	Dth/MCF MCF
3	tit MOI			10,000,002	
	Lost and Unaccounted - For				
6	Factor			0.9%	
7	Volume	5 * 6		<u>137,784</u>	MCF
8	At Customer Meter	5 - 7		15,171,548	MCF
9	Unit Demand Cost (7 / 10)	To Sheet 1, line 19		\$1.2767	per MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annual Demand Cost of Interstate Pipeline Capacity Sept 2006 - Aug 2007

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 3

Line No.	<u>Description</u>	Dth	Monthly Rate \$/Dth	# Months	Expected Annual Demand Cost
	Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation				
1	Firm Storage Service (FSS) FSS Max Daily Storage Quantity (MDSQ)	220,880	\$1.5000	12	\$3,975,840
2	FSS Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ)	11,264,911	\$0.0288	12	\$3,893,153
- Maria	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		45.0250	·	40,000,100
	Storage Service Transportation (SST)				
3	Summer Sept. 06, Apr Aug 07	110,440	\$4.1850	6	\$2,773,148
4	Winter Oct. 06 - Mar. 07	220,880	\$4.1850	6	\$5,546,297
5	Firm Transportation Service (FTS)	20,014	\$5.9410	12	\$1,426,838
6	Subtotal sum(1:5)				\$17,615,277
	Columbia Gulf Transmission Company				•
11	FTS - 1 (Mainline)	28,991	\$3.1450	12	\$1,094,120
	Tennessee Gas		** **	4.00	64 407 700
21	Firm Transportation	20,506	\$4.6238	12	\$1,137,788
	Central Kentucky Transmission				
31	Firm Transportation	28,000	\$0.5090	12	\$171,024
41	Total. Used on Sheet 2, line 1			•	\$20,018,209

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause

Schedule No. 1 2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 3 pdf

xpected Demand Costs Recovered Annually From Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customers ept - Nov 06

Line No.	Description		Daily Dth (1)	# Months (2)	Annualized Dth (3) = (1) x (2)	Units	Annual Cost
1	Expected Demand Costs (Per Sheet 3)						\$20,018,209
2	City-Gate Capacity: Columbia Gas Transmission Firm Storage Service - FSS		220,880	12 12	2,650,560		
3	Firm Transportation Service - FTS		20,014	12	240,168		
4	Central Kentucky Transportation	June 06 - May 07	28,000	12	336,000		
5	Total	2+3+4			3,226,728	Dth	
6	Divided by Average BTU Factor				1.0555	Dth/MCF	
7	Total Capacity - Annualized	Line 5/ Line 6			3,057,061	Mcf	
8	Monthly Unit Expected Demand Cost (Et Applicable to Rate Schedules IS/SS and Line 1 / Line 7				\$6.5482	/Mcf	
9	Firm Volumes of IS/SS and GSO Custom	ners	5,718	12	68,616	Mcf	
10	Expected Demand Charges to be Recoverage Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Custome				to She	et 2, line 2	\$449,310

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Non-Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost Sept - Nov 06

Revised Schedule No. 1

Sheet 5

Cost includes transportation commodity cost and retention by the interstate pipelines, but excludes pipeline demand costs.

The volumes and costs shown are for sales customers only.

			ng Supply Includi cted Into Storage	•			g Supply for onsumption
Line No.	Month	Volume A/ Dth (1)	Cost (2)	Unit Cost \$/Dth (3) = (2) / (1)	Net Storage Injection Oth (4)	Volume Dth (5) = (1) + (4)	Cost (6) = (3) x (5)
1 2 3	Sep-06 Oct-06 Nov-06	1,525,000 893,000 173,000	\$11,170,000 \$6,686,000 \$1,552,000	\$7.32 \$7.49 \$8.97	(1,197,000) (269,000) 0	328,000 624,000 173,000	\$2,402,466 \$4,671,964 \$1,552,000
4	Total 1+2+3	2,591,000	\$19,408,000	\$7.49	(1,466,000)	1,125,000	\$8,626,430

Al Gross, before retention.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost Sept - Nov 06

Revised Schedule No. 1 Sheet 6

Line No. Month			<u>Dth</u> (2)	<u>Cost</u> (3)
1	Sep-06	·	19,000	\$139,000
	Oct-06		24,000	\$178,000
3	Nov-06		41,000	\$370,000
4	Total	1+2+3	84,000	\$687,000

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
Annualized Unit Charge for Gas Retained by Upstream Pipelines
Sept - Nov 06

Revised Schedule No. 1

Sheet 7

Retention costs are incurred proportionally to the volumes purchased, but recovery of the costs is allocated to quarter by volume consumed.

								Annual
			<u>Units</u>	Sept - Nov 06	Dec 06 - Feb 07	Mar - May 07	June - Aug 2007	Sept 2006 - Aug 2007
	Gas purchased by Ch	Y for the remaining sales	customers					
1	Volume		Dth	2,675,000	2,052,000	3,455,000	4,507,000	12,689,000
2 3	Commodity Cost In Unit cost	cluding Transportation	\$/Dth	\$20,095,000	\$22,160,000	\$30,147,000	\$39,476,000	\$111,878,000 \$8.8169
	Consumption by the r	emaining sales customers						
11	At city gate		Dth	2,074,000	6,330,000	2,737,000	783,000	11,924,000
12	Lost and unaccoun	ted for portion		0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	
	At customer meters							
13	In Oth	(100% - 12) * 11	Dth	2,055,334	6,273,030		775,953	11,816,684
14	Heat content		Dth/MCF	1.0555	1.0655		1.0555	
15	In MCF	13 / 14	MCF	1,947,261	5,943,183		•	11,195,342
16	Portion of annual	line 15, quarterly / annua	ıl	17.4%	53.1%	23.0%	6.6%	100.0%
	Gas retained by upst	ream pipelines						•
21	Volume		Dth	136,000	203,000	126,000	127,000	592,000
	Cost		т	o Sheet 1, line 9	1			
22	Quarterly, Dedu	ict from Sheet 1 3 * 21		\$1,199,102	\$1,789,836	\$1,110,933	\$1,119,750	\$5,219,621
23	Allocated to qua	rters by consumption	,	\$907,874	\$2,770,899	\$1,198,097	\$342,751	\$5,219,621
			To	Sheet 1, line 17	1			
24	Annualized unit ch	arge 23 / 15	\$/MCF	\$0.4662	1	\$0.4662	\$0.4662	\$0.4662

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 8

DETERMINATION OF THE BANKING AND BALANCING CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 2008

_ine No.	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dth</u>	Fo <u>Detail</u>	Amount or Transportation Customers
1	Total Storage Capacity. Sheet 3, line	1 11,264,911		
2	Net Transportation Volume	10,279,994		
3	Contract Tolerance Level @ 5%	514,000		
4 5	Percent of Annual Storage Applicable to Transportation Customers		4.56%	
6 7 8 9	Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ) Rate SCQ Charge - Annualized Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	\$0.0288 <u>\$3,893,153</u>	\$177,528
10 11 12 13	FSS Injection and Withdrawal Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	0.0306 <u>\$344,706</u>	\$ 15,719
14 15 16 17	SST Commodity Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportatio	n Customers	0.0157 \$145 ,894	\$ 8,653
18	Total Cost Applicable To Transportation	on Customers		\$199,899
19	Total Transportation Volume - Mcf			18,658,484
20	Flex and Special Contract Transportat	tion Volume - Mcf	•	(8,919,030)
21	Net Transportation Volume - Mcf	line 19 + line 20		9,739,454
22	Banking and Balancing Rate - Mcf.	Line 18 / line 21. To line 11 of the	GCA Comparison	\$0.0205

ACTUAL ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS ENTUCKY, INC.

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPUTATION OF ACTUAL GAS COST ADJUSTMENT (ACA) BASED ON THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

(OVER)/ UNDER RECOVERY \$ (9)=(8)-(7)	(\$3,081,824) (\$335,863) (\$2,382,263) \$6,122,075 \$6,634,651 \$3,746,398 (\$10,478,587) (\$1,558,046)	(\$7,773,722) (\$1,585,942) (\$6,581,282)	(\$24,319,902)	(\$740,813) (\$217,235) <u>\$9</u>	(\$25,277,950)	\$13,223,300 \$18,670,400 \$5,447,100 15,162,300	200 A 4 3 2 5 7	\$125,017,303 \$94,789,308 (\$30,725,056) 15,162,300	(92.0204)	(1700:14)
Cost of Gas Purchased \$ \$ (8)	(\$1,278,002) \$1,426,238 \$10,938 \$8,978,735 \$16,664,340 \$30,352,882 \$20,352,882 \$21,916,422	\$4,252,038 \$4,096,172 (\$3,386,593)	\$114,417,757							
Total Gas Cost Recovery \$ (7)=(5)+(6)	\$1,803,822 \$1,762,101 \$2,393,201 \$2,856,660 \$10,029,689 \$26,606,484 \$32,395,009 \$21,214,546	\$12,025,759 \$12,025,759 \$5,682,113 \$3,194,689	\$138,737,658							
Standby Service Recovery \$	\$53,570 \$67,800 \$60,775 \$60,374 \$87,348 \$78,328 \$124,428 \$70,243	\$75,493 \$74,067 \$49,848 \$19,779	\$822,052							
Gas Cost Recovery \$ (5)	\$1,750,252 \$1,694,301 \$2,332,426 \$2,796,286 \$9,942,341 \$26,528,157 \$32,270,581 \$21,144,303	\$18,698,092 \$11,951,693 \$5,632,266 \$3,174,910	\$137,915,606			107		207		
Average Expected Gas Cost Rate \$/Mcf (4)	\$9.4578 \$9.4577 \$9.9800 \$10.1188 \$12.9657 \$15.323 \$15.3548 \$15.3548	\$11.7832 \$11.7716 \$11.7716 \$10.7242				uss Received I Gas Recovery + Choice Volumes for the Twelve Months End Aug. 30, 2007		End Aug. 30, 2(
Net Applicable Sales Volumes Mcf (3)=(1)-(2)	185,060 179,146 233,711 276,346 766,820 1,731,343 2,101,661 1,713,391	• • •	10,564,127			velve Months E	107	velve Months l	1, 2007	2007
Standby Service Sales Volumes Mcf (2)	3,161 2,344 2,519 6,149 2,428 5,477	5,433 3,599 1,849 (1,588)	34,869		ERY	ss for the Tw	aust 31, 20	es <i>(o</i> r the Tv	AUGUST 3	JGUST 31,
Total Sales Volumes Per Books Mcf (1)	186,257 182,307 236,055 278,865 777,969 1,733,771	1,592,272 1,592,272 1,018,897 480,311	10.598.996		NDER-RECOV	s Received sas scovery Choice Volume	TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007	nues Received of Gas r Recovery Choice Volum	ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007	TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2007
MONTH	July 2005 August 2005 September 2005 October 2005 November 2005 December 2005 January 2006	February 2005 March 2006 April 2006 May 2006	TOTA!	Off-System Sales Capacity Release	Gas Cost Audit TOTAL (OVER)UNDER-RECOVERY	Demand Revenues Received Demand Cost of Gas Demand Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Vol	DEMAND ACA TO	Commodity Revenues Received Commodity Cost of Gas Commodity Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Volumes for the Twelve Months End Aug. 30, 2007	COMMODITY AC	TOTAL ACA
LINE NO.	- 4 m 4 m 0 r	∞ o 6 £ 5	נְ נְ	5 45	16	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22	2 2 2 2	27	28

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL COST RECOVERY FROM CUSTOMERS TAKING STANDBY SERVICE UNDER RATE SCHEDULE IS AND GSO FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

LINE NO.	<u>MONTH</u>	SS Commodity <u>Volumes</u> (1) Mcf	Average SS Recovery <u>Rate</u> (2) \$/Mcf	SS Commodity <u>Recovery</u> (3) \$
1	July 2005	1,197	\$10.3208	\$12,354
2	August 2005	3,161	\$8.5987	\$27,180
3	September 2005	2,344	\$8.5987	\$20,155
4	October 2005	2,519	\$8.5987	\$21,660
5	November 2005	6,149	\$7.8885	\$48,506
6	December 2005	2,428	\$16.0929	\$39,074
7	January 2006	5,477	\$14.7332	\$80,694
8	February 2006	2,301	\$13.2956	\$30,593
9	March 2006	5,433	\$8.3922	\$45,595
10	April 2006	3,599	\$9.0040	\$32,405
11	May 2006	1,849	\$9.6990	\$17,933
12	June 2006	(1,588)	\$9.6990	(\$15,402)
13	Total SS Commodity Recovery			\$360,749

LINE NO.	<u>MONTH</u>	SS Demand Volumes (1) Mcf	Average SS Demand Rate (2) \$/Mcf	SS Demand Recovery (3) \$
14	July 2005	5,956	\$6.9200	\$41,216
15	August 2005	5,956	\$6.8200	\$40,620
16	September 2005	5,956	\$6.8200	\$40,620
17	October 2005	5,956	\$6.5000	\$38,714
18	November 2005	5,832	\$6.6600	\$38,841
19	December 2005	5,894	\$6.6600	\$39,254
20	January 2006	5,894	\$7.4200	\$43,734
21	February 2006	5,763	\$6.8800	\$39,650
22	March 2006	5,363	\$5.5748	\$29,898
23	April 2006	6,359	\$6.5516	\$41,661
24	May 2006	4,865	\$6.5600	\$31,914
25.	June 2006	5,383	\$6.5600	\$35,181
26	Total SS Demand Recovery			\$461,303
27	TOTAL SS AND GSO RECOVERY			\$822,051

BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CALCULATION OF BALANCING ADJUSTMENT TO BE EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2006

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Detail</u> \$	Amount \$
1	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SUPPLIER REFUN	ID ADJUSTMENT (a)	
2	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		
3	customers in Case No. 2005-00051	(\$50,718.56)	
4	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$48,549.32)	
5	REMAINING AMOUNT		(\$2,169.24)
6	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SUPPLIER REFUN	ND ADJUSTMENT (a)	
7	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		
8	customers in Case No. 2005-00179	(\$104,984.31)	
9	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$103,966.87)	
10	REMAINING AMOUNT		(\$1,017.44)
11	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SUPPLIER REFUI	ND ADJUSTMENT (a)	
12	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		•
13	customers in Case No. 2005-00179	(\$5,509.09)	
14	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$5,670.93)	
15	REMAINING AMOUNT		\$161.84
16	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS SUPPLIER REFU	ND ADJUSTMENT (a)	
17	Total adjustment to have been distributed to		
18	customers in Case No. 2005-00179	(\$4,665.28)	
19	Less: actual amount distributed	(\$4,725.77)	
20	REMAINING AMOUNT		\$60,49
21	RECONCILIATION OF A PREVIOUS BALANCING ADJ	IUSTMENT (a)	
22	Total adjustment to have been collected from		
22	customers in Case No. 2005-00318	\$39,128.00	
23	Less: actual amount collected	\$31,057.85	
24	REMAINING AMOUNT		\$8,070.15
25	TOTAL BALANCING ADJUSTMENT AMOUNT	:	\$5,105.80
26	Divided by: projected sales volumes for the six months		
27	ended February 28, 2007		7,894,306
	•		
28	BALANCING ADJUSTMENT (BA) TO		
29	EXPIRE February 28, 2007	,	\$ 0.0006

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Supplier Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Expires 02/28/06		Refund	Refund	Refund
	Volume	Rate	Amount	Balance
				(\$50,718.56)
March 2005	1,635,850	(\$0.0049)	(\$8,015.67)	(\$42,702.89)
April 2005	1,060,810	(\$0.0049)	(\$5,197.97)	(\$37,504.92)
May 2005	494,629	(\$0.0049)	(\$2,423.68)	(\$35,081.24)
June 2005	264,598	(\$0.0049)	(\$1,296.53)	(\$33,784.71)
July 2005	181,900	(\$0.0049)	(\$891.31)	(\$32,893.40)
August 2005	182,931	(\$0.0049)	(\$896.36)	(\$31,997.04)
September 2005	230,694	(\$0.0049)	(\$1,130.40)	(\$30,866.64)
October 2005	238,197	(\$0.0049)	(\$1,167.17)	(\$29,699.47)
November 2005	681,321	(\$0.0049)	(\$3,338.47)	(\$26,361.00)
December 2005	1,522,244	(\$0.0049)	(\$7,459.00)	(\$18,902.00)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0049)	(\$9,149.69)	(\$9,752.31)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0049)	(\$7,538.46)	(\$2,213.85)
March 2006	9,105	(\$0.0049)	(\$44.61)	(\$2,169.24)
			(\$48,549.32)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$50,718.56)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(\$48,549.32)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE COLLECTED	(\$2,169.24)			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Supplier Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Expires 05/31/06	Volume	Refund Rate	Refund Amount	Refund Balance
	VOIGHTE	Nate	Amount	
fun = 2005	268,709	(ድስ በ14በ\	(\$2.0EE.00)	(\$104,984.31)
June 2005	•	(\$0.0110)	(\$2,955.80)	(\$102,028.51)
July 2005	181,900	(\$0.0110)	(\$2,000.90)	(\$100,027.61)
August 2005	182,931	(\$0.0110)	(\$2,012.24)	(\$98,015.37)
September 2005	230,694	(\$0.0110)	(\$2,537.63)	(\$95,477.74)
October 2005	238,197	(\$0.0110)	(\$2,620.17)	(\$92,857.57)
November 2005	681,321	(\$0.0110)	(\$7,494.53)	(\$85,363.04)
December 2005	1,522,244	(\$0.0110)	(\$16,744.68)	(\$68,618.36)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0110)	(\$20,540.11)	(\$48,078.25)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0110)	(\$16,923.07)	(\$31,155.18)
March 2006	1,422,086	(\$0.0110)	(\$15,642.95)	(\$15,512.23)
April 2006	900,150	(\$0.0110)	(\$9,901.65)	(\$5,610.58)
May 2006	418,455	(\$0.0110)	(\$4,603.01)	(\$1,007.57)
June 2006	(897)	(\$0.0110)	\$9.87	(\$1,017.44)
			(\$103,966.87)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$104,984.31)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(\$103,966.87)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE	/#4 047 44\			
COLLECTED	(\$1,017.44)			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Supplier Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Expires 05/31/06		Refund	Refund	Refund
·	Volume	Rate	Amount	Balance
				(\$5,509.09)
June 2005	268,709	(\$0.0006)	(\$161.23)	(\$5,347.86)
July 2005	181,900	(\$0.0006)	(\$109.14)	(\$5,238.72)
August 2005	182,931	(\$0.0006)	(\$109.76)	(\$5,128.96)
September 2005	230,694	(\$0.0006)	(\$138.42)	(\$4,990.54)
October 2005	238,197	(\$0.0006)	(\$142.92)	(\$4,847.62)
November 2005	681,321	(\$0.0006)	(\$408.79)	(\$4,438.83)
December 2005	1,522,244	(\$0.0006)	(\$913.35)	(\$3,525.48)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0006)	(\$1,120.37)	(\$2,405.11)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0006)	(\$923.08)	(\$1,482.03)
March 2006	1,422,086	(\$0.0006)	(\$853.25)	(\$628.78)
April 2006	900,150	(\$0.0006)	(\$540.09)	(\$88.69)
May 2006	418,455	(\$0.0006)	(\$251.07)	\$162.38
June 2006	(897)	(\$0.0006)	\$0.54	\$161,84
			(\$5,670.93)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$5,509.09)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(\$5,670.93)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE COLLECTED	\$161.84			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Supplier Refund Adjustment Supporting Data

Expires 05/31/06	Volume	Refund Rate	Refund Amount	Refund Balance
	VOIGINO	/1010	Attiodity	<u> </u>
	260 700	(\$0.0005)	· (\$134.35)	(\$4,665.28) (\$4,530.93)
June 2005	268,709	•	(\$90.95)	(\$4,439.98)
July 2005	181,900	(\$0.0005)	•	
August 2005	182,931	(\$0.0005)	(\$91.47)	(\$4,348.51)
September 2005	230,694	(\$0.0005)	(\$115.35)	(\$4,233.16)
October 2005	238,197	(\$0.0005)	(\$119.10)	(\$4,114.06)
November 2005	681,321	(\$0.0005)	(\$340.66)	(\$3,773.40)
December 2005	1,522,244	(\$0.0005)	(\$761.12)	(\$3,012.28)
January 2006	1,867,283	(\$0.0005)	(\$933.64)	(\$2,078.64)
February 2006	1,538,461	(\$0.0005)	(\$769.23)	(\$1,309.41)
March 2006	1,422,086	(\$0.0005)	(\$711.04)	(\$598.37)
April 2006	900,150	(\$0.0005)	(\$450.08)	(\$148,29)
May 2006	418,455	(\$0.0005)	(\$209.23)	\$60.94
June 2006	(897)	(\$0.0005)	\$0.45	\$60.49
			(\$4,725.77)	
SUMMARY:				
REFUND AMOUNT	(\$4,665.28)			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY REFUNDED	(\$4,725.77)			
TOTAL REMAINING TO BE COLLECTED	<u>\$60.49</u>			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Balancing Adjustment Supporting Data

	3.4 (3) (Surcharge	Surcharge	Surcharge
Expires: 02/28/06	<u>Volume</u>	Rate	Amount	Balance
Beginning Balance				\$39,128.00
September 2005	187,088	\$0.0051	\$954.15	\$38,173.85
October 2005	241,113	\$0.0051	\$1,229.68	\$36,944.17
November 2005	686,877	\$0.0051	\$3,503.07	\$33,441.10
December 2005	1,532,171	\$0.0051	\$7,814.07	\$25,627.03
January 2006	1,877,423	\$0.0051	\$9,574.86	\$16,052.17
February 2006	1,555,556	\$0.0051	\$7,933.34	\$8,118.83
March 2006	9,545	\$0.0051	\$48.68	\$8,070.15
TOTAL SURCHARGE COLLECTED			\$31,057.85	
SUMMARY: SURCHARGE AMOUNT	\$39,128.00			
AMOUNT ACTUALLY COLLECTED	\$ <u>31,057.85</u>			
AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED	\$8,070.15			

SAS ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

SPECIAL AGENCY SERVICE ACTUAL SAS VOLUMES DELIVERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Month</u>	SAS Volumes <u>Delivered</u> (Mcf)
1	July 2005	977
2	August 2005	1,352
3	September 2005	1,253
4	October 2005	2,604
5	November 2005	5,480
6	December 2005	8,467
7	January 2006	7,329
8	February 2006	7,200
9	March 2006	6,302
10	April 2006	3,247
11	May 2006	2,704
12	June 2006	1,360
13	TOTAL SAS VOLUMES DELIVERED	48,275
14 15	TOTAL AGENCY FEE TO BE REFUNDED (Line No. 13 * \$0.05 per MCF)	(\$2,413.75)
16	DIVIDED BY: Projected Sales and Choice Volumes for the TME August 31, 2007	15,162,300
17 18	ANNUAL AGENCY FEE REFUND ADJUSTMENT (EXPIRES AUGUST 31, 2007)	(\$0.0002)

DETAIL SUPPORTING
DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY CASE NO. 2006 - 00366 Effective September 2006 Billing Cycle

CALCULATION OF DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT OF GAS COST ADJUSTMENT FOR TARIFFS

Demand Component of Gas Cost Adjustment	\$/MCF	
Demand Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 19) Demand ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 23) Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 4) SAS Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 5) Total Demand Rate per Mcf	\$1.2767 0.3593 -0.0132 <u>-0.0002</u> \$1.6226	< to Att. E, line 21
Commodity Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 18) Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	\$8.7472 -\$2.0264 \$0.0006 <u>\$0.0230</u> \$6.7444	
CHECK:	\$1.6226 <u>\$6.7444</u>	
COST OF GAS TO TARIFF CUSTOMERS (GCA)	\$8.3670	
Calculation of Rate Schedule SVGTS - Actual Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28) Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21) Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6) Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	-\$2.0264 \$0.0006 \$0.0230 -\$2.0028	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
CKY Choice Program
100% Load Factor Rate of Assigned FTS Capacity
Balancing Charge
Sept - Nov 06

Line	Description		Contract	Retention	Monthly demand charges	# months A/	Assignment proportions	Adjustment for retention on downstream pipe, if any	Annual	costs
No.	Description		Dth	Location	\$/Dth	7.5	proportion	pipo, ii aii,	\$/Dth	\$/MCF
			Sheet 3		Sheet 3		lines 4, 5		***	,
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) =	(7) =	
			(7)	\>	(,	(- ,	ζ-,	1 / (100%- col2)	3*4*5*6	
								COIZ)	3 4 5 6	
City a	ate capacity assigned to	Choice	marketers							
	Contract									
1	CKT FTS/SST		28,000	0.644%						
2	TCO FTS		20,014	2.007%						
3	Total		48,014							
	Assignment Proportions	•								
4	CKT FTS/SST	1/3	58.32%	•						
5	TCO FTS	2/3	41.68%	•						
Annu	al demand cost of capaci	ty assig	med to ch	oice markete	rs			4 0000	do 5000	
11	CKT FTS				\$0,5090				\$3.5620	
12	TCO SST @ CKT FTS ra	te			\$1.5300				\$0.0000	
13	TCO FTS		_		\$5.9410				\$29,7171	
14	Gulf FTS-1, upstream to 0				\$3.1450		•		\$22.1512 \$23.6021	
15	TGP FTS-A, upstream to	ICO FI	S		\$4.6238	12	0.4168	1.0205	\$23.0UZ (
16	Total Demand Cost of As	signed F	TS, per un	it					\$79.0325	\$83.4188
17	100% Load Factor Rate (16/365	days)							\$0.2285
Relie	sing charge, paid by Ch	alea ma	rketers							
21	Demand Cost Recovery I			Mcf per CKY	Tariff She	et No. 5				\$1.6226
22	Less credit for cost of ass									(\$0.2285)
23	Plus storage commodity			KY for the Cl	noice mark	eter				\$0.1216
24	Balancing Charge, per M	cf sun	n(21:23)							\$1,5157

A/ TCO SST and CKT, together total 12 months.

