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February 26, 2026

Via: Electronic Filing

Matthew Homsher, Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Commonwealth Keystone Building – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

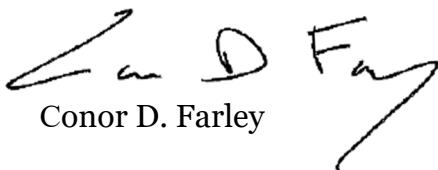
RE: Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. (120700)  
Annual Resource Planning Report Forms 1 & 2  
Docket No. M-2026-3059579

Dear Mr. Homsher:

Enclosed for filing please find Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.'s 2026 Annual Resource Planning Report, Forms 1 and 2, submitted in compliance with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's regulations, the Commission's Emergency Order at Docket No. M-2020-3019262 and directives related to e-Filing documents with the Secretary's Bureau.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Conor D. Farley

/kak

Enclosures

cc: Paul Diskin/Bureau of Technical Utility Services [pdiskin@pa.gov](mailto:pdiskin@pa.gov)  
Office of Consumer Advocate [consumer@paoca.org](mailto:consumer@paoca.org)  
Office of Small Business Advocate [ra-sba@pa.gov](mailto:ra-sba@pa.gov)  
Allison Kaster/Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement [akaster@pa.gov](mailto:akaster@pa.gov)

**BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

**Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.  
121 Champion Way, Suite 100  
Canonsburg, PA 15317**

**ANNUAL RESOURCE PLANNING REPORT  
Forms 1 & 2**

**Information Submitted in Compliance with and Pursuant to Title 52  
Pennsylvania Code Section 59.81**

COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>REGULATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	59.81	General
2	59.81	Forms IRP-Gas 1A, and 1B Annual and Peak Day Energy Demand
3	59.81	Forms IRP-Gas 2A, 2B, and 2C Annual and Peak Day Energy Resources, and transmission and storage contracts

**Section 59.81: General**

Pursuant to Section 59.81(a), each major jurisdictional gas utility must file an annual resource planning report (ARPR) on or before June 1, 1996 and June 1 of each succeeding year, except Form 1A/2A which filing date is March 1. One (1) original and one unbound copy of the report must be submitted to<sup>1</sup>:

Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
P.O. Box 3265  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

One courtesy copy should also be submitted to<sup>2</sup>:

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Conservation, Economics and Energy Planning  
P.O. Box 3265  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

Also submit one (1) copy to each of the following<sup>3</sup>:

Office of Consumer Advocate  
555 Walnut Street  
Forum Place, 5th Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1923

Office of Small Business Advocate  
555 Walnut Street  
Forum Place, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement  
P.O. Box 3265  
Harrisburg, PA 17101-3265

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to ordering paragraph seven (7) of the Commission's Emergency Order issued March 20, 2020, Columbia will e-file this report in lieu of a paper filing.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to ordering paragraph eight (8) of the Commission's Emergency Order issued March 20, 2020, Columbia will serve this report via electronic mail only

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

Be sure to indicate the name and telephone number of at least one individual at the company who is familiar with the filing and will be available to answer any questions the Commission staff may have. You may also wish to list those individuals who are directly involved in the preparation of the various document components.

Information contained in annual resource planning reports must be utility-specific. The report should follow an outline similar to that which is contained herein, with narrative accompanying the required data. Forms may be modified to accommodate wide columns of numbers and enhance readability, but the general format should be used to maintain consistency.

This information is not generally considered confidential. Utilities are obligated to provide complete information. However, we will treat as confidential those portions of the report designated by the utility as proprietary. If a utility's proprietary claim is challenged, the Commission will direct the utility to file a petition for protective order pursuant to 52 PA Code 5.423.

All questions concerning the reporting requirements for Forms IRP Gas 1A through 9 should be addressed to Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission Bureau of Conservation, Economics and Energy Planning.

Response:

An original and one unbound copy of Forms 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 2C along with a general discussion of the methodologies, data sources, and assumptions are being submitted to meet the requirements of the March 1 filing. The forms also are included on electronic media.<sup>4</sup>

General questions concerning the ARPR should be directed to Nicole M. Paloney, Director of Rates and Regulatory Affairs at (724) 416-6388. The following individuals will be available to answer questions concerning each section: Form 1A/B, - Michael Girata, Manager, Demand Forecasting (724) 494-6068 & Forms 2A/B/C, - Tina Monnig, Manager, Planning (614) 302-4065.

