

SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-Q

August 06, 2010

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 1-6364

SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey  
(State of incorporation)

22-1901645  
(IRS employer identification no.)

1 South Jersey Plaza, Folsom, NJ 08037  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(609) 561-9000  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Common Stock  
(\$1.25 par value per share)  
(Title of each class)

New York Stock Exchange  
(Name of exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes

No  o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of August 2, 2010 there were 29,872,825 shares of the registrant’s common stock outstanding.

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## SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands Except for Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating Revenues:		
Utility	\$61,185	\$64,455
Nonutility	90,463	70,028
Total Operating Revenues	151,648	134,483
Operating Expenses:		
Cost of Sales - (Excluding depreciation)		
- Utility	23,781	29,526
- Nonutility	76,666	61,106
Operations	22,556	22,077
Maintenance	2,786	1,706
Depreciation	8,492	7,629
Energy and Other Taxes	1,949	1,667
Total Operating Expenses	136,230	123,711
Operating Income	15,418	10,772
Other Income and Expense	479	(117 )
Interest Charges	(5,664 )	(4,112 )
Income Before Income Taxes	10,233	6,543
Income Taxes	(265 )	(3,056 )
Equity in (Loss) Earnings of Affiliated Companies	(1,427 )	1,502
Income from Continuing Operations	8,541	4,989
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(101 )	(23 )
Net Income	8,440	4,966
Less: Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	-	42
Net Income - Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders	\$8,440	\$5,008
Amounts Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders		

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Income from Continuing Operations	\$8,541	\$5,031
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(101 )	(23 )
Net Income - Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders	\$8,440	\$5,008
Basic Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders:		
Continuing Operations	\$0.286	\$0.169
Discontinued Operations	(0.003 )	(0.001 )
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	\$0.283	\$0.168
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Basic	29,873	29,796
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders:		
Continuing Operations	\$0.285	\$0.168
Discontinued Operations	(0.003 )	(0.001 )
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	\$0.282	\$0.167
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Diluted	29,975	29,902
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$0.660	\$0.298

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands Except for Per Share Data)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating Revenues:		
Utility	\$257,242	\$304,564
Nonutility	223,689	192,095
Total Operating Revenues	480,931	496,659
Operating Expenses:		
Cost of Sales - (Excluding depreciation)		
- Utility	139,997	192,499
- Nonutility	191,694	163,641
Operations	46,036	44,990
Maintenance	5,602	3,861
Depreciation	16,734	15,289
Energy and Other Taxes	6,821	6,834
Total Operating Expenses	406,884	427,114
Operating Income	74,047	69,545
Other Income and Expense	1,503	344
Interest Charges	(10,630 )	(9,005 )
Income Before Income Taxes	64,920	60,884
Income Taxes	(22,236 )	(23,274 )
Equity in Loss of Affiliated Companies	(2,575 )	(933 )
Income from Continuing Operations	40,109	36,677
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(130 )	(42 )
Net Income	39,979	36,635
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	-	(24 )
Net Income - Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders	\$39,979	\$36,611
Amounts Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders		

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Income from Continuing Operations	\$40,109	\$36,653
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(130 )	(42 )
Net Income - Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders	\$39,979	\$36,611
Basic Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders:		
Continuing Operations	\$1.344	\$1.231
Discontinued Operations	(0.005 )	(0.001 )
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	\$1.339	\$1.230
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Basic	29,850	29,774
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders:		
Continuing Operations	\$1.339	\$1.227
Discontinued Operations	(0.004 )	(0.002 )
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	\$1.335	\$1.225
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Diluted	29,944	29,876
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$0.990	\$0.595

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)  
(In Thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Net Income	\$8,440	\$4,966
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, Net of Tax:*		
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	(265 )	267
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Derivatives - Other	(363 )	571
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of Affiliated Companies	(117 )	1,077
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income - Net of Tax*	(745 )	1,915
Comprehensive Income	7,695	6,881
Less: Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	-	42
Comprehensive Income Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc.	\$7,695	\$6,923

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Net Income	\$39,979	\$36,635
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, Net of Tax:*		
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	(121 )	97
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Derivatives - Other	(266 )	944
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of Affiliated Companies	(136 )	2,400
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income - Net of Tax*	(523 )	3,441
Comprehensive Income	39,456	40,076
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	-	(24 )
Comprehensive Income Attributable to South Jersey Industries, Inc.	\$39,456	\$40,052

\* Determined using a combined statutory tax rate of 41.08%.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.