PIPELINE COMPANY TARIFF SHEETS

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation EERC Gas Tariff Segund Revised Volume No. 1

Seventy-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 25

Superseding Seventy-Eighth Revised Sheet No. 25

Superseding Seventy-Eighth Revised Sheet No. 25

Grant Street No. 25

Disperity sifective Baces societis FTS and NTS Highliable to Bace Societis FTS and NTS Transportation Coat Section Power Annual Potal 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 17 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18								
Transportation Cost	÷							
Transportation Cost Electric Power Annual Total Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Daily 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.354 -0.017 0.025 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74								
Transportation Cost Electric Power Annual Total Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Daily								•
Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Daily Current Surcharge Current Surcharge Adjustment Rate Rate Current Surcharge Adjustment Rate Rate 2/ 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74		ation Cost	Blectri	ic Power	Amual	Total		
Current Surcharge Chreen Surcharge Adjustment Rate Rate 2/ 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.5.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.5.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.5.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.5.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23		djustment	Costs A	djustment	Charge	Effective	Daily	
0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.00 0.26 0.00 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 1.41 -0.06 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.27 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.	δ	Succharge	CHETERE	Surchauge	Adjustment	Rate	Rate	
0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.40 0.26 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.60 30A. [BPCh], respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. It to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.					7/2			
0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 5.941 0.195 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23								
0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 1.41 -0.06 0.35 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.18 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23 26.23 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.36 0.01 0.38 3.6.23		-0.017	0.029	0.000	1	5.941	0.195	
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\						: [:	
\$\(\psi\) 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 \$\(\phi\) 19.37 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 \$\(\phi\) 19.37 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 Charge 3/ \$ 7.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 \$\(\phi\) 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 \$\(\phi\) 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 \$\(\phi\) 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 25.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 26.23 26.23 \$\(\phi\) 26.23 \$\(0.25	0.00	0.26	10.0	0.18	1.74	· · ·	
# 19.37 1.41 -0.06 0.35 0.01 0.18 21.27 21.27 Charge 3/ \$ 7.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 e 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 e 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 e 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.74 e 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 26.23 e 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.2	o.25	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.18	46.14	7 1 1	
Charge 3/ \$ 7.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - 7.450 0.245 c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 2.73 26.23 c 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 Account 358 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustment Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Por rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. sed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.	1.41	-0,06	0.36	0.61	ç, 1	ş.	1	
Charge 3/ \$ 7.084 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 - (.307) (.307) c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 c 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 Account 350 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustme ric Power Costs Adjustment (8PCA), respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. sed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.						1	0 346	
Maximum t 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 Minimum t 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 Minimum t 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 Minimum t 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 Deterrum Axcludes Account 358 expenses and Electric Fower Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustme and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (BPCA), respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. Ach assessed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Minimum reservation charge is \$0.00.	0.354	-0.017	0.029	0.000	ı	7.450		
baximum 6 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 nininum 6 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 nininum 6 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 nininum 6 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 nininum 6 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 0.18 1.74 1.74 1.74 nininum reservation charge is \$0.00.	• •	2	ว ง	a .01	0.18	1.74	1.74	
Werrun c 1.04 0.25 0.00 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 Werrun c 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.18 26.23 26.23 Excludes Account 858 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustme and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. Por rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. ACA assessed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Minimum reservation charge is \$0.00.	0.25	9.00	o 6	2 1	O	1.74	1.74	
Werrun ¢ 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.56 0.04 7.77 7.77 Averrun ¢ 24.33 1.41 -0.06 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56	0.25	0.00) C	0 0 0	5 1 1	26.23	26.23	
Excludes Account 358 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustme and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (BPCA), respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A. ACA assessed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Hinimum reservation charge is \$0.00.	1.41	9.06	0.36	10, D	, ,		,	
and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (8PCA), respectively. For the Commission's Regulations. ACA assensed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Minimum reservation charge is \$0.00.	Electric Powe	er Costs which	ch are recov	rered throug	in Columbia'	s Transporta	tion Costs F	ate Adjustment
	mant to Secti d.	ion 154.402 <	of the Commi	seion's Rec	julations.			
		Transport: Rate A Current 0.354 0.25 0.25 1.41 0.25 0.25 1.41 1.41 curric Power (BPCA), result to Section	Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment Current Surcharge 0.354 -0.017 0.25 0.00 0.25 0.00 1.41 -0.06 0.25 0.00 0.25 0.00 1.41 -0.06 Slectric Power Costs whith (SPCA), respectively. mant to Section 154.402.0.	Transportation Cost Riectr. Rate Adjustment Costs Av. Current Surcharge Chrishs 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.25 0.00 0.26 1.41 -0.06 0.36 1.41 -0.06 0.36 1.41 -0.06 0.36 1.41 -0.06 0.36 1.41 -0.06 0.36 Slectric Power Costs which are recover (Spech), respectively. For rates it (Spech), respectively. For rates it (Spech), respectively.	Transportation Cost Blectric Power Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Current Surcharge Current Surcharge 0.354 -0.017 0.029 0.000 0.25 0.00 0.25 0.01 0.25 0.00 0.26 0.01 1.41 -0.06 0.36 0.01 0.25 0.00 0.25 0.00 0.25 0	Transportation Cost	Transportation Cost	Transportation Cost

Issued on: March 1, 1006 issued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager

Costs Rate	and Riectric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustment (TCFA)	h Columbia's	overed throug	h are reco	Costs whice	sctric Power	ngen and 81			
77.34 3.67 73.67	77.34 77 3.67 3	0.18	0.01	0,45 0.26 0.19	0.00	2.58 0,25 2.33	74.23 3.08 71.15	* * *	le GIS	Openedity Openedity Openedity Openedity Openedity Openedity Openedity Openedity
1.72	1.72 1 1.72 1 20.69 20	0.18 0.18 0.18	0.01	0.26 0.26	0,00 0,00	0.25	1.02 1.03 18.79	***		OO Minimum
0 190		t	0.000	0.029	-0.017	0.354	5.405	45	Le SST on Charge 3/	Somedule
Daily Rate	Total Tifective Da Rate Ra	Annual Charge Adjustment 2/	Electric Power Costs Adjustment Erent Surcharge	Blect Costs A Current	ustwent Surcharge	Transporta Rate Adj Current	Base Tariff Rate 1/	Tati		et 1-129 /
							and GTS	1e SST	Currently Effective Nates Applicable to Nate Schedule SST and GTS Rate Per Dth	Afficiantly as
eding	Carrently Superseding Seventy-Eighth Revised She							, /	FERC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1	AC Gas Ta
							ration	Carno	attention for a Transmission for noration	1

Excludes Account \$58 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's The And Electric Power Costs Adjustment (EPCA), respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. Ach assessed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Minimum reservation charge is \$0.00.

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Issued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager Issued on: March 1, 2006

2ffreilve: April 1, 2006 900/E00 · d 9991#

Seventy-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 26 Superseding Seventy-Eighth Revised Sheet No

Issued on: Decemb	Issued by: Carl W.
December 30, 2005	d by: Carl W.Levander. Vice President

Commodity c 5.92	Transportation Cost Steckric Power Annual Total The Base Rate Adjustment Costs Adjustment Charge Effective Tariff Hate Current Surcharge Current Surcharge Adjustment Rate Of Schedule FSS Regervation Charge \$ 1.500	Second Revised Volume No. 1 Second Revised Volume No. 1 E Currently Effective Rates Applicable to Rate Schedule PSS, ISS, and SIT Rass Per Dth
K 90 5.92	Total Effective Daily Rate Rate 1.500 0.049 2.88 2.88 1.53 1.53	Twenty-First Revised Sheet No. 29 Currently Effective Superseding Twentieth Revised Sheet No. 29

Esued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager Issued on: March 1, 2006	a/ The Minimum Rate under Reservation Charge is zero (0).	1/ Pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations. than one zone, rate will be applied only one time.	Raio Schedule 715-1 Rayne, LA to Points Muth Passervation Charge 2/ Gosmodity Neaxion Miniman Overrun	COLUMN SEFECTIVE BALES Applicable to Bate Schedule PTS-1 Sucret per Oth 1- 1- 8 AG Colombia Guil Transnission Company HENC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1	
	on Charge is zer	ne Commission's l	3.1450 0.0170 0.0170 0.1704	Basse (1)	¥
and the second s	(0).	Regulations.	0.0018 0.0018 •.0018	Annual Charge Adjustment [2) \$	
		Rate applie	3.1450 0.0138 0.0138 0.1222	Subcotal {3}	
		8 to all Gas	3.1450 0.0186 0.0188 0.1222	Total Effective Rate (4)	
		Deliveræd a	0.1034 0.0188 0.0188 0.1322	Daily Rate (S)	
		nd is non-cumlative	33 23 25 33 25 25 35 25 25 36 25 25	Company Use and Unaccounted Por (6)	
		Rate applies to all Gas Delivered and is non-cusulative, i.e., when transportation involves more			Fortieth Revised Sheet No. 18 Currently Effective Superseding Thirty-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 18
Effective: April 1, 200		involvas mure	,		Fortieth Revised Sheet No. 18 Currently Effective ty-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 18

Central Kentucky Transmission Company FERC Gas Tariff Original Volume No. 1

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachmentin Speet No. 6

	atly Effective cable to Rate		FTS and	TS			
	per Dth						
Base	e Charge		Total		fective Rate	Rate	
					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	Schedule FTS						
i	Reservation Cl						
	Maximum	\$	0.509	-	0.509	0.016	7
	Minimum	\$	0.509	770	0.509	0.0167	
4	Commodity Cha	cae					
	Maximum		0.00	0.18		0.18	0.18
	Minimum		0.00	ō.18		0.18	0.18
•	Overrun	¢ 1		0.18	1.85	1.85	
Rate	Schedule ITS						
	Commodity	Charge					
	Maximum.	-	1.67	0.18	1.85	1	.85
					1.85		1.85

RETAINAGE PERCENTAGE

Transportation Retainage 0.000%

Issued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager

Issued on: March 31, 2006

PROPOSED TARIFF SHEETS

CURRENTLY	FFECTIVE BILLIN	G RATES			
	Base Rate <u>Charge</u> \$		Adjustment ¹ <u>Commodity</u>		
RATE SCHEDULE GSR					
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	1.6226 1.6226	6.7444 6.7444	15.3170 10.2385	F
RATE SCHEDULE GSO					
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	1.6226 1.6226 1.6226 1.6226 1.6226	6.7444 6.7444 6.7444 6.7444	27.2470 10.2385 10.1823 10.0966 9.9472	F
Delivery Service Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90	
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm Vol. (Mcf) in Cust. Serv. Agrmt.		6.5482		6.5482	
Delivery Rate Per Mcf First 400 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period All Over 1000 Mcf per billing period Former IN8 Rate Per Mcf Banking and Balancing Service	1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575	0.0205		1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575 0.0205	
(continued on following	ı sheet)			!	
1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set Adjustment applicable to a customer v IUS and received service under Rate s months of the prior twelve months dur	forth on Sheets 48 t vho is receiving serv Schedule SVGTS st	hrough 51 of t rice under Rat nall be \$10.02	this Tariff. The te Schedule G 39 per Mcf on	e Gas Cost S, IN6, or ly for those	
(R) Reduction					

DATE EFFECTIVE: September 2006 Billing Cycle (August 29, 2006) DATE OF ISSUE: July 31, 2006

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTLY EFF		NG KATES		
(С	ontinued)			
	Base Rate Charge \$		Adjustment ^{1/} Commodity	
RATE SCHEDULE GPR3/				
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE GPO34				
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE IS	,			
Customer Charge per billing period First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf	116.55 0.5467 0.2905		6.7444 ² ′ 6.7444 ² ′	116.55 7.2911 7.0349
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm				
Volume (Mcf) in Customer Service Agreement		6.5482		6.5482
<u>Delivery Service1</u> Administrative Charge	55.90 0.5467			55.90
First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf Banking and Balancing Service (continued on following sheet)	0.5467 0.2905 0.02	205		0.2905 0.0205
 1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth 2/ IS Customers may be subject to the Dema and 15 of this tariff. 3/ Currently, there are no customers on this re- 	on Sheets 48 t nd Gas Cost, u	hrough 51 of	this Tariff.	
(R) – Reduction	and the second s			

DATE OF ISSUE: July 31, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: September 2006 Billing Cycle (August 29, 2006)

issuED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

Delivery Rate Per Mcf

Banking and Balancing Service

\mathbf{p}_{3}	S.C.	Kv.	No.	5

R

į

0.0858

0.0205

CURRENTI	Y EFFECTIVE BILLI	NG RATES			
(Continued)					
	Base Rate <u>Charge</u> \$		Adjustment ^{1/} Commodity \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$	
RATE SCHEDULE IUS					
For All Volumes Delivered Per Mcf Delivery Service	0.3038	1.6226	6.7444	8.6708	
Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90	
Delivery Rate Per Mcf	0.3038	1.6226		1.9264	
Banking and Balancing Service		0.0205		0.0205	
MAINLINE DELIVERY SERVICE					
Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90	

0.0858

0.0205

1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff.

R - Reduction I- Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: July 31, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: September 2006 Billing Cycle

(August 29, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES

RATE SCHEDULE SVGTS

Delivery Charge per Mcf

General Service Residential

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period

\$ 6.95 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715

General Service Other

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period

\$18.88 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715

Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period

1.8153 1.7296

Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period 1.5802

Intrastate Utility Service

For all volumes per billing period

\$ 0.038

Actual Gas Cost Adjustment

For all volumes per billing period

\$ (2.0028)

Rate Schedule SVAS

Balancing Charge - per Mcf

\$ 1.5157

(I) Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: July 31, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: September 2006 Billing Cycle

(August 29, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

CASE 2006-000179 REVISED

GAS COST ADJUSTMENT AND REVISED RATES OF COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC. PROPOSED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JUNE 2006 BILLINGS

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Comparison of Current and Proposed GCAs

Comparison of Current and Proposed GCAs							
		2007-000	08 AG Set 1-129 Attac	hment 4.pdf			
<i>-</i> ***** →	Commodity Cost of Gas	March-06 CURRENT \$10.5575	June-06 <u>PROPOSED</u> \$9.4689	DIFFERENCE (\$1.0686)			
f	Commonly Cost of Gas	φ (V.QQ) (Q	ф а: 1 (:00	(\$1.0000)			
2	Demand Cost of Gas	<u>\$1.2141</u>	<u>\$1.2146</u>	<u>\$0.0005</u>			
3	Total: Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	\$11.7716	\$10.7035	(\$1.0681)			
4	SAS Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0001)	(\$0.0001)	\$0.0000			
5	Balancing Adjustment	(\$0.0026)	(\$0.0026)	\$0.0000			
6	Supplier Refund Adjustment	(\$0.0246)	(\$0.0132)	\$0.0114			
7	Actual Cost Adjustment	(\$0.7033)	(\$0.7033)	\$0.0000			
8	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	£0.0000	\$0.0230	<u>\$0.0230</u>			
9	Cost of Gas to Tariff Customers (GCA)	\$11.0410	\$10.0073	(\$1.0337)			
10	Transportation TOP Refund Adjustment	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000			
11	Banking and Balancing Service	\$0.0205	\$0.0205	\$0.0000			
12 13	Rate Schedule FI and GSO Customer Demand Charge	\$6.5610	\$6.5490	(\$0.0120)			

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause Gas Cost Recovery Rate

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 4.pdf

Line <u>No.</u>	Description		Amount	Expires
1	Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Schedule No. 1	\$10.7035	
2	Actual Cost Adjustment (ACA)	Schedule No. 2	(\$0.7033)	8-31-06
3	SAS Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 5	(\$0.0001)	8-31-06
4	Supplier Refund Adjustment (RA)	Schedule No. 4 Schedule No. 4 Case No. 2006- Schedule No. 4 Case No. 2005-00318	(\$0.0007) (\$0.0124) (\$0.0001)	05-31-07 02-28-07 11-30-06
		Total Refunds	(\$0.0132)	
5	Balancing Adjustment (BA)	Schedule No. 3	(\$0.0026)	8-31-06
6	Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment	Schedule No. 6	\$0.0230	5-31-07
7 8	Gas Cost Adjustment June - Aug 2006		\$10.0073	
9 10	Expected Demand Cost (EDC) per Mcf (Applicable to Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO)	Schedule No. 1, Sheet 4	\$6,5490	

E FILED: May 12, 2006

BY: J. M. Cooper

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Expected Gas Cost for Sales Customers June - Aug 2006

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 1

Line			Volum	ne A/	Ral	e	
No.	<u>Description</u>	Reference	Mcf	Dth.	Per Mcf	Per Oth	Cost
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Storage Supply	anh					
	Includes storage activity for sales customers Commodity Charge	only					
1	Withdrawal			0		\$0.0153	\$0
2	Injection			2,254,000		\$0.0153	\$34,486
~	119001011					4	44.,
3	Withdrawals: gas cost includes pipeline fuel	and commodity charges		0		\$0.00	\$0
	Total						
4	Volume = 3			0			
5	Cost sum(1:3)						\$34,486
6	Summary 4 or 5			0			\$34,486
	Flowing Supply Excludes volumes injected into or withdrawn Net of pipeline retention volumes and cost.		ı line 17				
7	Non-Appalachian	Sch.1, Sht. 5, Ln. 4		739,000			\$6,341,002
8	Appalachian Supplies	Sch.1, Sht. 6, Ln. 4		61,000			\$517,000
9	Less Fuel Retention By Interstate Pipelines	Sch. 1, Sheet 7, Lines 2	21, 22	(109,000)			(\$1,072,312)
10	Total 7 + 8 + 9			691,000			\$5,785,690
	Total Supply						
11	At City-Gate	Line 6 + 10		691,000			\$5,820,176
	Lost and Unaccounted For						
12	Factor			-0.9%			
13	Volume	Line 11 * 12		<u>(6,219)</u>			
14	At Customer Meter	Line 11 + 13		684,781			
15	Sales Volume	Line 14	648,774	684,781			
	Unit Costs \$/MCF Commodity Cost	•					
16	Excluding Cost of Pipeline Retention	Line 11 / Line 15			\$8.9710		
17	Annualized Unit Cost of Retention	Sch. 1, Sheet 7, Line 2	4		\$0.5179		
16	Including Cost of Pipeline Retention	Line 16 + 17			\$9.4889		
19	Demand Cost	Sch.1, Sht. 2, Line 9			<u>\$1.2146</u>		
20	Total Expected Gas Cost (EGC)	Line 18 + 19			\$10.7035		

A/ BTU Factor = 1.0555 Dth/MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. GCA Unit Demand Cost June - Aug 2006

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 2

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Descriptio</u>	<u>on</u>	Reference	
1	Expected Demand Cost: Annua June 2006 - May 2007	al	Sch. No.1, Sheet 3, Ln. 41	\$20,020,561
2	Less Rate Schedule IS/SS and Demand Charge Recovery	GSO Customer	Sch. No.1, Sheet 4, Ln. 10	-\$449,363
3	Less Storage Service Recovery Customers	-\$157,815		
4	Net Demand Cost Applicable	1 + 2 + 3		\$19,413,382
	Projected Annual Demand: Sale June 2006 - May 2007	es + Choice		
5	At city-gate In Dth Heat content In MCF			17,023,000 Dth 1.0555 Dth/MCF 16,127,901 MCF
Ů	Lost and Unaccounted - For			
6	Factor			0.9%
7	Volume	5*6		145,151 MCF
8	At Customer Meter	5 - 7		15,982,750 MCF
9	Unit Demand Cost (7 / 10)	To Sheet 1, line 19		\$1.2146 per MCF

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annual Demand Cost of Interstate Pipeline Capacity June 2006 - May 2007

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 3

Line No.	<u>Description</u>	Dth	Monthly Rate \$/Dth	# Months	Expected Annual Demand Cost
	Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation				
1	Firm Storage Service (FSS) FSS Max Daily Storage Quantity (MDSQ)	220,880	\$1.5000	12	\$3,975,840
2	FSS Seasonal Contract Quantity (NDSQ)	11,264,911	\$0.0288	12	\$3,893,153
<i>ي</i>	1 00 00000101 oothi aac addiniy (ood)	11,204,017	ψ0.02.00	1 Am	ψο,οσο, 1σο
	Storage Service Transportation (SST)				
3	Summer June - Sept. 06, Apr May 07	110,440	\$4.1850	6	\$2,773,148
4	Winter Oct. 06 - Mar. 07	220,880	\$4.1850	6	\$5,546,297
5	Firm Transportation Service (FTS)	20,014	\$5.9410	12	\$1,426,838
6	Subtotal sum(1:5)				\$17,615,277
	O. I. No O. W. Torrowski and the Occurrence				
11	Columbia Gulf Transmission Company FTS - 1 (Mainline)	28,991	\$3,1450	12	\$4.00 <i>A</i> .420
11	rio-i (wamme)	20,991	ф3,14 20	12	\$1,094,120
	Tennessee Gas				
21	Firm Transportation	20,506	\$4.6238	12	\$1,137,788
31	Central Kentucky Transmission	20 000	₾ ∩ E 4 ¢ ∩	40	\$470.07 6
31	Firm Transportation June 06- May 07	28,000	\$0.5160	12	\$173,376
41	Total. Used on Sheet 2, line 1				\$20,020,561
					- •

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Cost Adjustment Clause

2007-00008 AG Set 1-129 Attachment 4.pdf

pected Demand Costs Recovered Annually From Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customers

			Capacity				
Line				#			
No.	Description		Daily Oth	Months	Annualized Dth	Units	Annual Cost
			(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) x (2)		(3)
1	Expected Demand Costs (Per Sheet 3)						\$20,020,561
	City-Gate Capacity: Columbia Gas Transmission						
2	Firm Storage Service - FSS		220,880	12	2,650,560		
2			20,000	12	240,168		
3	Firm Transportation Service - FTS		20,014	14	240,100		
4	Central Kentucky Transportation	June 06 - May 07	28,000	12	336,000		
5	Total	2 + 3 + 4			3,226,728	Dth	
6	Divided by Average BTU Factor				1.0555	Dth/MCF	
7	Total Capacity - Annualized	Line 5/ Line 6			3,057,061	Mcf	
8	Monthly Unit Expected Demand Cost (EDI Applicable to Rate Schedules IS/SS and C Line 1 / Line 7				\$6.5490	/Mcf	
9	Firm Volumes of IS/SS and GSO Custome	ers	5,718	12	68,616	Mcf	
10	Expected Demand Charges to be Recove Rate Schedule IS/SS and GSO Customer				to She	et 2, line 2	\$449,363

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Non-Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost June - Aug 2006

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 5

Cost includes transportation commodity cost and retention by the interstate pipelines, but excludes pipeline demand costs.

