PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco CA 94102-3298

Pacific Gas & Electric Company
GAS (Corp ID 39)
Status of Advice Letter 5161G
As of January 27, 2026

Subject: Final Versions of PG&E Gas Rules 1 and 14 and Implementation Plan Overview and Date in Compliance with Decision 25-10-042

Division Assigned: Energy

Date Filed: 12-29-2025

Date to Calendar: 01-26-2026

Authorizing Documents: D2510042

Disposition:	**Accepted**
Effective Date:	**12-29-2025**

Resolution Required: No

Resolution Number: None

Commission Meeting Date: None

CPUC Contact Information:

edtariffunit@cpuc.ca.gov

AL Certificate Contact Information:

Kimberly Loo
(279)789-6209
PGETariffs@pge.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **GAVIN NEWSOM,** *Governor*

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco CA 94102-3298

To: Energy Company Filing Advice Letter

From: Energy Division PAL Coordinator

Subject: Your Advice Letter Filing

The Energy Division of the California Public Utilities Commission has processed your recent Advice Letter (AL) filing and is returning an AL status certificate for your records.

The AL status certificate indicates:

Advice Letter Number
Name of Filer
CPUC Corporate ID number of Filer
Subject of Filing
Date Filed
Disposition of Filing (Accepted, Rejected, Withdrawn, etc.)
Effective Date of Filing
Other Miscellaneous Information (e.g., Resolution, if applicable, etc.)

The Energy Division has made no changes to your copy of the Advice Letter Filing; please review your Advice Letter Filing with the information contained in the AL status certificate, and update your Advice Letter and tariff records accordingly.

All inquiries to the California Public Utilities Commission on the status of your Advice Letter Filing will be answered by Energy Division staff based on the information contained in the Energy Division's PAL database from which the AL status certificate is generated. If you have any questions on this matter please contact the:

Energy Division's Tariff Unit by e-mail to
edtariffunit@cpuc.ca.gov

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director
Regulatory Relations

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
300 Lakeside Drive
Oakland, CA 94612

December 29, 2025

Advice 5161-G
(Pacific Gas and Electric Company ID U 39 G)

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

Subject: **Final Versions of PG&E Gas Rules 1 and 14 and Implementation Plan Overview and Date in Compliance with Decision 25-10-042**

In Compliance with Decision (D.) 25-10-042, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) respectfully submits final versions of Gas Rule 1 (Definitions) and Gas Rule 14 (Capacity Allocation and Constraint of Gas Service), the proposed implementation date for the new curtailment procedures in these rules, and an overview of its planned implementation procedures.

Purpose

This filing complies with Ordering Paragraph (OP) 3 of D.25-10-042, which states:

> Within 30 days of a final and non-appealable decision in this proceeding, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) must file a Tier 1 Advice Letter with final versions of Gas Rules 1 and 14. This Tier 1 Advice Letter must be served by PG&E on all parties and persons on the service list for this proceeding. The Advice Letter described in this Ordering Paragraph must include PG&E's proposed implementation date for the new Gas Rules 1 and 14 and an overview of PG&E's planned implementation procedures.[1]

D.25-10-042 became final and non-appealable on December 4, 2025 (30 days after the issuance date) and thus this Tier 1 Advice Letter is timely.

The tariff modifications for Gas Rules 1 and 14 are included as Attachment 1 to this Advice Letter. PG&E describes below the proposed implementation date for its curtailment procedures and provides an overview of its implementation plan.

Background

On May 14, 2024, in response to D.23-11-069, PG&E submitted Application (A.) 24-05-004 proposing revisions to the curtailment procedures in its existing Gas Rules 1 and 14.

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[1] D.25-10-042, p.24.

In D.25-10-042, the Commission approved the proposed revisions to Gas Rules 1 and 14. The tariff changes approved in D.25-10-042 and presented in this Advice Letter allow PG&E to enact a new prioritization structure for gas curtailment procedures in alignment with the other California natural gas utilities.

Tariff Changes to Gas Rules 1 and 14

PG&E includes in this Advice Letter:

- Attachment 1: Clean versions of Gas Rules 1 and 14 (revised sheets only)
- Attachment 2: Redline version of Gas Rule 1
- Attachment 3: Redline version of Gas Rule 14

In addition, as part of this compliance Advice Letter, PG&E includes two minor changes to Gas Rule 14:

(1) Section H.1.c to remove redundant language regarding “pre-established minimum usage requirements”; and

(2) Section H.1.a to replace the reference of the description of peak electric generation load from “H.1.A” to “H.1.b”.

Proposed Implementation Date

PG&E proposes that the new gas curtailment procedures reflected in Gas Rules 1 and 14 be effective November 1, 2026 to align with the start of the next winter season (2026-2027 Winter Season). PG&E has completed its winter preparedness for the current November 2025 to March 2026 winter season and is still in the process of providing notice to noncore customers regarding the new curtailment procedures. Moreover, PG&E is developing a detailed implementation plan to ensure that the new curtailment process is implemented seamlessly while at the same time ensuring safe and reliable service to our customers. A November 1, 2026, effective date, which is the start of the next winter gas season, will allow PG&E sufficient time to update its internal processes that will be affected by the new curtailment procedure, train teams on the new processes, communicate changes externally, and facilitate a smooth transition to the new process before the implementation date.

PG&E plans to file an additional Tier 1 Advice Letter by November 1, 2026, to reflect the changes approved in D.25-10-042 in its tariff book with an effective date of November 1, 2026 concurrent with its planned implementation date. This additional Advice Letter will align the Gas Rules 1 and 14 effective date with planned customer communications and operational readiness to implement the updated gas curtailment procedures. To avoid customer confusion and allow for PG&E to effectively work with grid operators to update procedures to implement the proposed changes, PG&E’s current Gas Rules 1 and 14 will remain in effect until the November 1, 2026 implementation date.

Overview of Implementation Plan

Prior to submitting this Advice Letter, PG&E proactively reached out to the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Indicated Shippers, The Utility Reform Network (TURN), Public Advocates Office of the California Public Utilities Commission (Cal Advocates), Southern California Generation Coalition (SCGC), Wild Goose Gas Storage, LLC (Wild Goose), Lodi Gas Storage, L.L.C. (Lodi), and Central Valley Gas Storage (Central Valley) regarding an implementation plan. Prior to the filing of this Advice Letter, PG&E invited these external stakeholders to provide feedback and preview the high-level implementation plan draft on December 17, 2025. The flowchart presented at this meeting with updates based on stakeholders' questions is included in this filing as Attachment 4. PG&E appreciates the review and feedback provided by these stakeholders. In addition, to ensure ongoing communication with its customers, PG&E will continue to provide updates on its Pipe Ranger website (www.pge.com/pipeline) as updates are available through the final implementation date of November 1, 2026.

The list below provides an overview of PG&E's implementation plan that will facilitate a November 1, 2026 implementation date.[2] PG&E intends to continue to work with internal and external stakeholders to ensure that all processes affected by the curtailment procedures are updated and that noncore customers receive updates as they become available.

- Noncore Customer Initial Notice: Initial notice provided to non-core customers consistent with the requirements of OP 2 in D.25-10-042.

- Ongoing Noncore Customer Communications: As part of PG&E's winter preparedness planning to ensure noncore customers are prepared for the upcoming winter, PG&E annually sends each noncore customer reminders of current curtailment processes in the beginning of the winter season. Informational winter preparedness sessions and communications are provided for the noncore customers. These outreach efforts will continue and incorporate the upcoming curtailment changes.

- Electric Generation and CAISO Coordination: Consistent with OP 4, D. 25-10-042, PG&E will develop a plan with the CAISO to minimize curtailments and ensure a seamless notification process.

- Internal Training: PG&E will develop training for impacted employees and implement this training in 2026 before the proposed implementation date.

- Updates to Internal Processes and Tools: PG&E will update its existing processes (i.e. work procedures) and tools to include: (1) Curtailment standards and

[2] See PG&E Application, pp. 14-15 (A.25-05-004). If the Commission issues a final and non-appealable decision after March 1, 2025, PG&E will provide a proposed implementation date in its Advice Letter.

guidance; (2) Noncore curtailment zones; and (3) Customer curtailment notifications.

- Establishing Minimum Usage Requirements: Under Gas Rule 14.H.1.c, "[r]efineries, including cogeneration and ancillary facilities serving refineries, will be permitted to establish minimum usage requirements, subject to PG&E's reasonable agreement that are not subject to curtailment in this step. Refinery minimum usage requirements shall be established at the usage level required to safely operate refinery processing units, to avoid material damage to operating equipment and to avoid operational outages extending materially beyond the curtailment period and shall take into account other relevant factors such as the length of notice provided by PG&E." PG&E will be working with affected customers to establish individual minimum usage requirements.

Protests

Anyone wishing to protest this submittal may do so by letter sent electronically via E-mail, no later than January 20, 2026, which is 22 days[3] after the date of this submittal. Protests must be submitted to:

CPUC Energy Division
ED Tariff Unit
E-mail: EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov

The protest shall also be electronically sent to PG&E via E-mail at the address shown below on the same date it is electronically delivered to the Commission:

Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director, Regulatory Relations
c/o Megan Lawson
E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

Any person (including individuals, groups, or organizations) may protest or respond to an Advice Letter (General Order 96-B, Section 7.4). The protest shall contain the following information: specification of the Advice Letter protested; grounds for the protest; supporting factual information or legal argument; name and e-mail address of the protestant; and statement that the protest was sent to the utility no later than the day on which the protest was submitted to the reviewing Industry Division (General Order 96-B, Section 3.11).

[3] The 20-day protest period concludes on a weekend and a holiday; therefore, PG&E is moving this date to the following business day.

Effective Date

Pursuant to General Order (GO) 96-B, Rule 5.1, (and OP 3 of D.25-10-042), this Advice Letter is submitted with a Tier 1 designation. PG&E requests that this Tier 1 Advice submittal become effective upon date of submittal, which is December 29, 2025.

Notice

In accordance with General Order 96-B, Section IV, a copy of this Advice Letter is being sent electronically to parties shown on the attached list and the parties on the service list for A.25-05-004. Address changes to the General Order 96-B service list should be directed to PG&E at email address PGETariffs@pge.com. For changes to any other service list, please contact the Commission's Process Office at (415) 703-2021 or at Process_Office@cpuc.ca.gov. Send all electronic approvals to PGETariffs@pge.com. Advice Letter submittals can also be accessed electronically at: http://www.pge.com/tariffs/.

/S/
Sidney Bob Dietz II
Director, Regulatory Relations
CPUC Communications

Attachments:
Attachment 1: Clean Versions of Gas Rules 1 and 14 (Revised Sheets Only)
Attachment 2: Redline Version of Gas Rule 1
Attachment 3: Redline Version of Gas Rule 14
Attachment 4: Flowchart

cc: Service List for A.24-05-004

California Public Utilities Commission

ADVICE LETTER SUMMARY

ENERGY UTILITY

MUST BE COMPLETED BY UTILITY (Attach additional pages as needed)

Company name/CPUC Utility No.: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (ID U39 G)

Utility type:
☐ ELC ☑ GAS ☐ WATER
☐ PLC ☐ HEAT

Contact Person: Kimberly Loo
Phone #: (279)789-6209
E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com
E-mail Disposition Notice to: Kimberly.Loo@pge.com

EXPLANATION OF UTILITY TYPE
ELC = Electric GAS = Gas WATER = Water
PLC = Pipeline HEAT = Heat

(Date Submitted / Received Stamp by CPUC)

Advice Letter (AL) #: 5161-G

Tier Designation: 1

Subject of AL: Final Versions of PG&E Gas Rules 1 and 14 and Implementation Plan Overview and Date in Compliance with Decision 25-10-042

Keywords (choose from CPUC listing): Compliance

AL Type: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Annual ☑ One-Time ☐ Other:

If AL submitted in compliance with a Commission order, indicate relevant Decision/Resolution #: D.25-10-042

Does AL replace a withdrawn or rejected AL? If so, identify the prior AL: No

Summarize differences between the AL and the prior withdrawn or rejected AL:

Confidential treatment requested? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If yes, specification of confidential information:
Confidential information will be made available to appropriate parties who execute a nondisclosure agreement. Name and contact information to request nondisclosure agreement/ access to confidential information:

Resolution required? ☐ Yes ☑ No

Requested effective date: 12/29/25

No. of tariff sheets: N/A

Estimated system annual revenue effect (%): N/A

Estimated system average rate effect (%): N/A

When rates are affected by AL, include attachment in AL showing average rate effects on customer classes (residential, small commercial, large C/I, agricultural, lighting).

Tariff schedules affected: N/A

Service affected and changes proposed[1]: N/A

Pending advice letters that revise the same tariff sheets: N/A

[1]Discuss in AL if more space is needed.

Clear Form

Protests and correspondence regarding this AL are to be sent via email and are due no later than 20 days after the date of this submittal, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission, and shall be sent to:

California Public Utilities Commission
Energy Division Tariff Unit Email:
EDTariffUnit@cpuc.ca.gov

Contact Name: Sidney Bob Dietz II, c/o Megan Lawson
Title: Director, Regulatory Relations
Utility/Entity Name: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Email: PGETariffs@pge.com

Contact Name:
Title:
Utility/Entity Name:

Telephone (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Facsimile (xxx) xxx-xxxx:
Email:

CPUC
Energy Division Tariff Unit
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Clear Form

Attachment 1

Clean Versions of Gas Rule 1 and 14

(Revised Sheets Only)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 6
DEFINITIONS

CORE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR GENERATORS (Cont'd.): special facility requirements necessary to provide such Core Transportation Service and remain on core service for a minimum of five years. During the review process PG&E will consider whether serving or enabling the transportation system in the manner necessary for the customer to elect Core Transportation Service would detrimentally impact system safety or service to existing core customers and will include this assessment in any reinforcement and/or special facility requirement per Gas Rule 2. Generators with annual gas usage of over 250,000 therms or installed capacity of over 500 kW which are approved for Core Transportation Service would receive core transportation reliability from PG&E's Citygate to the burner tip. Electric generation and cogeneration customers electing and approved for Core Transportation service will continue qualified exemption per G-SUR and G-PPPS tariffs but would not be exempt from other applicable tariff charges pursuant to the applicable core rate and must obtain their procurement service from noncore portfolio and not from a Core Procurement Group as defined in Rule 1.

COST OF OWNERSHIP (COO): A monthly charge applied to special facilities to recover the cost to PG&E of operating the special facility. When applicant-financed the charge includes the cost components for operations and maintenance (O&M), administration and general expenses (A&G), property taxes, and Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) accounts expense, and the cost of replacement facilities at no additional cost for sixty (60) years The applicant-financed percentage is also used to calculate COO charges on unsupported distribution line extension costs. See Rule 15.E.6

When PG&E-financed the monthly cost components include all of those listed above for applicant-financed special facilities plus components to cover the costs of income taxes, return on investment, and depreciation. The PG&E-financed COO is also used to calculate line extension allowances. (See Rule 15. C. 2 & C.3.)

CPUC (CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION): The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

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

CURTAILMENT: PG&E initiated partial or total suspension of natural gas service. PG&E may temporarily reduce the quantity of gas it will transport or deliver or may terminate service entirely for certain service categories as needed for operational requirements. (N)

CURTAILMENT ZONE: An area defined primarily by its hydraulic properties employed in the partial or total suspension of gas service to similarly situated end-use customers. (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 7
DEFINITIONS

CUSTOMER: The person, group of persons, firm, corporation, institution, municipality, or other civic body, in whose name service is rendered, as evidenced by the signature on the application, contract, or agreement for that service or, in the absence of a signed instrument, by the receipt and payment of bills regularly issued in that name, regardless of the identity of the actual user of the service. (L)

CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS: Gas procured by the Customer which is not part of PG&E's procured supplies. (L)

DAILY AVAILABLE CAPACITY: The maximum capacity of a pipeline system on a given day. This capacity can vary from day to day depending on the operating conditions, e.g., load pressures and ambient temperatures, and the availability of facilities and equipment, such as compressor units.

DECATHERM (Dth) (Also DEKATHERM): A unit of energy equal to ten therms, or one million Btu.

DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCES: Decorative gas appliances include, but are not limited to, artificial fireplace logs or decorative gas lighting, and do not provide space or water heating.

DELIVERY POINT(S): The point(s) on PG&E's pipeline system where PG&E delivers gas that it has transported to the Customer.

DISPATCHABLE ELECTRIC GENERATION: Electric Generation end-use customers who respond to dispatch orders from Electric Grid Operators. (N) (N)

DISPLACEMENT RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point but do not increase the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system. The addition of Displacement Receipt Point Capacity increases the ability of the Utility to receive gas from a particular Receipt Point or zone in competition with other gas supplies diverted into the Utility's pipeline system.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Generally, mains, service connections, and equipment that carry or control the supply of gas from point of local supply to and including the meter.

ELECTRIC GRID OPERATORS: An entity that manages electric energy production, balancing and delivery within its area of jurisdiction. Electric grid operators include California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC), and Turlock Irrigation District (TID). (N) (N)

(L) (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 8
DEFINITIONS

ELECTRIC-UTILITY START-UP AND IGNITOR FUEL: Electric utility gas use where no alternative-fuel capability exists for: (a) heating the boiler system adequately during start-up to enable efficient oil burning to meet pollution standards; and (b) insuring continuous ignition and flame stabilization within the boiler. (L)

ELECTRONIC BILLING: A billing method whereby at the mutual option of the Customer and PG&E, the Customer elects to receive, view, and pay bills electronically and to discontinue the issuance of paper bills. (L)/(T)/(L)

ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT: When made available or transmitted electronically to the Customer at an agreed upon location. (L)

EMERGENCY CONDITION: Any condition which endangers or threatens system integrity and may result in the partial or total curtailment of service to end-use customers. Emergency conditions may be triggered by certain events not limited to war, riots, acts of God, strikes, failure of, or interruption in, gas supply, mandatory or voluntary curtailments ordered by the Public Utilities Commission, or other conditions beyond its reasonable control. (N)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: Pursuant to Resolution M-4833, Resolution E-4899, D.18-08-004, and D.19-07-015, PG&E extends the measures in its Emergency Consumer Protection Plan to applicable residential and small business customers in areas where a state of emergency proclamation is issued by the Governor of California or the President of the United States where the disaster has either resulted in the loss or disruption of the delivery or receipt of utility service, and/or resulted in the degradation of the quality of utility service. (L)

(Continued)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd): (L)

The Emergency Consumer Protection Plan includes:

Measure for Impacted[1] Customers.