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<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to the Commission's Emergency Order issued March 20, 2020, Columbia will e-file the contents of this report and serve notice of this report via electronic mail only.

Section 59.81

**Forms IRP-Gas 1A, and 1B - Annual and Peak Day Demand**

The load growth projections shall reflect the effects of price elasticity, market induced conservation, building and appliance efficiency standards, and the effects of the utility's existing and planned conservation and load management activities.

Response:

Please see the attached documentation and forms.

FORM-IRP-GAS-1A: ANNUAL GAS REQUIREMENTS  
 REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
 (volumes In Mmcf)

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania  
 Annual Resource Plan - Part 1  
 Form 1A

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data		Current Year	Three Year Forecast		
	-2 2024	-1 2025	0 2026	1 2027	2 2028	3 2029
<b>Firm Sales</b>						
Retail Residential	24,499	28,837	28,041	28,058	28,117	28,200
Retail Commercial	7,442	8,723	8,400	8,396	8,409	8,438
Retail Industrial	212	258	261	260	260	261
Electric Power Generation						
Exchanges with Other Utilities						
Unaccounted for Gas	801	289	487	493	491	494
Company Use	113	53	53	53	53	53
Subtotal Firm Sales	33,067	38,161	37,242	37,261	37,330	37,447
<b>Interruptible Sales</b>						
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Company's Own Plant						
Subtotal Interruptible Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL FIRM AND INTERRUPTIBLE SALES:</b>	33,067	38,161	37,242	37,261	37,330	37,447
<b>Transportation</b>						
Firm Residential	3,365	4,009	4,044	3,936	3,840	3,748
Firm Commercial	2,836	3,245	3,101	3,100	3,104	3,115
Firm Industrial						
Interruptible Residential						
Interruptible Commercial	10,493	11,438	11,046	11,076	11,067	11,097
Interruptible Industrial	21,662	22,378	21,421	21,642	21,720	21,723
Electric Power Generation	181	347	382	382	382	382
Subtotal Transportation	38,537	41,418	39,995	40,137	40,115	40,066
<b>TOTAL GAS REQUIREMENTS</b>	71,605	79,579	77,237	77,398	77,445	77,513
Increase (Decrease)		7,974	(2,342)	160	47	68
Percent Change (%)		11.1	(2.9)	0.2	0.1	0.1

FORM-IRP-GAS-1B: PEAK DAY REQUIREMENTS  
REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
(volumes In Mmcf)

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data		Current Year	Three Year Forecast		
	-2 2023/24	-1 2024/25	0 2025/26	1 2026/27	2 2027/28	3 2028/29
<b>Firm Sales</b>						
Retail Residential	258.6	310.7	313.1	371.3	374.5	377.7
Retail Commercial	96.8	99.5	96.0	112.6	112.9	113.4
Retail Industrial	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Electric Power Generation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exchanges with Other Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unaccounted for Gas	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Company Use	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Firm Sales	358.3	413.5	412.5	487.7	491.2	494.9
<b>Interruptible Sales</b>						
Retail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric Power Generation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Company's Own Plant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Interruptible Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SUBTOTAL FIRM AND INTERRUPTIBLE SALES:</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>413.5</b>	<b>412.5</b>	<b>487.7</b>	<b>491.2</b>	<b>494.9</b>
<b>Transportation</b>						
Firm Residential	66.7	50.1	53.5	60.7	59.0	57.3
Firm Commercial	27.9	36.3	43.7	51.2	51.3	51.3
Firm Industrial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interruptible Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interruptible Commercial	69.2	82.3	79.4	92.7	93.0	93.3
Interruptible Industrial	67.6	76.0	78.5	91.9	92.9	93.1
Electric Power Generation	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Subtotal Transportation	234.1	247.4	257.8	299.2	298.9	297.7
<b>TOTAL GAS REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>592.4</b>	<b>660.9</b>	<b>670.3</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>790.1</b>	<b>792.6</b>
Increase (Decrease)		68.5	9.4	116.6	3.2	2.5
Percent Change (%)		11.56%	1.42%	17.40%	0.41%	0.32%

Note: Firm volumes shown excludes CPA's firm obligations under its Standby Sales and Elective Balancing Services.