The volumes and costs shown are for sales customers only.

			ng Supply Includi cted Into Storage	-			Net Flowing Supply for Current Consumption		
Line No.	Month	Volume A/ Dth	Cost	Unit Cost \$/Dth	Net Storage Injection Dth	Volume Dth	Cost		
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (2) / (1)	(4)	(5) = (1) + (4)	(6) = (3) x (5)		
1	Jun-06	267,000	\$2,189,000	\$8.20	(56,000)	211,000	\$1,729,884		
2	Jul-06	1,370,000	\$11,815,000	\$8.62	(1,107,000)	263,000	\$2,268,135		
3	Aug-06	1,356,000	\$11,989,000	\$8,84	(1,091,000)	265,000	\$2,342,983		
4	Total 1+2+3	2,993,000	\$25,993,000	\$8.68	(2,254,000)	739,000	\$6,341,002		

Al Gross, before retention.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Appalachian Supply: Volume and Cost June - Aug 2006

Schedule No. 1 Sheet 6

Line <u>No.</u>	<u>Month</u>		<u>Dth</u> (2)	<u>Cost</u> (3)
1	Jun-06		21,000	\$173,000
2	Jul-06		20,000	\$171,000
3	Aug-06		20,000	\$173,000
4	Total	1+2+3	61,000	\$517,000

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Annualized Unit Charge for Gas Retained by Upstream Pipelines June - Aug 2006 Schedule No. 1 Sheet 7

Retention costs are incurred proportionally to the volumes purchased, but recovery of the costs is allocated to quarter by volume consumed.

								Annual
			<u>Units</u>	June - Aug 2006	Sept - Nov 06	Dec 06 - Feb 07	Mar - May 2007	June 2006 - May 2007
	Gas purchased by CK	Y for the remaining sales	customers					
1	Volume	_	Dth	3,054,000	2,555,000	1,950,000	3,361,000	10,920,000
2	Commodity Cost In	cluding Transportation		\$26,510,000	\$23,436,000	\$23,632,000	\$33,850,000	\$107,428,000
3	Unit cost		\$/Dth					\$9.8377
	Consumption by the r	emaining sales customers						
11	At city gate	•	Dth	691,000	1,968,000	5,907,000	2,541,000	11,107,000
12	Lost and unaccoun	ted for portion		0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	
	At customer meters	•						
13	In Oth	(100% - 12) * 11	Dth	684,781	1,950,288	5,853,837	2,518,131	11,007,037
14	Heat content	•	Dth/MCF	1.0555	1.0555	1.0555	1.0555	
15	In MCF	13 / 14	MCF	648,774	1,847,739	5,546,032	2,385,723	10,428,268
16	Portion of annual	line 15, quarterly / annua	al	6.2%	17.7%	53.2%	22.9%	100.0%
	Gas retained by upstr	ream pipelines						
21	Volume	Court proportion	Dth	109,000	121,000	200,000	119,000	549,000
	Const		7	o Sheet 1, line 9	1			
~~	Cost Cost	ct from Sheet 1 3 * 21	•	\$1,072,312	,	\$1,967,546	\$1,170,690	\$5,400,913
22 23		rters by consumption		\$336,007	\$956,964			\$5,400,913
23	Allocated to qua	ners by consumption		φυσσισσι	ψ30 0 ,001	ψ ε 101 ε 1000	4,1200,000	40,100,010
			To	Sheet 1, line 17)			
24	Annualized unit ch	arge 23 / 15	\$/MCF	\$0.5179	1	\$0.5179	\$0.5179	\$0.5179
24	Annualized unit ch	aiga 20110	WI INCH	40,0110	, 40.0110	70.0110	70.0110	*********

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

Schedule No. 1

Sheet 8

DETERMINATION OF THE BANKING AND BALANCING CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JUNE 2008

Line			Fo	Amount r Transportation
No.	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Detail</u>	Customers
1	Total Storage Capacity. Sheet 3, line 4	11,264,911		
2	Net Transportation Volume	8,118,967		
3	Contract Tolerance Level @ 5%	405,948		
4 5	Percent of Annual Storage Applicable to Transportation Customers		3.60%	
6 7 8 9	Seasonal Contract Quantity (SCQ) Rate SCQ Charge - Annualized Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	\$0.0288 \$3,893,153	\$140, 154
10 11 12 13	FSS Injection and Withdrawal Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	0.0306 <u>\$344,706</u>	\$12,409
14 15 16 17	SST Commodity Charge Rate Total Cost Amount Applicable To Transportation	n Customers	0.0157 <u>\$145.894</u>	\$ 5,252
18	Total Cost Applicable To Transportation	on Customers		\$157.815
19	Total Transportation Volume - Mcf			17,883,000
20	Flex and Special Contract Transportat	ion Volume - Mcf		(10,190,942)
21	Net Transportation Volume - Mcf	line 19 + line 20		7,692,058
22	Banking and Balancing Rate - Mcf.	Line 18 / line 21. To line 11 of the	GCA Comparison	\$0.0205

REFUND ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

SUPPLIER REFUND ADJUSTMENT

Line No.	Description	<u>Amount</u>
	1 Supplier Refund from Columbia Gas Transmission (Jan. 2006)	\$11,055
	2 To Be Passed Back to Customers	
	3 Interest on Refund Balances	\$371
	4 REFUND INCLUDING INTEREST	\$11,426
	5 Divided By:	,
	6 Projected Sales for the Twelve Months Ended May 31, 2007	15,982,750
	7 SUPPLIER REFUND TO EXPIRE May 31, 2007	(\$0.0007)
	8 TOTAL SUPPLIER REFUND TO EXPIRE May 31, 2007	(\$0.0007)

SELECTED INTEREST RATES COMMERCIAL PAPER - 3-MONTH

February 20, 2006

<u>RATE</u>	MONTH	DAYS	x	DAILY RATE	x _	Columbia Gas Trans.	==	INTEREST
4.37	JANUARY 2006	31		0.000092		11,054.72	_	31.53
4.55	FEBRUARY 2006	28		0.000092		11,054.72		28.48
4.76	MARCH 2006	31		0.000092		11,054.72		31.53
2.97	APRIL 2005	30		0.000092		11,054.72		30.51
3.09	MAY 2005	31		0.000092		11,054.72		31.53
3.27	JUNE 2005	30		0.000092		11,054.72		30.51
3.47	JULY 2005	31		0.000092		11,054.72		31.53
3.64	AUGUST 2005	31		0.000092		11,054.72	•	31.53
3.72	SEPTEMBER 2005	30		0.000092		11,054.72		30.51
4.01	OCTOBER 2005	31		0.000092		11,054.72		31.53
4.23	NOVEMBER 2005	30		0.000092		11,054.72		30.51
<u>4.23</u>	DECEMBER 2005	31		0.000092		11,054.72		31.53
46.21	mom t t					mom) z		
46.31	TOTAL					TOTAL		371.23
0.000092	DAILY RATE							

A NiSource Company

Thomas D. Stone Manager Rates & Tariffs

12801 Fair Lakes Parkway Fairfax VA 22033

(703) 227-3262 voice (703) 227-3308 fax

tdstone@nisource.com

March 20, 2006

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Room 1A, East 888 First Street, N. E. Washington, D.C. 20246

Attention: Ms. Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary

Re: Refunds under the April 17, 1995 Settlement in Docket No. GP94-02, et al.

Dear Ms. Salas:

Pursuant to Section 154.501(e) of the Federal Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") regulations, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation ("Columbia") herewith submits an original and five paper copies of its refund report in the above referenced docket.

Statement of Nature, Reasons and Basis for Filing

On February 20, 2006 Columbia made refunds as a result of a settlement filed on April 17, 1995 in Docket GP94-02, et al. ("Settlement"). The Settlement was approved by the Commission on June 15, 1995 (Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., 71 FERC ¶ 61,337 (1995)).

The refunds made on February 20, 2006, as billing credits or checks, represent deferred tax refunds received from Trailblazer Pipeline Company (Trailblazer) of \$253,319.00 and from Overthrust Pipeline Company (Overthrust) of \$58,532.07 plus interest of \$2,483.66 and \$594.04, respectively using the FERC interest rate in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart F, Section 154.501 (d). These refunds were made pursuant to Article VIII, Section E of the Settlement. Per Article VIII, Section E, "Columbia shall pay to the parties (provided they are Supporting Parties), using the allocation percentages shown on Appendix G, Schedule 5 [of the Settlement], all refunds received from Wyoming Interstate Company, Ltd., Trailblazer Pipeline Company, Ozark Gas Transmission Company, Overthrust Pipeline Company and any other pipeline relating to the flowback of excess deferred income taxes collected by such upstream pipelines for the period prior to the Stipulation Filing Date with FERC Interest...."

Materials Submitted Herewith

In accordance with Section 154.501(e)(6) of the Commission's regulations, the following material is submitted herewith:

- (1) Workpapers showing how the refund and interest were calculated; and
- (2) A Form of Notice for this filing suitable for publication in the Federal Register, as required by Section 154.109 of the Commission's regulations, and a diskette copy of such Notice of Filing labeled "TF032006.NTA".

Waiver

Columbia respectfully requests that the Commission grant any waivers that it may deem necessary to accept this filing.

Posting and Certification of Service

Pursuant to Section 154.601(f) of the Commission's regulations, a copy of this refund report is being sent by Columbia by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to each of Columbia's customers receiving any refund and state commissions whose jurisdiction includes the location of any recipient of a refund that have made a standing request for such full reports.

Pursuant to Section 154.501(g) of the Commission's regulations, recipients of refunds and state commissions that have not made a standing request for such full report shall receive an abbreviated report.

This report is also available for public inspection during regular business hours in a convenient form and place at Columbia's offices at 12801 Fair Lakes Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia; and 10G Street, N.E., Suite 580 Washington, D.C.

Subscription

Pursuant to Section 154.4(b) of the Commission's regulations, the undersigned certifies that: (1) he knows the contents of the filing; (2) the paper copies of the filing contain the same information as that contained on the electronic media; (3) the contents are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and (4) that he possesses the full power and authority to sign the filing.

Service on Columbia

It is respectfully requested that all Commission orders and correspondence as well as pleadings and correspondence from other persons concerning this filing be served upon the following:

> *Thomas D. Stone, Manager, Rates and Tariffs Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation 12801 Fair Lakes Parkway Fairfax, Virginia 22033 Phone: (703) 227-3262 Fax: (713) 227-3308

Email: tdstone@nisource.com

*Kurt L. Krieger, Assistant General Counsel Nisource Corporate Services 1700 MacCorkle Avenue, S.E. Charleston, WV 25314

Phone: (304) 357-3225 Fax: (304) 357-3206

Email: kkrieger@nisource.com

Ms. Magalie R. Salas Federal Energy Regulatory Commission March 20, 2006 Page 3 of 3

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*Sharon Theodore, Manager, Regulatory Affairs Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation 10 G Street, N.E., Suite 580 Washington, D.C. 20002

Phone: (202) 216-9766

Fax: (202) 216-9785

Email: siroyka@nisource.com

* Persons designated to receive service in accordance with Rule 203 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedures, 18 C.F.R § 385.203 (2006)

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas D. Stone

Manager, Rates and Tariff's

Enclosures

)

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFERRED INCOME TAXES 1/ REFUNDED ON JANUARY 2005 INVOICES

		COLUMBIA GAS TESS DEFERRED ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFERRED. ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFERRED.	INCOME TAXE	S_1/				
		ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFENDED REFUNDED ON JANUARY 200	6 INVOICES				TOTAL	
		REFUNDED ON THE		TRAILBLAZI		THRUST	REFUND	
		,	LLOCATION	REFL	INO	REFUND	CIAL	
		·	FACTOR/2	KELS	TOPE		1,318	.84
	_	CUSTOMER NAME			1,089.61	247,23	197	
LINE	cust.	CUSTOMER ISSUED	0.418139	1%		37.12	14,150	
NO.	<u>и</u> О.	ALLIEDSIGNAL, INC. (000022) / HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.	0.06278		160,61	2,656.71		
		INC. (000022) / HONEYWELL	4,49330		11,493.98	5,83		3,98
3	008715	ALLIEDSIGNAL INC. (MACHANY ARLINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY ARLINGTON DATE ELECTRIC	0,00952		24.35	247.23	1,31	
2	007277	ARLINGTON NATIONAL STATEMENTS BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC	0.41814		1,089.61	4.29		2.84
3	000074	BALTIMORE GAS & EARLY			18.55	98.28	, \$°	12.84
	002278	BALTIMORE SOMPANY BELFRY GAS COMPANY BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION	0.0072		416.58	15.28		81,38
4	000928	BETHLEHEM STEEL OUT	0.1628		66.10			60.03
5	001471		0.0258		536.11	123.97		18.83
6	000109	BLACKSVILLE BLUEFIELD GAS COMPANY BLUEFIELD GAS COMPANY (000145) I MOUNTAINEER GAS COMPANY	0.2095		12,848,93	2,969.9	٠.	
7		CAMERON GAS COMPANY (COURSE	5.0229		84.65	19.5		25.41
В	000833	CENTAL HUSCON O	0.033	392%	21.45	4,5		164.18
9	000165	note Hillian	0,008	386%	133.36	30.8		054.59
10	000187			132%		197.	99 ''	135.62
11	000192	CITY OF BROOKSVILLE		886%	856.60	25.	45	
12	002279			3085%	110.16	271.	.50 ¹	,446.12
13	002280	CITY OF CARLISTEE CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE		9188%	1,174.82		46	22.13
94	000193	CITY OF CHARLOTTE			17,95	7B8		l,199.07
	00228	CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG	₂ 0.00	7027%	3,410.72	* * *).4Z	162.03
15	00019	THE PROPERTY OF LANCASIES	1,33	3340%	131,61	2,075	1 عد،	1,054.72
16	01075	A CITY OF NORTH MIDDLE TO	0.0	51451%	8,979.26			2,553.B1
17		BE CITY OF RICHMOND GAS COMPANY	3.5	10229%	2,074,35		9,40	3,512.32
18				10917%	84,159.65	19,40	2.01	30,926.84
19		72 CLAYSVILLE NATURE OF KENTUCKY 08 COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY 08 COLUMBIA GAS OF MARYLAND	32.5	C0233%	25,120,50	ູ 5,ວບ	10.34	9,928.20
20	0002		9.1	20267%	8,064.24	1,0<	33,96	89,20
21	6002	COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO	3.	152522%	72.4	E	16.75	13,941,88
23	0002		ů.	028321%	41,324.3		17.51	753.27
2	3 0000			426995%			41.42	881.58
2	4 008	238 CORNING NATURAL GAS 261 CORNING NATURAL GAS (000278) / PROLIANCE ENERGY		239190%	611.8	•	61.76	•
	5 000	238 COLUMBIA OND UNITED TO THE COLUMBIA OND UNITED TO THE COLUMBIA ON THE COLU		273577%	699.5		20.72	110,36
				035041%	89.5		153.94	819.95
		1860 DELMARYA PUNTUL GAS COMPANY DELTA NATURAL GAS COMPANY CAS COMPANY			666.	01	12.87	88,53
	£1	DELTA NATURAL GAS COMPANY EASTERN NATURAL GAS COMPANY EASTERN NATURAL GAS	(,260360%	55.	56		802.62
	29		1	0.021759%	489	.48	113,14	7.53
	20			0.191352%		12	1.41	59.96
	20	0314 EASTERN SITY COMPANY 0322 ELAM UTILITY COMPANY 0323 / NUI		0.002392%		.70	11.26	71.3B
				0.019039%		7,98	13.40	14.28
		CLE TRANSPORT (COLOR TO THE COLOR DISTRIBUTION		0.022868%	-	1,60	2.68	14,99
		09872 EUZABETT (002418) / FIRST ENERGY 10781 GAS TRANSPORT (002418) / FIRST ENERGY 10787 INTERSTATE UTILITIES (000483) / GASCO DISTRIBUTION 10787 KANE LIGHT AND HEAT (000510) / GASCO - KANE 10787 KANE LIGHT AND HEAT (000510) / GASCO - KANE		0.004533%			2.81	19,406,67
	34 0	103574 INTERSTATE UTILITIES (MODS10) / GASCO - KANE 100757 KANE LIGHT AND HEAT (000510) / GASCO - KANE 1007283 KENTUCKY OHIO GAS COMPANY / NATURAL ENERGY UTILITY CO	DRPCH	0.004760%		2.15	3,643.49	35.89
	35			8.152242%	15,76	33.10	6.70	* '
	38 1	002283 KENTUCKI GAS COMPANY D02284 LAKESIDE GAS COMPANY		0.011332%		28,99	2.41	12.84
	37	002284 LAKESIDE GAS COMPANY MOUNTAINEER GAS COMPANY MOUNTAINEER GAS COMPANY		0.004079%		10.43	217.14	1,129.92
	38	MOUNTAINEER GAS COMPANY DOZZES DELTA MT. OLIVET NATURAL GAS COMPANY		0.358785%		17.78	21.00	111.88
	39	DOZZES DELTA MI, OCTA		0.035520%		90.66	0.14	0.75
	40	002285 MURPHY GAS				0.61	51.33	273.39
	-	002285 MURPHY GAS COMPANY 004266 NASHVILLE GAS COMPANY 004789 NATIONAL FUEL GAS DISTRIBUTION NATIONAL FUEL GAS SUPPLY		0.000239%		222.08	247.23	1,316.84
	41	004789 NATIONAL FUEL GAS SUPPLY		0.088811%		069,61	137.85	734.24
	42		,	0.418139%		596,39		4,836.58
	43	NATIONAL GAS & OIL DOGGEN LUS GENERATING COMPANY	•	0.2331459		928.54	908.04	1,830.11
	44	NEW ENGLAND PLEASE COMPANY		1,535760	٠	488.52	T43.64	7.14
	45	002407 NEW JERSEY NATURAL GAS (I & II)		0.5811181	*	5.80	1.34	142.76
	46			0.002267		115.96	26,80	3,885.51
	47	000666 NEW YORK STATE 002409 NORTH CAROLINA NATURAL GAS 002409 NORTH CAROLINA NATURAL GAS		0.045332	%	3,156.03	729.48	142.76
	48	002409 NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL OF THE PROPERTY		1,233776	%	115.98	28.80	1,276,06
	49	004908 NORTHEAST OHIO GAS COMPANY 002498 OHIO CUMBERLAND GAS COMPANY 002498 OHIO CUMBERLAND UTILITIES		0,045332	%	1,038.49	239.57	1,997.34
	50	002435 OHIO CUMBERLAND UTILITIES 000700 ORANGE & ROCKLAND UTILITIES ORANGE & ROCKLAND UTILITIES		0,405190		1,622.35	374.99	217.95
	51	000700 ORANGE & ROCKLAND GAS COMPANY 004098 ORWELL NATURAL GAS COMPANY ORWELL NATURAL GAS COMPORATION		0.83422	1%		40,92	4 237.03
	52			0.08920		177.03	795.48	
	53	000723 PC ENERGY INC		1,34539		3,441.55	65.80	350.48
	54	D00724 PG ENERGY INC D00726 PEOPLES NATURAL GAS COMPANY		0.1112		284.68	141.42	. 753.27
	55			0,11121		611.85	134.01	713.81
	56			0,2381		579,60	404.47	2.154.37
	57			0.2200	.07%	1,749.90	25.50	135.34
						110.74	835.34	3,384,07
	58	THE PARTY OF THE P		0.0432		2,748.73		320.15
	59			1.074		260.04	60.11	74.95
	60			0.101		60.88	14.07	590.37
	5	1 000821 SHELDON GAS COMPANY 1 000838 SOUTH JERSEY GAS COMPANY 2 000838 SOUTH JERSEY GAS COMPANY		0.023	700%	479,53	110.84	n 417 09
	6			0.187	462%	5,212.32	1,201.77	•••••
	6				7835%	J		
	6	TW PHILLIPS GAS SOM		-				
	(55 COLUMN TIES						
		on county (12) of the						

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFERRED INCOME TAXES. 1/ REFUNDED ON JANUARY 2006 INVOICES

LINE	CUST.	CUSTOMER NAME	ALLOCATION FACTOR/2	TRAILBLAZER REFUND	OVERTHRUST REFUND	TOTAL REFUND
67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77	002294 002295 002298 006525 000995 001008 001002 001010 002400 002412 002296	VANCEBURG ELECTRIC VERONA NATURAL GAS COMPANY VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSPORT PARAMOUNT NATURAL GAS CO (002293) / M&B GAS SERVICES VIRGINIA NATURAL GAS WASHINGTON GAS WATERVILLE GAS COMPANY WATERVILLE GAS & OIL COMPANY WEST MILLGROVE GAS COMPANY WEST CHIC GAS (001020) / EAST OHIO GAS WESTERN LEWIS-RECTORVILLE ZEBULON GAS ASSOCIATION	0.027879% 0.018133% 0.014053% 0.007027% 1.482977% 10.049805% 0.056684% 0.113329% 0.001814% 1.393325% 0.015686%	46.38 35,95 17.66 3,793,49 6 25,707.87 144.95 4 289.90 4 4.66 4 3,584.16 4 40.55	10.72 8.31 4.15 876.83 5,942.08 33.50 67.01 1.07 823.82	87.80 57,10 44,26 ,22.13 4,670.32 31,649.73 178.45 358.91 5.71 4,387.98 49.97 14.28
79	4-2.200	TOTAL	100.0000000	4 255,802,86	59,128.11	314,926.77

^{1/} ALLOCATED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE VIII, SECTION E, OF COLUMBIA'S "CUSTOMER SETTLEMENT" IN DOCKET NO. GP94-02, ET AL.
2/ SEE APPENDIX G, SCHEDULE 5 OF COLUMBIA'S "CUSTOMER SETTLEMENT" IN DOCKET NO. GP94-02, ET AL.

ATTACHMENT B

COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION COMPUTATION OF INTEREST DUE

COMPOUND BASE	253,448.71 255,802.66 255,802.66	58,582.02 59,126.11 59,126.11	
INTEREST	129.71 2,353.95 2,483.66	49.95 544.09 594.04 3.077.70	
DAILY RATE	0.000170685	0.000170685	
INTEREST	6.23%	6.73%	
NO DAYS	30 30	ა 20 .	
TO DATE	(2/31/2005 2/20/2006	12/31/2005 2/20/2006	
FROM	12/29/2005	12/27/2005 1/1/2006	
PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	253,319.00	58,532.07	11.00,110
BUSINESS DATE	Trailblazer Refund December 2005 Trailblazer Total	Overthrust Refund December 2005 Overthrust Total	Total Refunds.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation

)

Docket No. GP94-02, et al.

NOTICE OF REFUND REPORT

)

Take notice that on March 20, 2006, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation ("Columbia") tendered for filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") its Refund Report made to comply with the April 17, 1995 Settlement ("Settlement") in Docket No. GP94-02, et al. as approved by the Commission on June 15, 1995 (Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., 71 FERC ¶ 61,337 (1995)).

On February 20, 2006 Columbia made refunds, as billing credits and with checks, in the amount of \$314,928.77. The refunds represent deferred tax refunds received from Trailblazer Pipeline Company and Overthrust Pipeline Company. These refunds were made pursuant to Article VIII, Section E of the Settlement using the allocation percentages shown on Appendix G, Schedule 5 of the Settlement. The refunds include interest at the FERC rate, in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart F, Section 154.501 (d).