- Stop estimated usage for billing attributed to the period account was unoccupied due to disaster* (Gas Rule 9).
- Offer favorable payment plan as needed to impacted customers, including customers with employment impacted by a disaster† (Gas Rule 11).
- Offer Low income support measures† (Gas Rule 19.1, 19.2 and 19.3).

Additional Emergency Measure for Red-Tagged[2] Customers.

- Discontinue billing and prorate the minimum delivery charges* (Gas Rule 9).
- Suspend disconnections for non-payment† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive reconnection fees and return check fees† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive security deposit for reestablishment of service† (Gas Rule 6).
- Expedite move-in and move-out service requests.‡
- Ability to reestablish service under a prior rate schedule as long as the rate schedule is still available and has not been retired‡ (Gas Rule 12).

Eligibility for PG&E's Emergency Consumer Protection Plan is extended to applicable customers in the affected disaster area within the counties listed below.

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Oct. 9 & 10, 2017	October 2017 Northern California Wildfires	Butte, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yuba	3914-G-A/5186-E-A
Jun. 25, 2018	Pawnee Wildfire	Lake	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Carr Wildfire	Shasta	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Ferguson Wildfire	Mariposa	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 28, 2018	River, Ranch and Steele Wildfires	Lake, Mendocino and Napa	4014-G/5378-E
Nov. 8, 2018	Camp Wildfire	Butte	4042-G/5428-E

(L)

[1] Impacted customers live within 2 miles of the fire-impacted perimeter as designated by CAL FIRE. (L)
[2] Red-tagged customers have homes or businesses that are unserviceable because of the disaster.
* On a one-time per event basis.
† For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation.
‡ For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation and until services are restored (once permanent electric or gas meter is installed/set). (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 10
DEFINITIONS

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd) (L)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Feb. 21 & 28, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity and Yolo	4074-G/5492-E
Apr. 12, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Butte, Colusa, Mariposa, Napa, Santa Cruz, Solano and Tuolumne	4095-G/5536-E
Jul. 4 & 5, 2019	July 2019 Ridgecrest Earthquake	Kern and San Bernardino	4120-G/5590-E
Oct. 25, 2019	Kincade Wildfire	Sonoma	4176-G/5682-E
Mar. 4, 2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	All Counties throughout PG&E territory	4244-G-B/5816-E-B
Aug. 18, 2020	August 2020 Wildfires	All Counties affected by wildfires throughout PG&E territory	4305-G/5939-E
Sept. 6, 2020	Creek Fire	Fresno, Madera and Mariposa Counties	4311-G/5957-E
Sept. 25, 2020	Oak Fire	Mendocino County	4322-G/5972-E
Sept. 28, 2020	Glass and Zogg Wildfire	Napa, Sonoma and Shasta Counties	4322-G/5972-E
Jan. 29, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	4383-G/6087-E
Jun. 22, 2021	January 2021 Wind Event	Madera and Mariposa Counties	4463-G/6247-E.

(L)

(Continued)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd): (L)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Jul 23, 2021	July 2021 Dixie, Fly and Tamarack Wildfires	Alpine, Butte, Lassen and Plumas Counties	4475-G/6290-E
Aug. 5, 2021	Antelope and River Wildfires	Siskiyou, Nevada and Placer	4478-G/6302-E
Aug. 10, 2021	McFarland, Monument and Dixie Wildfires	Trinity, Tehama, and Shasta	4478-G/6302-E E
Aug. 17, 2021	Caldor Wildfire	El Dorado	4478-G/6302-E
Sept. 7, 2021	Cache Wildfire	Lake	4493-G/6339-E
Sept. 27, 2021	Fawn Wildfire	Shasta	4508-G/6360-E
Oct 22, 2021	Washington, Hopkins, KNP Complex Wildfires	Tuolumne, Mendocino, Tulare	4523-G/6393-E
Nov 17, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Napa, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity	4535-G/6420-E
Dec 30, 2021	December 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey, Santa Cruz	4553-G/6462-E
Mar. 23, 2022	October 2021 Storms	Amador, Butte, Contra Costa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity	4594-G/6558-E
Jul 1, 2022	Alisal, Colorado Wildfires	Santa Barbara, Monterey	4633-G/6652-E
Jul 23, 2022	Oak Wildfire	Mariposa	4636-G/6671-E
Sept. 2, 2022	Mill Wildfire	Siskiyou	4653-G/6702-E
Sept. 8, 2022	Mosquito Fire	El Dorado, Placer	4656-G/6708-E
Sept. 19, 2022	Fork, Barnes, Mountain Wildfires	Madera, Modoc, Siskiyou	4661-G/6722-E
Dec. 20, 2022	Ferndale Earthquake	Humboldt	4695-G/6810-E
Jan. 4, 2023	December 2022 Winter Storms	All Counties affected by the storms throughout PG&E territory	4701-G/6830-E

(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 12
DEFINITIONS

The EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd): (L)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Mar. 1, 2023	2023 Winter Storms	Amador, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Sierra, Sonoma, Tulare	4724-G/6882-E
Mar. 8, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Yuba	4724-G/6882-E
Mar. 12, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Calaveras, Glenn, Kings, San Benito, San Joaquin	4724-G/6882-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 14, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alpine, Trinity	4727-G/6897-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 28, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alameda, Marin, Shasta	4740-G/6911-E
Aug. 19, 2023	Hurricane Hilary	Alpine, Fresno, Kern, Mono, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	4795-G/7014-E
Feb. 2, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Humboldt, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	4869-G/7183-E
Feb. 4, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	4869-G/7183-E
Mar. 22, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Alameda, Butte, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Sutter	4901-G/7244-E
May 3, 2024	March 2024 Storms	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity	4916-G/7274-E
June 21, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Glenn, Humboldt, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, Solano, Trinity	4938-G-A/7318-E-A
July 3, 2024	Thompson Wildfire	Butte	4943-G/7330-E
July 26, 2024	Gold Complex, Park Wildfires	Plumas, Butte, Tehama	4955-G/7350-E
July 30, 2024	Borel Wildfire	Kern	4955-G/7350-E
September 29, 2024	Boyles Fire	Lake	4982-G/7401-E
February 14, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Santa Cruz	5040-G/7523-E
May 28, 2025	Victoria Island Levee Failure	San Joaquin	5075-G/7620-E
May 28, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Trinity	5075-G/7620-E
July 29, 2025	February 2025 Winter Storms	Humboldt, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
July 29, 2025	Late-March 2025 Winter Storms	Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
September 19, 2025	TCU Lightning Complex Fires	Calaveras, Tuolumne	5124-G/7720-E

(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 13
DEFINITIONS

END-USE CUSTOMER: See CORE END-USE CUSTOMER and NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER. (L) (L)

(L)
|
|
(L)

ENERGY PUBLIC UTILITY: Investor-owned electric and/or natural gas public utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, or a municipal utility. (L)

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY: Any operation which includes the use of gas as a fuel to pressure, cycle or inject steam or hot water into a well for the purpose of increasing oil production from that well, including gas used for cogeneration to promote these operations.

EXPANSION RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point and the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system.

GAS: Any mixture of combustible and non-combustible gases used to produce heat by burning that can be accepted into a Utility pipeline without any compromise to operational safety or integrity. It shall include, but not be limited to, natural gas, renewable gas, biomethane, manufactured gas, or a mixture of any or all of the above. It shall meet the Utility's quality specifications, tariffs, rules and other applicable regulations.

HEATING VALUE: The term "heating value" as used in these rules shall mean total heating value of the gas normally measured on a dry basis (unless otherwise specified), and is defined as the number of British Thermal Units evolved by the complete combustion, at constant pressure, of one standard cubic foot of gas with air, the temperature of the gas, air and products of combustion being 60 degrees Fahrenheit and all of the water formed by the combustion reaction being condensed to the liquid state.

HOUSING PROJECT: A building or group of buildings located on a single premises and containing residential dwelling units for which master metering of gas service at one location has been requested. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 14
DEFINITIONS

INDIVIDUAL METERING: Where PG&E installs a separate service and meter for each individual residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc. (L)

INDUSTRIAL USE: Services to Customers engaged primarily in a process which creates or changes raw unfinished materials into another form or product. Industrial use is further defined as uses in the categories falling under Division B, Mining, Division C, Construction, and Division D, Manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of natural gas on a pipeline system under the regulation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of gas on the PG&E system.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG): A gas containing certain specific hydrocarbons (such as butane or propane) which are gaseous under ambient atmospheric conditions, which can be liquefied under moderate pressure at normal temperatures.

LOCAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The term Local Transmission System includes the pipeline used to accept gas from the Backbone Transmission System, and transport it to the Distribution System. For PG&E, the Local Transmission System consists of all numbered (i.e., named) pipelines that are not considered part of the Backbone Transmission System, and Distribution Feeder Mains (DFMs), with a maximum operating pressure of greater than 60 (sixty) pounds per square inch.

MAILED: A communication sent by electronic means or enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed and deposited in any U.S. Post Office box, postage prepaid, or unless otherwise prescribed in California Public Utility Code §779.1 or by the CPUC[3].

MAIN EXTENSION: The length of main and related facilities required to move gas from the existing facilities to the point of connection with the service piping.

[3] Public Utilities Code §779.1 requires PG&E to provide a mailed, prepaid notice to customers of potential disconnection due to nonpayment at least 10 days prior to the proposed termination. In addition, pursuant to D.20-06-003, OP 15, PG&E will provide disconnection notices via email to customers who have opted to receive electronic communications. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 15
DEFINITIONS

MASTER-METERING: Where PG&E installs one service and meter to supply more than one residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc. (L)

MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY (MDQ): The maximum quantity of gas that can be nominated daily, as specified in the Customer's Natural Gas Service Agreement or Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

MERCHANTABILITY: The ability to purchase, sell, or market Gas. The Gas shall not contain dust, sand, dirt, gums, oils, microbes, bacteria, pathogens and/or other substances at levels that would be injurious to Utility facilities or which would present a health and/or safety hazard to Utility employees, customers, and/or the public or that would cause Gas to be unmarketable.

METER: The instrument owned and maintained by PG&E that is used for measuring the gas delivered to the Customer.

MIXED-FUEL NEW CONSTRUCTION: A new end-use load, or consistent with the definition of New Construction in the CEC 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, a building that has never been used or occupied, for any purpose that uses gas and/or propane in addition to electricity.

MIXED USE: Existing customers with a mix of residential and non-residential uses (mixed use) will be presumed to be on an applicable rate. However, if the predominate use is demonstrated to be more than 50% of the designated billing classification (residential or non-residential), then the rate may be changed to the billing classification applicable to the predominate use if the billing classification is consistent with the local governmental entity's treatment of the Premise as residential or non-residential (e.g. commercial). For purposes of determining predominate use, all common area usage will be considered residential usage regardless of whether the customer has elected a residential or non-residential billing classification for that common area usage under PG&E's tariffs. To the extent a Residential Dwelling Unit has both gas and electric service, all of the services must be served under the same billing classification. A customer however, has the obligation to notify PG&E if the billing classification is no longer consistent with the predominant use on the meter. PG&E has no obligation to change rates until such notification is received. Rate change obligations shall be prospective only unless PG&E failed to act on a customer notification in a timely fashion. If a notification occurs and there is a failure to act on PG&E's part, then such failure to act will be treated as a billing error under Rule 17.1 1. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 16
DEFINITIONS

MOBILEHOME: A mobilehome is a structure designed for human habitation and for being moved on a street or highway under permit pursuant to the California Vehicle Code. Mobilehome also includes a manufactured home as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, but does not include a recreational vehicle or a commercial coach as defined in the California Health and Safety Code. (L)

MOBILEHOME PARK: A mobilehome park is an area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented, or held out for rent, to accommodate mobilehomes used for human habitation. A mobilehome park is not a recreational vehicle park.

MODIFIED FIXED VARIABLE (MFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs, except return on equity and related taxes, to the demand charge. Return on equity and related taxes, and all variable costs, are allocated to the commodity charge.

MULTIFAMILY ACCOMMODATION: An apartment building, duplex, court group, residential hotel, or any other group of residential units located upon a single premises, providing these residential units meet the requirements for a residential dwelling unit. Hotels, guest or resort ranches, tourist camps, motels, auto courts, rest homes, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, and trailer courts, consisting primarily of guest rooms and/or transient accommodations are not classed as multifamily accommodations. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 17
DEFINITIONS

NATURAL GAS: See Gas. (L)

NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER: Noncore End-Use Customers are typically large commercial, industrial, cogeneration, wholesale or electric generation Customers who meet the usage requirements for service under a noncore rate schedule and who have executed a Natural Gas Service Agreement. Electric Generation, Enhanced Oil Recovery, Cogeneration, and Refinery Customers with historical or potential annual use exceeding 250,000 therms per year or rated generation capacity of five hundred kilowatts (500 kW) or larger, are permanently classified as Noncore End-Use Customers.

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY OR HOMEKEY HOUSING FACILITY: A facility operated by a corporation that has received a letter of determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the corporation is tax-exempt due to its nonprofit status under IRS Code Section 501(c)3). The facility must be one of the following:

1. A homeless shelter with 6 or more beds and open at least 180 days per year;

2. Transitional housing, such as a half-way house or drug rehabilitation facility;

3. Short- or long-term care facility, such as a hospice, nursing home, seniors' home, or children's home; or

4. A group home for physically or mentally disabled persons; or

5. Homekey Housing Facility: The facility must provide permanent supportive housing for individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions.

With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. A Homekey Housing Facility is required to provide proof of the Homekey award and a copy of a valid California state tax exemption form.

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory. (L)

(Continued)

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY (Cont'd.): With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. (L)

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory.

OFFER EVALUATION: PG&E will contract for service during Open Seasons and on an on-going basis, as Backbone-transmission capacity remains available. PG&E's acceptance of offers to purchase Backbone-transmission capacity will be subject to PG&E's willingness to accept negotiable terms or, if requests exceed Backbone-transmission capacity during an Open Season, by ranking offers based on the highest economic value available to PG&E, for each individual product, during the specific Open Season period. Before each Open Season, PG&E will specifically define the criteria for evaluating offers in its promotional materials.

ON-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT: An on-system delivery point is defined as any point at which deliveries are made to, or for ultimate delivery to, PG&E's Local Transmission and Distribution system, PG&E's Market Center Citygate location, PG&E's storage facilities, or a third party's storage facilities located in PG&E's service territory.

ON-SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITY: An entity, acknowledged by the CPUC as providing storage services within California, which is physically connected to the PG&E pipeline transmission or distribution system with facilities dedicated to the transmission, injection and withdrawal of gas supply, and which also has an interconnection and a storage operating agreement with PG&E or which is owned by PG&E.

OPEN SEASON: An Open Season is the process used to advertise and take applications for services to the market.

OPTIONAL RATE SCHEDULES: CPUC approved rate schedules for a customer class from which any customer in that class may choose. Optional rate schedules do not include experimental schedules or schedules available at the sole option of PG&E.

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in the opinion of PG&E, is of a permanent and established character. This may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, corporation, public agency, or other organization operating as a single entity. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 19
DEFINITIONS

(L)

PRESSURE RECORDING DEVICE: A mechanical or electronic device that automatically records gas pressure on a storage medium.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): An applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:

1. Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, gas and general;

2. Employs workmen properly certified for specific required skills such as, but not limited to, plastic fusion and welding. Workmen shall be properly qualified; and

3. Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA, and EPA.

RATE SCHEDULE: One or more tariff sheet(s) setting forth the charges and conditions for a particular class or type of service in a given area or location. A Rate Schedule includes all the wording on the applicable tariff sheet(s), such as schedule number, title, class of service, applicability, territory, rates, conditions, and references to rules.

RAW PRODUCT GAS OR FEEDSTOCK GAS: Gas from biogenic or other renewable sources, such as Biogas, biomass or power to Gas from renewable electricity, before conditioning or upgrading to comply with Gas Rule 29's gas quality specifications.

RECEIPT POINT(S): The place(s) where Customer delivers, or has delivered on its behalf, gas into the PG&E pipeline system.

(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 20
DEFINITIONS

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A recreational vehicle (RV), as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, is a motor home, slide-in camper, park trailer, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational or emergency occupancy. (L)

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK: A recreational vehicle (RV) park is an area or tract of land or a separate designated section within a mobile home park where one or more lots are occupied by owners or users of recreational vehicles.

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

REQUIREMENT: A Customer's requirement for any period is the sum of the Customer's metered gas use and the customer's curtailed deliveries, expressed in therms.

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER: Class of customers whose dwellings are single-family units, multi-family units, mobilehomes or other similar living establishments (see "Residential Dwelling Unit" and "Residential Hotel"). A customer who meets the definition of a Residential Customer will be served under a residential rate schedule if 50% or more of the annual energy use on the meter is for residential end-uses. (See "Mixed Use")

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: A group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, or an apartment which provides complete family living facilities in which the occupant(s) normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incidental to domestic life. Consistent with California Government Code §66338, junior accessory dwelling units or JADUs are not considered residential dwelling units and are not required to be separately metered, nor require a separate address. California Government Code §66313(d) defines a "junior accessory dwelling unit" as a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family residence. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 21
DEFINITIONS

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

REVENUE FEES AND UNCOLLECTIBLE: Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) can be used conjunctively or independently of each other. Revenue Fees include authorized expenses for the use of public rights-of-way (franchise fees), and the San Francisco Gross Receipts tax (SFGR) as authorized in the 2017 GRC. Uncollectibles include accounting expenses due to bad debts. Collectively, the RF&U factor will include franchise fees, SFGR, and uncollectibles. Rates for retail customers include a component for RF&U, as adopted in PG&E's General Rate Case. Rates for wholesale customers include a component for the revenue fees only, per Decision 87-12-039.