## **DEMAND FORECASTING METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **BASIC ASSUMPTIONS**

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc. (CPA or Company) obtains historic and forecasted data for state and local economic and demographic concepts from Moody's. CPA obtains historic and forecasted data for energy efficiency concepts from Itron, Inc. (Itron). Both Moody's and Itron are well-known and reputable firms in the utility forecasting industry. CPA also obtains historic and forecasted natural gas prices from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). These data are used in building econometric models that are used in the demand forecasts on Form 1A. The basis for the peak day demand forecast on Form 1B is explained in a separate section.

### **PENNSYLVANIA AND SERVICE AREA PROJECTIONS**

CPA Economic Growth - CPA relies upon Moody's state-level and county-level forecasts of a series of economic variables, including number of households, housing starts, income, population, commercial employment, gross county product, and industrial production.

CPA Energy Prices - Historical and forecasted natural gas price data are collected from EIA based on class (residential, commercial, industrial) and territory (historical by state and forecast by region). Afterward, the price of natural gas is divided by the consumer price index to yield an inflation – adjusted price of gas.

## RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEMAND FORECAST METHODOLOGY

The demand forecast for the residential and commercial classes of customers has two main components: the number of customers and the average gas use per customer (UPC). The analytical work that supports the demand forecast is based upon data accumulated for CPA's service territory. The forecast insights and trends from this analysis are then used as the basis for projecting demand for the Company.

### CUSTOMERS

Residential and small commercial customer forecasts were developed using monthly econometric models of total customer count. The residential monthly econometric model of total customers specifies monthly total customer count as a function of number of households, and monthly fluctuations in the intercepts (using binary variables). The small commercial monthly econometric model of total customers specifies monthly total customers as a function of real gross county product, and monthly fluctuations in the intercepts (using binary variables).

$$\text{CPA Residential Monthly Customers} = a_0 + \beta_1 \times (\text{HHC}) + \beta_i \times M_i + \beta_j \times D_j$$

$$\text{CPA Small Commercial Monthly Customers} = a_0 + \beta_1 \times (\text{RYPCC}) + \beta_i \times M_i + \beta_j \times D_j$$

where:

- $a_n, \beta_n$  = model coefficients
- $M_i$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the monthly shifts in customers for the models
- $D_j$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the structural break points
- RYPCC = Real Income Per Capita County

The large commercial customer forecast is provided by the CPA's Major Accounts group and is developed using currently active large commercial customers, and making adjustments for upcoming customer adds and customer closures. The total commercial customer count forecast is obtained by adding small customer count to the large customer count.

## USE PER CUSTOMER

One econometric model of total UPC is estimated for the total residential class, and one econometric model of total UPC is estimated for the small commercial class. Each model is monthly, allowing forecasts of July and August values from these models to provide the basis for calculating non-temperature-sensitive UPC and allowing forecasts of UPC values for the remaining months to provide the basis for calculating temperature-sensitive UPC.

The monthly econometric models specify actual UPC as a function of independent variables chosen from a set of variables representing real gas prices, gas-using equipment efficiency, monthly fluctuations in the intercepts (using binary variables), and weather. The residential and small commercial UPC equations have the following form:

$$\text{CPA Residential Monthly UPC} = a_0 \beta_1 \times (\text{MAR}) + \beta_2 \times (\text{HDD}) + \beta_i \times M_i + \beta_j \times D_j$$

$$\text{CPA Small Commercial Monthly UPC} = a_0 \beta_1 \times (\text{HDD}) + \beta_i \times M_i + \beta_j \times D_j$$

where:

- $a_n, \beta_n$  = model coefficients
- $M_i$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the monthly shifts in volumes for the models
- $D_j$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the structural break points
- MAR = energy intensity variable
- HDD = heating degree days

The large commercial UPC is calculated using the large commercial count and volume provided by the Major Accounts group. The total commercial UPC is then obtained by adding the small commercial UPC to the large commercial UPC.

## VOLUMES

Gas volume is calculated monthly by multiplying forecasted UPC by forecasted customers. The reasonableness of the forecasted volumes is gauged by ensuring that forecast patterns are reflective of recent historical patterns as well as the Company's new business department's intelligence on future projects. Calendar month demands are obtained by adding an adjustment for unbilled volume.

### Transportation Volume

The models described thus far are used to forecast total throughput. This section describes the methodologies used to forecast transportation volume that is subtracted from the throughput forecast to arrive at tariff sales volume.