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 154.210 of the Commission's regulations (18 CFR 154.210). Anyone filing an intervention or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant. Anyone filing an intervention or protest on or before the intervention or protest date need not serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at http://www.ferc.gov. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at http://www.ferc.gov, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

Magalie R. Salas Secretary GAS COST INCENTIVE ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

GAS COST INCENTIVE ADJUSTMENT

Line No.	Description	<u>Amount</u>
	l Amount to be recovered For period April - October 2005	\$368,262
	2 Divided By: Projected Sales for the Twelve Months Ended May 31, 2007	15,982,750
	3 Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment per Mcf Effective June 2007 - May 2007	\$ 0.0230

PIPELINE COMPANY TARIFF SHEETS

0.245

7,450

21.27

21.27

1.74 1.74

1.74 1.74 1.74 26.23

26.23

Overrun

1.74

1.74 1.74

Seventy-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 2

Currently Effectiv

Superreding Seventy-Bighth Revised Sheet No. 2

Columbia Gzs Transmission Corporation Second Revised Volume No. 1 FERC Gas Tariff

Currently Effective Rates

Applicable to Race Schedule PIS and NIS	ıle FT	S and MTS					
Mate Per Dth							
	Tax	Base Tariff Rate	Transportat Rate Ad Current	Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment Current Surcharge	Nlectr Costs A Current	Blectric Power Costs Adjustment urrent Surcharge	Annual Charge Adjustment 2/
Rate Schedule FTS Reservataion Charge 3/	٧r	5.575	\$ 55 \$ 55 \$ 55	-0.017	0.029	0.000	ŀ
Connodity	٠.	0.	0.25	00-0	0.26	0.01	0.18
Not the second		1.04	0.25	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.18
nlisteun Overtun	• •	19,37	14.1	90.0-	0.36	0.01	0.18
Rate Schedule NTS Reservation Charge 3/	4/2+	7.084	0.354	-0.017	0.029	000-0	ı
Commodity	4	1.04	0.25	0.00	0.26	0.03	0.18
Kaximin	, 4	7.04	0.25	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.18
Orange and a second	•	24.33	1.41	-0.06	0.36	0.01	0.18

361.0

5.341

Rate

Rate

Daily

Bffective

rotal

Excludes Account 858 expenses and Electric Power Costs which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustment (TCRA) and Electric Power Costs Adjustment (RPCA), respectively. For rates by function, see Sheet No. 30A.

ACK ASSERSED Where applicable pursuant to Section 154,402 of the Commission's Regulations.

Minimum reservation charge is \$0.00.

Issued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager Issued on: March 1, 2006 Currently Effects Superseding Seventy-Righth Revised Sheet No. 1

Seventy-Ninth Revised Sheet No. 2

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation FERC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1

Currently Bffoctive Rates Applicable to Rate Schedule SST and GTS Rate Per Dth

nal Total rge Rffective Dally	thent Rate Rate			5,771 0.190		1.72	1.72	8 20.69 20.59			•	8 3.67 3.67	73.67 73.67		A CANADA SANASA	Excludes Account 858 expenses and liceric Power Coscs which has a recovered thinking to them as a recovered the control of the costs when the formal standard to the costs when the formal costs are recovered to the costs and the costs are recovered to the costs and the costs are recovered to	Sec and subs	
Anmual. Charge	Å,	23		•		0.18	0.18	0.18			0.1	0.18	ŧ		المراقي والمرا	age corus	10 200 2m	
Electric Power Costs Adjustment	Surcharge		,	0.000		0.01	10.0	0.01			0.01	0.01	0.00		1	DVCIEL LILE	(CA), respectively, for races by thirties, not also	
8	Current			0.029		0.26	0.26	0.36			0.45	0.26	0.19		4	on are rec	AGE FALCE	
Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment	Surcharge			-0.017		0.00	0.00	-0.06			-0,11	-0.13	0.00			COSCS WILL	pacervery.	
Transpor Rate A	Current			0.354		0.25	0.25	1.41			2.58	0.25	2.33		\$	ectric Power	GENCAL, TOB	
8486	Tariff Rate	7		5,405		1.02	1.02	18.79			74.23	3.08	71.15) ,	nses and al	Rajustment	
	Ta			**		÷	v	÷			v	•	❖			expe	38TB .	
			le ssr	Reservation Charge 3/					87.2) 1					•	s Account 858	and Electry of Power Costs Adjustment (RACA), respectively. For faces by tunicious, see succe No. Jun.	** ****
		1m p m-	Rate Schedule SST	Reservativ	Commodity	Maximum	Minimum	Overrun	ST. S. a tribodist a tea	Commodity	Maximum	Minimum	KPCC		,	1/ Exclude	and Ele	

Issued by: Thomas D.Stane, Manager Issued on: March 1, 2006

Issued by: Carl W. Levander, Vice President Issued on: December 30, 2005

Currently Effectiv Superseding Twentleth Revised Sheet No. 2

Twenty-First Revised Sheet No. 2

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation KERC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1

Currently Affective Rates Applicable to Rate Schedule PSS, 13S, and SIT Rate Per Dth

			Excludes Account 85% expenses and Electric Power Corts which are recovered through Columbia's Transportation Costs Rate Adjustment (EECA), respectively. ACA assensed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.
Daily Rate	0.049 2.88 1.53 1.53 10.87	5,92 0.00 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53	oztation Co
Total Effective Rate	1.500 2.88 1.53 1.53 10.67	5.92 0.60 1.53 1.53 4.11 4.11	da's Transp
Annual Charge Adjustment 2/		and the second	cugh, Columb Regulations
: Power Annual justment Charge Surcharge Adjus-ment		1 1 1 1 d	covered thr maission's
Electric Power Costs Adjustment Current Surchar			ich are re
tion Cost justment Surcharge	1111.	1.1.1.1	tric Power Costs thick are recovered through Columbiaton), respectively. to Section 154.402 of the Commission's Regulations.
Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment : Current Surchax	t 1 1 7 1	112	Carric Posts (BECA), ant to Se
T. Base Tariff Rate	1.500 2.88 1.53 1.53 1.53	5.92 5.00 1.53 1.53 4.11	isks and E idjustment ible pursu
Tar	****	••••	kis exper r Costs e e applica
	Rate Schedule 7.58 Reservation Charge Capacity Injection Rithdrawal Overrun	Commodity Naximum Ninimum Injection Withdrawal Rate Schedule SIT Commodity Naximum Minimum	Excludes Account ESS expenses and Electric Postr Costs of and Blectric Power Costs Adjustment (ERCA), respectively. ACA assensed where applicable pursuant to Section 154.402
	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	Turk Straight	ध क स

Superseding Thirty-Ninth Revised Short No. 1

Fortleth Revised Sheet No. 1

Currently Effectiv

Columbia Gulf Transmission Company FRRC Gas Tariff Second Revised Volume No. 1

Company Use and Usecounted For (6)	1,265 1,265 2,265	The state of the s
Daily Rate (5) s	0.1034 0.0148 0.0168	• :
Total Effective Rate (4)	3.1450 0.0188 0.0188	
Subcotal (1) \$	3.3450 0.0188 0.0188	
Amnual Charge Acjustment (2) 5	6.0018 0.0018 0.0018	
Base Race (1) \$	3.1450 0.0170 0.0170 0.1204	
Currently offective Rates Applicable to Ruce Schedule FTS-1 Rates per Jrh	Rate Schedule F7S-1 Rayne, Ca. To goints North Reservation Charge 2/ Commodity Maximum Minahum Overrum	

rursuant to Section 150.402 of the Commission's Regulations. Rate applies to all Gas Delivered and is non-cumistive, 1.e., when transportation than one zone, rate will be applied only one time.

/ The Maniaus Race under Reservation Charge is zero [0]-

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Issued by: Thomas D.Stone, Manager Issued on: March 1, 2006 DETAIL SUPPORTING
DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY CASE NO. 2006 - 00179 Effective June 2006 Billing Cycle

CALCULATION OF DEMAND/COMMODITY SPLIT OF GAS COST ADJUSTMENT FOR TARIFFS

December of Con Cost Adjustment	\$/MCF	
Demand Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Demand Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 19)	\$1,2146	
Demand ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 23)	0.1526	
Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 4)	-0.0132	
SAS Refund Adjustment (Schedule No. 5)	<u>-0.0001</u>	
Total Demand Rate per Mcf	\$1.3539	< to Att. E, line 21
Commodity Component of Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity Cost of Gas (Schedule No. 1, Sheet 1, Line 18)	\$9.4889	
Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28)	-\$0.8559	
Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21)	-\$0.0026	
Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6)	<u>\$0.0230</u>	
Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	\$8.6534	
CHECK:	\$1.3539	
COOT OF OAG TO TABUTT OUGTONERS (OGA)	\$8.6534	
COST OF GAS TO TARIFF CUSTOMERS (GCA)	\$10.0073	
Calculation of Rate Schedule SVGTS - Actual Gas Cost Adjustment		
Commodity ACA (Schedule No. 2, Sheet 1, Line 28)	-\$0.8559	
Balancing Adjustment (Schedule No. 3, Sheet 1, Line 21)	-\$0.0026	
Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (Schedule No. 6)	<u>\$0.0230</u>	
Total Commodity Rate per Mcf	-\$0.8355	

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
CKY Choice Program
100% Load Factor Rate of Assigned FTS Capacity
Balancing Charge
June - Aug 2006

Line No.	Description		Contract Volume	Retention	Monthly demand charges	# months A/	Assignment proportions	Adjustment for retention on downstream pipe, if any	Annuat	costs
			Dth		\$/Dth				\$/Dth	\$/MCF
			Sheet 3		Sheet 3		lines 4, 5			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = 1 / (100%-	(7) =	
								col2)	3*4*5*6	
City g	ate capacity assigned to Contract	Choice	e marketers							
1	CKT FTS/SST		28,000	1.000%						
2	TCO FTS		20,014	2.007%						
3	Total		48,014							
,	Assignment Proportions		F0 0004							
4	CKT FTS/SST	1/3	58.32%							
5	TCO FTS	2/3	41.68%							
Annua	al demand cost of capaci	tv assi	aned to cho	ice markete	rs					
11	CKT FTS	.,	g		\$0.5160	12	0.5832	1.0000	\$3.6109	
12	TCO SST @ CKT FTS ra	te			\$1,5300	0		1.0000	\$0.0000	
13	TCO FTS				\$5,9410	12	0.4168	1.0000	\$29.7171	
14	Gulf FTS-1, upstream to	CKT FT	s		\$3,1450	12	0.5832	1.0101	\$22,2309	
15	TGP FTS-A, upstream to	TCO F	TS		\$4.6238	12	0.4168	1.0205	\$23.6021	
16	Total Demand Cost of As	signed	FTS, per uni	t					\$79.1611	\$83.5150
17	100% Load Factor Rate (16 / 36	5 days)					•		\$0.2288
	cing charge, paid by Ch									
21	Demand Cost Recovery I			1cf per CKY	Tariff Shee	t No. 5				\$1,3539
22	Less credit for cost of ass	signed o	apacity	D. 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4						(\$0,2288)
23	Plus storage commodity	costs in	curred by CK	Y for the Ch	oice marke	ter				\$0.1198
24	Balancing Charge, per M	cf su	m(21:23)							\$1.2449

A/ TCO SST and CKT, together total 12 months.

PROPOSED TARIFF SHEETS

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTLY	EFFECTIVE BILLIN	G RATES			
	Base Rate <u>Charge</u> \$	Gas Cost <u>Demand</u> \$	Adjustment ¹ <u>Commodity</u> \$	-	the object of the second of th
RATE SCHEDULE GSR					The state of the s
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	1.3539 1.3539	8.6534 8.6534	16.9573 11.8788	R
RATE SCHEDULE GSO					
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	1.3539 1.3539 1.3539 1.3539 1.3539	8.6534 8.6534 8.6534 8.6534 8.6534	28.8873 11.8788 11.8226 11.7369 11.5875	R R R R
<u>Delivery Service</u> Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90	
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm Vol. (Mcf) in Cust. Serv. Agrmt.		6.5490		6.5490	R
Delivery Rate Per Mcf First 400 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period All Over 1000 Mcf per billing period Former IN8 Rate Per Mcf Banking and Balancing Service	1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575	0.0205		1.8153 1.7296 1.5802 1.0575 0.0205	
(continued on following	sheet)				
1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set and Adjustment applicable to a customer was IUS and received service under Rate 5 months of the prior twelve months duri	forth on Sheets 48 t ho is receiving serv Schedule SVGTS sh	hrough 51 of thice under Rate lall be \$10.703	nis Tariff. The Schedule G 5 per Mcf onl	Gas Cost S, IN6, or y for those	R
(R) Reduction					

DATE EFFECTIVE: June 2006 Billing Cycle (May 31, 2006) DATE OF ISSUE: May 1, 2006

President ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTLY EFI	FECTIVE BILLI	NG RATES		
(0	Continued)			:
	Base Rate Charge \$		Adjustment ^y Commodity \$	
RATE SCHEDULE GPR ³⁴				
First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period	6.95 1.8715	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE GPO34				
Commercial or Industrial First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period Over 1000 Mcf per billing period	18.88 1.8715 1.8153 1.7296 1.5802	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
RATE SCHEDULE IS			•	
Customer Charge per billing period First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf	116.55 0.5467 0.2905		8.6534 ^{2/} 8.6534 ^{2/}	116.55 9.2001 8.9439
Standby Service Demand Charge Demand Charge times Daily Firm Volume (Mcf) in Customer Service Agreement		6.5490		6.5490
<u>Delivery Service1</u> Administrative Charge First 30,000 Mcf	55.90 0,5467			55.90
Over 30,000 Mcf Banking and Balancing Service (continued on following sheet)	0.2905 0.02	05		0.2905 0.0205
 1/ The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth 2/ IS Customers may be subject to the Dema and 15 of this tariff. 3/ Currently, there are no customers on this remainders. 	on Sheets 48 th and Gas Cost, u	hrough 51 of	this Tariff.	
(R) – Reduction				

DATE OF ISSUE: May 1, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: June 2006 Billing Cycle (May 31, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

President

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

R

(Continued)

	Base Rate Charge \$	Gas Cost <u>Demand</u> \$	Adjustment ^{1/} <u>Commodity</u> \$	Total Billing <u>Rate</u> \$
RATE SCHEDULE IUS				
For All Volumes Delivered Per Mcf	0.3038	1.3539	8.6534	10.3111
<u>Delivery Service</u> Administrative Charge	55.90			55.90
Delivery Rate Per Mcf	0.3038	1.3539		1.6577
Banking and Balancing Service		0.0205		0.0205
MAINLINE DELIVERY SERVICE				
Administrative Charge Delivery Rate Per Mcf Banking and Balancing Service	55.90 0.0858	0.0205		55.90 0.0858 0.0205

The Gas Cost Adjustment, as shown, is an adjustment per Mcf determined in accordance with the "Gas Cost Adjustment Clause" as set forth on Sheets 48 through 51 of this Tariff.

R - Reduction

I- Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: May 1, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: June 2006 Billing Cycle May 31, 2006

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

President

P.S.C. Ky. No. 5

CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE BILLING RATES

RATE SCHEDULE SVGTS

Delivery Charge per Mcf

General Service Residential

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Over 1 Mcf per billing period

\$ 6.95 (Minimum Bill)

1.8715

General Service Other

First 1 Mcf or less per billing period Next 49 Mcf per billing period Next 350 Mcf per billing period Next 600 Mcf per billing period

\$18.88 (Minimum Bill) 1.8715

1.8153 1.7296

Over 1000 Mcf per billing period

1.5802

Intrastate Utility Service

For all volumes per billing period

\$ 0.038

Actual Gas Cost Adjustment

For all volumes per billing period

\$ (0.8355)

Rate Schedule SVAS

Balancing Charge - per Mcf

\$ 1,2449

(I) Increase

DATE OF ISSUE: May 1, 2006

DATE EFFECTIVE: June 2006 Billing Cycle

(May 31, 2006)

ISSUED BY: Joseph W. Kelly

President

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 130
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 130

Describe how the Company identifies the demand requirement of each residential and each commercial customer for purposes of assessing the GCA.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The GCA is not assessed based on the individual demand of each customer. The demand and commodity components of the GCA are segmented to distinguish the pipeline capacity costs, which are represented by the demand charge, and the natural gas supply costs, which are represented by the commodity charge.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert and Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 131

Please describe the rationale for the rate blocks in the respective rate schedules. Provide any workpapers, calculations, or other documentation that support the selection of these rate blocks and the rates applicable to them.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Proposed rate blocks by rate schedule are the same as those approved in both of CKY's previous 2 rate cases (case no. 2002-00145 and 94-179) with 2 exceptions: 1) the first block was eliminated from both residential and general service customers and 2) standby service and interruptible sales service to delivery service customers has been classified as a delivery service instead of a sales service.

The rational for the elimination of the first block for both residential and general service were discussed in the direct testimony of CKY witness Ron Gibbons, on pages 8 and 9. In summary, the rational was based on 1) reduced customer confusion and number of calls to CKY's call center, 2) send more accurate price signal to customers, enhance CKY's ability to recover fixed costs in alignment with recovery mechanisms, and 3) align CKY's rate design consistent with other utilities in Kentucky. The residential volumetric rate applied to all gas consumed is simply the residential revenue requirement left after taking into revenue recovery from CKY's CGA rate, EAP rate, and customer charge divided by residential throughput volumes. The general service volumetric rate for the first 50 Mcf is equal to the residential volumetric rate. All other general service volumetric rates were determine by the general service revenue requirement left after taking into revenue recovery from CKY's CGA rate, administrative charge, and customer charge divided by general service throughput volume excluding throughput for the 1st 50 Mcf and then spread proportionately among the last 3 rate blocks based on the proportion of the last 3 current rate blocks. Please see Attachment RDG-5 of CKY's filing requirements for all rate design calculations.

The rational to reclassify standby and interruptible sales service to delivery service customers instead of a separate sales service as is currently the case are simple ones; 1) so that delivery service customers receive both delivery service and sales service charges on the same invoice. Customers have asked for it and it will reduce process time for CKY and 2) so that sales service volumes invoiced to delivery service customers will be billed as a continuation through the rate blocks under delivery service rate schedules where currently the sales service to delivery service customers rates are designed so that volumes start with the 1st block rate on a separate invoice and a separate rate schedule.

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

The volume shift among the rate blocks by shifting sales service volumes invoiced on a sales service invoice to sales service volumes as a continuation of delivery service volumes on a delivery service invoice was calculated as follows:

- 1. Volumes by rate block by month by customer were determined for delivery service customers taking sales service under rate schedules GST, IS, and SS.
- Volumes by rate block by month by customer were determined for delivery service customers taking delivery service under rate schedules DS-GS, DS-IS, and DS-SS.
- 3. Volumes delivered to delivery service customers under rate schedules GST and DS-GS were summed together by month.
- 4. Volumes delivered to delivery service customers under rate schedules IS and DS-IS were summed together by month.
- 5. Volumes delivered to delivery service customers under rate schedules SS and DS-SS were summed together by month.
- 6. Volumes by rate block by month by customer were determined for delivery service customers based off the combined monthly throughput volumes in steps 3 5 above.
- 7. The combined monthly throughput by rate block by month determined in step 6 above (combined throughput by rate block) less the volumes by rate block by customer by month from both steps 1 and 2 above (sales + delivery service under current rates by rate block) results in the difference or "shift" among the rate blocks by changing from sales and delivery service being billed on 2 separate invoices (where sales volumes go through the rate blocks on the sales invoice and delivery service volumes go through the rate blocks on the delivery service invoice) to a proposed one delivery service invoice where throughput volumes go through the rate blocks only once to determine the delivery service volumetric charges.
- 8. The Step 7 analysis above on a customer basis was aggregated and the resulting change or "shift" of volumes by rate block by month of the affected rate schedules is shown on page 1 of the Attachment to this response.
- 9. Continuing on Page 1 of the Attachment to this response and finishing on page 2 is the summarized effect to the rate blocks to the test year. Column 1 (tariff Adjustment out of sales) shows the rate blocking of the GST, IS, and SS rate schedules as shown on Schedule M-2.2, column D. These volumes have been eliminated from these rate schedules for Schedule M-2.3. Column 2 (shift of block Mcf switch to trans serv.) is the 12 month total of step 8 above. Column 3 (sales adjustment into trans) is the volumes by rate schedule by rate block that have been added to (shifted to) delivery service rate schedules from the GST, IS, and SS sales rate schedules. Volumes by rate block in Schedule M-2.3 for these delivery service rate schedules are the sum of the volumes by rate block in Schedule M-2.2 for these rate schedules adjusted by volumes by rate block in column 3. Resulting Schedule M-2.3 reflects the billing determinants for delivery service customers under proposed tariff sheet no. 6 where sales service to

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert and Ronald D. Gibbons

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

transportation customers are billed on one invoice and blocked delivery rate are applied to blocked throughput volumes.

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 131 Page 1 of 2

Due to Continuous Blocking of Transportation Customers Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Isage per Rate Block C Due to Ising Normalized Volum. For the 12 Months Ending 9/30/06

Rate											,		;	1	
Block	Rate		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	퇴	틧	Aug	Sep	öl Ö	No.	Dec	lota
First 1 Mcf	GST/DS GS Volumes	Volumes	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0			(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(11.0)
Jext 49 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	(086.0)	(93.7)	(49.0)	0.0	(49.0)	0.0			(49.0)	(49.0)	(49.0)	(98.0)	(534.7)
Jext 350 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	(509.5)	(350.0)	(350.0)	0.0	(160.9)	0.0			(85.9)	(259.0)	(67.8)	(422.1)	(2,205.2)
Jext 600 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	0.0	(374.4)	(129.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0			135.9	0.0	0.0	(144.1)	(512.4)
Over 1,000 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	609.5	820.1	529.8	0.0	210.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.0	117.8	666.2	3,263.3
Total Commercial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First 1 Mcf	GST/DS GS Volumes	Volumes	(1.0)	(2.0)	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(0.0)
Vext 49 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	(49.0)	(98.0)	0.0	(98.0)	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(49.0)	(294.0)
Vext 350 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	(71.0)	(551.0)	0.0	(300.0)	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(350.0)	(1,272.0)
Vext 600 Mcf	GST/DS GS	Volumes	0.0	(13.0)	0.0	(249.0)	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.0)	(289.0)
Over 1,000 Mcf	GST/DS GS		121.0	664.0	0.0	649.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	427.0	1,861.0
Fotal Industrial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First 30,000 Mcf	SI SO/SI	Volumes	0.0	0.0	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 30,000 Mcf	SI SCI/SI	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fotal Commercial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-irst 30,000 Mcf	SI SQ/SI	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	(498.0)	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(3,021.0)	(3,519.0)
Over 30,000 Mcf	SI SQ/SI	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	498.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	3,021.0	3,519.0
Fotal Industrial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First 30,000 Mcf	SS/DS SS	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Over 30,000 Mcf		Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
First 30,000 Mcf	SS/DS SS	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over 30,000 Mcf	SS/DS SS	Volumes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Industrial			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Adjustment to Rate	Blocks in Schedule M-2.3				
		Tariff	Shift of	Sales	
		Adjustment	Block Mcf	Adjustment	
		Out of	Switch to	Into	
		Sales	Trans Serv.	Trans	
First 1 Mcf	GST/DS GS Commercial	11.0	(11.0)	0.0	
Next 49 Mcf	GST/DS GS Commercial	534.7	(534.7)	0.0	
Next 350 Mcf	GST/DS GS Commercial	2,205.2	(2,205.2)	0.0	
Next 600 Mcf	GST/DS GS Commercial	648.3	(512.4)	135.9	
Over 1,000 Mcf	GST/DS GS Commercial	0.0	3,263.3	3,263.3	
Total	GST/DS GS Commercial	3,399.2	0.0	3,399.2	
First 1 Mcf	GST/DS GS Industrial	6.0	(6.0)	0.0	
Next 49 Mcf	GST/DS GS Industrial	294.0	(294.0)	0.0	
Next 350 Mcf	GST/DS GS Industrial	1,345.0	(1,272.0)	73.0	
Next 600 Mcf	GST/DS GS Industrial	289.0	(289.0)	0.0	
Over 1,000 Mcf	GST/DS GS Industrial	0.0	1,861.0	1,861.0	

PSC Case No. 2007-00008

1,934.0

0.0

1,934.0

Total GST/DS GS Industrial Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

Usage per Rate Block Change Due to Continuous Blocking of Transportation Customers Using Normalized Volurr For the 12 Months Endis 3/06