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

SCHEDULED METER READING DATE: The date PG&E has scheduled a Customer's meter to be read for the purposes of ending the current billing cycle and beginning a new one. PG&E's meter reading schedule is published annually, but is subject to periodic change.

SERVICE PIPE: All pipe, valves, and fittings from and including the connection at the main, up to and including the stop-cock on the riser.

SERVICE-PIPE EXTENSION: Extension of a Service Pipe as defined above, in accordance with the service-extension rules.

SHRINKAGE: The amount of gas used by PG&E's Gas Department and the lost and unaccounted for supply, both of which are a function of moving gas for a Customer. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 22
DEFINITIONS

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: A non-residential Customer with annual gas usage of 10,000 therms, or less, per meter during the most recent 12 month period, or who meets the definition of a “micro-business” under California Government Code 14837. This definition does not include non-residential Customers who are on a fixed usage or unmetered usage rate schedule. (L)

SMARTMETER™: Trademark used by PG&E with permission of trademark owner for use in conjunction with PG&E's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project (approved by the Commission in D.06-07-027) and in conjunction with the marketing of any or all related goods and services of PG&E associated with AMI.

STANDARD ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: A pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

STANDARD CUBIC FOOT OF GAS: The quantity of gas that occupies one cubic foot at standard temperature under standard atmospheric pressure and is free of water vapor (dry), unless otherwise specified.

STANDARD TEMPERATURE: 60 degrees Fahrenheit, based on the international temperature scale.

STORAGE INJECTION: Quantities of gas delivered into storage facilities for later use by Customers.

STORAGE WITHDRAWAL: Quantities of gas delivered from storage facilities for use by Customers.

STRAIGHT FIXED VARIABLE (SFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs to the demand charge and all variable costs to the commodity, or usage, component. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 23
DEFINITIONS

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

SUBMETERING: Where the master-metered customer installs, owns, maintains, and reads the meters for billing the tenants in accordance with Rule 18.

TARIFF SCHEDULES: The entire body of effective rates, rentals, charges, and rules, collectively, of PG&E, including title page, preliminary statement, rate schedules, rules, sample forms, service area maps, and list of contracts and deviations.

TARIFF SHEET: An individual sheet of PG&E's tariffs.

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

TRACT OR SUBDIVISION: An area for family dwellings which may be identified by filed subdivision plans or as an area in which a group of dwellings may be constructed about the same time, either by a large scale builder or by several builders working on a coordinated basis.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The Transmission System is PG&E's backbone and local gas transmission lines, including gathering and Stanpac lines.

UTILITY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

UTILITY USERS TAX: A tax imposed by local governments on PG&E's customers. PG&E is required to bill customers within the city or county for the taxes due, collect the taxes from customers, and then pay the taxes to the city or county. The tax is calculated as a percentage of the charges billed by PG&E for energy use.

WHOLESALE/RESALE CUSTOMER: A Customer who takes service under gas Schedule G-WSL—Gas Transportation Service to Wholesale/Resale Customers, which applies to the transportation of gas for resale.

WOBBE INDEX: HHV/($\sqrt{\text{Relative Density}_{real}}$) as defined in Section 2.20 in the 2009 American Gas Association (AGA) Report No. 5 Natural Gas Energy Measurement. (L)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 1
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

A. GENERAL

PG&E may reduce, interrupt, curtail, or allocate gas transportation, storage or supply services for operational reasons or to comply with regulatory requirements in the event of projected or actual supply or capacity shortages. (T)

Capacity allocation is a reduction or adjustment of the nominations at a specific Receipt Point to match the capacity available at the Receipt Point or the capacity available in transmission facilities connected to the Receipt Point. A Delivery Point service restriction is a reduction of the daily quantity delivered for the Customer or temporary interruption of the Customer's service. A Customer's intrastate service choices will affect the frequency and duration of capacity allocations and delivery point service restrictions.

PG&E will exercise reasonable diligence and care to furnish and deliver continuous service and a sufficient quantity of gas to Customers, but PG&E does not guarantee continuity of service or sufficiency of quantity. PG&E shall not be liable for interruption, shortage, or insufficient supply, or any loss or damage of any kind or character caused by such, if caused by accident, act of God, fire, strikes, riots, war, or any other cause that is beyond PG&E's reasonable control except that arising from PG&E's failure to exercise reasonable diligence. PG&E shall be the sole judge of whether it is operationally able to receive and/or deliver gas, consistent with regulatory requirements. PG&E shall not be liable to Customers for any damages and shall not offer compensation as the result of any interruption, reduction, curtailment, or allocation of gas transportation capacity or delivery service. (T) | (T)

PG&E may, in the exercise of reasonable judgment, reduce receipts or deliveries of gas in order to test, alter, modify, enlarge, or repair any part of the PG&E system or any facility or property related to the operation of the PG&E system. In all such cases, PG&E shall reasonably attempt to give Customers reasonable notice as circumstances will permit, and PG&E shall complete such repairs or improvements as soon as practicable and with minimal inconvenience to Customers. (T)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 2
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

B. RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY ALLOCATION

1. ALLOCATION BECAUSE OF NON-CONFORMANCE OF GAS TO PG&E'S SPECIFICATIONS

PG&E has the authority and responsibility to maintain the quality standards of the gas in its system. PG&E may refuse to accept gas or to accept limited amounts of gas if the gas is not of the quality required for service to PG&E Customers. PG&E shall be the sole judge of the ability of its system to accept any such gas not conforming to its specifications. (See Gas Rules 21 and 29, subject to gas supply type, for quality standards.) (T)

2. ALLOCATION DUE TO LOCAL CONSTRAINTS

PG&E may reduce the amount of gas PG&E receives on the Customer's behalf due to operating conditions or regulatory requirements affecting all or a portion of PG&E's system. PG&E will take whatever steps it determines are operationally appropriate in the event a constraint on PG&E's local transmission or distribution facilities threatens service to Customers. In the event an Emergency Flow Order (EFO) is ordered due to a local constraint, EFO charges may apply, but involuntary diversion charges will not apply. (See Sections F and G, below.)

3. ALLOCATIONS DUE TO CONSTRAINTS AT INTERCONNECTION POINTS

a. BACKBONE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM RECEIPTS

In the event PG&E reduces receipt of gas supplies at a Backbone Transmission System interconnection point because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, PG&E will allocate receipt capacity at the Backbone Transmission System interconnection point in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 4
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

C. DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

1. REASONS FOR SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

a. OPERATING CONSTRAINTS

PG&E may interrupt, reduce, or curtail delivery of gas in the event of projected or actual capacity constraints or projected or actual supply shortages on the PG&E system, subject to the priorities set forth in Sections D and H. (T) (T)

b. LOCAL CONSTRAINTS

In the event of localized constraints, Customers in unconstrained areas may continue to receive service; provided, however that PG&E may take whatever steps it determines are operationally necessary in the event a constraint on transmission or distribution threatens service to Customers. This primarily includes curtailment of Noncore End-Use Customers. (T) (T)

To the extent feasible, PG&E will use Section H to prioritize curtailments of End-Use Customers in the affected service area. In the event an Emergency Flow Order (EFO) is ordered concurrently with a local constraint, EFO charges may apply, but involuntary diversion charges will not apply. (See Sections F and G, below.) (T) (T)

c. OPERATING/REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS

In the event PG&E reduces delivery of gas supplies at any delivery point because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, PG&E will allocate delivery capacity at the delivery points in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 5
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

C. DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS (Cont'd.)

1. REASONS FOR SERVICE RESTRICTIONS (Cont'd.)

d. SUPPLY SHORTFALLS

In the event the quantity of gas received by PG&E from an interstate pipeline is less than the confirmed nominations to that interstate pipeline, PG&E will allocate the gas actually received by PG&E in accordance with the nomination priorities designated by the nominating party on the Backbone Transmission System.

To the extent that the interstate pipeline's records are subsequently determined to support a different allocation, then an adjustment will be made to the Customer's account.

PG&E may implement operational tools to alleviate a supply shortfall including, but not limited to, Operational Flow Orders (OFO), EFO, diversion of customer-owned gas, and curtailments to maintain system integrity. (N) | (N)

2. PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

a. NOTICE

PG&E shall attempt to give the Customer, or its Authorized Agent, 24-hour notice of an impending service restriction, or at a minimum, as much notice as is reasonably possible under the circumstances.

b. SEQUENCE

During a service restriction, service will be prioritized as set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 13
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

5. SCHEDULING PRIORITY OF MARKET CENTER SERVICES

a. All Market Center Agreement exhibits are subject to PG&E's sole determination that sufficient daily operational capacity permits PG&E to perform the requested Market Center transaction.

b. Should operational constraints prohibit execution of all Market Center transactions, PG&E shall schedule nominations for Market Center services in the following order of transaction categories, from highest to lowest priority, as follows:

1. Repay of Lend
2. Unpark
3. Park
4. Lend

Nominations within each of the four transaction categories shall be scheduled according to contract price*** with the lowest contract price being constrained first.

In the event that two or more requests for the same Market Center service, at the same contract price, are identical during a period of limited availability, authorization shall be granted on a first-come, first-served basis. PG&E shall authorize service for the Customer making the first request in date and time, as measured by the date and time of PG&E's receipt of the Customer's signed exhibit. If the Customers' requests for service are identical in contract price, date, and time received, then authorization shall be resolved by lottery.

6. END-USE CUSTOMERS (N)

In the event curtailment of end-use customers is necessary, PG&E shall curtail gas service to end-use customers as described in Section H, Curtailment of Service, herein. Core and non core end-use customers are defined in Gas Rule 1. (N)

*** Contract price, as used here, equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable Market Center Schedule G-PARK or G-LEND, normalized to equivalent units

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 16
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

E. OPERATIONAL FLOW ORDERS (OFO) (Cont'd.)

1. OFO NONCOMPLIANCE CHARGE EXEMPTION:

If a Balancing Agent's OFO noncompliance charge is calculated to be less than or equal to 1,000 Dth for an OFO, the noncompliance charge will be exempted and the charge will be zero. If the noncompliance charge is greater than 1,000 Dth, the Balancing Agent will be responsible for the full noncompliance charge; i.e., 1,000 Dth will not be deducted from the calculated noncompliance charge. This exemption provision only applies to OFO noncompliance charges.

As ordered in Decision 01-02-049, PG&E shall waive any OFO noncompliance charges incurred by core customers whose gas is procured by PG&E if: 1) PG&E has implemented an Involuntary Diversion of noncore gas supplies (see Section G, below); and 2) due to PG&E's lack of credit, PG&E is unable to procure sufficient core gas supplies directly from suppliers. (T)

2. OFO COMPLIANCE

a. OFO compliance and charges will be based on the following:

1) For a Noncore End-Use Customer with automated meter reading (AMR) capability and for PG&E's Electric Generation (EG) Department, compliance during an OFO will be based on actual daily metered usage, and the calculation after the OFO event of any applicable noncompliance charge will be based on actual daily metered usage.

2) For a Noncore End-Use Customer without AMR capability (all or part non-AMR capability at their premises), or for Noncore End-Use Customers with non-functioning AMR meters, compliance during an OFO will be based on the average daily quantity (ADQ) as specified in the Customer's NGSA. The calculation of any applicable noncompliance charges after the OFO event will be based on one of the following, whichever results in the lesser charge:

a) the Customer's ADQ; or

b) the Customer's actual daily metered usage; or

c) when Customer's actual daily metered usage is not available (e.g., due to meter failure), the <u>average</u> daily metered usage for the affected premises will be substituted for the <u>actual</u> daily metered usage. The average daily metered usage is calculated by dividing the recorded monthly usage by the number of days in the billing period.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 18
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

F. EMERGENCY FLOW ORDERS (EFO)

PG&E may invoke Emergency Flow Orders (EFO) when a forecast or an actual supply and/or capacity shortage threatens deliveries to End-Use Customers.

During an EFO, End-Use Customers' usage must be less than or equal to supply for a gas day (i.e., supply must be equal to or greater than usage). With the one exception specified herein, EFOs will have a zero (0) percent tolerance and a noncompliance charge of $50.00 plus DCI for each Decatherm of usage in excess of supply.

As ordered in Decision 01-02-049, PG&E shall waive any EFO noncompliance charges incurred by core customers whose gas is procured by PG&E if: (1) PG&E has implemented an Involuntary Diversion of noncore gas supplies (see Section G, below); and (2) due to PG&E's lack of credit, PG&E is unable to procure sufficient core gas supplies directly from suppliers. (T)

1. EFO COMPLIANCE

a. EFO compliance and charges will be based on the following:

1) For a Noncore End-Use Customer with automated meter reading (AMR) capability and for PG&E's EG Department, compliance during an EFO will be based on actual daily metered usage and the calculation after the EFO event of any applicable noncompliance charge will be based on actual daily metered usage.

2) For a Noncore End-Use Customer without AMR capability (all or part non-AMR capability at their premises) or for Noncore End-Use Customers with non-functioning AMR meters, compliance during an EFO will be based on the average daily quantity (ADQ) as specified in the Customer's NGSA. The calculation of any applicable noncompliance charges after the EFO event will be based on one of the following, whichever results in the lesser charge:

a) the Customer's ADQ, or

b) the Customer's actual daily metered usage, or

c) when Customer's actual daily metered usage is not available, the average daily metered usage for the affected premises will be substituted for the actual daily metered usage. The average daily metered usage is calculated by dividing the recorded monthly usage by the number of days in the billing period.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 19
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

F. EMERGENCY FLOW ORDERS (EFO) (Cont'd.)

1. EFO COMPLIANCE (Cont'd.)

a. EFO compliance and charges will be based on the following: (Cont'd.)

3) For a Core Procurement Group (CP Group), compliance during an EFO and calculation of any EFO noncompliance charges will be based on the most recent Determined Usage, as defined in Schedule G-BAL, which has a date and time of less than or equal to 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day and was communicated to the CP Group. If the Determined Usage has a date and time greater than 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day or the Determined Usage was not generated, the most recent previous forecast for the current gas day or the end-of-flow day core demand estimate, whichever results in a lower noncompliance charge will be used.

4) For a CPBA, compliance during an EFO and calculation of any EFO noncompliance charges will be based on the difference between scheduled deliveries and actual deliveries.

With the exception of the EFO noncompliance charge waiver specified above, if PG&E invokes an involuntary supply diversion (see Section G, below) in conjunction with an EFO, an additional $50.00 per Decatherm diversion usage charge will apply.

An EFO will normally be invoked following an Operational Flow Order (OFO), but PG&E may invoke an EFO without previously invoking an OFO if, in PG&E's judgment, emergency operating conditions exist. There shall be no minimum notice period for EFOs; however, PG&E will attempt to provide as much notification to Customers as practicable under the circumstances.

PG&E may implement other measures such as curtailments to ensure system integrity should an EFO fail to alleviate the emergency condition. (T)
Curtailment may occur in a specific hydraulic area, or curtailment zone, in PG&E's service territory. In such an event, curtailment of service to end-use customers in the affected area will generally be performed subject to the curtailment order specified in Section H and such curtailment order will be followed only to the extent it is operationally feasible to do so. (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 23
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

G. DIVERSION OF CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS (Cont'd.)

3. COMPENSATION FOR INVOLUNTARILY DIVERTED GAS (Cont'd.)

If no published daily price is reported on a given day, the prior published daily price from that index service will continue to apply for that day. If an index service is no longer available, PG&E reserves the right to choose another nationally recognized index to replace it.

H. CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE (T)

In the event operating conditions require curtailment of service, PG&E may curtail End-Use Customers in order of priority as described in Section H.1 below. When a curtailment is announced, Noncore End-Use Customers or Electric Grid Operators will be provided a maximum allowed usage for the designated curtailment period. Compliance with the curtailment is the responsibility of the Noncore End-Use Customer and may not be assigned to a Balancing Agent. Noncore End-Use Customers that exceed the maximum allowed usage will be subject to a noncompliance charge as detailed in Section H.5. (T)

Curtailment noncompliance charges are detailed in Section H.5. In order to protect its system, PG&E may temporarily shut off gas service to any Customer that fails to comply with the curtailment. (T)

In the event that an OFO or EFO is in effect simultaneously with a curtailment, OFO or EFO noncompliance charges may apply in addition to any curtailment noncompliance charges. (T)

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURTAILMENT (N)

When in the sole judgment of PG&E, operating conditions require curtailment of service within one or more curtailment zones, or within a specific subzone, such curtailment shall be implemented in the order and manner described below, unless otherwise specified in this rule. PG&E will attempt to minimize individual customer impacts while maintaining system integrity.

To the extent operationally feasible, PG&E will work with the affected Electric Grid Operator(s) on a best-efforts basis to reallocate the aggregate maximum allowed usage for any remaining Dispatched Electric Generation load within the affected curtailment zone(s) among all of the Dispatched Electric Generation facilities within the affected curtailment zone(s) to maintain grid reliability and prevent firm electric load shedding. (N)

(L)
(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 24
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

H. CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE (Cont'd.) (N)

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURTAILMENT (Cont'd.)

a. Step 1: In the event of a curtailment being ordered based on day-ahead forecasts of peak electric generation load as described in Section H.1.b Step 2, all Dispatchable Electric Generation not currently forecasted to be operating at the time the curtailment order will be effectively curtailed. In the event of a curtailment being called based on real-time demand, all Dispatchable Electric Generation not operating when a curtailment is issued will also be effectively curtailed.

b. Step 2: Up to 60% of Dispatched Electric Generation load during November through March and up to 40% of Dispatched Electric Generation load during April through October. To the extent operationally feasible, PG&E will attempt to base these curtailments on day-ahead forecasts of peak electric generation loads provided by the relevant Electric Grid Operator(s). Any reallocation shall be at the sole discretion of PG&E, and the default in the absence of reallocation shall be pro rata within each affected curtailment zone(s). If the relevant Electric Grid Operator(s) informs PG&E that a proposed curtailment of Dispatched Electric Generation load pursuant to this section could adversely affect electric grid reliability or cause shedding firm electric customer load, the Utility may in its sole discretion reduce the proposed curtailment of Dispatched Electric Generation load pursuant to this section and proceed to the next curtailment step.

c. Step 3: Up to 100% of non-electric generation noncore and noncore cogeneration usage on a pro rata basis, except for pre-established refinery minimum usage requirements. Electric generation load that is not dispatchable by an Electric Grid Operator and therefore not subject to curtailment in Step 2 will be considered non-electric generation noncore load for the purposes of curtailment. Refineries, including cogeneration and ancillary facilities serving refineries, will be permitted to establish minimum usage requirements, subject to PG&E's reasonable agreement, that are not subject to curtailment in this step. Refinery minimum usage requirements shall be established at the usage level required to safely operate refinery processing units, to avoid material damage to operating equipment and to avoid operational outages extending materially beyond the curtailment period and shall take into account other relevant factors such as the length of notice provided by PG&E.