Traditional (non-Choice) transportation volume for the commercial class is forecasted based on forecasts of large transportation customers provided by the Major Accounts group, past levels, and trend. Similarly Forecasted Choice Transportation volume is forecasted based on past levels and trend.

## **INDUSTRIAL FORECASTING METHODOLOGY**

The small industrial customer count is forecasted by holding flat to the most recent historical data point available. A regression model is built for the small industrial volume which estimates the volume as a function of independent variables, monthly fluctuations, and weather. The small industrial volume model is specified as:

$$\text{CPA Small Industrial Monthly Volume} = a_0 \beta_1 \times (\text{HDD}) + \beta_i \times M_i + \beta_j \times D_j$$

where:

- $a_n, \beta_n$  = model coefficients
- $M_i$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the monthly shifts in volumes for the models
- $D_j$  = a set of binary variables to quantify the structural break points
- HDD = heating degree days

The monthly large industrial forecast is provided by CPA's Major Accounts group by incorporating information generated through individual customer interviews concerning expectations of future industrial gas demand. The total industrial volume forecast is then obtained from both small and large industrial forecasts.

Transportation volume for the industrial class is forecasted based on forecasts of large transportation customers provided by the Major Accounts group, past levels, and trend. Forecasted transportation volume is subtracted from total industrial demand to arrive at tariff sales volume.

## **DESIGN DAY FORECASTING METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Each year, a five-year estimate of the requirements anticipated under CPA's design day operating conditions is prepared to ensure that adequate supplies are contracted at a level so that CPA can fulfill its utility obligation to its firm customer requirements at Design Day Conditions. The projected demands, as generated in CPA's 2025 Design Day Forecast (DDF) and shown on Form 1B (attached), represent the sum total of CPA's Design Day Demand calculated at the Design Current Day Temperature, Design Prior Day Temperature, Design Current Day Wind Speed, and assume Design Day occurrence on a weekday for each of CPA's eight Pipeline Scheduling Points (PSPs).

Design Current Day Temperature results from the Gumbel Distribution of annual minimum temperatures for all available years of history through heating season 2024/2025 for the National Weather Service Stations located at Hagerstown, Maryland; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Bradford, Pennsylvania. These are the weather stations within or having proximity to CPA's service territory that are used to discern customers' sensitivities to the weather variables of temperature and wind speed. The Design Current Day Temperature is premised upon a risk level having a 1 in 15 probability of occurrence. That is, the probability is 6.7 percent, or 1 in 15, that any given winter will have one or more days with an average daily temperature equal to or colder than CPA's design temperature. Company-wide Design Current Day Temperature is -5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Design Prior Day Temperature results from the mean temperature difference between historical cold days and their associated prior days. Cold days are defined as those days that are no warmer than the Design Current Day Temperature plus 5 degrees Fahrenheit. This resultant average difference is then added to the Design Current Day Temperature to give Design Prior Day Temperature. Company-wide Design Prior Day Temperature is 6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Consistent with the Design Prior Day Temperature methodology, the approach of using an average of cold days is used to establish Design Current Day Wind Speed. Because Wind Speed data has only been available since 1991/92, Design Current Day Temperature plus five degrees Fahrenheit does not give many observations for a representative average. Using Cold Days defined as 15 degrees plus Design Current Day Temperature provides more observations per station. Company-wide Design Current Day Wind Speed is 11 mph.

These design conditions are developed for each of the aforementioned National Weather Service Stations used by CPA. The associated factors for each station are then weighted as a function of the firm demand associated with each weather station to arrive at the design conditions for each PSP and CPA in aggregate.

The DDF methodology has the following eight steps.

### **Step 1. Obtaining Actual Total Daily Demand**

The first step in the preparation of the DDF is to obtain the actual total daily demand that was observed in the months of December through February from the most recent two heating seasons. CPA derives the actual total daily demand by cumulating daily supply data from all sources. Based on twelve months ending December 2024, CPA has 98% of its total deliveries daily measured at the **Point of Delivery (POD)**. The volumes that are monthly read are allocated to a daily volume using a base load / heat load allocation process. The daily volume for every POD is summarized to produce the actual total daily demand for each PSP.

### **Step 2. Obtaining Non-Firm Daily Demand**

The second step is the calculation of the daily demand for CPA's industrial and commercial customers receiving services (sales and banking and balancing service) from the Company on a non-firm basis. Approximately 80% of CPA's total non-firm customer demand is subject to daily measurement. This percentage is based on the actual January 2025 throughput for all such customers. For those non-firm customers with monthly meter read capability, CPA estimates their daily consumption using a base load / heat load allocation process.