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## SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)  
(In Thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$103,701	\$113,241
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital Expenditures	(69,102 )	(36,447 )
Net (Purchase of) Proceeds from Restricted Investments in Margin Account	(6,460 )	18,482
Investment in Long-Term Receivables	(1,529 )	(2,791 )
Proceeds from Long-Term Receivables	1,047	3,341
Purchase of Company Owned Life Insurance	(3,412 )	(3,722 )
Investment in Affiliate	(2,700 )	(2,406 )
Advances on Notes Receivable - Affiliate	(36,639 )	(7,864 )
Repayment of Notes Receivable - Affiliate	2,867	1,100
Other	-	175
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(115,928 )	(30,132 )
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net Repayments of Lines of Credit	(36,950 )	(73,950 )
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Debt	60,000	-
Principal Repayments of Long-Term Debt	-	(72 )
Payments for Issuance of Long-Term Debt	(623 )	-
Dividends on Common Stock	(9,858 )	(8,864 )
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	12,569	(82,886 )
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	342	223
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,823	5,775
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$4,165	\$5,998

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)  
 (In Thousands)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Utility Plant, at original cost	\$1,331,907	\$1,275,792
Accumulated Depreciation	(326,326 )	(314,627 )
Nonutility Property and Equipment, at cost	119,223	132,119
Accumulated Depreciation	(21,077 )	(20,212 )
Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	1,103,727	1,073,072
Investments:		
Available-for-Sale Securities	5,788	5,958
Restricted	11,675	5,215
Investment in Affiliates	6,842	2,483
Total Investments	24,305	13,656
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,165	3,823
Accounts Receivable	164,325	141,109
Unbilled Revenues	16,227	58,598
Provision for Uncollectibles	(6,579 )	(6,268 )
Notes Receivable - Affiliate	1,245	502
Natural Gas in Storage, average cost	87,833	99,697
Materials and Supplies, average cost	4,340	6,877
Prepaid Taxes	22,382	20,093
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	33,941	36,512
Other Prepayments and Current Assets	9,158	7,412
Total Current Assets	337,037	368,355
Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets:		
Regulatory Assets	236,573	240,462
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	12,786	11,585
Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs	7,094	6,788
Notes Receivables-Affiliates	74,837	30,838
Contract Receivables	12,829	13,544
Other	25,161	23,708
Total Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets	369,280	326,925

Total Assets	\$1,834,349	\$1,782,008
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)  
 (In Thousands)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Equity:		
Common Stock	\$37,341	\$37,245
Premium on Common Stock	255,461	254,503
Treasury Stock (at par)	(180 )	(183 )
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(19,992 )	(19,469 )
Retained Earnings	281,909	271,505
<b>Total South Jersey Industries, Inc. Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>554,539</b>	<b>543,601</b>
Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	-	963
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>554,539</b>	<b>544,564</b>
Long-Term Debt	371,400	312,793
<b>Total Capitalization</b>	<b>925,939</b>	<b>857,357</b>
Current Liabilities:		
Notes Payable	159,650	196,600
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	35,000	35,119
Accounts Payable	111,652	123,921
Customer Deposits and Credit Balances	17,897	14,128
Environmental Remediation Costs	24,746	23,639
Taxes Accrued	9,589	6,518
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities	42,830	28,260
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	7,065	19,897
Deferred Contract Revenues	5,387	6,081
Dividends Payable	19,716	-
Interest Accrued	6,356	6,211
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	1,109	1,109
Other Current Liabilities	15,193	17,301
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>456,190</b>	<b>478,784</b>
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	225,042	215,346
Investment Tax Credits	1,362	1,518

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Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	63,497	69,141
Environmental Remediation Costs	46,610	49,803
Asset Retirement Obligations	23,314	23,229
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities	8,967	10,931
Derivatives - Other	9,663	5,823
Regulatory Liabilities	56,324	50,193
Other	17,441	19,883
<b>Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>452,220</b>	<b>445,867</b>
<b>Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)</b>		
<b>Total Capitalization and Liabilities</b>	<b>\$1,834,349</b>	<b>\$1,782,008</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

GENERAL - South Jersey Industries, Inc. (SJI or the Company) currently provides a variety of energy related products and services primarily through the following subsidiaries:

South Jersey Gas Company (SJG) is a regulated natural gas utility. SJG distributes natural gas in the seven southernmost counties of New Jersey.

South Jersey Resources Group, LLC (SJRG) markets wholesale natural gas storage, commodity and transportation in the mid-Atlantic and southern states.

Marina Energy, LLC (Marina) develops and operates on-site energy-related projects.