Each individual refinery will designate its own minimum usage requirement and, due to the unique nature of refineries, what one refinery establishes as its minimum usage requirement may or may not have any bearing on another refinery's establishment of its respective minimum usage requirement. Individual refineries will provide information to support its minimum usage requirement upon PG&E's request. (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 25
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

H. CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE (Cont'd.) (N)

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURTAILMENT (Cont'd.)

d. Step 4: a) Up to 100% of remaining refinery load not curtailed in Step 3.

b) Up to 100% of remaining Dispatched Electric Generation load not curtailed in Step 2. Any reallocation shall be at the sole discretion of PG&E, and the default in the absence of reallocation shall be pro rata within each affected curtailment zone(s).

e. Step 5: All non-residential core end-use customers within curtailment zone(s) on a pro rata basis.

f. Step 6: All residential core end-use customers within curtailment zone(s).

2. SERVICE TO UNAFFECTED CURTAILMENT ZONES

In the event of a curtailment, customers in unaffected curtailment zones may receive service while other customers of equal or higher priority are curtailed.

3. CURTAILMENT DUE TO EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Under emergency conditions when PG&E's ability to meet core end-use customer demand is threatened, PG&E may curtail and/or divert service to all, or a portion of, customers, in the most reasonable and practicable manner possible.

Further, in such event, PG&E shall have the right to shut off, discontinue, re-establish, or continue service for all customers or a portion of such customers, irrespective of the priority or preference provisions set forth herein or in the tariff schedules, contracts, or rules and regulations applicable to such service. In such emergency situations, curtailments shall generally be made based on the customer's level of demand with consideration to similarly-situated end-users on a best efforts basis.

PG&E may also, during any national crisis, give preference, as between all customers, to facilities directly engaged in the production of food supplies and the production of national government requirements, when the discontinuance of service to such customers would stop, or materially diminish, the output of said plants.

(N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 26
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

H. CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE (Cont'd.) (N)

4. OPERATING EMERGENCY AT A CUSTOMER'S FACILITY

In the event of a potential operating emergency at the customer's facility, service may be made available out of the normal curtailment order, if in the sole judgment of PG&E it is possible to do so.

5. CURTAILMENT VIOLATIONS

PG&E shall use metered hourly and daily usage recorded from the beginning to the end of each curtailment period to calculate curtailment penalty charges for the applicable service curtailed. For other than a customer operating emergency as set forth in Section H.4, customers failing to curtail on request will be assessed a penalty for each Decatherm of usage in excess of designated maximum allowed usage equaling $50.00 per Dth plus the Daily Citygate Index for the duration of the curtailment event. The penalty applies to all gas quantities determined by PG&E to be in violation of curtailment. All other charges associated with such usage will apply.

For the curtailment of local service, customers whose hourly consumption under their applicable service schedule exceeds their maximum allowed usage during the curtailment of such service will be in violation of curtailment. The maximum allowed usage for Dispatchable Electric Generation customers will be an hourly usage figure, as specified by PG&E. The maximum allowed usage for non-electric generation noncore and noncore cogeneration customers in Step 3 will be equal to a percentage of their Curtailment Baseline Quantity (CBQ) divided by 24 hours, as specified by PG&E. CBQs will be established annually as a customer's peak day consumption in summer (April through October) and in winter (November through March) within the previous 24 months. In the event a customer does not have 24 months of operating history, or a customer has a material change in operations, the customer's CBQ may be estimated. Curtailment violation penalties will be applied to all consumption that exceeds a customer's maximum hourly allowed usage.

6. CURTAILMENT REPORTING/NOTIFICATION

PG&E will post on Pipe Ranger notification and quarterly reports on curtailment events, stating the facts underlying and the reasons for the curtailment, type of curtailment being declared complies with PG&E's tariffs and set forth efforts PG&E has taken to minimize or alleviate the curtailment.

(N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 27
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

H. CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE (Cont'd.) (N)

7. RESTORATION OF SERVICE

When curtailment of service is no longer necessary, restoration of service shall be made generally in the inverse order described in Section H.1. However, PG&E reserves the right to restore service in any order if necessary to maintain system integrity.

I. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

PG&E shall have the right, without liability, to interrupt the acceptance or redelivery of gas whenever it becomes necessary to test, alter, modify, enlarge, or repair any facility or property comprising PG&E's system or otherwise related to its operation. In all such cases, instead of following the curtailment process in Section H, PG&E may selectively curtail any customers and prioritize curtailment of those customers whose reduced burn rate would provide the most relief to system capacity, with consideration for safety, gas and electric reliability, and affordability. PG&E will make reasonable efforts to align planned work with customers' planned outages, when possible, but the ability to do so is not guaranteed. (N)

J. SERVICE FROM OFF-SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITIES (T)/(L)
(L)

Gas from off-system storage facilities is treated equally with any other gas delivered at that specific PG&E interconnection. (L)

K. GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM RELIABILITY (N)

PG&E shall communicate with Electric Grid Operators on an as-needed basis to help maintain the reliability of PG&E's natural gas system and the electric grid. Such communications may result in operational changes by PG&E and changes in electric grid operations and electric generation dispatch order by Electric Grid Operators. Such operational communications shall not be considered curtailments of natural gas service unless PG&E expressly curtails service pursuant to Section H. PG&E is not responsible for others' electric grid operations or reliability, but will take electric grid reliability into consideration, to the extent feasible, when making operational decisions. (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 28
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

L. WHOLESALE/RESALE SERVICE (T)/(L)

Service under wholesale/resale service agreements, in which the gas is resold to customers of other utilities within PG&E's service territory, shall be subject to all provisions of this rule in the same manner as if such Customers were Customers of PG&E. (L) (T)/(L) (T)/(L) (L)

(D) | (D)

M. CONFLICTS WITH OTHER TARIFFS AND/OR CONTRACTS (T)/(L) (L)

Each of the gas rate schedules, agreements, and rules governing the sale and transportation of gas by PG&E on file with the CPUC, shall be deemed amended to the extent that they are or may be inconsistent or in conflict with the priorities of service as listed in this rule. (L)

N. NBAA AND CTA GROUP IMBALANCES MAY NOT BE COMBINED (T)/(L) (L)

OFO, EFO, and Diversion compliance calculations for Noncore Balancing Aggregation Groups (NBAA) and Core Transportation groups (CTA) are performed separately, according to the terms contained in this rule. Suppliers may not combine NBAA group and CTA group usage and supplies in an effort to comply with an OFO, EFO, or Diversion. (L)

Attachment 2

Redline Version of Gas Rule 1

The complete Gas Rule 1 tariff is shown in these redlines. Revisions are marked in red font.

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 1
DEFINITIONS

ABNORMAL PEAK DAY (APD): An Abnormal Peak Day (APD) is the coldest day which could reasonably be expected to occur within the PG&E system for planning purposes and is based on the coldest day of record for the PG&E territory.

ADVANCED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTED GENERATION: Any electric distributed generation technology that generates electricity and meets all of the conditions in Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 379.8. The conditions are:

1. Meets emissions standards adopted by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to the distributed generation certification program,

2. Produces de minimis emissions of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides,

3. Meets greenhouse gases emission performance standards pursuant to PUC Section 8341,

4. Has a total electrical efficiency of not less than 45 percent,

5. Is sized to meet generator's onsite electrical demand,

6. Has parallel operation to the electrical distribution grid.

The provisions of Assembly Bill 1110 which added PUC Section 379.8 to the Public Utilities Code, as amended by Assembly Bill 796, do not apply to Advanced Electrical Distributed Generation technology that is first operational at a site on or after January 1, 2016.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL: Any fuel, gaseous, liquid, or solid, that may be used in lieu of gas. Electricity shall not be considered as an alternative fuel for purposes of conversion. (T)

ANNUAL CONTRACT QUANTITY (ACQ): The annual gas delivery quantity contracted for during each contract year as specified in a service agreement.

APPLICANT: A person or agency requesting PG&E to supply gas service.

APPLICATION: A written request to PG&E for gas service; not an inquiry as to the availability or charges for such service.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITY (ADQ): The monthly contracted quantity divided by the number of Customer's operating days in that month.

AVERAGE MONTHLY USE: The total amount of gas used under each rate schedule(s) during the 12 billing months ending with the current billing month, divided by 12. If the Customer does not have 12 billing months of use under a noncore rate schedule, the average monthly use will be determined by dividing the cumulative gas use by the number of billing months since service was initiated.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 2
DEFINITIONS

BACKBONE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The system used to transport gas from PG&E's interconnection with interstate pipelines, other local distribution companies, and California Production to PG&E's local transmission and distribution system. The Backbone Transmission System is comprised of Lines 401, Line 400, Line 300, Line 303, Line 319, Line 107, Line 2, Line 131 from the Antioch Terminal to the Milpitas Terminal, and Line 114 from the Antioch Terminal to the Livermore Junction, including all associated compressors, control stations (terminals), metering, valves, individual line taps, cross-ties and other minor facilities. (T) (T)

BACKBONE LEVEL END-USE CUSTOMER: Noncore End-Use Customers with a load that meets all the following criteria:

1. Is new or incremental load to PG&E's system on or after March 1, 1998 (i.e., a new or repowered electric generation unit, a new process or production line, or other new gas-consuming equipment, which is substantially stand-alone in nature); and

2. Has separate PG&E metering, or other separate metering acceptable to PG&E; and

3. The load satisfies the applicability provisions of a noncore rate schedule; and

4. Has never have been physically connected to PG&E's local transmission or distribution system, except that Moss Landing Power Plant Units 1 & 2 are not required to meet this criterion to qualify as a Backbone Level End-Use Customer; and

5. Is directly connected to PG&E's Backbone Transmission System by a lateral pipeline that delivers gas to the End-Use Customer's premise, which is one of the following:

   a. 100 percent owned by, or fully under the operational control of, the End-Use Customer or the Customer's affiliate, which affiliate is wholly-owned and/or controlled by a common parent of the End-Use Customer, and used exclusively by the End-Use Customer and its wholly owned or commonly controlled affiliates;

   b. Owned by PG&E, and paid for in advance by the End-Use Customer using an approved pro forma agreement, such as the Agreement to Perform Tariff Schedule Related Work (Form No. 62-4527), Agreement for Installation or Allocation of Special Facilities (Form No. 79-255), Distribution and Service Extension Agreement, Cost Summary (Form No. 79-1004), or using a negotiated agreement under the exceptional case provisions that is then approved by the CPUC; or

   c. Owned by an Independent Storage Provider connected to a PG&E Exchange Service End-Use Customer, which with respect to Wild Goose Storage LLC, includes all of their Commission-approved facilities that existed as of January 1, 2007.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 3
DEFINITIONS

BALANCING SERVICE: A best-efforts service to accommodate imbalances between actual Customer usage and Customer-owned gas delivered to PG&E.

BASELINE: A rate structure mandated by the California Legislature and implemented at PG&E in 1984 that ensures all residential customers are provided a minimum necessary quantity of gas at the lowest possible cost.

BILLING CYCLE: The regular interval at which a bill for gas service is rendered; typically spans a 27-to-33 day period.

BIOGAS: Biogas is created when waste obtained from non-hazardous landfills, dairies, sewage treatment plants, and other sources decomposes or is treated.

BIOMETHANE: Biomethane is produced by processing or upgrading Biogas to increase the percentage of methane in the gas by removing carbon dioxide and other trace components to meet the standards for injection into a common carrier pipeline. Biomethane does not include biogas collected from a hazardous waste landfill, as defined in Health & Safety Code §25117.1. Biomethane must be free from bacteria, pathogens and any other substances injurious to utility facilities, or other constituents that would cause the gas to be unmarketable. Biomethane must conform to the gas quality specifications identified in Gas Rule Nos.21 and 29, and to all other tariffs and standard utility operating practices and guidelines. (T)

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

BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (Btu): The standard unit for measuring a quantity of thermal energy. One Btu equals the amount of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit and is exactly defined as equal to 1,055.05585262 joule, rounded to 1,0555.056 joule. (A joule is equal to one watt-second.)

BROKERAGE FEE: Rates for customers, including UEG and Wholesale, who procure supply from PG&E's gas supply portfolio, include a component for the Brokerage Fee.

Btu AREA: A physically identifiable area of the gas transmission and/or distribution system in which the Btu and specific gravity of the gas is measured at a single point representative of the entire area.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 4
DEFINITIONS

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTION: Gas production:

1. Gas from wells or a production facility for gas located in PG&E's service territory;

2. Must meet the gas quality requirements of Gas Rule No. 21 or Gas Rule Nos. 21 and 29, subject to gas supply type; (T) (T)

3. Not received by PG&E either by direct flow, by exchange, or by backhaul, at an interconnection point with another pipeline, including, but not limited to, the following interconnection points: Malin, Topock, Daggett, or Kern River Station; and

4. Subject to a balancing agreement with PG&E (California Production Balancing Agreement, Form No. 79-944).

CAPACITY: The maximum amount of gas that can be produced, transported, stored, and distributed, or utilized in a given period of time on the PG&E Backbone pipeline network or at point(s) of interconnection. (T)

CAPACITY CONSTRAINT: A restriction or limitation at any point on PG&E's system which affects acceptance, movement, or subsequent redelivery of gas. PG&E shall be the sole judge of whether it has sufficient capacity to deliver gas to Customers. (T)

CITYGATE: The citygate is the point at which the Backbone Transmission System connects to the Local Transmission and Distribution System.

COGENERATION: The sequential use of energy for the production of electrical and useful thermal energy. The sequence can be thermal use followed by power production or the reverse, subject to the following standards:

1. At least 5 percent of the facility's total annual energy output shall be in the form of useful thermal energy.

2. Where useful thermal energy follows power production, the useful annual power output plus one-half the useful annual thermal energy output equals not less than 42.5 percent of any gas and oil energy input.

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

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 5
DEFINITIONS

COMMON USE AREAS: Those areas that may be shared or used by occupants within a multifamily accommodation, including, but not limited to, laundry room, recreation room, swimming pool, tennis courts, gardens, hall/outdoor lighting.

COMPANY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: The Index, as published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its "Consumer Price Index Detailed Report"; specifically therein referred to as the "San Francisco-Oakland Consumer Price Index."

CORE END-USE CUSTOMER: A Core End-Use Customer is a Customer physically connected to the local distribution system. Core End-Use Customers normally lack alternatives to gas service. Core End-Use Customers include all residential Customers, and non-residential Customers whose gas use does not meet the minimum usage requirements specified in the noncore rate schedules, or whose gas use meets the minimum usage requirements, but do not elect to be classified as a Noncore End-Use Customer.

CORE PROCUREMENT GROUP: Core Transport Groups and PG&E's Core Gas Supply Department.

CORE TRANSPORT AGENT: An individual or company that contracts with PG&E and participating core gas transportation service Customers as the responsible agent to manage gas deliveries to PG&E on behalf of a Core Transport Group.

CORE TRANSPORT GROUP: Any combination of core Customers (individual commercial and/or residential customers) whose total gas use is greater than or equal to 120,000 therms on an annual basis. The aggregation of gas accounts into a Core Transport Group is needed for core Customers to qualify for core gas transportation service.

CORE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR GENERATORS: Core Transportation Service for Generators applies to customers who would otherwise qualify for and typically would be required to take noncore service under PG&E's G-EG and G-EG-BB tariffs and Noncore End-Use Customer definition but which have elected to request consideration for Core Transportation Service under G-NR2 (aka "Large Commercial"). As is the case for other noncore customers requesting transfer to core service under Rule 12, to be considered for such categorization customers must agree to pay for reinforcement and/or (N) (N) (L)

(Continued)

CORE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR GENERATORS (Cont'd.): special facility requirements necessary to provide such Core Transportation Service and remain on core service for a minimum of five years. During the review process PG&E will consider whether serving or enabling the transportation system in the manner necessary for the customer to elect Core Transportation Service would detrimentally impact system safety or service to existing core customers and will include this assessment in any reinforcement and/or special facility requirement per Gas Rule 2. Generators with annual gas usage of over 250,000 therms or installed capacity of over 500 kW which are approved for Core Transportation Service would receive core transportation reliability from PG&E's Citygate to the burner tip. Electric generation and cogeneration customers electing and approved for Core Transportation service will continue qualified exemption per G-SUR and G-PPPS tariffs but would not be exempt from other applicable tariff charges pursuant to the applicable core rate and must obtain their procurement service from noncore portfolio and not from a Core Procurement Group as defined in Rule 1. (N)

COST OF OWNERSHIP (COO): A monthly charge applied to special facilities to recover the cost to PG&E of operating the special facility. When applicant-financed the charge includes the cost components for operations and maintenance (O&M), administration and general expenses (A&G), property taxes, and Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) accounts expense, and the cost of replacement facilities at no additional cost for sixty (60) years The applicant-financed percentage is also used to calculate COO charges on unsupported distribution line extension costs. See Rule 15.E.6 (L)

When PG&E-financed the monthly cost components include all of those listed above for applicant-financed special facilities plus components to cover the costs of income taxes, return on investment, and depreciation. The PG&E-financed COO is also used to calculate line extension allowances. (See Rule 15. C. 2 & C.3.)

CPUC (CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION): The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

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

CURTAILMENT: PG&E initiated partial or total suspension of natural gas service. PG&E may temporarily reduce the quantity of gas it will transport or deliver or may terminate service entirely for certain service categories as needed for operational requirements.