### **Step 3. Calculation of Daily Firm Demand**

Daily Firm Demand is calculated at the PSP level by subtracting the daily non-firm customer (industrial and commercial) demand, as described above, from the actual total daily demand. The resultant daily demand is considered to be firm customer demand, for supply planning purposes, and is utilized in the regression process described below.

CPA has an additional firm obligation under its Standby Service contracts and **Elective Balancing Service (EBS)** contracts with transportation customers. This is an obligation that CPA stands ready to fulfill on any given day and is considered in CPA's supply/capacity portfolio. For this reason, it is categorized separately from the previously described daily system firm demand. Both Standby Service and EBS projections for each forecast season are held constant at the aggregate customer contract level at the time the DDF is prepared.

### **Step 4. Regression of Three Demand Components**

Using IBM's SPSS Modeler software, regressions are made to obtain coefficients for each PSP, for the following demand components:

1. Daily Firm Demand;
2. Daily Industrial Customer Non-firm Demand; and
3. Daily Commercial Customer Non-firm Demand.

Daily demand data for the months of December, January, and February from the past two heating seasons is analyzed and the three demand components are regressed against a group of four explanatory variables:

1. Current Day Temperature: the average daily temperature for the current day;
2. Prior Day Temperature: the average daily temperature for the prior day;
3. Wind Speed: the average daily wind speed for the current day; and
4. Day Type: weekdays, weekends, and holidays. The major holidays are the period December 24 through January 1.

The analysis is performed twice. First, CPA uses all observed days during December through February, and then just those days having average temperatures below 31 degrees Fahrenheit to better capture customer responsiveness to colder temperatures.

### **Step 5. Design Actual**

The PSP regressed coefficients are then applied to the PSP Design Day Conditions to determine the resulting Design Actual demand. The purpose of calculating the “Design Actual” demand is to quantify, based on actual experience, what the Design Day Demand would equate to if Design Day Conditions had occurred for the subject period of time. CPA uses the 2024/25 Design Actual for firm (exclusive of Standby Service and EBS quantities) and total (sum of firm plus non-firm) demand along with prior winters’ Design Actuals as inputs in the growth process to project the 2025/26 - 2029/30 Design Day Demand.

### **Step 6. Determination of Design Day Demand by Revenue Class**

Once the regressions have been performed and the Firm Design Actual and the two (commercial and industrial) non-firm customers’ Design Actual demands are known, the allocation of demand types within a revenue class is performed.

Four steps are performed to allocate Firm Demand. In **Step 6a**, the classification Other is calculated. Other includes two categories, Company Use, and Unaccounted-For Gas. Company Use Design Day load is projected to be 1/20th of the January requirement from the 2026 Gas Estimate. The Design Day load of Unaccounted-For Gas is 1/365th of the annual Unaccounted-For Gas load from the Gas Estimate. Other Demand, like Residential Demand, is entirely firm; i.e., it contains no non-firm component.

In **Step 6b**, Industrial Firm Sales is developed by regression analysis of the estimated daily industrial firm sales demand of the most recent winter (derived from monthly billing data for December 2024 through February 2025) against the gas-day average temperature. The design temperature is then applied to the regression equation to arrive at the design industrial firm sales demand.

In **Step 6c**, the remainder of Firm Demand (Firm Demand less Industrial Firm Demand less Other) is allocated to Residential and Firm Commercial based on the estimates of residential and commercial demands as found in the Gas Estimate inclusive of Choice. Once the allocation is

complete, the Firm Demand is equal to the sum of the revenue classes' (Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Other) firm demand component.

In **Step 6d**, the Firm Demand is then further categorized between sales and Choice customer demand. The Choice demands are derived from the input used in the development of CPA's 2026 Gas Estimate. The total Choice Design Day Demand is anticipated to be 111.9 MDth by the last heating season (2029/30) of the 2025 forecast.

### **Step 7. Design Day Forecast**

Several years of the historical Design Actual Demands for each PSP are utilized as the basis for the regressions to determine the Design Day Forecast. The analyses at the PSP level is needed for planning purposes and allows for identifying variances in customer demand over the historical period studied. In the process, the impact on the annual Design Actual Demands of four variables is determined. Those variables are:

- (1) Customer count in the month of January;
- (2) Actual weather in the two months (December and January) when the design peak day is most likely to occur;
- (3) Actual gas costs; and
- (4) Non-farm employment in the core winter months of December through February.