Shift of Sales Block Mcf Adjustment Switch to Into		0.0 2,812.9		0.0 2,812.9		•		0.0 21,600.0	2 0 49 6		7.07		0.0 22,331.0		0.0 22,331.0		0.0 0.0	0.0 7,894.0	0.0		0.0 475.0	0.0 623.0	0.0		0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
F							•													0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0
Tariff Adjustment Out of		28429	2,012,0	2,812.9		21,600.0	0.0	21,600.0	6	0.89.0	7.040 6	0,049.0	22 334 0	0.0	22.331.0		0.0	7,894.0	475.0	0.0	475.0	623.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	duie M-2.3		Commercial	Commercial		Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	,	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	المؤسفون الم	Industrial Industrial	Incustrial	in constant	Commercial	Industrial	Inductrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	indictrial	Industrial	Industrial		la de sa feigh	Industrial	Industrial Industrial	Industrial Industrial Commercial	Industrial Industrial Commercial Commercial	Industrial Industrial Commercial Commercial
3/06	sks in Sche	9	S/DS/S	15/DS 15		SI SO/SI	IS/DS IS	SI SO/SI		SS/DS SS	SS/DS SS	SS/DS SS	0	22/02 23	33/U3 33	55/U2 55	IS/FX1	IS/DS3	erne emitti indisetrial	S/DS-SMITH Industrial	S/DS-SMITH Industrial	S/FX2	S/FX4	S/FX5	IS/FX6	ie/eV7	IS/FX7	IS/FX7		c c c	IS/SC2	IS/SC2 IS/SC3	IS/SC2 IS/SC3 SS/SAS	IS/SC2 IS/SC3 SS/SAS SS/SAS	1S/SC2 1S/SC3 SS/SAS SS/SAS SS/SAS
For the 12 Months Endii	Adjustment to Rate Blocks in Schedule M-2.3		First 30,000 Mcf	Over 30,000 Mcf	200	First 30 000 Mcf	Over 30 000 Mef	Total			Over 30,000 Mcf	Total			30,000 Mcf	Total	All Gas Consumed	All Gas Consumed	Ī	_	Over 30,000 Micr	All Can Consumed	All Gas Consumed	All Gas Consumed	All Gas Consumed		First 30,000 Med	Over 30,000 McI	100		All Gas Consumed	All Gas Consumed All Gas Consumed	All Gas Consumed All Gas Consumed First 30,000 Mcf	All Gas Consumed All Gas Consumed First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf	All Gas Consumed All Gas Consumed First 30,000 Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 132
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

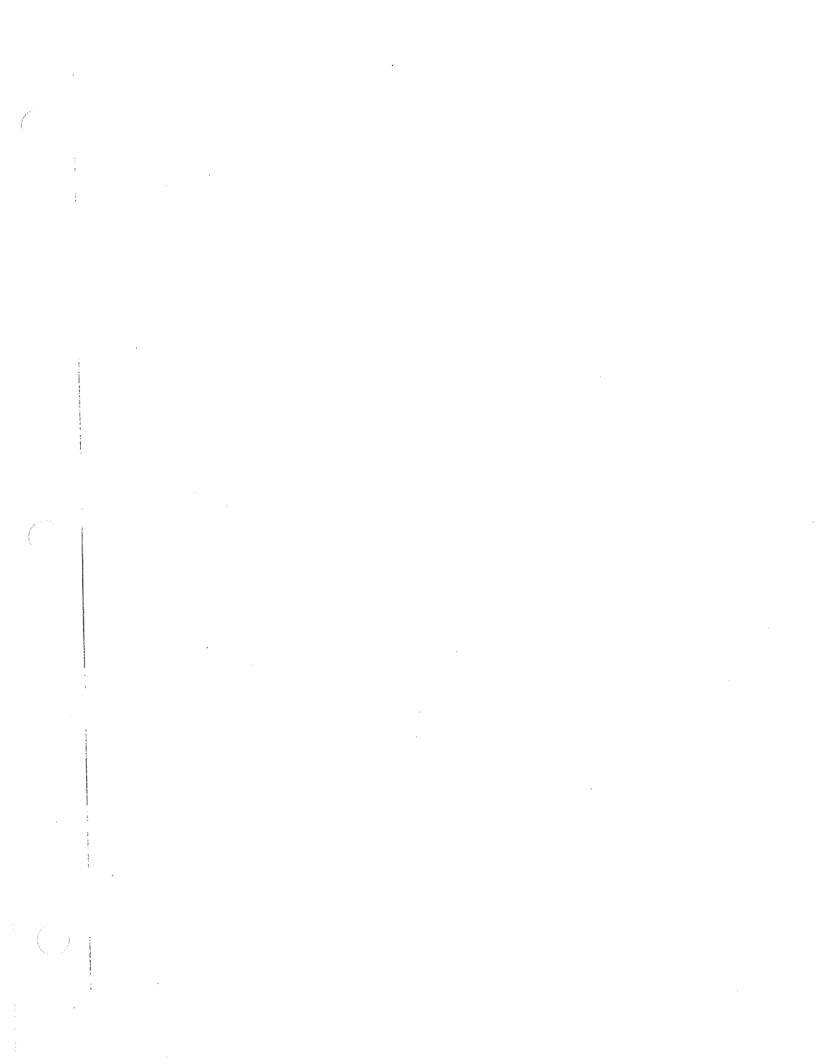
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 132

Please describe the rationale for the separation of the demand and commodity portions of the GCA. Provide all workpapers, calculations and other documentation that supports the respective demand and commodity rates.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please refer to response to AG 1-129 and AG 1-130. The provision for the demand and commodity split in Columbia's GCA was authorized by the Commission in Case No. 1994-00179 by Order dated November 1, 1994.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 133
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 133

Please list the curtailments of gas service to interruptible customers during the peak seasons of 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 to date. For each curtailment, identify:

- a. The duration of the curtailment,
- b. The mcf curtailed.
- c. The proportion of interruptible customers curtailed,
- d. The extent of any failures by interruptible customers to curtail.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

There were no curtailments to interruptible customers during the requested periods.

 Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 134
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 134

Please list the curtailments of gas service to delivery service customers during the peak seasons of 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 to date. For each curtailment, identify:

- a. The duration of the curtailment,
- b. The mcf curtailed,
- c. The circumstances causing the curtailment,
- d. The extent of any failures by delivery service customers to curtail,
- e. The penalties imposed for failure to provide transported gas.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

There were no curtailments to delivery service customers during the requested periods.

 Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 135
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

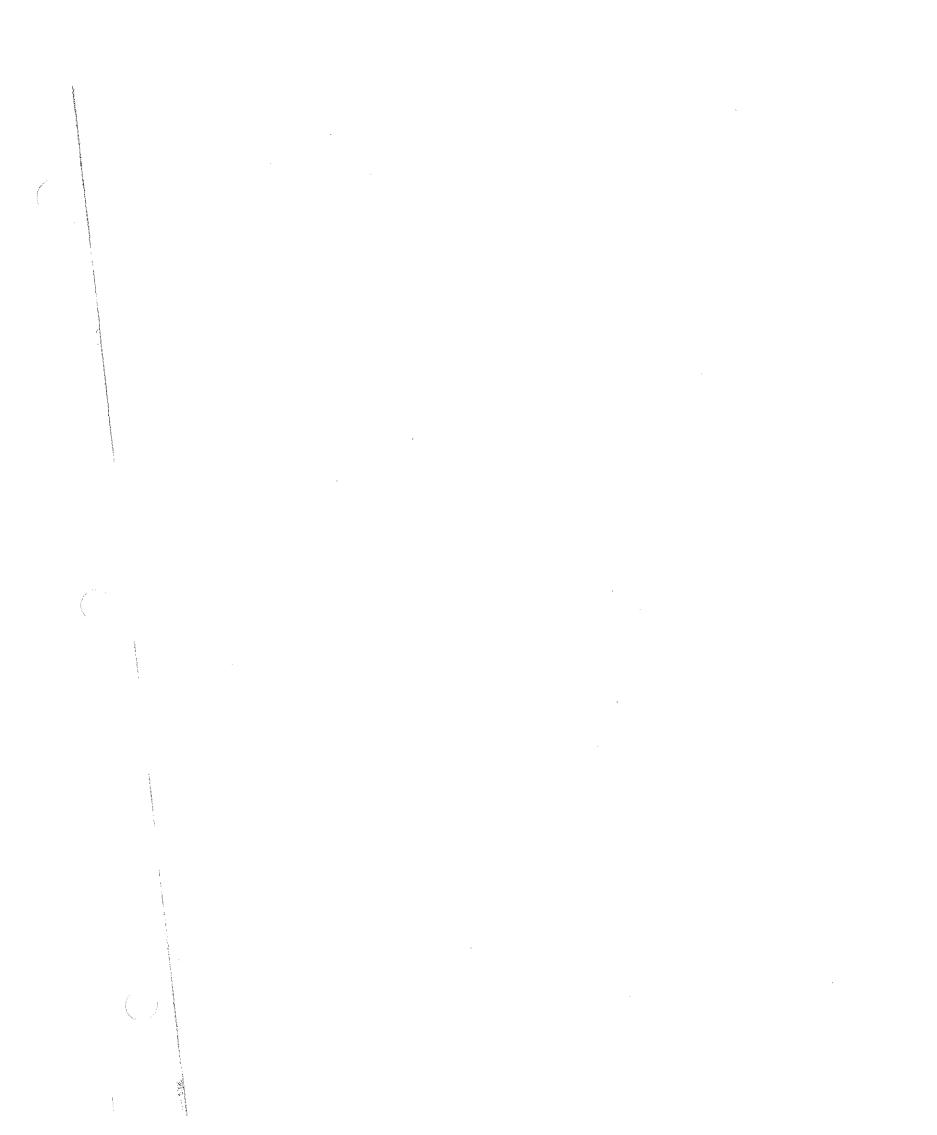
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 135:

Please provide the record of "unauthorized takes" that occurred during the last full heating season and the current season to date. Identify the penalties assessed and the penalties waived.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

There were no unauthorized takes during the 2005-2006 heating season or the 2006-2007 heating season. No penalties were assessed or waived.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 136
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

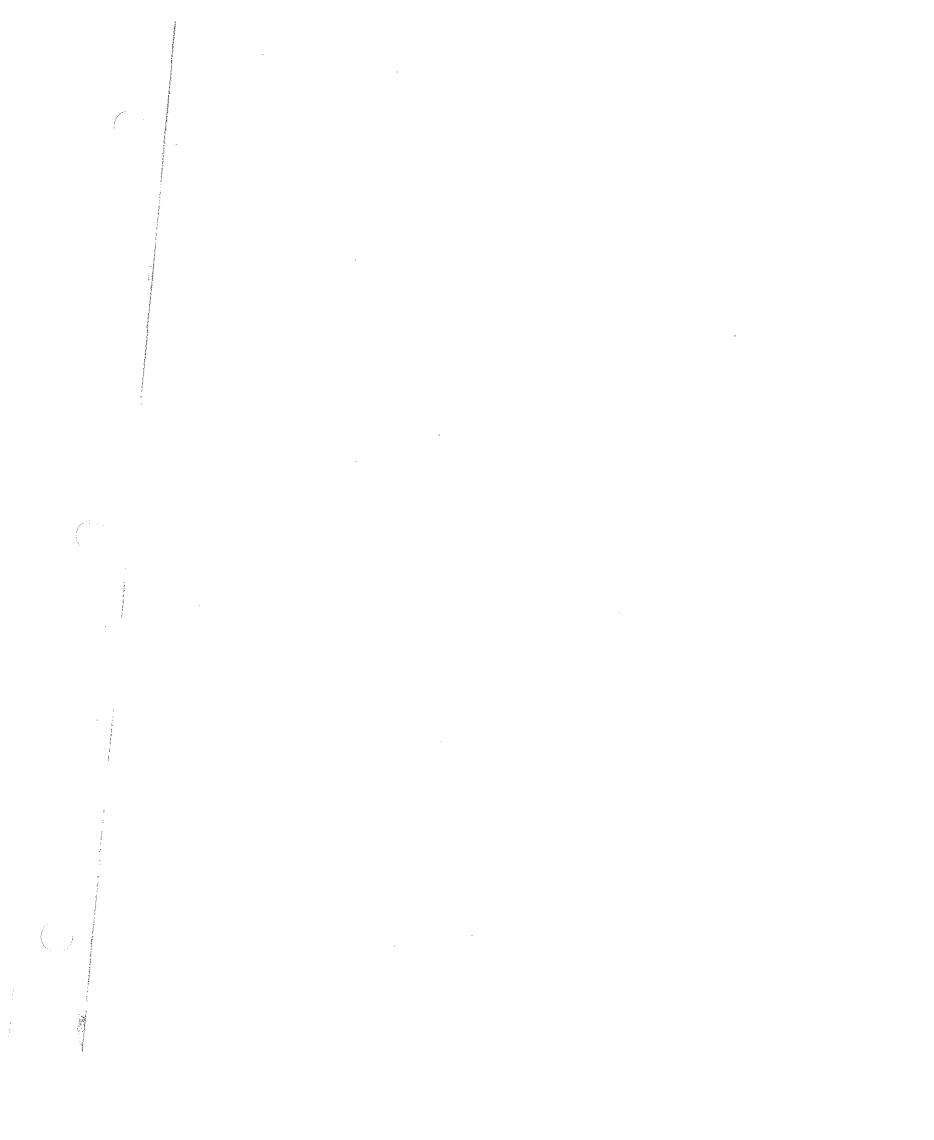
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 136:

Please refer to Sheet 6 of the tariff. Why are there no base rate charges shown for SS service?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The Standby Service Demand Charge of \$6.5482, effective with Columbia's December 2006 Billing Cycle, is shown on Sheet 6. Columbia's tariff page Original Sheet No. 17 itemizes this charge under the heading of <u>Base Rates</u> and the amount is calculated in each Gas Cost Adjustment filing to reflect Columbia's current demand costs.



PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 137:

Please refer to Sheets 6 and 36 of the tariff, and rate schedule DS.

- a. What is the difference, if any, in how the Administrative Charge is assessed relative to how the Customer Charge is assessed?
- b. Please provide all workpapers, calculations or other documentation that support the \$55.90 Administrative Charge.
- c. What is the rationale for the very steep reduction in this commodity charge per Mcf after the first 30,000 Mcf?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. Both the Administrative Charge and the Customer Charge are fixed monthly charges assessed to the customer regardless of gas consumed. The Administrative Charge is only assessed to customers on Delivery Service excluding SVGTS service.
- b. The \$55.90 Administrative Charge is a result of applying an "across the board" rate decrease in CKY's latest rate case (case no. 2002-00145) to the \$65.00 Administrative Charge established in CKY's 1994 rate case (case no. 94-179). The basis of the \$65.00 Administrative Charge established in the 1994 rate case was Exhibit 40D (Attachment 1). Pages 25 through 27 of J. Balog, Jr.'s testimony describing the development of the Administrative Charge (Exhibit 40D) are also attached (Attachment 2).
- c. Commodity charges for the first 30,000 Mcf and over 30,000 Mcf were agreed to in the settlement of case no. 94-179, filed September 23, 1994 and ordered November 1, 1994.

Exhibit 40D

Page 1

Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Inc. Summary of Costs To Be Recovered By the Administrative Charge For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/95

FERC	
Account	<u>Amount</u>
903	\$24,423
907	18,276
908	13,050
926	13,678
408	3,977
Gas Accounting System (GAS)	<u>21,440</u>
Total	\$94,844
Total Transportation Bills (116 Customers x 12 Months)	1,392
Administrative Charge	<u>\$68.14</u>

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 2 of 13

Exhibit 40D

Page 2 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Calculation of Labor and M&E To be Recovered by the Administrative Charge For the Twelve Months Ended 12/31/95

		Cost	Phone and the set and	A	The way and
<u>Year</u>	<u>Account</u>	Element	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Percent Comments
12/95	903	1010	Net Labor	2,042,208	0.6264223 Total Company
12/95	903	20xx	м & S	539,391	0.1654516 Total Company
12/95	903	30xx	Outside Serv	226,234	0.0693945 Total Company
12/95	903	40xx	Rent/Lease	15	0.0000046 Total Company
12/95	903	50xx	Emp exp	14,951	0.0045860 Total Company
12/95	903	80xx	Sys Serv	0	0,0000000 Total Company
12/95	903	89xx	Other	100	0.0000307 Total Company
12/95	903	95xx	Clearing acct	437,215	0.1341103 Total Company
, <u>,</u>		Total		3,260,114	1.000000
2/94	903	1010	Net Labor	1,869,567	Total Company
2/94	903	20xx	M & S	493,793	Total Company
2/94	903	30xx	Outside Serv	207,109	Total Company
2/94	903	40xx	Rent/Lease	14	Total Company
2/94	903	50xx	Emp exp	13,687	Total Company
2/94	903	80xx	Sys Serv	0	Total Company
2/94	903	89xx	Other	92	Total Company
2/94	903	95xx	Clearing acct	400,253	Total Company
		Total	•••	2,984,515	,
1		•		•, ,	
2/94	903	1010	Activity 7173	4,571	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	1010	Activity 7175	17,518	Actual for Adm Chg
		Total	,	22,089	
				•	·
2/94	903	1010	Net Labor	1,869,567	Total Company
				A ALLANDA	Daniel Ada Ada Ol
2/94	903	1010	Net Labor	0.0118150	Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	903	1010	Net Labor	2,042,208	Total Company
12,00	000	.0,0	to the second se		,
12/95	903	1010	Net Labor	<u>24,129</u>	Forcasted for Adm Chç
0.10.4		0000	a cate at a comparation of	A p***	Antival for Arlan Char
2/94	903	2020	Activity 7173	45	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	2034	Activity 7173	1	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	2070	Activity 7175	10	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	· 2020	Activity 7175	191	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	2034	Activity 7175	2	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	2070	Activity 7175	1	Actual for Adm Chg
	•	Total		250	
0/0/	000	Onvv	KA R. Q	493,793	Total Company
2/94	903	20xx	M & S	+50,1 30	Total Company
2/94	903	20xx	M & S	0.0005063	Percent for Adm Chg
1	** *				· ·
12/95	903	20xx	M & S	539,391	Total Company
	-			•	• • • •
12/95	903	20xx	M & S	<u>273</u>	Forcasted for Adm Chg

Exhibit 40D

Page 3

Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

•		Cost				
<u>Year</u>	Account	<u>Element</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Percent	<u>Comments</u>
2/94	903	3A20	Activity 7175	. 1		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	30xx	Outside Serv	207,109		Total Company
2/94	903	30xx	Outside Serv	0.0000048		Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	903	30xx	Outside Serv	226,234		Total Company
12/95	903	30xx	Outside Serv	<u>1</u>		Forcasted for Adm Chç
2/94	903	5020	Activity 7173	1		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	5025	Activity 7173	1		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	5026	Activity 7173	11		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	5061	Activity 7173	2		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	5020	Activity 7175	2		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	903	5025	Activity 7175	<u>1</u>		Actual for Adm Chg
		Total	·	18		· ·
)2/94	903	50xx	Outside Serv	13,687		Total Company
2/94	903	50xx	Outside Serv	0.0013151		Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	903	50xx	Outside Serv	14,951		Total Company
12/95	903	50xx	Outside Serv	<u>20</u>		Forcasted for Adm Chç

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 4 of 13

Exhibit 40D

Page 4 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

* [*]					
Voor	Annount	Cost Element	Description	Amount	Percent Comments
<u>Year</u>	Account		Net Labor		
12/95	907	1010		399,555	0.6989577 Total Company
12/95	907	20xx	M&S	26,677	0.0466672 Total Company
12/95	907	30xx	Outside Serv	30,508	0.0533689 Total Company
12/95	907	40xx	Rent/Lease	27	0.0000472 Total Company
12/95	907	50xx	Emp exp	74,304	0.1299830 Total Company
12/95	907	80xx	Sys Serv	0	0.0000000 Total Company
12/95	907	89xx	Other	23,010	0.0402523 Total Company
12/95	907	95xx	Clearing acct	<u>17,563</u>	<u>0.0307237</u> Total Company
		Total		571,644	1.000000
2/94	907	1010	Net Labor	333,051	Total Company
2/94	907	20xx	M&S	22,237	Total Company
2/94 2/94	907	30xx	Outside Serv	25,430	Total Company
2/ 94 2/94	907	40xx	Rent/Lease	22	Total Company
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•		Total Company
2/94	907	50xx	Emp exp	61,936	
2/94	907	80xx	Sys Serv	0	Total Company
2/94	907	89xx	Other	19,180	Total Company
2/94	907	95xx	Clearing acct	14,640	Total Company
		Total	•	476,496	
2/94	907	1010	Activity 5400	9,485	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	1010	Activity 7810	2,487	Actual for Adm Chg
270.1	00,	Total	7.01.77, 70.00	11,972	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
2/94	907	1010	Net Labor	333,051	Total Company
2/94	907	1010	Net Labor	0.0359464	Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	907	1010	Net Labor	399,555	Total Company
12/95	907	1010	Net Labor	<u>14,363</u>	Forcasted for Adm Chç
2/94	907	2020	Activity 5400	1	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	2031	Activity 5400	1	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	2070	Activity 5400	11	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	2020	Activity 7810	66	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	2034	Activity 7810	1	Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	2070	Activity 7810	<u>24</u>	Actual for Adm Chg
_, .		Total	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	104	
2/94	907	20xx	M & S	22,237	Total Company
) 2/94	907	20xx	M&S	0.0046769	Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	907	20xx	M & S	26,677	Total Company
12/95	907	20xx	M & S	<u>125</u>	Forcasted for Adm Chg

Exhibit 40D Page 5 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

.*						
<u>Year</u>	Account	Cost <u>Element</u>	Description	<u>Amount</u>	Percent	Comments
2/94	907	3E30	Activity 5400	1,702		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	3F01	Activity 5400	41		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	3A20 Total	Activity 7810	1,744		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	30xx	Outside Serv	25,430		Total Company
2/94	907	30xx	Outside Serv	0.0685804		Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	907	30xx	Outside Serv	30,508		Total Company
12/95	907	30xx	Outside Serv	2,092		Forcasted for Adm Chç
2/94	907	5010	Activity 5400	345		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5011	Activity 5400	165.		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5020	Activity 5400	281		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5021	Activity 5400	5		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5023	Activity 5400	7		Actual for Adm Chg
\2/94	907	5030	Activity 5400	36		Actual for Adm Chg
_/2/94	907	5050	Activity 5400	66		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5051	Activity 5400	. 4		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5071	Activity 5400	45		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5015	Activity 5400	. 123		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5025	Activity 5400	40		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907 ,	5011	Activity 7810	9		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5011	Activity 7810	1		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5020	Activity 7810	20		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5023	Activity 7810 🕟	10		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5030	Activity 7810	11		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5015	Activity 7810	220		Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	907	5025	Activity 7810	<u>26</u>	•	Actual for Adm Chg
	•	Total	•	1,414		
2/94	907	50xx	Outside Serv	61,936		Total Company
2/94	907	50xx	Outside Serv	0.0228300		Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	907	50xx	Outside Serv	74,304		Total Company
12/95	907	50xx	Outside Serv	<u>1,696</u>		Forcasted for Adm Chç

Exhibit 40D

Page 6 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

		Cost				
Year	Account	Element	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	Comments
12/95	908	1010	Net Labor	597,151	0.7057688 Total	Company
12/95	908	20xx	M & S	34,740	0.0410590 Total	Company
12/95	908	30xx	Outside Serv	45,403	0.0536615 Total	Company
12/95	908	40xx	Rent/Lease	7,630	0.0090178 Total	Company
12/95	908	50xx	Emp exp	100,514	0.1187968 Total	Company
12/95	908	80xx	Sys Serv	8,167	0.0096525 Total	Company
12/95	908	89xx	Other	9,215	0.0108911 Total	Company
12/95	908	95xx	Clearing acct	<u>43,280</u>	0.0511525 Total	Company
		Total		846,100	1.0000000	
2/94	908	1010	Net Labor	474,640	Total	Company
2/94	908	20xx	M & S	27,613	Total	Company
2/94	908	30xx	Outside Serv	36,088	Total	Company
2/94	908	40xx	Rent/Lease	6,065	Total	Company
2/94	908	50xx	Emp exp	79,893		Company
2/94	908	80xx	Sys Serv	6,491	Total	Company
2/94	908	89xx	Other	7,324	Total	Company
2/94	908	95xx	Clearing acct	<u>34,401</u>	Total	Company
		Total		672,515		•
2/94	908	1010 Total	Activity 7810	<u>9,999</u> 9,999	Actua	I for Adm Chg
2/94	908	1010	Net Labor	474,640	Total	Company
2/94	908	1010	Net Labor	0.0210665	Perce	nt for Adm Chg
12/95	908	1010	Net Labor	597,151	Total	Company
12/95	908	1010	Net Labor	12,580	Forca	sted for Adm Chç
2/94 2/94	908 908	3A20 3F11 Total	Activity 7810 Activity 7810	30 <u>13</u> 43		for Adm Chg for Adm Chg
2/94	908	30xx	Outside Serv	36,088	Total (Company
2/94	908	30xx	Outside Serv	0.0011915	Percer	nt for Adm Chg
12/95	908	30xx	Outside Serv	45,403	Total C	Company
12/95	908	30xx	Outside Serv	<u>54</u>	Forcas	sted for Adm Chç