CURTAILMENT ZONE: An area defined primarily by its hydraulic properties employed in the partial or total suspension of gas service to similarly situated end-use customers.

CUSTOMER: The person, group of persons, firm, corporation, institution, municipality, or other civic body, in whose name service is rendered, as evidenced by the signature on the application, contract, or agreement for that service or, in the absence of a signed instrument, by the receipt and payment of bills regularly issued in that name, regardless of (L) (L)

(Continued)

the identity of the actual user of the service.

CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS: Gas procured by the Customer which is not part of PG&E's procured supplies.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 7
DEFINITIONS

DAILY AVAILABLE CAPACITY: The maximum capacity of a pipeline system on a given day. This capacity can vary from day to day depending on the operating conditions, e.g., load pressures and ambient temperatures, and the availability of facilities and equipment, such as compressor units. (L)

DECATHERM (Dth) (Also DEKATHERM): A unit of energy equal to ten therms, or one million Btu.

DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCES: Decorative gas appliances include, but are not limited to, artificial fireplace logs or decorative gas lighting, and do not provide space or water heating.

DELIVERY POINT(S): The point(s) on PG&E's pipeline system where PG&E delivers gas that it has transported to the Customer.

DISPATCHABLE ELECTRIC GENERATION: Electric Generation end-use customers who respond to dispatch orders from Electric Grid Operators.

DISPLACEMENT RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point but do not increase the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system. The addition of Displacement Receipt Point Capacity increases the ability of the Utility to receive gas from a particular Receipt Point or zone in competition with other gas supplies diverted into the Utility's pipeline system. (L)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Generally, mains, service connections, and equipment that carry or control the supply of gas from point of local supply to and including the meter.

ELECTRIC GRID OPERATORS: An entity that manages electric energy production, balancing and delivery within its area of jurisdiction. Electric grid operators include California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC), and Turlock Irrigation District (TID).

ELECTRIC-UTILITY START-UP AND IGNITOR FUEL: Electric utility gas use where no alternative-fuel capability exists for: (a) heating the boiler system adequately during start-up to enable efficient oil burning to meet pollution standards; and (b) insuring continuous ignition and flame stabilization within the boiler.

ELECTRONIC BILLING: A billing method whereby at the mutual option of the Customer and PG&E, the Customer elects to receive, view, and pay bills electronically and ~~to no longer receive~~ to discontinue the issuance of paper bills.

ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT: When made available or transmitted electronically to the Customer at an agreed upon location.

EMERGENCY CONDITION: Any condition which endangers or threatens system integrity and may result in the partial or total curtailment of service to end-use customers.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 7
DEFINITIONS

Emergency conditions may be triggered by certain events not limited to war, riots, acts of God, strikes, failure of, or interruption in, gas supply, mandatory or voluntary curtailments ordered by the Public Utilities Commission, or other conditions beyond its reasonable control.

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: Pursuant to Resolution M-4833, Resolution E-4899, D.18-08-004, and D.19-07-015, PG&E extends the measures in its Emergency Consumer Protection Plan to applicable residential and small business customers in areas where a state of emergency proclamation is issued by the Governor of California or the President of the United States where the disaster has either resulted in the loss or disruption of the delivery or receipt of utility service, and/or resulted in the degradation of the quality of utility service.

(L)
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(L)

(Continued)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd):

The Emergency Consumer Protection Plan includes: (L)

Measure for Impacted[1] Customers.

- Stop estimated usage for billing attributed to the period account was unoccupied due to disaster* (Gas Rule 9).
- Offer favorable payment plan as needed to impacted customers, including customers with employment impacted by a disaster† (Gas Rule 11).
- Offer Low income support measures† (Gas Rule 19.1, 19.2 and 19.3).

Additional Emergency Measure for Red-Tagged[2] Customers.

- Discontinue billing and prorate the minimum delivery charges* (Gas Rule 9).
- Suspend disconnections for non-payment† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive reconnection fees and return check fees† (Gas Rule 11).
- Waive security deposit for reestablishment of service† (Gas Rule 6).
- Expedite move-in and move-out service requests.‡
- Ability to reestablish service under a prior rate schedule as long as the rate schedule is still available and has not been retired‡ (Gas Rule 12). (L)

Eligibility for PG&E's Emergency Consumer Protection Plan is extended to applicable customers in the affected disaster area within the counties listed below.

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Oct. 9 & 10, 2017	October 2017 Northern California Wildfires	Butte, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yuba	3914-G-A/5186-E-A
Jun. 25, 2018	Pawnee Wildfire	Lake	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Carr Wildfire	Shasta	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 26, 2018	Ferguson Wildfire	Mariposa	4014-G/5378-E
Jul. 28, 2018	River, Ranch and Steele Wildfires	Lake, Mendocino and Napa	4014-G/5378-E
Nov. 8, 2018	Camp Wildfire	Butte	4042-G/5428-E

(L)

(L)

[1] Impacted customers live within 2 miles of the fire-impacted perimeter as designated by CAL FIRE.
[2] Red-tagged customers have homes or businesses that are unserviceable because of the disaster.
* On a one-time per event basis.
† For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation.
‡ For 12 months from the date the governor or president issues state of emergency proclamation and until services are restored (once permanent electric or gas meter is installed/set). (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 9
DEFINITIONS

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd)

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Feb. 21 & 28, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity and Yolo	4074-G/5492-E
Apr. 12, 2019	February 2019 Winter Storms	Butte, Colusa, Mariposa, Napa, Santa Cruz, Solano and Tuolumne	4095-G/5536-E
Jul. 4 & 5, 2019	July 2019 Ridgecrest Earthquake	Kern and San Bernardino	4120-G/5590-E
Oct. 25, 2019	Kincade Wildfire	Sonoma	4176-G/5682-E
Mar. 4, 2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	All Counties throughout PG&E territory	4244-G-B/5816-E-B
Aug. 18, 2020	August 2020 Wildfires	All Counties affected by wildfires throughout PG&E territory	4305-G/5939-E
Sept. 6, 2020	Creek Fire	Fresno, Madera and Mariposa Counties	4311-G/5957-E
Sept. 25, 2020	Oak Fire	Mendocino County	4322-G/5972-E
Sept. 28, 2020	Glass and Zogg Wildfire	Napa, Sonoma and Shasta Counties	4322-G/5972-E
Jan. 29, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	4383-G/6087-E
Jun. 22, 2021	January 2021 Wind Event	Madera and Mariposa Counties	4463-G/6247-E.

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(L)

(Continued)

EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd):

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Jul 23, 2021	July 2021 Dixie, Fly and Tamarack Wildfires	Alpine, Butte, Lassen and Plumas Counties	4475-G/6290-E
Aug. 5, 2021	Antelope and River Wildfires	Siskiyou, Nevada and Placer	4478-G/6302-E
Aug. 10, 2021	McFarland, Monument and Dixie Wildfires	Trinity, Tehama, and Shasta	4478-G/6302-E E
Aug. 17, 2021	Caldor Wildfire	El Dorado	4478-G/6302-E
Sept. 7, 2021	Cache Wildfire	Lake	4493-G/6339-E
Sept. 27, 2021	Fawn Wildfire	Shasta	4508-G/6360-E
Oct 22, 2021	Washington, Hopkins, KNP Complex Wildfires	Tuolumne, Mendocino, Tulare	4523-G/6393-E
Nov 17, 2021	January 2021 Winter Storms	Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Napa, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity	4535-G/6420-E
Dec 30, 2021	December 2021 Winter Storms	Monterey, Santa Cruz	4553-G/6462-E
Mar. 23, 2022	October 2021 Storms	Amador, Butte, Contra Costa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity	4594-G/6558-E
Jul 1, 2022	Alisal, Colorado Wildfires	Santa Barbara, Monterey	4633-G/6652-E
Jul 23, 2022	Oak Wildfire	Mariposa	4636-G/6671-E
Sept. 2, 2022	Mill Wildfire	Siskiyou	4653-G/6702-E
Sept. 8, 2022	Mosquito Fire	El Dorado, Placer	4656-G/6708-E
Sept. 19, 2022	Fork, Barnes, Mountain Wildfires	Madera, Modoc, Siskiyou	4661-G/6722-E
Dec. 20, 2022	Ferndale Earthquake	Humboldt	4695-G/6810-E
Jan. 4, 2023	December 2022 Winter Storms	All Counties affected by the storms throughout PG&E territory	4701-G/6830-E

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(L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 11
DEFINITIONS

The EMERGENCY CONSUMER PROTECTION PLAN: (Cont'd):

Date of Proclamation	Disaster Name	Affected County	Advice Letter
Mar. 1, 2023	2023 Winter Storms	Amador, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Sierra, Sonoma, Tulare	4724-G/6882-E
Mar. 8, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Yuba	4724-G/6882-E
Mar. 12, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Calaveras, Glenn, Kings, San Benito, San Joaquin	4724-G/6882-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 14, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alpine, Trinity	4727-G/6897-E & 4877-G-A/7210-E-A
Mar. 28, 2023	2023 Winter Storm	Alameda, Marin, Shasta	4740-G/6911-E
Aug. 19, 2023	Hurricane Hilary	Alpine, Fresno, Kern, Mono, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	4795-G/7014-E
Feb. 2, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Humboldt, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	4869-G/7183-E
Feb. 4, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	4869-G/7183-E
Mar. 22, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Alameda, Butte, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Sutter	4901-G/7244-E
May 3, 2024	March 2024 Storms	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity	4916-G/7274-E
June 21, 2024	2024 Winter Storm	Glenn, Humboldt, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, Solano, Trinity	4938-G-A/7318-E-A
July 3, 2024	Thompson Wildfire	Butte	4943-G/7330-E
July 26, 2024	Gold Complex, Park Wildfires	Plumas, Butte, Tehama	4955-G/7350-E
July 30, 2024	Borel Wildfire	Kern	4955-G/7350-E
September 29, 2024	Boyles Fire	Lake	4982-G/7401-E
February 14, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Santa Cruz	5040-G/7523-E
May 28, 2025	Victoria Island Levee Failure	San Joaquin	5075-G/7620-E
May 28, 2025	December 2024 Coastal Storm	Trinity	5075-G/7620-E
July 29, 2025	February 2025 Winter Storms	Humboldt, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
July 29, 2025	Late-March 2025 Winter Storms	Trinity	5098-G/7675-E
September 19, 2025	TCU Lightning Complex Fires	Calaveras, Tuolumne	5124-G/7720-E (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 12
DEFINITIONS

END-USE CUSTOMER: See CORE END-USE CUSTOMER and NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER. (L)

~~ELECTRONIC BILLING: A billing method whereby at the mutual option of the Customer and PG&E, the Customer elects to receive, view, and pay bills electronically and to no longer receive paper bills.~~

~~ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT: When made available or transmitted electronically to the Customer at an agreed upon location.~~

ENERGY PUBLIC UTILITY: Investor-owned electric and/or natural gas public utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, or a municipal utility.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY: Any operation which includes the use of gas as a fuel to pressure, cycle or inject steam or hot water into a well for the purpose of increasing oil production from that well, including gas used for cogeneration to promote these operations.

EXPANSION RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY: Utility pipeline system improvements which increase the takeaway capacity from a Receipt Point and the overall downstream capacity of the Utility's pipeline system.

GAS: Any mixture of combustible and non-combustible gases used to produce heat by burning that can be accepted into a Utility pipeline without any compromise to operational safety or integrity. It shall include, but not be limited to, natural gas, renewable gas, biomethane, manufactured gas, or a mixture of any or all of the above. It shall meet the Utility's quality specifications, tariffs, rules and other applicable regulations.

HEATING VALUE: The term "heating value" as used in these rules shall mean total heating value of the gas normally measured on a dry basis (unless otherwise specified), and is defined as the number of British Thermal Units evolved by the complete combustion, at constant pressure, of one standard cubic foot of gas with air, the temperature of the gas, air and products of combustion being 60 degrees Fahrenheit and all of the water formed by the combustion reaction being condensed to the liquid state.

HOUSING PROJECT: A building or group of buildings located on a single premises and containing residential dwelling units for which master metering of gas service at one location has been requested. (L)

(Continued)

INDIVIDUAL METERING: Where PG&E installs a separate service and meter for each individual residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc.

INDUSTRIAL USE: Services to Customers engaged primarily in a process which creates or changes raw unfinished materials into another form or product. Industrial use is further defined as uses in the categories falling under Division B, Mining, Division C, Construction, and Division D, Manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of natural gas on a pipeline system under the regulation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION: Transportation of gas on the PG&E system.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG): A gas containing certain specific hydrocarbons (such as butane or propane) which are gaseous under ambient atmospheric conditions, which can be liquefied under moderate pressure at normal temperatures.

LOCAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The term Local Transmission System includes the pipeline used to accept gas from the Backbone Transmission System, and transport it to the Distribution System. For PG&E, the Local Transmission System consists of all numbered (i.e., named) pipelines that are not considered part of the Backbone Transmission System, and Distribution Feeder Mains (DFMs), with a maximum operating pressure of greater than 60 (sixty) pounds per square inch.

MAILED: A communication sent by electronic means or enclosed in a sealed envelope, properly addressed and deposited in any U.S. Post Office box, postage prepaid, or unless otherwise prescribed in California Public Utility Code §779.1 or by the CPUC[3]. (T)

MAIN EXTENSION: The length of main and related facilities required to move gas from the existing facilities to the point of connection with the service piping.

[3] Public Utilities Code §779.1 requires PG&E to provide a mailed, prepaid notice to customers of potential disconnection due to nonpayment at least 10 days prior to the proposed termination. In addition, pursuant to D.20-06-003, OP 15, PG&E will provide disconnection notices via email to customers who have opted to receive electronic communications. (T)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 14
DEFINITIONS

MASTER-METERING: Where PG&E installs one service and meter to supply more than one residence, apartment dwelling unit, mobilehome space, store, office, etc.

MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY (MDQ): The maximum quantity of gas that can be nominated daily, as specified in the Customer's Natural Gas Service Agreement or Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

MERCHANTABILITY: The ability to purchase, sell, or market Gas. The Gas shall not contain dust, sand, dirt, gums, oils, microbes, bacteria, pathogens and/or other substances at levels that would be injurious to Utility facilities or which would present a health and/or safety hazard to Utility employees, customers, and/or the public or that would cause Gas to be unmarketable.

METER: The instrument owned and maintained by PG&E that is used for measuring the gas delivered to the Customer.

MIXED-FUEL NEW CONSTRUCTION: A new end-use load, or consistent with the definition of New Construction in the CEC 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, a building that has never been used or occupied, for any purpose that uses gas and/or propane in addition to electricity. (T)

MIXED USE: Existing customers with a mix of residential and non-residential uses (mixed use) will be presumed to be on an applicable rate. However, if the predominate use is demonstrated to be more than 50% of the designated billing classification (residential or non-residential), then the rate may be changed to the billing classification applicable to the predominate use if the billing classification is consistent with the local governmental entity's treatment of the Premise as residential or non-residential (e.g. commercial). For purposes of determining predominate use, all common area usage will be considered residential usage regardless of whether the customer has elected a residential or non-residential billing classification for that common area usage under PG&E's tariffs. To the extent a Residential Dwelling Unit has both gas and electric service, all of the services must be served under the same billing classification. A customer however, has the obligation to notify PG&E if the billing classification is no longer consistent with the predominant use on the meter. PG&E has no obligation to change rates until such notification is received. Rate change obligations shall be prospective only unless PG&E failed to act on a customer notification in a timely fashion. If a notification occurs and there is a failure to act on PG&E's part, then such failure to act will be treated as a billing error under Rule 17.1 1.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 15
DEFINITIONS

MOBILEHOME: A mobilehome is a structure designed for human habitation and for being moved on a street or highway under permit pursuant to the California Vehicle Code. Mobilehome also includes a manufactured home as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, but does not include a recreational vehicle or a commercial coach as defined in the California Health and Safety Code. (L)

MOBILEHOME PARK: A mobilehome park is an area of land where two or more mobilehome sites are rented, or held out for rent, to accommodate mobilehomes used for human habitation. A mobilehome park is not a recreational vehicle park.

MODIFIED FIXED VARIABLE (MFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs, except return on equity and related taxes, to the demand charge. Return on equity and related taxes, and all variable costs, are allocated to the commodity charge.

MULTIFAMILY ACCOMMODATION: An apartment building, duplex, court group, residential hotel, or any other group of residential units located upon a single premises, providing these residential units meet the requirements for a residential dwelling unit. Hotels, guest or resort ranches, tourist camps, motels, auto courts, rest homes, rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, and trailer courts, consisting primarily of guest rooms and/or transient accommodations are not classed as multifamily accommodations. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 16
DEFINITIONS

NATURAL GAS: See Gas.

NONCORE END-USE CUSTOMER: Noncore End-Use Customers are typically large commercial, industrial, cogeneration, wholesale or electric generation Customers who meet the usage requirements for service under a noncore rate schedule and who have executed a Natural Gas Service Agreement. Electric Generation, Enhanced Oil Recovery, Cogeneration, and Refinery Customers with historical or potential annual use exceeding 250,000 therms per year or rated generation capacity of five hundred kilowatts (500 kW) or larger, are permanently classified as Noncore End-Use Customers.

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY OR HOMEKEY HOUSING FACILITY: A facility operated by a corporation that has received a letter of determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the corporation is tax-exempt due to its nonprofit status under IRS Code Section 501(c)3). The facility must be one of the following: (T)

1. A homeless shelter with 6 or more beds and open at least 180 days per year; (T)

2. Transitional housing, such as a half-way house or drug rehabilitation facility;

3. Short- or long-term care facility, such as a hospice, nursing home, seniors' home, or children's home; or

4. A group home for physically or mentally disabled persons; or (T)

5. Homekey Housing Facility: The facility must provide permanent supportive housing for individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions. (N) | (N)

With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. A Homekey Housing Facility is required to provide proof of the Homekey award and a copy of a valid California state tax exemption form. (T) (T)

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory.