Note that for the purpose of forecasting both Firm and Non-Firm Design Day Demand, the gas cost is the forecasted January NYMEX Gas Monthly Price at Henry Hub (NGI Bidweek Prices). Historical and forecasted non-farm employment values come from the 2025 IHS Global Insight County Forecast and are the average of the December, January, and February values aggregated to the PSP level.

### **Step 8. Adjustment to Forecast**

The 2025 Design Day Forecast includes an adjustment to capture occurrences not entirely reflected in the historical input data. The forecast of CPA's non-firm customer demand has given consideration to a current projection of existing and expected new customer load.

Section 59.81

**Forms IRP-Gas 2A, 2B and 2C - Annual and Peak Day Energy Resources,  
Transmission and Storage Contracts**

The forecast of energy sources shall indicate sources of all presently available and new supplies that the utility estimates will become available, displayed by component parts.

Response:

Please see the attached documentation and forms.

FORM-IRP-GAS-2A: NATURAL GAS SUPPLY  
TABLE 1: ANNUAL SUPPLY  
REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
(volumes in Mmcf)

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data		Current Year	Three Year Forecast		
	-2 2024	-1 2025	0 2026	1 2027	2 2028	3 2029
Gas Supply for Sales Service						
Supplier A	4,033.2	4,160.4	7,856.0			
Supplier B	4,677.7	5,839.8	1,955.1			
Supplier C	585.7	592.1	646.0			
Supplier D	837.8	3,651.2	0.0			
Supplier E	10,029.8	9,693.5	0.0			
Supplier F	1,693.4	2,363.8	0.0			
Supplier G	1,467.0	597.5	0.0			
Supplier H	1,023.4	973.6	0.0			
Spot Purchases	8,479.5	10,409.0	27,576.1	37,493.4	37,978.4	37,765.7
Storage Withdrawals	19,417.2	19,124.0	18,961.8	19,001.0	18,607.6	18,937.6
LNG/SNG/Propane Purchases						
Company Production						
Local Purchases	245.0	244.3	244.3	244.3	244.9	244.3
Exchanges						
Other						
Total Gas Supply for Sales	52,489.6	57,649.2	57,239.3	56,738.7	56,830.9	56,947.6
Total Transportation Service	38,537.3	41,418.4	39,995.1	40,137.0	40,114.8	40,065.7
<b>TOTAL SALES, GAS SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICE</b>	<b>91,027.0</b>	<b>99,067.6</b>	<b>97,234.4</b>	<b>96,875.7</b>	<b>96,945.7</b>	<b>97,013.3</b>
Deductions						
Curtailments						
Underground Storage Injections	19,422.2	19,488.5	19,997.1	19,478.1	19,500.8	19,500.8
LNG Liquefaction						
Sales to other LDCs						
Off-System Sales						
Total Deductions	19,422.2	19,488.5	19,997.1	19,478.1	19,500.8	19,500.8
<b>NET GAS SUPPLY</b>	<b>71,604.8</b>	<b>79,579.1</b>	<b>77,237.3</b>	<b>77,397.6</b>	<b>77,444.9</b>	<b>77,512.5</b>

FORM-IRP-GAS-2A: NATURAL GAS SUPPLY  
 TABLE 2: PEAK DAY SUPPLY  
 REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
 (volumes In Mmcf)

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania  
 Annual Resource Plan - Part 1  
 Form 2A

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data		Current Year	Three Year Forecast		
	-2 2023/24	-1 2024/25	0 2025/26	1 2026/27	2 2027/28	3 2028/29
Gas Supply for Sales Service						
Columbia Gas Transmission 1/	72.2	61.3	63.8	79.6	78.3	78.6
Tennessee	18.5	27.3	28.5	18.4	18.4	18.4
Texas Eastern	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.4	24.3	26.2
National Fuel	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.0
Equitrans Transmission	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3
Spot Purchases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Storage Withdrawals	200.6	258.5	254.0	323.3	324.7	326.2
LNG/SNG/Propane Purchases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Company Production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local Purchases	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Exchanges with other LDCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Gas Supply for Sales	358.3	413.5	412.5	487.7	491.2	494.9
Total Transportation Service 2/	234.1	247.4	257.8	299.2	298.9	297.7
<b>TOTAL SALES, GAS SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICE</b>	<b>592.4</b>	<b>660.9</b>	<b>670.3</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>790.1</b>	<b>792.6</b>
Deductions						
Curtailments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Underground Storage Injections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LNG Liquefaction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sales to other LDCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Deductions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>NET GAS SUPPLY</b>	<b>592.4</b>	<b>660.9</b>	<b>670.3</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>790.1</b>	<b>792.6</b>

1/ Excludes capacity offered to Choice marketers

2/ Total Transportation Service includes "Choice" balancing provided by CPA storage withdrawals.

