

Quarterly Regulatory Update – Regulatory Summary Supplement

Natural Gas Utility Rate Cases Completed in 2025Q2

All information in this document is based on publicly available dockets from state utility regulatory bodies nationwide. The information has been summarized for the reader's convenience and is intended for informational purposes only. These summaries do not represent the views or policy positions of AGA or any member company.

Company	Date Authorized	Docket
Atmos Energy Corp. (Mid TX)	6/17/2025	OS-24-00019196
Atmos Energy Corp. (West TX)	5/13/2025	OS-24-00018879
Avista Corp.	5/23/2025	UG 519
CenterPoint Energy Resources	5/29/2025	GR-23-173
Columbia Gas of Maryland	4/22/2025	9754
Columbia Gas of Virginia	5/15/2025	PUR-2024-00030
Corning Natural Gas Corp.	6/12/2025	24-G-0447
East Ohio Gas Co.	6/26/2025	23-0894-GA-AIR
Roanoke Gas Co.	4/10/2025	PUR-2024-00006

Notable items from certain of these rate cases are provided on the following pages.

Avista Utilities

Adyl-A

As part of the multi-party settlement approved by the Commission, Avista agreed to conduct a study examining where “capping and pruning”—the decommissioning and removal of Adyl-A pipeline segments—could serve as a cost-effective alternative to traditional pipeline replacement. This analysis is intended to assess whether targeted voluntary electrification (TVE) may offer a viable substitute for continued investment in aging Adyl-A infrastructure. The study will include a detailed cost-benefit analysis that incorporates both the avoided costs of pipeline replacement and potential emissions compliance benefits.

Avista also committed to collaborating with the stipulating parties on the study’s scope, communications strategy, and evaluation framework. The Company must file the completed study in this docket within nine months of the rate case’s effective date. If the findings support the viability of TVE in lieu of pipeline replacement, Avista will proceed to develop and implement a pilot program consistent with the criteria established in provision 9 of the stipulation.

Non-Pipe Alternatives

As part of the approved stipulation, the threshold for requiring a Non-Pipe Alternatives (NPA) analysis was reduced from \$1 million to \$500,000 for individual or grouped capital projects. This lower threshold is intended to broaden the range of gas infrastructure investments subject to NPA review, promoting cost-effective alternatives such as electrification, demand-side management, or other non-pipeline solutions. Avista also committed to conducting an NPA analysis on two capital projects—regardless of whether they meet the \$500,000 threshold—and must submit a compliance filing within 12 months of the rate effective date with the results of those analyses.

If the analysis finds an NPA to be cost-effective for either project, Avista will move forward with the investment and include a proposal for cost recovery in the same compliance filing. Additionally, for any systematic service pipe replacement program, Avista is now required to include an NPA analysis to determine whether traditional replacement is the most cost-effective option.

Columbia Gas of Virginia

Columbia Gas of Virginia (CVA) proposed tariff modifications in its rate case to formally recognize Certified Natural Gas (CNG) as a distinct category of supply within its Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) mechanism. As defined in this case, CNG refers to natural gas that has been independently certified to meet certain environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, particularly with respect to reduced methane emissions. CVA argued that including CNG in the PGA would promote responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship while remaining consistent with Virginia statutory provisions that authorize the procurement of lower-emission gas resources. The proposal was supported as a means of aligning the Company's supply portfolio with long-term decarbonization and sustainability goals.

In the final order, the Virginia State Corporation Commission approved the tariff modifications and authorized the inclusion of CNG and associated certificates in CVA's PGA mechanism. The Commission set a cost cap for CNG procurement, limiting the incremental cost to no more than 5% of the total projected annual cost of comparable gas had the CNG not been procured.

Corning Natural Gas Corp.

Under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)—a New York State law requiring significant greenhouse gas emissions reductions and equitable distribution of clean energy benefits—the New York Public Service Commission reviewed Corning Natural Gas Corporation’s rate case for statutory compliance. The Commission determined that the Joint Proposal adopted in this proceeding does not interfere with CLCPA emissions reduction goals and does not impose a disproportionate burden on disadvantaged communities, as required under Sections 7(2) and 7(3) of the law.

The order directs Corning to file a report within 60 days of the rate plan’s effective date explaining how its current and future operations will comply with the CLCPA. This includes outlining how the company will apply CLCPA criteria to future infrastructure decisions. The Commission did not impose additional CLCPA-specific obligations beyond the reporting requirement but stated that it will continue to monitor utility compliance with the law in future proceedings.

Reader Feedback

The AGA Quarterly Regulatory Update team values the feedback of all resource stakeholders. Please take less than five minutes to complete this survey so that we can further enhance this resource. Thank you in advance for your valued time and feedback!

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Data Notes

For purposes of this publication, a rate case refers to a distribution-only natural gas rate case unless otherwise noted. Any rate case metrics referenced for the current quarter represent rate cases completed during this quarter, meaning the regulatory body overseeing the case issued a final Order during this time. Unless otherwise noted, any references to requested rate case metrics correspond only to the quarter in which each rate case was completed. Data sources include: regulated utilities, public officials, publicly available resources, including filings at state utility commissions, and Regulatory Research Associates, a group within S&P Global Commodity Insights (S&P Global). S&P Global Commodity Insights produces content for distribution on Capital IQ Pro. This edition may include data revisions made since prior publication.

For questions, please contact Liz Pardue | lpardue@aga.org, Juan Alvarado | jalvarado@aga.org, or John Gunnells | jgunnells@aga.org

To be added to the distribution list for this report, please notify Lucy Castaneda-Land | lcastaneda-land@aga.org

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