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 7 of 13

Exhibit 40D

Page 7

Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

<u>Year</u>	Account 1	Cost <u>Element</u>	<u>Description</u>	Amount	Percent	<u>Comments</u>
2/94 2/94 2/94	908 908 908	5010 5020 5015 Total	Activity 7810 Activity 7810 Activity 7810	302 9 <u>20</u> 331		Actual for Adm Chg Actual for Adm Chg Actual for Adm Chg
2/94	908	50xx	Outside Serv	79,893		Total Company
2/94	908	50xx	- Outside Serv	0.0041430		Percent for Adm Chg
12/95	908	50xx	Outside Serv	100,514		Total Company
12/95	908	50xx	Outside Serv	<u>416</u>		Forcasted for Adm Chç

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 8 of 13

Exhibit 40D
Page 8
Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Inc. Benefits and Payroll Taxes To Be Recovered By the Administrative Charge For the 12 Months Ended 12/31/95

Account No. C. E.	TME: <u>12/31/95</u> \$
TCC 6230-6240	•
<u>903-7173-7175</u> 1010	24,129
TCC 2610-7380-7310	
<u>907-5400-7810</u> 1010	14,363
<u>908-7810</u> 1010	12,580
Total Labor Expense	51,072

	Overheads	<u>Dollars</u> \$
Employee Benefits Account 926 Group Insurance Plans Thrift Plan Retirement Income Plan Total Benefits Account 926	18,568% 2.211% 6.003%	9,483 1,129 <u>3,066</u> 13,678
Payroll Taxes Account 408	7 5050/	3,864
FICA	7.565% 0.143%	73
FUTA	0.082%	<u>42</u>
SUTA Total Payroll Taxes Account 408	0.002.70	3,979

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 9 of 13

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas Accounting System Capital Budget

Exhibit 40D

Page 9

Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

	Amount \$
GAS ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	
Total Costs Included in Account 303.30 as of March 31, 1994	81,567
Additional Costs Budgeted to be included in Account 303.30 as of December 31, 1994	132,837
Additional Costs Budgeted to be included in Account 303.30 as of December 31, 1995	<u>o</u>
Total Budget for Gas Accounting System	214,404
Amortization Period	10 Years
Total Expenses Per Year - Gas Accounting System	21,440

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 10 of 13

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Operation & Maintenance Expenses For Administrative Charge TME: 2/28/94

Exhibit 40D Page 10 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

FERC Account	Amount \$
903	22,358
907	15,950
908	10,373
926	11,800
408	3,432

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Labor Expenses, Benefits, Payroll Taxes

Exhibit 40D Page 11

Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

Account No. C. E.	TME: <u>12/31/93</u> \$	YTD 2/28/93 \$	YTD <u>2/28/94</u> \$	TME: <u>2/28/94</u> \$
TCC 6230				
903–7173 1010	4,317	569	823	4,571
TCC 6240				
903-7175	16,712	2,828	3,634	17,518
TCC 2610				
907 – 5400 1010	8,738	1,048	1,795	9,485
TCC 7380 - 7310				
907-7810	2,476	461	472	2,487
908-7810	<u>9,834</u>	1,609	<u>1,774</u>	<u>9,999</u>
Total Labor Expense	42,077	6,515	8,498	44,060

	<u>Overheads</u>	<u>Dollars</u> \$
Employee Benefits Account 926		•
Group Insurance Plans	18.568%	8,181
Thrift Plan	2.211%	974
Retirement Income Plan	6.003%	<u>2,645</u>
Total Benefits Account 926		11,800
Payroll Taxes Account 408		•
FICA	7.565%	3,333
FUTA	0.143%	63
SUTA	0.082%	<u>36</u>
Total Payroll Taxes Account 408		3,432

PSC Case No. 2007-00008 AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 12 of 13 Witnes

	Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Other Operation & Maintenance Expenses		AG Set 1 - No. 137 Attachment 1 Page 12 of 13 Page 12 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.	
Account No. C. E.	TME: 12/31/93	YTD <u>2/28/93</u>	YTD <u>2/28/94</u>	TME: <u>2/28/94</u>
) TOC 6230	\$	\$	\$	\$
GEN 903 - ACTIV 7173	_		40	
2020	2 1	0 0	43 0	45
3A20 5020	1	0	0	1
5023	Ö	ő	Ö	Ď
5061	3	ĭ	Ö	2
2034	Ö	0	. 1	1
5025	0	0	1	1
5026	σ	0	11	11
Total TCC 6230	7	1	56	62
TCC 6240				
GEN 903 - ACTIV 7175			_	
2070	10	0	0	10
5020	2	0	0	2
5023	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	191 2	191 2
2034 2070	0 .	0	1	. 1
5025	0	ō	1	1
Total TCC 6240	12	D	195	207
Total GEN 903	19	1	251	269
GEN 907 - ACTIV 5400				
TCC 2610			_	
2020	32	0	0	32
2031	3	0	0	3 250
2070	246 1567	10 182	14 317	1702
3E30 ·	41	0	0	41
3F01 5010	345	Ö	ő	345
5011	165	ō	Ō	165
5020	281	0	` o	281
5021	5	Ò	0	5
5023	7	0	0	7
5030	49	13	. 0	36
5050	66	0	0	66
5051	10	6	0	4
5071	45	0	0	45
9541	356	37	98 123	417 123
5015	0	0 0	40	40
5025	0 3218	248	592	3562
Total GEN 907 - ACTIV 5400	3210	e To	<i></i>	0002
TCC 7380 - 7310			v 1	
GEN 907 - ACTIV 7810	66	0	5	71
2020 2034	1	Ö	ő	1
2070	. 24	5	27	46
5010	30	21	0	9
5011	1	0	0	1
5020	21	1	0	20

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Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Other Operation & Maintenance Expenses

Page 13 Witness: J. Balog, Jr.

Account No.	TME:	YTD	YTD	TME:
C. E.	<u>12/31/93</u>	<u>2/28/93</u>	<u>2/28/94</u>	<u>2/28/94</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
GEN 907 - ACTIV 7810 (Con't)				
5023	10	0	0	10
5030	11	0	0	11
3A20	0	0	1	1
5015	0	0	220	220
5025	O	0	26	26
Total GEN 907 - ACTIV 7810	164	27	279	416
Total 907	3382	275	871	3978
GEN 908 - ACTIV 7810				
3A20	30	0	٥ .	30
3F11	13	0	0	13
5010	302	0	٥	302
5020	9	0	0	9
5015	0	0	20	20
Total 908	354	0	20	374
Total Other O & M Expenses	3755	276	1142	4621

- 1 Q. How would you characterize the changes made to the allocation 2 methodology since the last rate case?
- A. The changes are enhancements to the allocation process made

 possible by the increased availability of data for individual

 customers. This identification allows for costs to be more

 directly assigned to the various classes of customers, thus

 eliminating the need for certain costs to be allocated. In

 this regard, I have prepared attachment JB-5 which provides a

 brief explanation of any allocation factor that was changed
- 11 Q. Would you generally describe your overall approach to
 12 determining the costs to be included in the Administrative
 13 Charge?

from the last rate filing.

1.0

- 14 A. The Administrative Charge Study (Exhibit 40D) identifies costs 15 incurred by Columbia that are directly associated with those 16 customers that transport, rather than purchase, natural gas.
- 17 Q. Generally describe how you developed the Administrative Charge included in this case.
- It was first determined from Columbia's Chart of Accounts 19 Α. 20 which work locations were to be used in the development of the 21 Administrative Charge. These locations are 6230 Gas Accounting, 22 6240 Director/Gas Transportation Revenue 23 Accounting, and 7380 Gas Transportation Service. It was then 24 determined from Columbia's Code Pattern Master Listing which 25 code patterns were used in these locations, the associated FERC account classification for each, and the allocation 26

percentage assigned to each work location for Company No. 32 (Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.). From Columbia's Chart of Accounts it was also determined which activity codes were used by the above locations to record expenses under each general ledger FERC account. These activity numbers were 7173 Gas Transportation Service, 7175 Director/Gas Revenue Accounting. 7810 Marketing and Market Development, and 5400 Marketing -Gas Transportation. Page 11 of Exhibit 40B shows a summary by Cost Element by FERC Account of the actual labor expense charged to the above activity codes for the 12 Months ended 2/28/94. Page 11 also shows the February, 1994 overheads that apply to labor. Exhibit 40D, pages 12 and 13, show a summary by Cost Element by FERC Account of the actual non-labor expense charged to the above activity codes for the 12 Months Exhibit 40B, page 10, shows a summary of ended 2/28/94. expenses charged for the 12 Months ended 2/28/94. 40B pages 2 through 7 take the detail by Cost Element grouping by FERC account for the twelve months ended 12/31/95 and shows the percent of the Cost Element grouping to the total account. The percentages are then applied to the actual twelve months ended 2/28/94 for each FERC account to get an actual spread by Cost Element grouping. Actual amounts for activities that are to be recovered through the administrative charge from Exhibit 40D, pages 11 through 13, are then brought forward to determine the percent of total Cost Element grouping during the actual period that applied to the administrative charge.

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This percent is applied to the forecasted 12/31/95 Cost Element grouping by FERC account to determine the 12/31/95 expense to be recovered through the administrative charge. Exhibit 40D, page 8, shows the application of the labor overhead costs. Exhibit 40D, page 9, shows the development of the costs of the Gas Accounting System (GAS), the new billing system for Gas Transportation and Large Volume Billing. This system will be on-line before January, 1995, and will be amortized over the next 10 years. Page 2 shows the summary of pages 2 through 9 for the forecasted test year and the resulting Administrative Charge. The total expenses of \$94,844 are divided by the number of annual bills (116 customers X 12 = 1,392) to arrive at an average charge of \$68.14 per customer for administering transportation service.

16 A. Yes, it does.

Q.

Does this complete your direct testimony?

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 138
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 138:

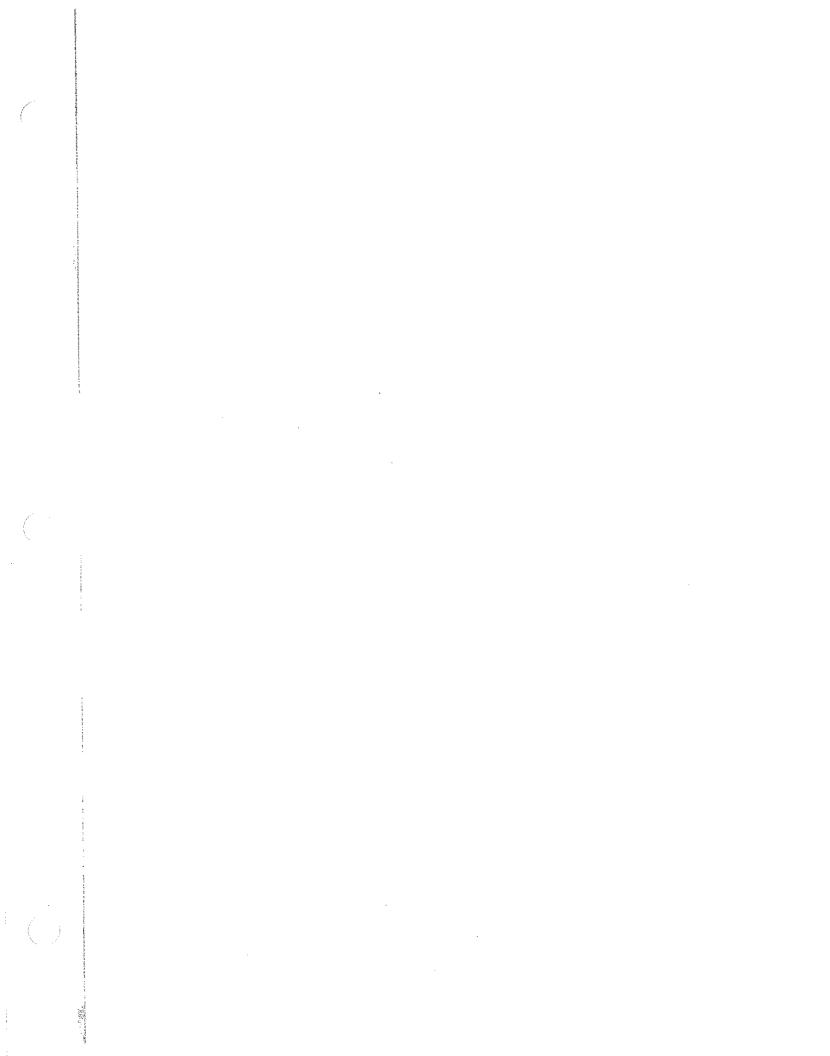
Please refer to sheets 12 and 51b of the tariff. Is the Energy Assistance Program Surcharge a charge or a credit? If a credit, why is it called a surcharge? What are the eligibility criteria? Why aren't those criteria contained in the tariff?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The Energy Assistance Program Surcharge is a charge, as set forth on Sheet 51b, that is applied to residential customer bills based on their gas usage. The surcharge is reflected as a line item on the customer's bill and helps to fund the Energy Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP program provides a bill credit to enrolled customers during the five heating months of November through March and is also shown as a line item on the bill.

To be eligible for enrollment, a customer must be an active customer of Columbia, enrolled in the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and therefore have an annual income at or below 110% of the federal poverty guidelines. The Community Action Council of Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas and Harrison Counties is the Program Administrator and determines customer eligibility for Columbia.

The EAP was adopted and approved by the Commission as a result of a settlement in Case 2002-00145. Neither the settlement nor the Commission's order required the eligibility criteria to be incorporated into the tariff.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 139
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 139:

Refer to sheet 51a. What is rate schedule GPS?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Rate Schedule GPS, "General Propane Service," is set forth within Sheet 11 of Columbia's tariff. There were no customers served under this tariff neither during the test year nor currently.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 140
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

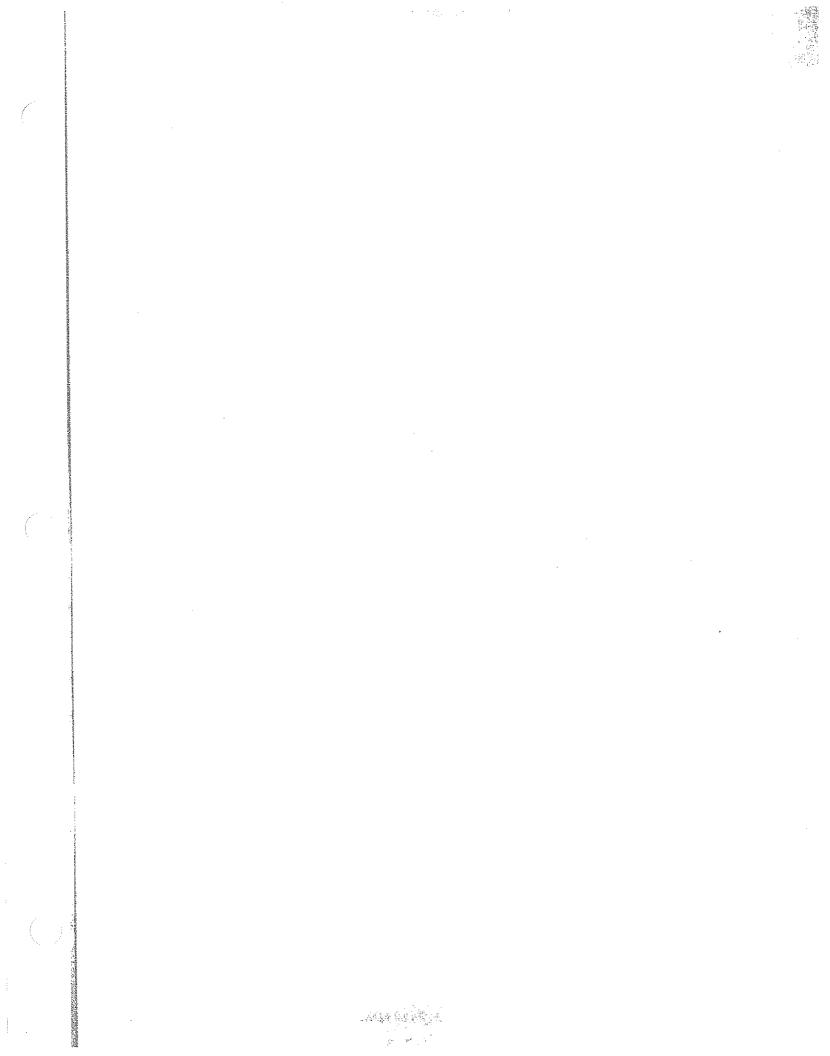
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 140:

Refer to sheet 13. Must an interruptible customer also commit to some firm service? If so, why?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Please see Sheet 13 under the heading <u>Availability of Service</u>, part (2) (a). A customer may choose zero as the desired level of firm service.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 141
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Ronald D. Gibbons

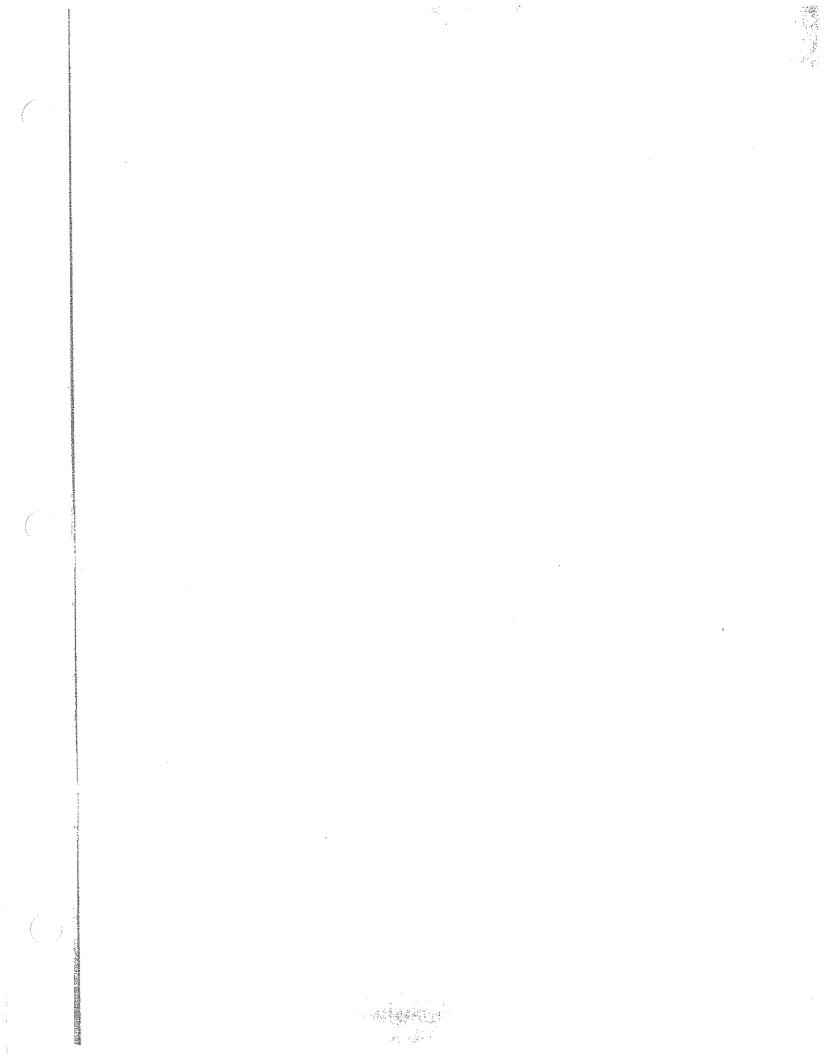
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 141:

What is the basis for the interruptible rates on sheet 14 of the tariff? Provide all workpapers, calculations or other documentation that support these rates.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

On page 3 of 28 in the Class Cost of Service studies, line 18 shows "unitized returns" for each rate class. The "unitized return" represents the relationship between the overall rate of return on rate base and each individual rate class' contribution to the rate of return on rate base. A "unitized return" of 1 indicates that rate class is contributing the correct amount to the overall return on rate base. A number greater than 1 means that rate class is over contributing and a number less than 1 indicates an under contribution. The "unitized returns" at current rates indicated that GS-Other and DS/IS/SS were over contributors and GS-Res and IUS were under contributors. The goal of the new rate design was to decrease the returns on the GS-Other and DS/IS/SS classes while increasing the returns for the GS-Res and IUS. Therefore, GS-Res class ended up with the largest rate increase. The fairest way to allocate a revenue deficiency (rate increase) across rate schedules is through a class cost of service study.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 142
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 142:

Refer to sheet 16 of the tariff. Please identify and describe any waivers of the reentry fee that the Company may have granted during the last three years. Describe fully the reason(s) for these waivers.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

No waivers have been granted nor have any reentry situations arisen that required a determination on a waiver.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 143
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 143:

Refer to sheet 33 of the tariff. Under what rate schedule, if any, can a marketer deliver gas to his customers if his Aggregation Pool is less than 100 customers?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Sheet 33 pertains to marketers in Columbia's Customer Choice program. Under the heading <u>Availability</u>, a marketer can deliver gas to his customers if his Aggregation Pool consists of either a minimum or 100 customers **or** a customer or group of customers with a minimum annual throughput of 10,000 Mcf. This is the only rate schedule available to marketers for the Customer Choice program.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 144
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 144:

Without identifying the name of the marketers, please list all marketers, the number of customers that each serves, and the aggregate volume of gas delivered through each marketer.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

During the test period, two marketers delivered gas to Columbia pursuant to Rate Schedule SVAS. At September 30, 2006 one marketer had 26,095 customers enrolled and the other had 3,678 customers enrolled. The aggregate volume delivered to customers through the two marketers was 3,561,192 Mcf or individually, 3,085,964 and 475,228 Mcf.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 145
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 145:

Refer to sheet 37f of the tariff.

- a. Explain the rationale for paying the marketers 97.5% of the marketers' billings. Provide all workpapers, calculations or other documentation supporting this figure.
- b. Under "Billing" Columbia charges \$0.20 per account per month for billing. Then, under "Payment to Marketer" Columbia subtracts the cost of billing from the 97.5% of the marketers' billing that it pays to the marketer. Why isn't this a double-recovery of billing costs?
- c. Does Columbia allow marketers to perform their own billing? If not, why not?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. The rationale for paying the marketers 97.5% of the marketers' billings is that it both reimburses Columbia for performing all of the credit and collections activity for the marketer's accounts and it encourage Columbia to promote the Choice program. Adoption and operation of Choice programs requires gas utilities to incur additional administrative burdens and costs (e.g. increased customer service, information technology, energy supply responsibilities, etc.) which would not be otherwise incurred without appropriate incentives. There are no work papers or other calculations. The percentage was agreed to by the parties in each of Columbia's Choice applications, Case No. 1999-00165 and Case No. 2004-00462 and authorized by Commission Orders in the respective cases.
- b. The \$0.20 per account billing charge enables Columbia to recover some of the additional costs incurred by Columbia for billing for marketers. The amount was also agreed to by the parties in each of Columbia's Choice applications and authorized by the Commission Orders.
- c. Marketers are not allowed to perform their own billing. The billing service was offered to marketers so they would not have to incur the high cost of establishing a billing system and remitting a bill to customers. It was also a foundation of making the program easy for customers and avoiding confusion. It also provided assurance to governmental entities that there would be no additional burden for tax collection.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 146
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 146:

Who assumes the risk for the uncollectibles from marketers' customers, Columbia or the marketer?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Columbia assumes all risk.



BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 147:

Refer to sheet 39 of the tariff. With regard to the flex provision, please identify:

- a. The number of flex rate customers,
- b. The discount in the DS rate awarded to each flex rate customer,
- c. The difference between the flex rate revenue and the revenue that would otherwise be collected under the DS rate schedule during the last full year,
- d. The alternate fuel cost estimates used to determine the flex rates.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

a. 9 customers.

b.	DS-SMITH FX1 FX2 FX4 FX5	First 30,000 \$0.0901/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf \$0.0479/Mcf. First 30,000 (\$0.4217)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.1655)/Mcf. First 30,000 (\$0.4217)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.1655)/Mcf. First 30,000 (\$0.2217)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf \$0.0345/Mcf. First 30,000 (\$0.4609)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.2047)/Mcf.
	FX6	First 30,000 (\$0.4217)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.1655)/Mcf.
	FX7	First 25,000 (\$0.0967)/Mcf Next 5,000 (\$0.2967)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (0.0405)/Mcf.
	SC2	First 30,000 (\$0.4167)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.1605)/Mcf.
	SC3	First 30,000 (\$0.4167)/Mcf Over 30,000 Mcf (\$0.1605)/Mcf.
C.	DS-SMITH	(\$ 10,626.84)
	FX1	\$ 82,475.56
	FX2	\$ 4,757.33
	FX4	\$ 32,073.78
	FX5	\$1,314,714.12
	FX6	\$ 112,778.55
	FX7	\$ 56,674.60
	SC2	\$ 45,278.89
	SC3	\$ 612,020.98

d. A calculation is performed to determine the estimated capital and operating/maintenance costs a customer would incur to switch to an alternate fuel

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a-c) and Judy Cooper (d)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

source assuming the project must meet an estimated internal rate of return for the customer over a defined period of time. The CKY flex rate is negotiated to be competitive with the alternate fuel source. It should be noted that in most cases the customer's alternate energy source is an interstate gas pipeline.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 148

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a & b)

Judy Cooper (c & d)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

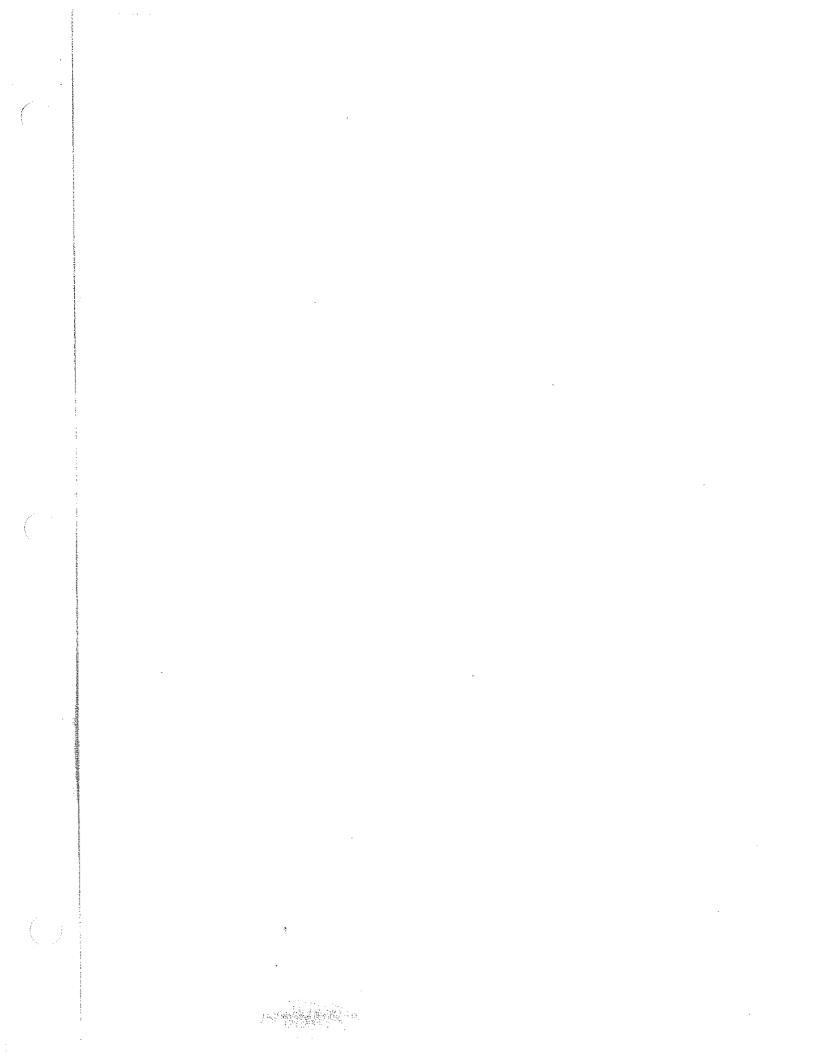
Question No. 148:

Please refer to sheet 38 of the tariff.

- a. Identify the number and annual gas consumption of the GDS customers.
- b. Provide the test year revenue from the GDS customers under the GDS rate and under the DS rate.
- c. Provide the rationale for continuing to provide service to these customers on a discontinued rate schedule.
- d. State whether Columbia is under any contractual obligation to continue to provide service to the GDS customers under the GDS rate schedule.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. 27 customers, 368,090.0 Mcf.
- b. \$648,756.90 under rate GDS, \$250,991.49 under rate DS.
- c. This is not a discontinued rate schedule. The volume requirements for Delivery Service reverted back to 25,000 Mcf from 6,000 Mcf with the advent of the Choice program. The customers are called "grandfathered" only because their annual volumes fall between 6,000 and 25,000.
- d. As long as the tariff remains in effect, Columbia is obligated to provide service pursuant to the terms of its tariff.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 149
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

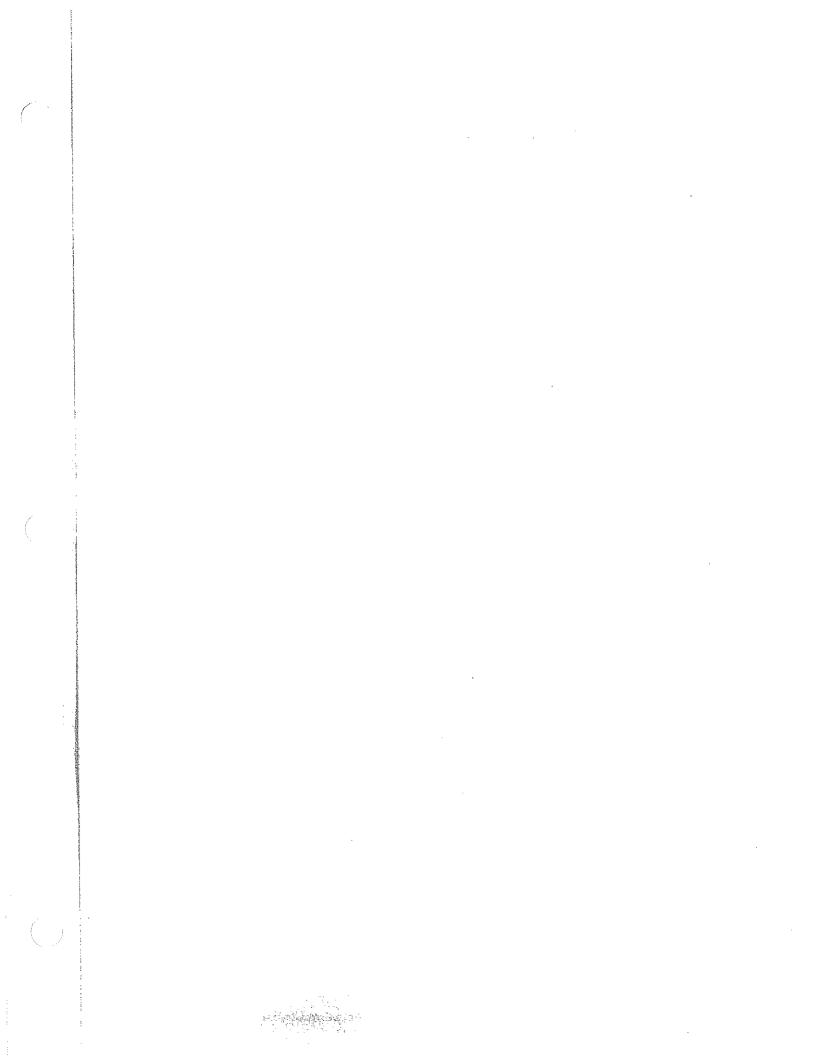
PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 149:

Aside from the \$0.55 per month difference in the customer charge, is there any other distinction between the rates charged IUDS and DS customers?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The difference in the customer charge is \$55.00 per month. The Delivery Charges are different as the DS rate schedule contains two rate blocks and the IUDS rate schedule is flat. The IUDS provision is distinct in that it is only available to intrastate utilities within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.



Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 150
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a)
Judy Cooper (b and c)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 150:

Refer to sheet 41 of the tariff.

- a. Please identify the number and annual consumption of MLDS customers.
- Please describe fully all services that Columbia performs for MLDS customers.
- c. Provide all workpapers, calculations or other documentation that support the proposed charges for MLDS service.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. 2 customers, 200,189 Mcf.
- b. The services performed for MLDS are the same as those for Rate Schedule DS customers. The difference is that a Rate Schedule MLDS customer is connected directly through a dual –purpose meter to facilities of an interstate pipeline supplier of Columbia. This distinction is set forth on Sheet 41, under the heading <u>AVAILABILITY</u>, item (3) of Columbia's tariff.
- c. Work papers, calculations and/or documentation supporting the proposed charge for DS-MS service has been provided by witness Ronald Gibbons as two cost allocation studies: the demand / commodity study provided as filing requirement #39 and the customer / demand study provided as filing requirement #40. As a result of these studies Ronald Gibbons has proposed an increase in the monthly customer charge from \$116.50 to \$200.00.

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 151:

Refer to sheets 43 and 44 of the tariff. With regard to rate schedule AFDS, please identify:

- a. The number of AFDS customers,
- b. The discount in the DS rate awarded to each AFDS rate customer.
- c. The difference between the AFDS rate revenue and the revenue that would otherwise be collected under the DS rate schedule during the last full year,
- d. The alternate fuel cost estimates used to determine the AFDS rates.
- e. The distinction(s) between the rate schedule AFDS and the flex rate provisions of rate schedule DS.
- f. An explanation for why any customers would accept an AFDS rate up to 150% of the otherwise applicable rate.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

There were no AFDS customers during the test year nor are there as of the date of this response.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 152

Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert (a, b and c)

Judy Cooper (d and e)

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 152:

Refer to sheet 46 of the tariff. Please identify:

- a. The number of SAS customers.
- b. The discount in the rate awarded to each SAS rate customer relative to the applicable alternative rate schedule,
- c. The difference between the SAS rate revenue and the revenue that would otherwise be collected under the alternative rate schedules during the last full year,
- d. The alternate fuel cost estimates used to determine the SAS rates.
- e. The distinctions among the rate schedules SAS, AFDS and the flex rate provisions of rate schedule DS.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. 1 customer
- b. \$0.0000/Mcf
- c. \$0.00
- d. SAS delivery rate is set equal to the DS delivery rate.
- e. The distinctions among the rate schedules reflect the changed circumstances through the years in gas transportation. The AFDS tariff originated in 1983 to allow for variable pricing to allow natural gas an opportunity to compete with the use of No.2 fuel oil as an alternative fuel. The SAS tariff originated in 1986 to help Columbia retain customers who would have otherwise converted to alternate fuels. The nature of Columbia's service under the AFDS and SAS tariffs is "bundled" service, meaning gas supply and transportation. The flex provision of the DS rate schedule originated in 1986 to allow Columbia to flex its transportation rate to compete with alternate sources of energy available to a customer. Columbia's service under the DS tariff is "unbundled" service, meaning gas transportation. The customer is responsible for purchasing his own gas supply.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 153
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Judy Cooper

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 153:

Refer to sheet 48 of the tariff and specifically the Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment (GCIA) and the Off System Sales and Capacity Release Adjustment (OSCRA).

- a. Provide a complete description of these adjustments,
- b. Identify the Commission orders that approved these adjustments,
- c. Provide the two most recent calculations of these adjustments,
- d. Provide the Commission orders, letters or other documents that approved the two most recent calculations of these adjustments.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

a. and b.

By Order dated March 29, 2005 in Case No. 2004-00462, the Commission authorized a Gas Cost Incentive Mechanism for Columbia. The Gas Cost Incentive Mechanism is a summer (April – October) commodity program in which Columbia's gas purchases are compared against a benchmark. The savings achieved by Columbia are shared equally between Columbia's shareholders and sales customers. The GCIA factor collects Columbia's share of the savings. The customer's share is included in the Expected Gas Cost and Actual Adjustment factors. The same Commission Order also provided the most recent authorization of Columbia's Off-System Sales and Capacity Release program wherein Columbia and its customers share equally in the revenue from these activities. The Off-System Sales and Capacity Release Adjustment ("OSCRA") factor credits the customer's share to Columbia's sales and Choice customers and is calculated in the Actual Cost Adjustment.

- c. The GCIA is included in Columbia's GCA filings for March 2007 and June 2006 on Schedule No. 6. The Off-System Sales and Capacity Release factor in included in Columbia's GCA filings for September 2006 and September 2005 on Schedule No. 2. Please see the attached and response to AG1-129 for the calculations.
- d. Please see attached Orders in Case Nos. 2007-00050 (March 2007), 2006-00179 (June 2006), 2006-00366 (September 2006) and 2005-00318 (September 2005).

COLUMBIA GAS

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPUTATION OF ACTUAL GAS COST ADJUSTMENT (ACA) BASED ON THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

(OVER) UNDER RECOVERY \$ (9)=(8)-(7)	\$2,169,891 \$1,032,842 (\$1,141,224) \$1,700,205 \$4,765,863 \$6,861,204 (\$6,715,077) (\$4,955,153) \$1,675,202 (\$8,310,956) (\$3,657,631) (\$4,212,958)	(\$10,787,792) (\$48,103)	\$11,567,394)	\$12,071,378 \$14,581,195 \$2,509,817 16,447,782	\$0.1526	\$81,308,758 \$67,231,552 (\$14,077,206) 16,447,782	(\$0.8559)	(\$0.7033)
Cost of Gas Purchased \$ (8)	\$3,520,982 \$2,486,224 \$416,792 \$3,940,864 \$9,070,205 \$19,623,802 \$12,264,670 \$13,955,778 \$13,955,778 \$13,30,852 \$1,330,852 \$1,330,852 \$1,530,852	\$82,592,349	11	1		. II		H
Total Gas Cost Recovery \$ (7)=(5)+(6)	\$1,351,091 \$1,453,382 \$1,558,016 \$2,240,459 \$4,304,342 \$12,762,598 \$18,979,748 \$18,910,931 \$14,956,467 \$9,641,809 \$4,584,232 \$2,637,067	\$93,380,141						
Standby Service Recovery \$	\$44,972 \$48,399 \$46,658 \$53,868 \$77,439 \$70,978 \$4,176 \$53,512 \$115,460 \$67,607	\$749,542						
Gas Cost Recovery \$ (5)	\$1,306,119 \$1,404,984 \$1,511,358 \$2,186,591 \$4,226,902 \$12,891,620 \$18,870,055 \$18,906,755 \$14,902,956 \$14,902,956 \$14,502,956	\$92,630,599						
Average Expected Gas Cost Rate \$/Mcf (4)	\$7.2177 \$8.1098 \$8.0697 \$8.0697 \$10.0403 \$10.0345 \$10.0345 \$8.7950 \$8.7882 \$8.7882 \$8.7882			900		<u>9</u>		
Net Applicable Sales Volumes Mcf (3)=(1)-(2)	180,961 194,658 186,581 270,963 523,799 1,264,065 1,880,531 1,884,179 1,694,486 1,694,486 1,083,990 513,941 272,835	9,950,769		s End Aug. 30, 20		s End Aug. 30, 2(
Standby Service Sales Volumes Mcf (2)	299 125 (85) 930 4,581 7,620 7,620 1,406 8,327 3,984 2,188	28,784		: he Twelve Month	11, 2006	he Twelve Month	ST 31, 2006	2006
Total Sales Volumes Per Books Mcf (1)	181,260 194,783 186,276 271,893 528,380 1,267,577 1,888,151 1,880,083 1,695,892 1,092,317 517,925 275,023	9,979,560	OVERY	eceived ery ice Volumes for t	PIRE AUGUST 3	Received is sovery ice Volumes for the	EXPIRE AUGU	RE AUGUST 31,
MONTH	July 2004 August 2004 September 2004 October 2004 November 2004 December 2004 January 2005 February 2005 April 2005 April 2005 May 2005	TOTAL Off-System Sales	Capacity Release Gas Cost Audit TOTAL UNDER-RECOVERY	Demand Revenues Received Demand Cost of Gas Demand Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Volumes for the Twelve Months End Aug. 30, 2006	DEMAND ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2006	Commodity Revenues Received Commodity Cost of Gas Commodity Under Recovery Expected Sales + Choice Volumes for the Twelve Months End Aug. 30, 2006	COMMODITY ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 3	TOTAL ACA TO EXPIRE AUGUST 31, 2006
LINE NO.	+ 0 10 4 10 0 C 10 10 11 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	& 4 A	14 15	18 20 21 21	22	25 22 23	22	. 88

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL COST RECOVERY FROM CUSTOMERS TAKING STANDBY SERVICE UNDER RATE SCHEDULE IS AND GSO FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

LINE NO.	<u>MONTH</u>	SS Commodity <u>Volumes</u> (1) Mcf	Average SS Recovery <u>Rate</u> (2) \$/Mcf	SS Commodity <u>Recovery</u> (3) \$
1	July 2004	299	\$8.6680	\$2,592
2	August 2004	125	\$8.2864	\$1,036
3	September 2004	(85)	\$8.2864	(\$704)
4	October 2004	930	\$6.9948	\$6,505
5	November 2004	4,581	\$7.0220	\$32,168
6	December 2004	3,512	\$7.0220	\$24,661
7	January 2005	7,620	\$9.7377	\$74,201
8	February 2005	(4,096)	\$8.9669	(\$36,728)
9	March 2005	1,406	\$8.9669	\$12,607
10	April 2005	8,327	\$7.8445	\$65,321
11	May 2005	3,984	\$7.9658	\$31,736
12	June 2005	2,188	\$7.9658	\$17,429
13	Total SS Commodity Recovery			\$230,824

LINE NO.	MONTH	SS Demand <u>Volumes</u> (1) Mcf	Average SS Demand <u>Rate</u> (2) \$/Mcf	SS Demand Recovery (3)
14	July 2004	6,151	\$6.8900	\$42,380
15	August 2004	6,151	\$7.7000	\$47,363
16	September 2004	6,151	\$7.7000	\$47,363
17	October 2004	6,151	\$7.7000	\$47,363
18	November 2004	6,151	\$7.3600	\$45,271
19	December 2004	6,151	\$7.5300	\$46,317
20	January 2005	6,151	\$5.7700	\$35,491
21	February 2005	6,151	\$6.6500	\$40,904
22	March 2005	6,151	\$6.6500	\$40,904
23	April 2005	7,397	\$6.7782	\$50,138
24	May 2005	5,338	\$6.7200	\$35,871
25	June 2005	5,856	\$6.7200	\$39,352
26	Total SS Demand Recovery		b	\$518,719
27	TOTAL SS AND GSO RECOVERY			\$749,542

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

NOTICE OF PURCHASED GAS)	
ADJUSTMENT FILING OF COLUMBIA	()	CASE NO. 2007-00050
GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.)	

ORDER

On December 13, 2002, in Case No. 2002-00145, the Commission approved rates for Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. ("Columbia") and provided for their further adjustment in accordance with Columbia's gas cost adjustment ("GCA") clause.

On January 30, 2007, Columbia filed its proposed GCA to be effective March 1, 2007. On February 5, 2007, Columbia filed a correction to one of its proposed tariff sheets.

After reviewing the record in this case and being otherwise sufficiently advised, the Commission finds that:

- 1. Columbia's notice includes rates designed to pass on to its customers its expected change in wholesale gas costs.
- 2. Columbia's revised expected gas cost ("EGC") is \$9.4131 per Mcf, a decrease of 98.81 cents per Mcf from its last EGC of \$10.4012.
- 3. Columbia's notice sets out a rate for Banking and Balancing Service of 2.06 cents per Mcf.
 - 4. Columbia's notice sets out no take-or-pay refund adjustment.
- 5. Columbia's notice sets out no transportation take-or-pay refund adjustment.

¹ Case No. 2002-00145, Adjustment of Gas Rates of Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

2007-00008 AG 1-153d Attachment.pdf

6. Columbia's notice sets out no current quarter refund adjustment ("RA").

Columbia's notice sets out a total RA of (.07) cent per Mcf, which is an increase of 1.24

cent per Mcf from the prior RA.

7. Columbia's notice sets out an annual actual cost adjustment of (\$1.9761)

per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.

8. Columbia's notice sets out a balancing adjustment of (\$1.1408) per Mcf,

which is a decrease of \$1.1414 per Mcf from the previous rate.

9. Columbia's notice sets out a Special Agency Service refund adjustment of

(.02) cent per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.

10. Columbia's notice sets out a Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment of 2.81 cents

per Mcf, which is an increase of .51 cent per Mcf from the previous rate.

11. Columbia's approved gas cost recovery rate ("GCR") is \$6.3234 per Mcf,

which is \$2.1120 per Mcf less than its previous GCR of \$8.4354.

12. The rates in the Appendix to this Order are fair, just, and reasonable, and

should be approved for billing with the final meter readings of the first billing cycle of

March 2007, beginning on March 1, 2007.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the rates in the Appendix to this Order are

approved for billing with the final meter readings beginning on March 1, 2007.

Done at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 27th day of February, 2007.

By the Commission

ATTEST:

Executive Director

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2007-00050 DATED February 27, 2007

The following rates and charges are prescribed for the customers in the area served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Gas Cost Recovery Rate

The total Gas Cost Recovery Rate shall be \$6.3234 per Mcf effective March 1, 2007.

2007-00008 AG 1-153d Attachment.pdf COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

NOTICE OF PURCHASED GAS)		
ADJUSTMENT FILING OF COLUMBIA)	CASE NO.	2006-00179
GAS OF KENTLICKY INC	Ý		

ORDER

On December 13, 2002, in Case No. 2002-00145,¹ the Commission approved rates for Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. ("Columbia") and provided for their further adjustment in accordance with Columbia's gas cost adjustment ("GCA") clause.

On May 1, 2006, Columbia filed its proposed GCA to be effective May 31, 2006. Columbia filed supplemental information on May 12, 2006.

After reviewing the record in this case and being otherwise sufficiently advised, the Commission finds that:

- 1. Columbia's notice includes rates designed to pass on to its customers its expected change in wholesale gas costs.
- 2. Columbia's revised expected gas cost ("EGC") is \$10.7035 per Mcf, a decrease of \$1.0681 per Mcf from its last EGC of \$11.7716.
- 3. Columbia's notice sets out a rate for Banking and Balancing Service of 2.05 cents per Mcf.
 - 4. Columbia's notice sets out no take-or-pay refund adjustment.
- 5. Columbia's notice sets out no transportation take-or-pay refund adjustment.

¹ Case No. 2002-00145, Adjustment of Gas Rates of Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., Order dated December 13, 2002.

2007-00008 AG 1-153d Attachment.pdf

6. Columbia's notice sets out a current quarter refund adjustment ("RA") of (.07) cent per Mcf. Columbia's notice sets out a total RA of (1.32) cent per Mcf, which is an increase of 1.14 cent per Mcf from the prior RA.

- 7. Columbia's notice sets out an annual actual cost adjustment ("ACA") of (70,33) cents per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.
- 8. Columbia's notice sets out a balancing adjustment ("BA") of (.26) cent per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.
- 9. Columbia's notice sets out a Special Agency Service refund adjustment of (.01) cent per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.
- 10. Columbia's notice sets out a Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment ("Incentive") of 2.30 cents per Mcf. Since this is a new component, this is an increase of 2.30 cents per Mcf from the previous rate.
- 11. Columbia's approved gas cost recovery rate ("GCR") is \$10.0073 per Mcf, which is \$1.0337 per Mcf less than its previous GCR of \$11.0410.
- 12. The rates in the Appendix to this Order are fair, just, and reasonable, and should be approved for billing with the final meter readings of the first billing cycle of June 2006, beginning on May 31, 2006.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the rates in the Appendix to this Order are approved for billing with the final meter readings beginning on May 31, 2006.

Done at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 26th day of May, 2006.

By the Commission

Executive Director

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2006-00179 DATED May 26, 2006.