FORM-IRP-GAS-2B: NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION <sup>1</sup>  
 REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
 (volumes In Mmcf)

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania  
 Annual Resource Plan - Part 1  
 Form 2B

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data				Current Year		Three Year Forecast					
	-2		-1		0		1		2		3	
	2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029	
	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak
<b>City Gate Transportation Contracts:</b>												
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	19,309.4	52.9	19,309.4	52.9	19,309.4	52.9	19,787.4	54.1	20,506.3	56.2	19,309.4	52.9
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	13,741.6	37.6	13,741.6	37.6	13,741.6	37.6	13,779.2	37.6	13,741.6	37.6	13,741.6	37.6
Equitrans Pipeline Company	6,584.7	18.0	6,584.7	18.0	6,584.7	18.0	6,602.7	18.0	6,584.7	18.0	6,584.7	18.0
Equitrans Pipeline Company	5,932.1	16.3	5,932.1	16.3	5,932.1	16.3	5,948.4	16.3	5,932.1	16.3	5,932.1	16.3
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	4,652.9	12.7	4,652.9	12.7	4,652.9	12.7	4,665.6	12.7	4,652.9	12.7	4,652.9	12.7
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	4,101.2	11.2	4,101.2	11.2	4,101.2	11.2	4,112.4	11.2	4,101.2	11.2	4,101.2	11.2
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	4,081.3	11.2	4,081.3	11.2	4,081.3	11.2	4,092.5	11.2	4,081.3	11.2	4,081.3	11.2
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	4,070.8	11.2	4,070.8	11.2	4,070.8	11.2	4,082.0	11.2	4,070.8	11.2	4,070.8	11.2
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	3,489.5	9.6	3,489.5	9.6	3,489.5	9.6	3,499.0	9.6	3,489.5	9.6	3,489.5	9.6
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	0.0	0.0	3,245.2	8.9	2,442.6	6.7	2,449.3	6.7	2,442.6	6.7	2,442.6	6.7
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	2,652.0	7.3	2,652.0	7.3	2,652.0	7.3	2,659.3	7.3	2,652.0	7.3	2,652.0	7.3
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	2,617.1	7.2	2,617.1	7.2	2,617.1	7.2	2,624.3	7.2	2,617.1	7.2	2,617.1	7.2
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	602.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	1,744.7	4.8	1,744.7	4.8	1,744.7	4.8	1,749.5	4.8	1,744.7	4.8	1,744.7	4.8
National Fuel Gas Supply	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,506.0	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	697.9	1.9	697.9	1.9	697.9	1.9	699.8	1.9	697.9	1.9	697.9	1.9
National Fuel Gas Supply	548.2	1.5	548.2	1.5	548.2	1.5	549.7	1.5	548.2	1.5	548.2	1.5
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	418.7	1.1	418.7	1.1	418.7	1.1	419.9	1.1	418.7	1.1	418.7	1.1
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	89.0	0.2	89.0	0.2	89.0	0.2	89.2	0.2	89.0	0.2	89.0	0.2
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	34.9	0.1	34.9	0.1	34.9	0.1	35.0	0.1	34.9	0.1	34.9	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,870.2</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>79,513.1</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>78,710.5</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>79,351.3</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>79,907.4</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>78,710.5</b>	<b>215.6</b>
<b>Upstream Transportation Contracts:</b>												
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,506.0	4.1	1,501.9	4.1	1,501.9	4.1
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	1,075.5	2.9	1,075.5	2.9	1,075.5	2.9	1,078.4	2.9	1,075.5	2.9	1,075.5	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,577.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,577.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,577.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,584.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,577.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,577.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Storage-Related Transportation Contracts:</b>												
Columbia Gas Transmission Corp.	103,468.2	378.3	103,468.2	378.3	103,468.2	378.3	103,846.6	378.3	103,468.2	378.3	103,468.2	378.3
Equitrans Pipeline Company	2,761.6	18.3	2,761.6	18.3	2,761.6	18.3	2,779.9	18.3	2,761.6	18.3	2,761.6	18.3
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	2,165.4	14.3	2,165.4	14.3	2,165.4	14.3	2,179.7	14.3	2,165.4	14.3	2,165.4	14.3
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	866.2	5.7	866.2	5.7	866.2	5.7	871.9	5.7	866.2	5.7	866.2	5.7
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	692.9	4.6	692.9	4.6	692.9	4.6	697.5	4.6	692.9	4.6	692.9	4.6
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	433.1	2.9	433.1	2.9	433.1	2.9	435.9	2.9	433.1	2.9	433.1	2.9
National Fuel	350.6	2.3	350.6	2.3	350.6	2.3	353.0	2.3	350.6	2.3	350.6	2.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,738.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>110,738.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>110,738.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>111,164.5</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>110,738.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>110,738.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rank contracts in order of magnitude for the current year, noting the transportation provider and termination date for each contract reported.  
 Reporting should proceed along rank ordering until 75% of total is accounted for, or until ten contracts have been listed, whichever occurs first.

