Explanation of gas bill

Service Description
- GS   This rate could be residential, general service or industrial. It is composed of two parts. It has a flat fee plus a commodity rate. This rate is approved in a base rate case with the IURC. It normally changes every 4-5 years. This rate includes all costs to run our utility including a margin allowed by the IURC. The only cost not included in this is the actual cost of natural gas. This rate is calculated using a 30 year normal weather pattern.
- GC   This rate is the Gas Cost Adjustment. This is strictly the cost of gas. We are not allowed to make a profit on this so we charge you exactly what we pay for the natural gas. Since the commodity market is constantly changing, this rate is updated on a monthly basis.
- NT   This is a Normal Temperature Adjustment. Heating sensitive customers will receive an NT charge or credit during the months of October through March. Since the GS rate mentioned above is calculated based on a 30 year normal weather pattern, the NT rate helps to stabilize monthly bills because of the weather. Therefore, if we have a colder than normal month, you would receive a credit on your bill so the company does not overcollect the GS charge. The opposite is also true. If weather is warmer than normal, you would receive a charge so the company does not undercollect the GS.
- Sales Tax   Unless we have a valid exemption form, you will be charged the current sales tax rate for the State of Indiana.

Degree Day Data
You will see this during the months of October-March. If the actual degree days are higher than the normal, that means it was colder than normal. If the actual degree days are lower than the normal, it was warmer than normal.

Meter Reading
Meters are read in CCF (hundred cubic feet)

Pressure Factor
This factor will be 1 unless your meter is set at a higher pressure.

BTU Factor
This factor converts your reading to therms based on the heating content of the gas. This factor changes monthly.

Usage
This is calculated by taking the difference in your meter readings multiplied by the pressure factor and the btu factor.