The following rates and charges are prescribed for the customers in the area served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Gas Cost Recovery Rate

The total Gas Cost Recovery Rate shall be \$10.0073 per Mcf effective May 31, 2006.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

NOTICE OF PURCHASED GAS)		
ADJUSTMENT FILING OF COLUMBIA)	CASE NO.	2006-00366
GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.	}		

ORDER

On December 13, 2002, in Case No. 2002-00145, the Commission approved rates for Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. ("Columbia") and provided for their further adjustment in accordance with Columbia's gas cost adjustment ("GCA") clause.

On July 31, 2006, Columbia filed its proposed GCA to be effective August 29, 2006. On August 18, 2006, Columbia filed its revised GCA still to be effective August 29, 2006.

After reviewing the record in this case and being otherwise sufficiently advised, the Commission finds that:

- Columbia's notice includes rates designed to pass on to its customers its expected change in wholesale gas costs.
- 2. Columbia's revised expected gas cost ("EGC") is \$10.0239 per Mcf, a decrease of 67.96 cents per Mcf from its last EGC of \$10.7035.
- 3. Columbia's notice sets out a rate for Banking and Balancing Service of 2.05 cents per Mcf.
 - 4. Columbia's notice sets out no take-or-pay refund adjustment.
- 5. Columbia's notice sets out no transportation take-or-pay refund adjustment.

¹ Case No. 2002-00145, Adjustment of Gas Rates of Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., Order dated December 13, 2002.

2007-00008 AG 1-153d Attachment.pdf

Columbia's notice sets out no current quarter refund adjustment ("RA").

Columbia's notice sets out a total RA of (1.32) cent per Mcf, which is no change from

the prior RA.

7. Columbia's notice sets out an annual actual cost adjustment ("ACA") of

(\$1.6671) per Mcf, which is a decrease of 96.38 cents per Mcf from the previous rate.

8. Columbia's notice sets out a balancing adjustment ("BA") of .06 cent per

Mcf, which is an increase of .32 cent per Mcf from the previous rate.

9. Columbia's notice sets out a Special Agency Service refund adjustment of

(.02) cent per Mcf, which is a decrease of .01 cent per Mcf from the previous rate.

10. Columbia's notice sets out a Gas Cost Incentive Adjustment ("Incentive")

of 2.30 cents per Mcf, which is no change from the previous rate.

11. Columbia's approved gas cost recovery rate ("GCR") is \$8,3670 per Mcf.

which is \$1.6403 per Mcf less than its previous GCR of \$10.0073.

12. The rates in the Appendix to this Order are fair, just, and reasonable, and

should be approved for billing with the final meter readings of the first billing cycle of

September 2006, beginning on August 29, 2006.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the rates in the Appendix to this Order are

approved for billing with the final meter readings beginning on August 29, 2006.

Done at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 28th day of August, 2006.

By the Commission

ATTEST:

Executive Director

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2006-00366 DATED August 28, 2006

The following rates and charges are prescribed for the customers in the area served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Gas Cost Recovery Rate

The total Gas Cost Recovery Rate shall be \$8.3670 per Mcf effective August 29, 2006.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

NOTICE OF PURCHASED GAS)	
ADJUSTMENT FILING OF COLUMBIA) CASE NO. 20	05-00318
GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.	Ì	

ORDER

On December 13, 2002, in Case No. 2002-00145, the Commission approved rates for Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. ("Columbia") and provided for their further adjustment in accordance with Columbia's gas cost adjustment ("GCA") clause.

On July 29, 2005, Columbia filed its proposed GCA to be effective August 29, 2005.

After reviewing the record in this case and being otherwise sufficiently advised, the Commission finds that:

- 1. Columbia's notice includes rates designed to pass on to its customers its expected change in wholesale gas costs.
- 2. Columbia's revised expected gas cost ("EGC") is \$10.1188 per Mcf, an increase of 66.11 cents per Mcf from its last EGC of \$9.4577.
- 3. Columbia's notice sets out a rate for Banking and Balancing Service of 2.05 cents per Mcf.
 - 4. Columbia's notice sets out no take-or-pay refund adjustment.
- 5. Columbia's notice sets out no transportation take-or-pay refund adjustment.

¹ Case No. 2002-00145, Adjustment of Gas Rates of Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., Order dated December 13, 2002.

6. Columbia's notice sets out no current quarter refund adjustment ("RA"). Columbia's notice sets out a total RA of (1.74) cent per Mcf, an increase of .03 cent from the prior RA.

7. Columbia's notice sets out an annual actual cost adjustment ("ACA") of (70.33) cents per Mcf, which is a decrease of 81.78 cents per Mcf from the previous rate.

8. Columbia's notice sets out a balancing adjustment ("BA") of .51 cent per Mcf, which is a decrease of 21.79 cents per Mcf from the previous rate.

9. Columbia's notice sets out a Special Agency Service refund adjustment of (.01) cent per Mcf, which is an increase of .01 cent per Mcf from the previous rate.

10. Columbia's approved gas cost recovery rate ("GCR") is \$9.4031 per Mcf, which is 37.42 cents per Mcf less than its previous GCR of \$9.7773.

11. The rates in the Appendix to this Order are fair, just, and reasonable, and should be approved for billing with the final meter readings of the first billing cycle of September 2005, beginning on August 29, 2005.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the rates in the Appendix to this Order are approved for billing with the final meter readings beginning on August 29, 2005.

Done at Frankfort, Kentucky, this 24th day of August, 2005.

By the Commission

ATTEST:

Executive Director

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2005-00318 DATED August 24, 2005

The following rates and charges are prescribed for the customers in the area served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under authority of this Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Gas Cost Recovery Rate

The total Gas Cost Recovery Rate shall be \$9.4031 per Mcf effective August 29, 2005.

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 154:

Refer to Schedule M, page 1.

- a. How does the Company distinguish between commercial and industrial customers?
- b. Are there any differences in the rates charged commercial and industrial customers of the same size?
- c. What are "Trans Fallback" customers?
- d. What are the differences between:
 - i. Lines 3 and 10.
 - ii. Lines 4, 9, 11 and 12,
 - iii. Lines 5, 7, and 8,
 - iv. Lines 35 through 38,
 - v. Lines 41 and 42?
- e. Why does the revenue from Standby Service disappear under proposed rates?
- f. What are the tariff pages that apply to:
 - i. lines 25 through 27,
 - ii. lines 30, 41 and 42.
 - iii. lines 5 through 8?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

a. Per CKY's tariff Second Revised Sheet no. 99 a commercial customer is:

Commercial Customer is a customer using gas service through a single meter in commercial activities such as apartment buildings, rooming and boarding dwellings, residential hotels, multi-family row housing, doubles, duplexes, combination commercial and residential accounts shall be considered commercial if commercial usage is half or more than half of the total service, and all other situations where gas is supplied to consumers in two or more dwelling units designed for the primary purpose of residences. Includes warehousing, distributing or selling commodities, providing professional services, wholesale and retail stores, offices, office buildings, hotels, clubs, lodges, associations, restaurants, warehouses, railroad and bus

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

stations, banks, laundries, dry cleaners, mortuaries, garages for commercial activity, gasoline stations, theaters, bowling alleys, billiard parlors, motor courts, camps, bars, grills, taverns, retail bakeries, private hospitals, private schools, churches, religious and charitable institutions, governmental agencies, or the like.

Per CKY's tariff Fourth Revised Sheet no. 100 an industrial customer is:

Industrial Customer is a customer using gas primarily in a process which either involves the extraction of raw materials from the earth, or a change of raw or unfinished materials into another form or product through the application of heat or heat treating, steam agitation, evaporation, baking, extraction, drying, distilling, etc.

- b. No.
- c. "General Service Trans Fallback" customers are customers on rate GDS who are deficient in deliveries to CKY per section 6 on Sheet 92 of CKY's tariff. The customers "fall back" to sales service and CKY bills the volumes underdelivered to the Company at the GS sales service rates.
- d. i. Line 3 is commercial revenues at LG&E's G1C tariff rates, Line 10 is commercial revenues at a contracted rate per a right-of-way agreement off the "LG&E line".
 - ii. Line 4 is residential revenues at LG&E's G1R tariff rates, Lines 9, 11, and 12 are residential revenues at a contracted rates per a right-of-way agreements off the "LG&E line".
 - iii. Lines 5, 7, and 8 are residential revenues at contracted rates per right-ofway agreements established with Inland Gas Company and subsequently adopted by CKY.
 - iv. Line 35 industrial revenues at flexed rate FX2. Line 36 industrial revenues at flexed rate FX4. Line 37 industrial revenues at flexed rate FX5. Line 38 industrial revenues at flexed rate FX6.
 - v. Line 41 industrial revenues at flexed rate SC2. Line 42 industrial revenues at flexed rate SC3.

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

- e. Per proposed tariff sheet no. 6, Standby Service will be included under transportation service instead of sales service as in the current tariff. Essentially Standby Service charges are proposed to be billed on a customer's GTS invoice with the customer's DS delivery charges instead of a separate sales invoice as is the current practice. Standby volumes have simply been moved from sales rate schedules under current rates (see Schedule M-2.2 i.e. Schedule SS) to transportation rate schedules under proposed rates (see Schedule M-2.3 Schedule DS-IS) as indicated in footnote 3, Schedule M-2.3, Page 2 of 40.
- f. i. See tariff Sheets 30 32 (Rate SVGTS).
 - ii. See tariff Sheet 39, Flex Provision of rate schedule DS.
 - iii. Right-of-way rate agreements.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 155
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 155:

Refer to Schedule M, page 2. Please explain line 2, "Forfeited Discounts."

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

"Forfeited Discounts" is FERC's title of FERC account 487 where CKY records revenues billed under the Late Payment Penalty clause of CKY's tariff. Refer to the General Terms and Conditions, Rules and Regulations, Section 25 of CKY's tariff Sheet No. 74.

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Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2006

Question No. 156:

Refer to Schedule M-2.1, page 1.

- a. Why is there negative revenue in line 26, Firm Commercial Standby Service?
- b. Why is the average rate for Interruptible Commercial Service (line 25) over five times the rate for Commercial Firm Service (line 23)?
- c. Please explain line 14, Symbolic Atonement.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

a. CKY's data base does not store the split between invoiced firm and interruptible revenues. So in order to fulfill the format requirements of the filing, this amount was estimated by splitting on Schedule M-2.1 between firm (line 26) and interruptible (line 27). The total billed amount invoiced during the test year for Commercial Standby Service was \$273,101.09. The estimate was made by dividing the \$273,101.09 by total test year volumes of 7,010.0 Mcf and then multiplying by the firm (4,963.0 Mcf) and interruptible (2,047.0 Mcf) resulting in \$193,352.46 (line 26, column J) and \$79,748.63 (line 27, column J).

Gas Cost Revenue for firm SS commercial service was calculated by applying gas cost rates in effect during the test year to test year firm volumes in work-paper WPM-A resulting in \$216,042.00 (line 26, column I).

Gas Cost Revenue for interruptible SS commercial service was calculated by applying gas cost rates in effect during the test year to test year interruptible volumes in work-paper WPM-A resulting in \$216,042.00 (line 26, column I).

Total invoiced revenue in column J less Gas Cost Revenue in column I resulted in calculated base revenue (\$22,689.54) for line 26 and \$53,387.63 for line 27.

The initial split of total billed invoice was a quick way to split the invoiced revenue for the format required by Schedule M-2.1. The most appropriate way to estimate the split is on a calculated weighted average rate applied to both firm and interruptible volumes. The drawback to this methodology is that firm and interruptible are billed at different rates and thereby creating a credit non-gas revenue for firm and an overstated non-gas revenue for interruptible.

It is important to note that the combined lines 26 and 27 revenues (total, gas cost, and non-gas cost) <u>are correct</u>. The calculated gas cost revenue for the firm/ interruptible split is also correct. It was only the split between the firm / interruptible

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2006

total invoiced revenue that caused an incorrect split of non-gas cost revenue for Commercial Standby Service.

- b. See explanation of total invoice split above.
- c. Symbolic atonement is the situation where a customer has been damaged in some way (service man steps on flowers etc.). The customer gets a bill credit for a nominal amount. The company then makes an entry on its books to include the amount as 480 or 481 revenue and the offsetting entry is Account 905 miscellaneous customer accounts expense.

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Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 157:

Refer to Schedule M-2.1, page 2:

- a. Line 2: why is there negative revenue in this line?
- b. Please explain lines 6,7,10 and 11.
- c. Please explain line 12. Rate Refund Normalization.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

a. Per CKY's tariff sheet no. 51c, CKY bills a surcharge to customers to recover CKY's funding of natural gas research and development. Amounts billed are initially recorded as revenue (and included in the invoiced revenues shown by rate schedule in Schedule M-2.1). An entry is then made to CKY's books to move the amounts from the income statement (debit account 480/481/489 revenue) to the balance sheet (credit account 182 regulatory asset) to offset funding costs. The negative revenue of (\$44,252.99) shown on Schedule M-2.1, page 2, is the sum of the debits made during the test year for Commercial Sales revenue.

Example Accounting entries are as follows:

Account is billed the surcharge (Sch. M-2.1 included in total invoiced rate GSO):

Debit account 142 (A/R) \$10 Credit account 481 (Commercial Revenue) (\$10)

Accounting makes the entry to move the amount billed to the balance sheet (negative revenue on page 2):

Debit account 481 (Commercial Revenue) \$10 Credit account 182 (Regulatory Asset) (\$10)

As CKY incurs R&D charges, those charges go against the amount recovered:

Debit account 182 (Regulatory Asset) \$15 Credit account 232 (A/P) \$15

Note the net effect to the income statement is \$0.

Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. **157** (Cont'd)
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: **Mark Balmert**

b. Customers on delivery service meters are read or calculated once a month or daily. However, even though meters are read during the invoice month by Columbia, Columbia must wait until approximately the 10th of the next month to receive information on how much gas was delivered to Columbia's distribution system on behalf of the customer before billing can begin. Since delivery service billing cannot begin until approximately the 10th of the month, and financial statements must be created by the end of the 5th workday of the month, Columbia must record estimated usage and revenue for the monthly financial statement for GTS service.

Customers billed using the GMB system are basically those who either transport under GTS service, fall short on their supply, and "fallback" on Columbia's supply of gas or those large volume customers who buy gas from Columbia who are billed on a daily use basis. Meters can be read or calculated once a month or daily. However, even though meters are read during the invoice month by Columbia, Columbia must wait until it is determined if there is a shortfall of gas supplier by a third party before GMB can bill. GMB cannot bill transportation service customers until the customer is invoiced for delivery service in the GTS billing system. Therefore, since GMB billing cannot begin until GTS billing is finished, Columbia must record estimated usage and revenue for the monthly financial statement for GMB sales service as well.

Each month on CKY's books the current month's estimated revenue is booked, the prior month's estimate is reversed, and the prior month's actual invoiced revenue is booked. Schedule M-2.1 shows actual invoiced revenue for the test year 12 months ending September 2006. As estimated revenue is reversed and replaced by actual invoiced revenue on CKY's books, what's left to reconcile Schedule M-2.1 to CKY's financial statement is to add September 2006 estimated revenue (line 6) and September 2005 actual invoiced revenue (line 7), and subtract September 2006 actual invoiced revenue (line 10) and September 2005 estimated revenue (line 11).

c. As CKY receives refunds from pipelines and suppliers, under accrual accounting CKY books a debit (reduction) to revenue and a credit to a liability account on the financial statement in the month the refund is received. As CKY passes back the refund to customers over a 12 month period, the amount of the pass-back is credited to revenue and debited to the liability account over the 12 month period. These credits to revenue are what make up the Rate Refund Normalization amount on Schedule M-2.1.

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 158

Refer to Schedule M-2.1, page 4:

- a. Why are there negative numbers in column H?
- b. What is "B&B" referred to in lines 34 and 35 and why are the numbers negative?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

- a. Customers participating in CKY's customer "Choice" program are subject to CKY's Refund Adjustment, SAS Refund Adjustment, Actual Cost Adjustment, Balancing Adjustment and Gas cost Incentive Adjustment per CKY's tariff Sheet 32. The negative numbers on Schedule M-2.1, page 4 were calculated by applying these adjustments to applicable volumes for each month of the test year on work-paper WPM-A sheets 7 & 8.
- b. B&B refers to Banking & Balancing Service. Per CKY's tariff sheet no. 39, CKY bills a surcharge to delivery service customers for the ability to "bank" gas in storage for future delivery. Amounts billed are initially recorded as revenue (and included in the invoiced revenues shown by rate schedule in Schedule M-2.1). An entry is then made to CKY's books to reclassify the amounts from revenue (debit account 489 revenue) to a contra expense (credit account 803 gas cost expense) to offset gas cost expense to sales service customers. The negative revenues on lines 34 and 35 shown on Schedule M-2.1, page 4, are the results of this entry.

Example Accounting entries are as follows:

Account is billed the surcharge (Sch. M-2.1 included in total invoiced rate DS):

Debit account 142 (A/R) \$10 Credit account 489 (GTS Revenue) (\$10)

Accounting makes the entry to move the amount billed to expense (negative revenue on page 4):

Debit account 489 (GTS Revenue) \$10 Credit account 803 (Gas Cost Expense) (\$10)

Note the net effect to the income statement is \$0.

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Attorney General Data Request Set 1
Question No. 159
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

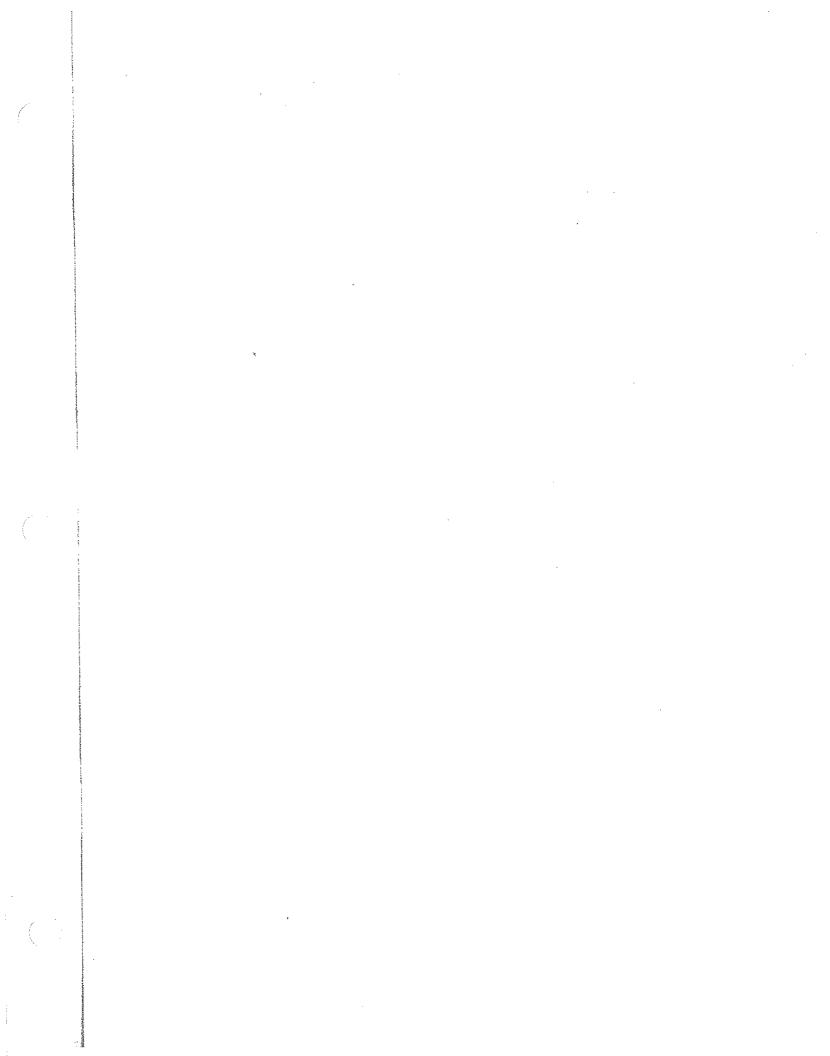
Question No. 159:

Refer to Schedule M-2.1, page 5: Please explain line 28, Non-traditional Sales.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

The term "non-traditional sales" refers to arrangements that result in revenues generated by Columbia Gas of Kentucky beginning April 1, 2005 for the sale of unbundled or rebundled gas supply and capacity products, including the sale of a right to such arrangements. Such arrangements are defined to include, but are not limited to: flowing gas sales, incremental gas sales, physical gas options, exchanges and contract management fees. Columbia Gas of Kentucky also includes arrangement for marketed capacity release within the term "off system sales."

The non-traditional revenue of \$8,646,115 relates to off-system sales made by Columbia of Kentucky under its approved gas supply incentive program. The program is detailed in the Columbia's Tariff at Sheet No. 50.



Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

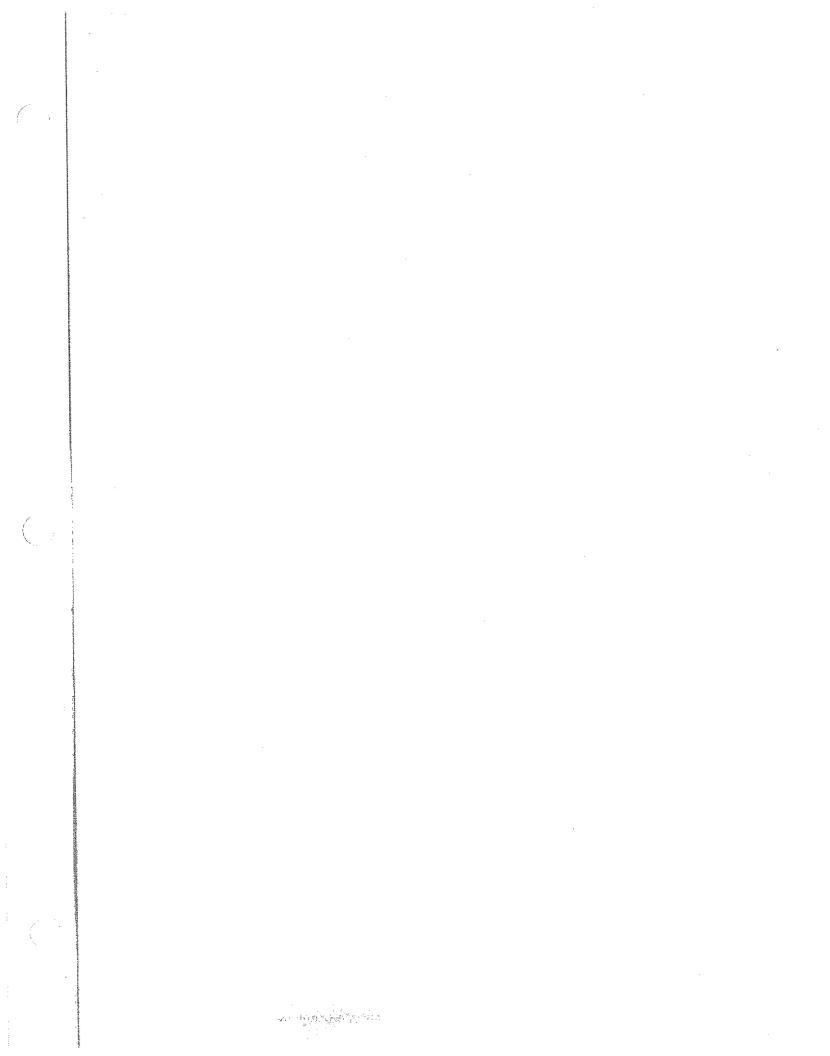
Question No. 160:

Refer to Schedule M-2.2: Please explain column M. It refers to a column F that is not displayed. Provide the full schedule, inclusive of hidden columns, in electronic format with all calculations and algorithms in tact.

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Column F referred to on Schedule M-2.2 is column F on Schedule M-2.3. Column K referred to on Schedule M-2.2 is column K on Schedule M-2.2.

Attached is the spreadsheet that creates Schedule M-2.2 in compact disc (CD) format. The file name is 2007-00008 AG Set1-160 Attachment.xls



Attorney General Data Request Set 1

Question No. 161
Columbia Gas of Kentucky Respondent: Mark Balmert

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY PSC CASE NO. 2007-00008 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED APRIL 10, 2007

Question No. 161:

Refer to Schedule N: Please define "Average Monthly Bill." Is this in Mcf or in dollars?

Response of Columbia Gas of Kentucky:

Mcf.