(Continued)

NONPROFIT GROUP-LIVING FACILITY (Cont'd.): With the exception of homeless shelters, the nonprofit group-living facility must provide services such as meals or rehabilitation in addition to lodging. All of the residents of the facility must meet the CARE eligibility standard for a single-person household. At least 70 percent of the gas supplied to the facility's premises must be used for residential purposes, and the facility must be licensed by the appropriate state agency, with the exception of homeless shelters which must have the appropriate municipal or county conditional use permits. (L)

Facilities such as student housing/dormitories are excluded. For complete eligibility requirements see Rule 19.2.

OFF-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT(S): Any interconnection for delivery outside of PG&E's service territory. (L)

OFFER EVALUATION: PG&E will contract for service during Open Seasons and on an on-going basis, as Backbone-transmission capacity remains available. PG&E's acceptance of offers to purchase Backbone-transmission capacity will be subject to PG&E's willingness to accept negotiable terms or, if requests exceed Backbone-transmission capacity during an Open Season, by ranking offers based on the highest economic value available to PG&E, for each individual product, during the specific Open Season period. Before each Open Season, PG&E will specifically define the criteria for evaluating offers in its promotional materials.

ON-SYSTEM DELIVERY POINT: An on-system delivery point is defined as any point at which deliveries are made to, or for ultimate delivery to, PG&E's Local Transmission and Distribution system, PG&E's Market Center Citygate location, PG&E's storage facilities, or a third party's storage facilities located in PG&E's service territory.

ON-SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITY: An entity, acknowledged by the CPUC as providing storage services within California, which is physically connected to the PG&E pipeline transmission or distribution system with facilities dedicated to the transmission, injection and withdrawal of gas supply, and which also has an interconnection and a storage operating agreement with PG&E or which is owned by PG&E.

OPEN SEASON: An Open Season is the process used to advertise and take applications for services to the market.

OPTIONAL RATE SCHEDULES: CPUC approved rate schedules for a customer class from which any customer in that class may choose. Optional rate schedules do not include experimental schedules or schedules available at the sole option of PG&E.

PERMANENT SERVICE: Service which, in the opinion of PG&E, is of a permanent and established character. This may be continuous, intermittent, or seasonal in nature.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, corporation, public agency, or other organization operating as a single entity.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 18
DEFINITIONS

(L)

PRESSURE RECORDING DEVICE: A mechanical or electronic device that automatically records gas pressure on a storage medium.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR (QC/S): An applicant's contractor or subcontractor who:

1. Is licensed in California for the appropriate type of work such as, but not limited to, gas and general;

2. Employs workmen properly certified for specific required skills such as, but not limited to, plastic fusion and welding. Workmen shall be properly qualified; and

3. Complies with applicable laws such as, but not limited to, Equal Opportunity Regulations, OSHA, and EPA.

RATE SCHEDULE: One or more tariff sheet(s) setting forth the charges and conditions for a particular class or type of service in a given area or location. A Rate Schedule includes all the wording on the applicable tariff sheet(s), such as schedule number, title, class of service, applicability, territory, rates, conditions, and references to rules.

RAW PRODUCT GAS OR FEEDSTOCK GAS: Gas from biogenic or other renewable sources, such as Biogas, biomass or power to Gas from renewable electricity, before conditioning or upgrading to comply with Gas Rule 29's gas quality specifications.

RECEIPT POINT(S): The place(s) where Customer delivers, or has delivered on its behalf, gas into the PG&E pipeline system. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 19
DEFINITIONS

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A recreational vehicle (RV), as defined in the California Health and Safety Code, is a motor home, slide-in camper, park trailer, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational or emergency occupancy.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK: A recreational vehicle (RV) park is an area or tract of land or a separate designated section within a mobile home park where one or more lots are occupied by owners or users of recreational vehicles.

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

REQUIREMENT: A Customer's requirement for any period is the sum of the Customer's metered gas use and the customer's curtailed deliveries, expressed in therms.

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER: Class of customers whose dwellings are single-family units, multi-family units, mobilehomes or other similar living establishments (see "Residential Dwelling Unit" and "Residential Hotel"). A customer who meets the definition of a Residential Customer will be served under a residential rate schedule if 50% or more of the annual energy use on the meter is for residential end-uses. (See "Mixed Use")

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT: A group of rooms, such as a house, a flat, or an apartment which provides complete family living facilities in which the occupant(s) normally cooks meals, eats, sleeps, and carries on the household operations incidental to domestic life. Consistent with California Government Code §66338, junior accessory dwelling units or JADUs are not considered residential dwelling units and are not required to be separately metered, nor require a separate address. California Government Code §66313(d) defines a "junior accessory dwelling unit" as a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in size and contained entirely within a single-family residence. (N) | | | (N)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 20
DEFINITIONS

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

REVENUE FEES AND UNCOLLECTIBLE: Revenue Fees and Uncollectible (RF&U) can be used conjunctively or independently of each other. Revenue Fees include authorized expenses for the use of public rights-of-way (franchise fees), and the San Francisco Gross Receipts tax (SFGR) as authorized in the 2017 GRC. Uncollectibles include accounting expenses due to bad debts. Collectively, the RF&U factor will include franchise fees, SFGR, and uncollectibles. Rates for retail customers include a component for RF&U, as adopted in PG&E's General Rate Case. Rates for wholesale customers include a component for the revenue fees only, per Decision 87-12-039.

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

SCHEDULED METER READING DATE: The date PG&E has scheduled a Customer's meter to be read for the purposes of ending the current billing cycle and beginning a new one. PG&E's meter reading schedule is published annually, but is subject to periodic change.

SERVICE PIPE: All pipe, valves, and fittings from and including the connection at the main, up to and including the stop-cock on the riser.

SERVICE-PIPE EXTENSION: Extension of a Service Pipe as defined above, in accordance with the service-extension rules.

SHRINKAGE: The amount of gas used by PG&E's Gas Department and the lost and unaccounted for supply, both of which are a function of moving gas for a Customer. (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 21
DEFINITIONS

SMALL BUSINESS CUSTOMER: A non-residential Customer with annual gas usage of 10,000 therms, or less, per meter during the most recent 12 month period, or who meets the definition of a “micro-business” under California Government Code 14837. This definition does not include non-residential Customers who are on a fixed usage or unmetered usage rate schedule. (L) I I I I I

SMARTMETER™: Trademark used by PG&E with permission of trademark owner for use in conjunction with PG&E's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project (approved by the Commission in D.06-07-027) and in conjunction with the marketing of any or all related goods and services of PG&E associated with AMI. I I I I I

STANDARD ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: A pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia). I I

STANDARD CUBIC FOOT OF GAS: The quantity of gas that occupies one cubic foot at standard temperature under standard atmospheric pressure and is free of water vapor (dry), unless otherwise specified. I I I

STANDARD TEMPERATURE: 60 degrees Fahrenheit, based on the international temperature scale. I I

STORAGE INJECTION: Quantities of gas delivered into storage facilities for later use by Customers. I I

STORAGE WITHDRAWAL: Quantities of gas delivered from storage facilities for use by Customers. I I

STRAIGHT FIXED VARIABLE (SFV): A rate design method which allocates all fixed costs to the demand charge and all variable costs to the commodity, or usage, component. I I (L)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 1 Sheet 22
DEFINITIONS

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

SUBMETERING: Where the master-metered customer installs, owns, maintains, and reads the meters for billing the tenants in accordance with Rule 18.

TARIFF SCHEDULES: The entire body of effective rates, rentals, charges, and rules, collectively, of PG&E, including title page, preliminary statement, rate schedules, rules, sample forms, service area maps, and list of contracts and deviations.

TARIFF SHEET: An individual sheet of PG&E's tariffs.

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

TRACT OR SUBDIVISION: An area for family dwellings which may be identified by filed subdivision plans or as an area in which a group of dwellings may be constructed about the same time, either by a large scale builder or by several builders working on a coordinated basis.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: The Transmission System is PG&E's backbone and local gas transmission lines, including gathering and Stanpac lines.

UTILITY: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

UTILITY USERS TAX: A tax imposed by local governments on PG&E's customers. PG&E is required to bill customers within the city or county for the taxes due, collect the taxes from customers, and then pay the taxes to the city or county. The tax is calculated as a percentage of the charges billed by PG&E for energy use.

WHOLESALE/RESALE CUSTOMER: A Customer who takes service under gas Schedule G-WSL—Gas Transportation Service to Wholesale/Resale Customers, which applies to the transportation of gas for resale.

WOBBE INDEX: $HHV/(\sqrt{\text{Relative Density}_{real}})$ as defined in Section 2.20 in the 2009 American Gas Association (AGA) Report No. 5 Natural Gas Energy Measurement. (L)

Attachment 3

Redline Version of Gas Rule 14

The complete Gas Rule 14 tariff is shown in these redlines. Revisions are marked in red font.

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 1
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

A. GENERAL

PG&E may reduce, interrupt, curtail, or allocate gas transportation, storage or supply services for operational reasons or to comply with regulatory requirements in the event of projected or actual supply or capacity shortages. (T)

Capacity allocation is a reduction or adjustment of the nominations at a specific Receipt Point to match the capacity available at the Receipt Point or the capacity available in transmission facilities connected to the Receipt Point. A Delivery Point service restriction is a reduction of the daily quantity delivered for the Customer or temporary interruption of the Customer's service. A Customer's intrastate service choices will affect the frequency and duration of capacity allocations and delivery point service restrictions.

PG&E will exercise reasonable diligence and care to furnish and deliver continuous service and a sufficient quantity of gas to Customers, but PG&E does not guarantee continuity of service or sufficiency of quantity. PG&E shall not be liable for interruption, shortage, or insufficient supply, or any loss or damage of any kind or character caused by such, if caused by accident, act of God, fire, strikes, riots, war, or any other cause that is beyond PG&E's reasonable control except that arising from PG&E's failure to exercise reasonable diligence. PG&E shall be the sole judge of whether it is operationally able to receive and/or deliver gas, consistent with regulatory requirements. PG&E shall not be liable to Customers for any damages and shall not offer compensation~~, or otherwise,~~ as the result of any interruption, reduction, curtailment, or allocation of gas transportation capacity or delivery service.

PG&E may, in the exercise of reasonable judgment, reduce receipts or deliveries of gas in order to test, alter, modify, enlarge, or repair any part of the PG&E system or any facility or property related to the operation of the PG&E system. In all such cases, PG&E shall reasonably attempt to give Customers reasonable notice as circumstances will permit, and PG&E shall complete such repairs or improvements as soon as practicable and with minimal inconvenience to Customers. (T)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 2
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

B. RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY ALLOCATION

1. ALLOCATION BECAUSE OF NON-CONFORMANCE OF GAS TO PG&E'S SPECIFICATIONS

PG&E has the authority ~~right~~ and responsibility to maintain the quality standards of the gas in its system. PG&E may refuse to accept gas or to accept limited amounts of gas if the gas is not of the quality required for service to PG&E Customers. PG&E shall be the sole judge of the ability of its system to accept any such gas not conforming to its specifications. (See Gas Rules 21 and 29, subject to gas supply type, for quality standards.) (T) (T)

2. ALLOCATION DUE TO LOCAL CONSTRAINTS

PG&E may reduce the amount of gas PG&E receives on the Customer's behalf due to operating conditions or regulatory requirements affecting all or a portion of PG&E's system. PG&E will take whatever steps it determines are operationally appropriate in the event a constraint on PG&E's local transmission or distribution facilities threatens service to Customers. In the event an Emergency Flow Order (EFO) is ordered due to a local constraint, EFO charges may apply, but involuntary diversion charges will not apply. (See Sections F and G, below.)

3. ALLOCATIONS DUE TO CONSTRAINTS AT INTERCONNECTION POINTS

a. BACKBONE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM RECEIPTS

In the event PG&E reduces receipt of gas supplies at a Backbone Transmission System interconnection point because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, PG&E will allocate receipt capacity at the Backbone Transmission System interconnection point in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 3
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

B. RECEIPT POINT CAPACITY ALLOCATION (Cont'd.)

3. ALLOCATIONS DUE TO CONSTRAINTS AT INTERCONNECTION POINTS (Cont'd.)

b. TRANSPORTATION TO STORAGE

In the event PG&E reduces injection of gas supplies to storage because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, transportation priority to storage will be determined by the Customer's Gas Transmission Service Agreement (GTSA) (Form No. 79-866), and injection priority at PG&E's storage interconnection will be determined by the Storage Exhibit of the Customer's GTSA, in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

c. STORAGE WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSPORTATION FROM STORAGE

In the event PG&E reduces withdrawal of gas supplies from storage because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, transportation priority from storage to the delivery point will be determined by the Customer's GTSA, and withdrawal priority at PG&E's storage interconnection will be determined by the Storage Exhibit of the Customer's GTSA, in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

4. OPTION(S) WHEN NOMINATIONS ARE REDUCED

In the event PG&E reduces its receipt of Customer-owned gas for any reasons cited above, the Customer must, in the alternative, obtain third-party gas supplies, stop receiving service, or receive supplies subject to Schedule G-BAL, if this service is available. (T)

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 4
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

C. DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

1. REASONS FOR SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

a. OPERATING CONSTRAINTS

PG&E may interrupt, ~~or~~ reduce, or curtail delivery of gas in the event of projected or actual capacity constraints or projected or actual supply shortages on the PG&E system, subject to the priorities set forth in Sections D and H. (T)

b. LOCAL CONSTRAINTS

In the event of localized constraints, Customers in unconstrained areas may continue to receive service; provided, however that PG&E may take whatever steps it determines are operationally necessary in the event a constraint on ~~local~~ transmission or distribution threatens service to Customers. This primarily includes curtailment of Noncore End-Use Customers.

To the extent feasible, PG&E will use Section H ~~the Backbone Transmission System priority of service procedures~~ to prioritize curtailments of ~~Noncore~~ End-Use Customers in the affected service area. In the event an Emergency Flow Order (EFO) is ordered concurrently with ~~due to~~ a local constraint, EFO charges may apply, but involuntary diversion charges will not apply. (See Sections F and G, below.)

c. OPERATING/REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS

In the event PG&E reduces delivery of gas supplies at any delivery point because of operating conditions or regulatory requirements, PG&E will allocate delivery capacity at the delivery points in the order of priorities set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 5
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

C. DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS (Cont'd.)

1. REASONS FOR SERVICE RESTRICTIONS (Cont'd.)

d. SUPPLY SHORTFALLS

In the event the quantity of gas received by PG&E from an interstate pipeline is less than the confirmed nominations to that interstate pipeline, PG&E will allocate the gas actually received by PG&E in accordance with the nomination priorities designated by the nominating party on the Backbone Transmission System.

To the extent that the interstate pipeline's records are subsequently determined to support a different allocation, then an adjustment will be made to the Customer's account.

PG&E may implement operational tools to alleviate a supply shortfall including, but not limited to, Operational Flow Orders (OFO), EFO, diversion of customer-owned gas, and curtailments to maintain system integrity.

2. PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT DELIVERY POINT SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

a. NOTICE

PG&E shall attempt to give the Customer, or its Authorized Agent, 24-hour notice of an impending service restriction, or at a minimum, as much notice as is reasonably possible under the circumstances.

b. SEQUENCE

During a service restriction, service will be prioritized as set forth in Section D.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 6
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS

a. For Lines 300/400/401, PG&E will allocate service on the Backbone Transmission paths, Baja, Redwood and Mission, in the following order:

1) All Firm service at all receipt points on a defined transmission path will be treated equally, with pro rata allocation of nominations, if necessary.

2) When no constraints exist for As-Available service, such service will be scheduled as follows:

a) Mission Path off-system As-Available service first according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first. The Mission Path on-system As-Available service will then be scheduled with all nominations allocated on a pro rata basis.

b) The Redwood Path and Baja Path As-Available service will be scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first.

3) When constraints exist for As-Available service for Redwood Path (Line 400/401) and/or Baja Path (Line 300), such service will be scheduled as follows:

a) Redwood Path Allocation (Line 400/401):

i) The initial allocation of Line 400/401 As-Available capacity will be prorated based on each impacted independent storage provider's Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Redwood path capacity and Redwood path As-Available nominations. Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Redwood path capacity are defined as: the total withdrawal nominations less any injection nominations and less PG&E's ability to place withdrawal gas directly into a local transmission system.

* Contract price equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable exhibit of the Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

(Continued)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS (Cont'd.)

a. (Cont'd.)

3) (Cont'd.)

a) Redwood Path Allocation (Line 400/401) (Cont'd.)

i) (Cont'd.)

For the purpose of allocating Line 400/401 As-Available capacity, Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Redwood path capacity from an independent storage provider will be limited to the independent storage provider's maximum certificated withdrawal capacity, less PG&E's ability to place the gas directly into a local transmission system. Redwood Path As-Available nominations will be limited to the Line 400/401 As-Available capacity.

ii) After the initial allocation of Line 400/401 As-Available capacity to the Redwood Path, the total receipt volume at Redwood path receipt points on Line 400/401 is calculated as the sum of the firm nominations and allocated As-Available capacity. After the receipt volume at Redwood path receipt points is established, PG&E will determine the maximum additional storage withdrawals affecting Line 400/401 that can be accommodated.

If PG&E can accommodate additional withdrawals, this capacity will be allocated to each independent storage provider based on the same limited Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting Line 400/401 used in Section a)i) above. The total capacity for each independent storage provider used for scheduling nominations will be the sum of the final capacity for delivery affecting Line 400/401 plus the amount that PG&E can place into the Local Transmission System.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 8
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS (Cont'd.)

a. (Cont'd.)

3) (Cont'd.)

a) Redwood Path Allocation (Line 400/401) (Cont'd.)

iii) After the total capacity for each storage provider is determined, the withdrawal nominations from each storage provider will be scheduled as follows:

Mission Path off-system As-Available service first according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first. The Mission Path on-system As-Available service will then be scheduled with all nominations allocated on a pro rata basis.

iv) The Redwood Path As-Available service will be scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first.

b) Baja Path Allocation (Line 300):

i) The initial allocation of Baja Path As-Available capacity will be prorated based on each impacted independent storage provider's[1] Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Baja Path capacity and Baja Path As-Available nominations. Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Baja Path capacity are defined as: the total withdrawal nominations less any injection nominations and less PG&E's ability to place withdrawal gas directly into a local transmission system.