FORM-IRP-GAS-2B: NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION  
 REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
 (volumes In Mmcf)

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania  
 Annual Resource Plan - Part 1  
 Form 2B

	Contract Expiration Date
<u>City Gate Transportation Contracts:</u>	
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	03/31/31
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	03/31/27
Equitrans Pipeline Company	03/31/26
Equitrans Pipeline Company	03/31/26
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	10/31/31
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	10/31/26
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	10/31/29
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	10/31/27
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	10/31/31
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	02/29/24
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	10/31/27
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	10/31/27
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	02/01/24
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	03/31/30
National Fuel Gas Supply	10/31/25
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	02/01/24
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	11/30/26
National Fuel Gas Supply	03/31/31
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	12/31/27
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	03/31/30
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	10/31/26
<u>Upstream Transportation Contracts:</u>	
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	10/31/29
Texas Eastern Pipeline Co.	10/31/26
<u>Storage-Related Transportation Contracts:</u>	
Columbia Gas Transmission Corp.	03/31/30
Equitrans Pipeline Company	03/31/26
Dominion Transmission	03/31/30
Dominion Transmission	03/31/28
Dominion Transmission	03/31/29
Dominion Transmission	03/31/28
National Fuel Gas Supply	03/31/31

FORM-IRP-GAS-2C: NATURAL GAS STORAGE <sup>1</sup>  
 REPORTING UTILITY: COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.  
 (volumes In Mmcf)

Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania  
 Annual Resource Plan - Part 1  
 Form 2C

Index Year Actual Year	Historical Data				Current Year		Three Year Forecast					
	-2		-1		0		1		2		3	
	2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029	
	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak	Annual	Peak
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	20,983.5	378.3	20,983.5	378.3	20,983.5	378.3	20,983.5	378.3	20,983.5	378.3	20,983.5	378.3
Equitrans Pipeline Company	1,912.0	18.3	1,912.0	18.3	1,912.0	18.3	1,912.0	18.3	1,912.0	18.3	1,912.0	18.3
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	899.8	8.6	899.8	8.6	899.8	8.6	899.8	8.6	899.8	8.6	899.8	8.6
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	889.1	14.3	889.1	14.3	889.1	14.3	889.1	14.3	889.1	14.3	889.1	14.3
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	229.4	4.6	229.4	4.6	229.4	4.6	229.4	4.6	229.4	4.6	229.4	4.6
National Fuel	255.4	2.3	255.4	2.3	255.4	2.3	255.4	2.3	255.4	2.3	255.4	2.3
TOTAL	25,169.2	426.5	25,169.2	426.5	25,169.2	426.5	25,169.2	426.5	25,169.2	426.5	25,169.2	426.5

1 Rank contracts in order of magnitude for the current year, noting the transportation provider and termination date for each contract reported. Reporting should proceed along rank ordering until 75% of total is accounted for, or until ten contracts have been listed, whichever occurs first.

	Contract Expiration Date
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	03/31/25
Equitrans Pipeline Company	03/31/25
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	03/31/28
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	03/31/30
Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage	03/31/29
National Fuel	03/31/31