[1] If a Baja Path allocation process is necessary, Gill Ranch Storage withdrawals will include PG&E's owned storage withdrawal portion from the Gill Ranch Storage field.

* Contract price equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable exhibit of the Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

(Continued)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS (Cont'd.)

a. (Cont'd.)

3) (Cont'd.)

b) Baja Path Allocation (Line 300) (Cont'd.):

i) (Cont'd.)

For the purpose of allocating Line 300 As-Available capacity, Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting the Baja path capacity from an independent storage provider will be limited to the independent storage provider's maximum certificated withdrawal capacity, less PG&E's ability to place the gas directly into a local transmission system. Baja Path As-Available nominations will be limited to the Line 300 As-Available capacity.

ii) After the initial allocation of Line 300 As-Available capacity to the Baja Path, the total receipt volume at Baja Path receipt points on Line 300 is calculated as the sum of the firm nominations and allocated As-Available capacity. After the receipt volume at Baja Path receipt points is established, PG&E will determine the maximum additional storage withdrawals affecting Line 300 that can be accommodated.

If PG&E can accommodate additional withdrawals, this capacity will be allocated to each impacted independent storage provider based on the same limited Net Withdrawal Nominations affecting Line 300 used in Section b)i) above. The total capacity for each independent storage provider used for scheduling nominations will be the sum of the final capacity for delivery affecting Line 300 plus the amount that PG&E can place into the Local Transmission System.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 10
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS (Cont'd.)

a. (Cont'd.)

3) (Cont'd.)

b) Baja Path Allocation (Line 300) (Cont'd.)

iii) After the total capacity for each storage provider is determined, the withdrawal nominations from each storage provider will be scheduled as follows:

Mission Path off-system As-Available service first according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first. The Mission Path on-system As-Available service will then be scheduled with all nominations allocated on a pro rata basis.

iv) The Baja Path As-Available service will be scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first.

b. For all other Backbone Transmission paths, PG&E will allocate service on the Backbone Transmission path in the following order:

* Contract price equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable exhibit of the Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 11
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

1. TRANSMISSION RECEIPT POINTS (Cont'd.)

b. (Cont'd.)

1) All Firm service at all receipt points on a defined transmission path will be treated equally, with pro rata allocation of nominations, if necessary.

2) All other As-Available service will be scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first.

2. TRANSMISSION DELIVERY POINTS

PG&E will allocate service on the Backbone Transmission System in the following order:

a. All Firm service at a given delivery point will be treated equally, with pro rata allocation of nominations, if necessary;

b. As-Available service will be scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price interrupted first.

* Contract price equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable exhibit of the Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

(Continued)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

3. PG&E STORAGE INJECTION AND TRANSPORTATION TO STORAGE

a. Transportation priority to PG&E storage will be determined by the Customer's Gas Transmission Service Agreement (Form 79-866) (GTSA) utilized to transport the gas to storage.

b. Injection priority at PG&E's storage facilities will be determined by the Storage Exhibit of the Customer's GTSA, as follows:

1) All PG&E Firm storage service (treated equally, with pro rata allocation of nominations, if necessary);

2) PG&E As-Available storage service (scheduled according to contract price,* with the lowest contract price for injection interrupted first).

4. PG&E STORAGE WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSPORTATION FROM STORAGE

a. Transportation priority from PG&E storage to the delivery point will be determined by the Customer's GTSA utilized to transport the gas from storage.

b. Withdrawal priority at PG&E's storage facilities will be determined by the Storage Exhibit of the Customer's GTSA, as follows:

1) All PG&E Firm storage service (treated equally, with pro rata allocation of nominations, if necessary);

2) PG&E As-Available storage service (scheduled according to contract price,** with the lowest contract price for withdrawal interrupted first).

** Contract price equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable exhibit of the Gas Transmission Service Agreement.

(Continued)

D. PRIORITY OF SERVICE (Cont'd.)

5. SCHEDULING PRIORITY OF MARKET CENTER SERVICES

a. All Market Center Agreement exhibits are subject to PG&E's sole determination that sufficient daily operational capacity permits PG&E to perform the requested Market Center transaction.

b. Should operational constraints prohibit execution of all Market Center transactions, PG&E shall schedule nominations for Market Center services in the following order of transaction categories, from highest to lowest priority, as follows:

1. Repay of Lend
2. Unpark
3. Park
4. Lend

Nominations within each of the four transaction categories shall be scheduled according to contract price*** with the lowest contract price being constrained first.

In the event that two or more requests for the same Market Center service, at the same contract price, are identical during a period of limited availability, authorization shall be granted on a first-come, first-served basis. PG&E shall authorize service for the Customer making the first request in date and time, as measured by the date and time of PG&E's receipt of the Customer's signed exhibit. If the Customers' requests for service are identical in contract price, date, and time received, then authorization shall be resolved by lottery.

6. END-USE CUSTOMERS

In the event curtailment of end-use customers is necessary, PG&E shall curtail gas service to end-use customers as described in Section H, Curtailment of Service, herein. Core and noncore end-use customers are defined in Gas Rule 1.

*** Contract price, as used here, equals the per unit Usage Charge specified in the applicable Market Center Schedule G-PARK or G-LEND, normalized to equivalent units

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 14
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE

E. OPERATIONAL FLOW ORDERS (OFO)

In order to protect the integrity of its pipeline system, PG&E will issue and implement system-wide, local, or Customer-specific Operational Flow Orders (OFO). PG&E will issue an OFO for a Gas Day if, on the day prior to this Gas Day, PG&E's forecast of pipeline inventory for the Gas Day is either below the Lower Pipeline Inventory Limit or above the Upper Pipeline Inventory Limit. At such time as PG&E issues an OFO, Balancing Agents will be required to balance supply and demand on a daily basis within a specified tolerance band or be subject to charges for noncompliance. PG&E may elect not to issue an OFO for a Gas Day if the forecast of pipeline inventory for the day following that Gas Day indicates the pipeline inventory will return to within the Pipeline Inventory Limits without the assistance of an OFO.

The Lower and Upper Pipeline Inventory Limits may be revised as needed by PG&E to maintain the safety and reliability of the pipeline system. These changes, along with a supporting explanation, will be posted to the Pipe Ranger Web site.

The tolerance band will be a percentage of the usage, as defined below.

PG&E may implement multi-stage OFO provision charges, as follows:

	Tolerance Band	Noncompliance Charge Per Decatherm	
Stage 1:	up to +/-25%	$0.25	
Stage 2:	up to +/-20%	$1.00	
Stage 3:	up to +/-15%	$5.00	
Stage 3.1	up to +/-15%	$10.00	(N)
Stage 3.2	up to +/-15%	$15.00	|
Stage 3.3	up to +/-15%	$20.00	(N)
Stage 4:	up to +/-5%	$25.00	
Stage 5:	up to +/-5%	$25.00 plus DCI****	

**** The DCI is the PG&E Daily Citygate Index Price as published in Gas Daily, rounded up to the next whole dollar. If the price is not published on a given day, the previous published price will apply.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 15
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

E. OPERATIONAL FLOW ORDERS (OFO) (Cont'd.)

PG&E has the option, and would normally expect, to issue and implement an OFO with a one-sided tolerance band, and related non-compliance charges in one direction only (i.e., an OFO with a –25 percent (-25%) tolerance band and $0.25 per Decatherm noncompliance charge for supply being less than usage but no tolerance band in the positive direction—supply greater than usage). Generally an initial OFO event will start at Stage 1 with a noncompliance charge of $0.25 per Decatherm; however, an OFO event may begin at any stage with the corresponding noncompliance charge as deemed appropriate by PG&E.

A specific Balancing Agent may start at an elevated charge level if that Balancing Agent has a history of noncompliance with prior PG&E requests or orders for the Balancing Agent to balance supply with demands. A history of noncompliance will be defined as being at least three days in any thirty-day period that a Balancing Agent has not met with prior balancing orders. The amount of the charge will be announced when PG&E issues an OFO. An OFO will normally be ordered with at least twelve (12) hours notice prior to the beginning of the gas day, or as necessary as dictated by operating conditions. Charges for the first day of the OFO event will not be imposed if notice is given after 6:00 p.m. Pacific Time the day prior to the start of the OFO event.

(Continued)

E. OPERATIONAL FLOW ORDERS (OFO) (Cont'd.)

1. OFO NONCOMPLIANCE CHARGE EXEMPTION:

If a Balancing Agent's OFO noncompliance charge is calculated to be less than or equal to 1,000 Dth for an OFO, the noncompliance charge will be exempted and the charge will be zero. If the noncompliance charge is greater than 1,000 Dth, the Balancing Agent will be responsible for the full noncompliance charge; i.e., 1,000 Dth will not be deducted from the calculated noncompliance charge. This exemption provision only applies to OFO noncompliance charges.

As ordered in Decision 01-02-049, PG&E shall waive any OFO noncompliance charges incurred by core customers whose gas is procured by PG&E if: 1) PG&E has implemented an Involuntary Diversion of noncore gas supplies (see Section G, below); and 2) due to PG&E's lack of credit, PG&E is unable to procure sufficient core gas supplies directly from suppliers.

2. OFO COMPLIANCE

a. OFO compliance and charges will be based on the following:

1) For a Noncore End-Use Customer with automated meter reading (AMR) capability and for PG&E's Electric Generation (EG) Department, compliance during an OFO will be based on actual daily metered usage, and the calculation after the OFO event of any applicable noncompliance charge will be based on actual daily metered usage.

2) For a Noncore End-Use Customer without AMR capability (all or part non-AMR capability at their premises), or for Noncore End-Use Customers with non-functioning AMR meters, compliance during an OFO will be based on the average daily quantity (ADQ) as specified in the Customer's NGSA. The calculation of any applicable noncompliance charges after the OFO event will be based on one of the following, whichever results in the lesser charge:

a) the Customer's ADQ; or

b) the Customer's actual daily metered usage; or

c) when Customer's actual daily metered usage is not available (e.g., due to meter failure), the average daily metered usage for the affected premises will be substituted for the actual daily metered usage. The average daily metered usage is calculated by dividing the recorded monthly usage by the number of days in the billing period.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 17
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

E. OPERATIONAL FLOW ORDERS (OFO) (Cont'd.)

2. OFO COMPLIANCE (Cont'd.)

a. OFO compliance and charges will be based on the following: (Cont'd.)

3) For a Core Procurement Group (which includes PG&E's Core Gas Supply department and Core Transport Groups) (CP Group), compliance during an OFO and calculation of any OFO noncompliance charges will be based on the most recent Determined Usage, as defined in Schedule G-BAL, which has a date and time of less than or equal to 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day and was communicated to the CP Group. If the Determined Usage has a date and time greater than 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day or Determined Usage was not generated, the most recent previous forecast for the current gas day will be used.

4) For a California Production Balancing Agreement (CPBA), (Form 79-944) compliance with an OFO and calculation of any OFO noncompliance charges will be based on the difference between scheduled deliveries and actual deliveries.

Should PG&E's implementation of an OFO prove to be inadequate to ensure system integrity, PG&E may implement other measures including, but not limited to, implementing an Emergency Flow Order (EFO).

3. OFOs and SELF-BALANCING

On OFO days, any Balancing Agent who has selected the Self-Balancing Option, pursuant to Schedule G-BAL, will be required to comply with the tolerance band specified for that OFO day. The Self-Balancing plus or minus ten percent (±10%) daily Imbalance tolerance will not apply on days when an OFO is in effect. A Self-Balancing Agent will not be subject to Accumulated Daily Imbalance Noncompliance Charges on high inventory OFO days if the Accumulated Daily Imbalance is negative, or on any low inventory OFO days if the Accumulated Daily Imbalance is positive. However, any imbalance that occurs on that OFO day will be included as part of the Customer's ongoing Accumulated Daily Imbalance calculation.

(Continued)

F. EMERGENCY FLOW ORDERS (EFO)

PG&E may invoke Emergency Flow Orders (EFO) when a forecast or an actual supply and/or capacity shortage threatens deliveries to End-Use Customers.

During an EFO, End-Use Customers' usage must be less than or equal to supply for a gas day (i.e., supply must be equal to or greater than usage). With the one exception specified herein, EFOs will have a zero (0) percent tolerance and a noncompliance charge of $50.00 plus DCI for each Decatherm of usage in excess of supply.

As ordered in Decision 01-02-049, PG&E shall waive any EFO noncompliance charges incurred by core customers whose gas is procured by PG&E if: (1) PG&E has implemented an Involuntary Diversion of noncore gas supplies (see Section G, below); and (2) due to PG&E's lack of credit, PG&E is unable to procure sufficient core gas supplies directly from suppliers.

1. EFO COMPLIANCE

a. EFO compliance and charges will be based on the following:

1) For a Noncore End-Use Customer with automated meter reading (AMR) capability and for PG&E's EG Department, compliance during an EFO will be based on actual daily metered usage and the calculation after the EFO event of any applicable noncompliance charge will be based on actual daily metered usage.

2) For a Noncore End-Use Customer without AMR capability (all or part non-AMR capability at their premises) or for Noncore End-Use Customers with non-functioning AMR meters, compliance during an EFO will be based on the average daily quantity (ADQ) as specified in the Customer's NGSA. The calculation of any applicable noncompliance charges after the EFO event will be based on one of the following, whichever results in the lesser charge:

a) the Customer's ADQ, or

b) the Customer's actual daily metered usage, or

c) when Customer's actual daily metered usage is not available, the average daily metered usage for the affected premises will be substituted for the actual daily metered usage. The average daily metered usage is calculated by dividing the recorded monthly usage by the number of days in the billing period.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 19
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

F. EMERGENCY FLOW ORDERS (EFO) (Cont'd.)

1. EFO COMPLIANCE (Cont'd.)

a. EFO compliance and charges will be based on the following: (Cont'd.)

3) For a Core Procurement Group (CP Group), compliance during an EFO and calculation of any EFO noncompliance charges will be based on the most recent Determined Usage, as defined in Schedule G-BAL, which has a date and time of less than or equal to 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day and was communicated to the CP Group. If the Determined Usage has a date and time greater than 7:15:00 AM on the current gas day or the Determined Usage was not generated, the most recent previous forecast for the current gas day or the end-of-flow day core demand estimate, whichever results in a lower noncompliance charge will be used.

4) For a CPBA, compliance during an EFO and calculation of any EFO noncompliance charges will be based on the difference between scheduled deliveries and actual deliveries.

With the exception of the EFO noncompliance charge waiver specified above, if PG&E invokes an involuntary supply diversion (see Section G, below) in conjunction with an EFO, an additional $50.00 per Decatherm diversion usage charge will apply.

An EFO will normally be invoked following an Operational Flow Order (OFO), but PG&E may invoke an EFO without previously invoking an OFO if, in PG&E's judgment, emergency operating conditions exist. There shall be no minimum notice period for EFOs; however, PG&E will attempt to provide as much notification to Customers as practicable under the circumstances.

PG&E may implement other measures such as curtailments to ensure system integrity should an EFO fail to alleviate the emergency condition. Curtailment may occur in a specific hydraulic area, or curtailment zone, in PG&E's service territory. In such an event, curtailment of service to end-use customers in the affected area will generally be performed subject to the curtailment order specified in Section H and such curtailment order will be followed only to the extent it is operationally feasible to do so.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 20
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

G. DIVERSION OF CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS

When operational conditions exist such that supply is insufficient to meet demand and deliveries to Core End-Use Customers are threatened, and subject to the obligations of Core Procurement Groups to utilize all available capacity associated with supply, PG&E may divert gas supply in its system from Noncore End-Use Customers to Core End-Use Customers. Emergency Flow Order (EFO) provisions will be deemed to apply under these conditions. (See Section F.) If a Noncore End-Use Customer's supply is diverted, either involuntarily under this rule, or through a voluntary arrangement with representatives of Core End-Use or Noncore End-Use Customers, that Customer must stop or reduce its use of gas. In the event the Customer fails to stop or reduce its gas use, that Customer must pay charges as provided below. (T)

Prior to a diversion hereunder, PG&E's Core Gas Supply department and Core Transport Agents, on behalf of their Core End-Use Customers, will use:

1) their own firm capacity, to the extent gas supply is available;

2) any As-Available capacity on the system at any receipt point to the extent gas supply is available; and

3) capacity made available from Noncore End-Use Customers or other Backbone Transmission System Customers pursuant to voluntary supply diversion arrangements, provided that such arrangements are at prices not to exceed the costs of involuntary diversion.

In the event PG&E diverts gas for Core End-Use Customers, PG&E will not be responsible for any interstate charges associated with the diverted gas. PG&E's total cost responsibilities for diversion are limited to those set forth below.

(Continued)

GAS RULE NO. 14 Sheet 21
CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND CONSTRAINT OF GAS SERVICE (T)

G. DIVERSION OF CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS (Cont'd.)

1. INVOLUNTARY DIVERSIONS

PG&E may divert gas supplies from Backbone Transmission System Customers. Firm transportation to off-system is not subject to diversion. Diversions will occur in the following order:

a. Supply scheduled under As-Available transmission service will be diverted in order of increasing transmission contract price and on a pro rata basis for all volumes transported under the same price. However, supply under scheduled deliveries from storage using As-Available transmission service will be treated as the highest priority Firm transmission service. (See G.1.c., below.)

b. Supply scheduled to Noncore End-User Customers under Firm transmission service is diverted on a pro rata basis.

c. Scheduled deliveries from storage using Firm or As-Available transmission service will be treated as the highest priority Firm transmission service and will be diverted on a pro rata basis.

2. INVOLUNTARY DIVERSION COMPLIANCE AND CHARGES

All Customers who use more gas during an involuntary diversion than their post-diverted supply, whether or not their gas is subject to an involuntary diversion, will be assessed involuntary diversion charges. Those customers will be deemed to be receiving involuntarily diverted supply, and therefore will be assessed a $50.00 per Decatherm diversion usage charge, in addition to the EFO noncompliance charge. See Section F, above, for conditional waiver of only the EFO noncompliance charges for certain core customers during an involuntary diversion.

Involuntary diversion compliance and charges will be based on the following:

a. For a Noncore End-Use Customer with automated meter reading (AMR) capability, compliance and the calculation after the involuntary diversion event of any involuntary diversion charge will be based on actual daily metered usage and the post-diverted supply. (Post-diverted supply is the original scheduled supply less the diverted volumes.)

(Continued)

G. DIVERSION OF CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS (Cont'd.)

2. INVOLUNTARY DIVERSION COMPLIANCE AND CHARGES (Cont'd.)

b. For a Noncore End-Use Customer without AMR capability (all or part non-AMR capability) at their premises and PG&E's Electric Generation (EG) department, compliance and the calculation after the involuntary diversion event of any noncompliance charge will be based on actual usage and the post-diverted supply.

c. For a Core Procurement Group (CP Group), compliance and the calculation after the involuntary diversion event of any involuntary diversion charge will be based on the latest available forecast from the core load forecast model for the CP Group prior to the time the event is called, up to and including a 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time Forecast, and the CP Group's original supply before involuntary diversion.

3. COMPENSATION FOR INVOLUNTARILY DIVERTED GAS

Firm transmission service Customers whose gas supply is involuntarily diverted will receive a $50.00 per Decatherm diversion credit.

As-Available transmission service Customers whose gas supply is involuntarily diverted will receive a diversion credit based on the current market price of the diverted supply on the day it was diverted.

The current market price will be based on an average of the published price data from Natural Gas Intelligence (NGI) and the BTU Daily Gas Wire for the PG&E interconnect points of Malin (Line 400) and Topock (Southern California Border), weighted by the supply mix of all gas received at Malin and Topock for on-system End-Use Customers for that day.

(Continued)

G. DIVERSION OF CUSTOMER-OWNED GAS (Cont'd.)

3. COMPENSATION FOR INVOLUNTARILY DIVERTED GAS (Cont'd.)

If no published daily price is reported on a given day, the prior published daily price from that index service will continue to apply for that day. If an index service is no longer available, PG&E reserves the right to choose another nationally recognized index to replace it.

H. ~~LOCAL~~ CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE

In the event ~~of localized constraints~~operating conditions require curtailment of service, PG&E may curtail ~~Noncore~~ End-Use Customers in order of priority as described in Section H.1 below.~~a localized area.~~ When a ~~local~~ curtailment is announced, Noncore End-Use Customers or Electric Grid Operators will be provided a maximum allowed usage for the designated curtailment period. Compliance with the ~~local~~ curtailment is the responsibility of the Noncore End-Use Customer and may not be assigned to a Balancing Agent. Noncore End-Use Customers that exceed the maximum allowed usage will be subject to a noncompliance charge as detailed in Section H.5. (T)

~~Local c~~Curtailment noncompliance charges ~~for each Decatherm of usage in excess of designated maximum allowed usage shall equal $50.00 plus the DCI~~ are detailed in Section H.5. In order to protect its system, PG&E may temporarily shut off gas service to any Customer that fails to comply with the ~~local~~ curtailment.

In the event that an OFO or EFO is in effect simultaneously with a ~~local~~ curtailment, OFO or EFO noncompliance charges may apply in addition to any ~~local~~ curtailment noncompliance charges.

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURTAILMENT

When in the sole judgment of PG&E, operating conditions require curtailment of service within one or more curtailment zones, or within a specific subzone, such curtailment shall be implemented in the order and manner described below, unless otherwise specified in this rule. PG&E will attempt to minimize individual customer impacts while maintaining system integrity.

To the extent operationally feasible, PG&E will work with the affected Electric Grid Operator(s) on a best-efforts basis to reallocate the aggregate maximum allowed usage for any remaining Dispatched Electric Generation load within the affected curtailment zone(s) among all of the Dispatched Electric Generation facilities within the affected curtailment zone(s) to maintain grid reliability and prevent firm electric load shedding.

a. Step 1: In the event of a curtailment being ordered based on day-ahead forecasts of peak electric generation load as described in Section H.1.~~B~~b Step

2, all Dispatchable Electric Generation not currently forecasted to be operating at the time the curtailment order will be effectively curtailed. In the event of a curtailment being called based on real-time demand, all Dispatchable Electric Generation not operating when a curtailment is issued will also be effectively curtailed.

b. Step 2: Up to 60% of Dispatched Electric Generation load during November through March and up to 40% of Dispatched Electric Generation load during April through October. To the extent operationally feasible, PG&E will attempt to base these curtailments on day-ahead forecasts of peak electric generation loads provided by the relevant Electric Grid Operator(s). Any reallocation shall be at the sole discretion of PG&E, and the default in the absence of reallocation shall be pro rata within each affected curtailment zone(s). If the relevant Electric Grid Operator(s) informs PG&E that a proposed curtailment of Dispatched Electric Generation load pursuant to this section could adversely affect electric grid reliability or cause shedding firm electric customer load, the Utility may in its sole discretion reduce the proposed curtailment of Dispatched Electric Generation load pursuant to this section and proceed to the next curtailment step.

c. Step 3: Up to 100% of non-electric generation noncore and noncore cogeneration usage on a pro rata basis, except for pre-established refinery minimum usage requirements. Electric generation load that is not dispatchable by an Electric Grid Operator and therefore not subject to curtailment in Step 2 will be considered non-electric generation noncore load for the purposes of curtailment. Refineries, including cogeneration and ancillary facilities serving refineries, will be permitted to establish minimum usage requirements, subject to PG&E's reasonable agreement, ~~pre-established minimum usage requirements~~ that are not subject to curtailment in this step. Refinery minimum usage requirements shall be established at the usage level required to safely operate refinery processing units, to avoid material damage to operating equipment and to avoid operational outages extending materially beyond the curtailment period and shall take into account other relevant factors such as the length of notice provided by PG&E.

Each individual refinery will designate its own minimum usage requirement and, due to the unique nature of refineries, what one refinery establishes as its minimum usage requirement may or may not have any bearing on another refinery's establishment of its respective minimum usage requirement. Individual refineries will provide information to support its minimum usage requirement upon PG&E's request.

d. Step 4: a) Up to 100% of remaining refinery load not curtailed in Step 3.

b) Up to 100% of remaining Dispatched Electric Generation load not curtailed in Step 2. Any reallocation shall be at the sole discretion of PG&E, and the default in the absence of reallocation shall be pro rata within each affected curtailment

zone(s).

e. Step 5: All non-residential core end-use customers within curtailment zone(s) on a pro rata basis.

f. Step 6: All residential core end-use customers within curtailment zone(s).

2. SERVICE TO UNAFFECTED CURTAILMENT ZONES

In the event of a curtailment, customers in unaffected curtailment zones may receive service while other customers of equal or higher priority are curtailed.

3. CURTAILMENT DUE TO EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Under emergency conditions when PG&E's ability to meet core end-use customer demand is threatened, PG&E may curtail and/or divert service to all, or a portion of, customers, in the most reasonable and practicable manner possible.

Further, in such event, PG&E shall have the right to shut off, discontinue, re-establish, or continue service for all customers or a portion of such customers, irrespective of the priority or preference provisions set forth herein or in the tariff schedules, contracts, or rules and regulations applicable to such service. In such emergency situations, curtailments shall generally be made based on the customer's level of demand with consideration to similarly-situated end-users on a best efforts basis.

PG&E may also, during any national crisis, give preference, as between all customers, to facilities directly engaged in the production of food supplies and the production of national government requirements, when the discontinuance of service to such customers would stop, or materially diminish, the output of said plants.

4. OPERATING EMERGENCY AT A CUSTOMER'S FACILITY

In the event of a potential operating emergency at the customer's facility, service may be made available out of the normal curtailment order, if in the sole judgment of PG&E it is possible to do so.

5. CURTAILMENT VIOLATIONS

PG&E shall use metered hourly and daily usage recorded from the beginning to the end of each curtailment period to calculate curtailment penalty charges for the applicable service curtailed. For other than a customer operating emergency as set forth in Section H.4, customers failing to curtail on request will be assessed a penalty for each Decatherm of usage in excess of designated maximum allowed usage equaling $50.00 per Dth plus the Daily Citygate Index for the duration of the curtailment event. The penalty applies to all gas quantities determined by PG&E to

be in violation of curtailment. All other charges associated with such usage will apply.

For the curtailment of local service, customers whose hourly consumption under their applicable service schedule exceeds their maximum allowed usage during the curtailment of such service will be in violation of curtailment. The maximum allowed usage for Dispatchable Electric Generation customers will be an hourly usage figure, as specified by PG&E. The maximum allowed usage for non-electric generation noncore and noncore cogeneration customers in Step 3 will be equal to a percentage of their Curtailment Baseline Quantity (CBQ) divided by 24 hours, as specified by PG&E. CBQs will be established annually as a customer's peak day consumption in summer (April through October) and in winter (November through March) within the previous 24 months. In the event a customer does not have 24 months of operating history, or a customer has a material change in operations, the customer's CBQ may be estimated. Curtailment violation penalties will be applied to all consumption that exceeds a customer's maximum hourly allowed usage.

6. CURTAILMENT REPORTING/NOTIFICATION

PG&E will post on Pipe Ranger notification and quarterly reports on curtailment events, stating the facts underlying and the reasons for the curtailment, type of curtailment being declared complies with PG&E's tariffs and set forth efforts PG&E has taken to minimize or alleviate the curtailment.

7. RESTORATION OF SERVICE

When curtailment of service is no longer necessary, restoration of service shall be made generally in the inverse order described in Section H.1. However, PG&E reserves the right to restore service in any order if necessary to maintain system integrity.

I. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

PG&E shall have the right, without liability, to interrupt the acceptance or redelivery of gas whenever it becomes necessary to test, alter, modify, enlarge, or repair any facility or property comprising PG&E's system or otherwise related to its operation. In all such cases, instead of following the curtailment process in Section H, PG&E may selectively curtail any customers and prioritize curtailment of those customers whose reduced burn rate would provide the most relief to system capacity, with consideration for safety, gas and electric reliability, and affordability. PG&E will make reasonable efforts to align planned work with customers' planned outages, when possible, but the ability to do so is not guaranteed.

~~I~~J. SERVICE FROM OFF-SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITIES

Gas from off-system storage facilities is treated equally with any other gas delivered

at that specific PG&E interconnection.

K. GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM RELIABILITY

PG&E shall communicate with Electric Grid Operators on an as-needed basis to help maintain the reliability of PG&E's natural gas system and the electric grid. Such communications may result in operational changes by PG&E and changes in electric grid operations and electric generation dispatch order by Electric Grid Operators. Such operational communications shall not be considered curtailments of natural gas service unless PG&E expressly curtails service pursuant to Section H. PG&E is not responsible for others' electric grid operations or reliability, but will take electric grid reliability into consideration, to the extent feasible, when making operational decisions.

~~J~~L. WHOLESALE/RESALE SERVICE

Service under wholesale/resale service agreements, in which the gas is resold to customers of other utilities within PG&E's service territory, shall be subject to ~~Operational Flow Orders, Emergency Flow Orders, and diversion of Customer-owned gas~~ all provisions of this rule in the same manner as if such Customers were Customers of PG&E.

~~K. CORE END-USE CUSTOMERS~~

~~In an emergency situation, non-residential Core End-Use Customers may be asked to reduce usage prior to residential Core End-Use Customers.~~

~~L~~M. CONFLICTS WITH OTHER TARIFFS AND/OR CONTRACTS

Each of the gas rate schedules, agreements, and rules governing the sale and transportation of gas by PG&E on file with the CPUC, shall be deemed amended to the extent that they are or may be inconsistent or in conflict with the priorities of service as listed in this rule. (T)

~~M~~N. NBAA AND CTA GROUP IMBALANCES MAY NOT BE COMBINED

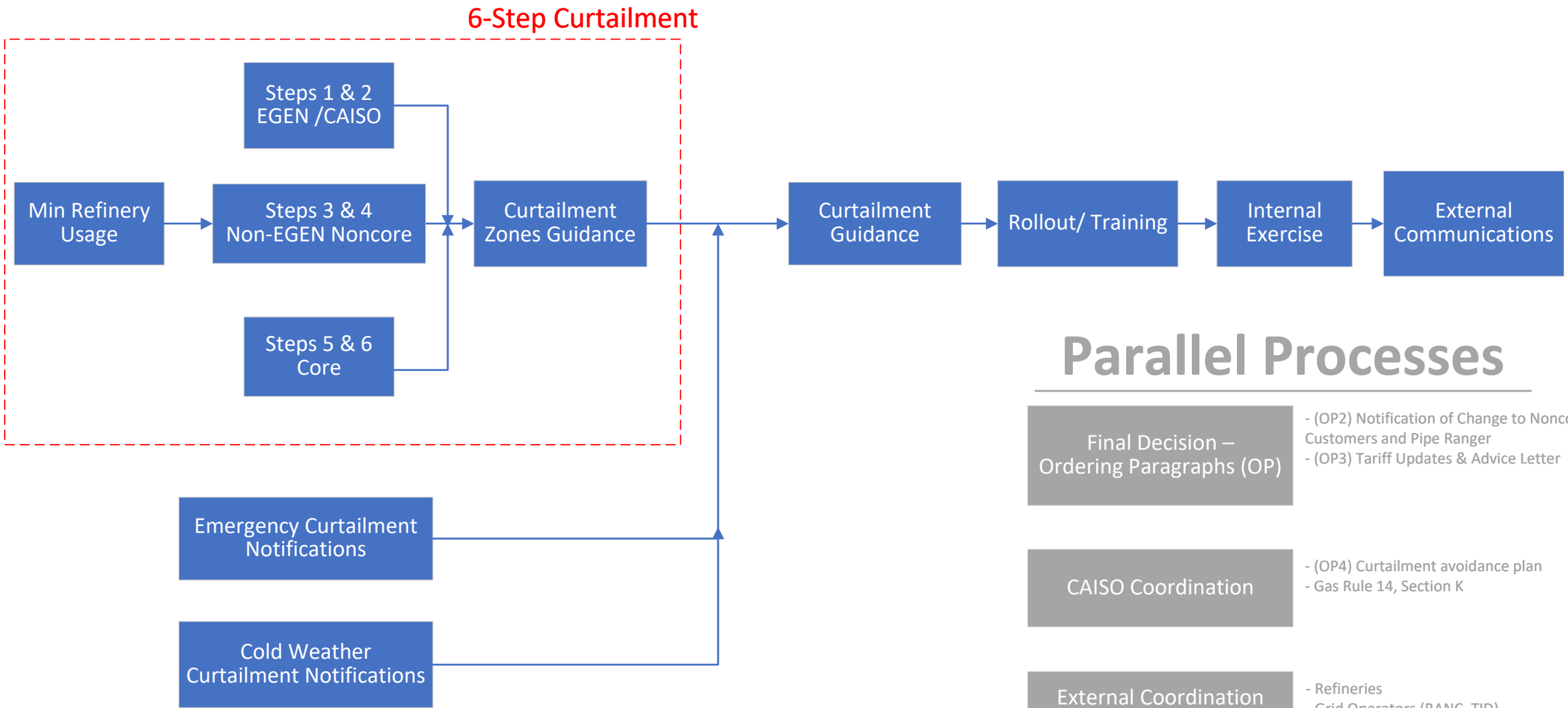
OFO, EFO, and Diversion compliance calculations for Noncore Balancing Aggregation Groups (NBAA) and Core Transportation groups (CTA) are performed separately, according to the terms contained in this rule. Suppliers may not combine NBAA group and CTA group usage and supplies in an effort to comply with an OFO, EFO, or Diversion.

Attachment 4

Flowchart

Curtailment Implementation Plan

Effective Date: November 1, 2026



Parallel Processes

Final Decision – Ordering Paragraphs (OP)	- (OP2) Notification of Change to Noncore Customers and Pipe Ranger - (OP3) Tariff Updates & Advice Letter
CAISO Coordination	- (OP4) Curtailment avoidance plan - Gas Rule 14, Section K
External Coordination (Non-CAISO)	- Refineries - Grid Operators (BANC, TID) - Non-EGEN Noncore

Draft Updated 12/22/25

PG&E Gas and Electric
Advice Submittal List
General Order 96-B, Section IV

AT&T

Albion Power Company
Alta Power Group, LLC

Anderson & Poole
BART

Ava Community Energy

BART
Buchalter
Barkovich & Yap, Inc.
Biering & Brown LLP
Braun Blaising Smith Wynne, P.C.

California Community Choice Association
California Cotton Ginners & Growers Association
California Energy Commission
California Hub for Energy Efficiency
California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority
California Public Utilities Commission
Calpine
Cameron-Daniel, P.C.
Casner, Steve
Center for Biological Diversity
Chevron Pipeline and Power

Clean Power Research
Coast Economic Consulting
Commercial Energy
Crossborder Energy
Crown Road Energy, LLC

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
Day Carter Murphy
Dept of General Services
Douglass & Liddell
Downey Brand LLP

Ellison Schneider & Harris LLP

Electrical Power Systems, Inc. Fresno
Engie North America
Engineers and Scientists of California

GenOn Energy, Inc.
Green Power Institute

Hanna & Morton LLP

ICF consulting
iCommLaw

International Power Technology Intertie
Intestate Gas Services, Inc.

Kaplan Kirsch LLP
Kelly Group
Ken Bohn Consulting
Keyes & Fox LLP

Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force

MRW & Associates
Manatt Phelps Phillips
Marin Energy Authority
McClintock IP
McKenzie & Associates
Modesto Irrigation District
NLine Energy Inc.
NOSSAMAN LLP
NRG Energy Inc.

OnGrid Solar

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Peninsula Clean Energy
Pioneer Community Energy

Public Advocates Office
Redwood Coast Energy Authority

Regulatory & Cogeneration Service, Inc.
Resource Innovations
Rockpoint Gas Storage

San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Jose Clean Energy
SPURR

Sempra Utilities

Sierra Telephone Company, Inc.
Southern California Edison Company
Southern California Gas Company

Spark Energy

Sun Light & Power
Sunshine Design
Stoel Rives LLP

Tecogen, Inc.
TerraVerde Renewable Partners
Tiger Natural Gas, Inc.

Utility Cost Management

Water and Energy Consulting

Yep Energy