South Jersey Energy Company (SJE) acquires and markets natural gas and electricity to retail end users and provides total energy management services to commercial and industrial customers.

South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP) installs residential and small commercial HVAC systems, provides plumbing services and services appliances via the sale of appliance service programs.

**BASIS OF PRESENTATION** — The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SJI, its wholly owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries in which we have a controlling interest. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. In management's opinion, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments needed to fairly present SJI's financial position and operating results at the dates and for the periods presented. SJI's businesses are subject to seasonal fluctuations and, accordingly, this interim financial information should not be the basis for estimating the full year's operating results. As permitted by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain certain condensed financial information and exclude certain footnote disclosures normally included in annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). These financial statements should be read in conjunction with SJI's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more complete discussion of the Company's accounting policies and certain other information.

Marina and a joint venture partner formed AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE) and WC Landfill Energy, LLC (WCLE) to develop and install methane-to-electric power generation systems at certain county-owned landfills. Marina owns a 51% interest in ACLE and WCLE and, prior to January 1, 2010, accounted for these entities as consolidated subsidiaries. In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs) which was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The new accounting guidance for VIEs considers if a company has a controlling financial interest in a VIE. A controlling financial interest will have both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Entities are required to consolidate a VIE when it is determined that they have a controlling financial interest in a VIE and therefore, are the primary beneficiary of that VIE.

Marina and the joint venture partner of ACLE and WCLE share the executive board seats and their voting rights equally and equally approve the annual budgets of both entities. Based on the shared control of operations, management concluded as of January 1, 2010 that the Company is no longer the primary beneficiary of ACLE and

WCLE as defined by the new accounting guidance. As a result, ACLE and WCLE are no longer accounted for as consolidated subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2010, ACLE and WCLE are reported as equity investments and included in Investment in Affiliates on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The results of operations of ACLE and WCLE for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 are included in Equity in Loss of Affiliated Companies on the condensed consolidated statements of income. The adoption of this guidance modified our financial statement presentation, but did not have an impact on our financial statement results.

REVENUE BASED TAXES — SJI collects certain revenue-based energy taxes from customers. Such taxes include New Jersey State Sales Tax, Transitional Energy Facility Assessment (TEFA) and Public Utilities Assessment (PUA). State sales tax is recorded as a liability when billed to customers and is not included in revenue or operating expenses. TEFA and PUA are included in both utility revenue and cost of sales and totaled \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$4.8 million and \$5.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.



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**CAPITALIZED INTEREST** — SJG capitalizes interest on construction at the rate of return on rate base utilized by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) to set rates in its last base rate proceeding. Marina capitalizes interest on construction projects in progress based on the actual cost of borrowed funds. SJG's amounts are included in Utility Plant and Marina's amounts are included in Nonutility Property and Equipment on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Interest Charges are presented net of capitalized interest on the condensed consolidated statements of income. The amount of interest capitalized by SJI for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was not significant.

**DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS** —The Company uses a variety of derivative instruments to limit its exposure to market risk in accordance with strict corporate guidelines (See Note 13). These contracts, which have not been designated as hedging instruments under GAAP, are measured at fair value and recorded in Derivatives — Energy Related Assets or Derivatives — Energy Related Liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The net unrealized pre-tax gains and losses for these energy related commodity contracts are included with realized gains and losses in Operating Revenues – Nonutility.

The Company has also entered into interest rate derivatives to hedge exposure to increasing interest rates and the impact of those rates on cash flows of variable-rate debt. These interest rate derivatives, some of which have been designated as hedging instruments under GAAP, are measured at fair value and recorded in Derivatives-Other on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The fair value represents the amount SJI would have to pay the counterparty to terminate these contracts as of those dates.

The interest rate derivatives that have been designated as cash flow hedges have been determined to be highly effective. Therefore, the changes in fair value of the effective portion of these interest rate swaps along with the cumulative unamortized costs, net of taxes, have been recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. These unrealized gains and losses will be reclassified into earnings when the hedged forecasted cash flows of the related variable-rate debt occurs, or when it is probable that they will not occur. The ineffective portion of these swaps have been included in Interest Charges.

The unrealized gains and losses on the interest rate derivatives that have not been designated as cash flow hedges have also been included in Interest Charges. However, for selected interest rate derivatives at SJG, management believes that, subject to BPU approval, the market value upon termination can be recovered in rates and therefore these unrealized losses have been included in Other Regulatory Assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

**GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT** - The Company capitalizes all costs associated with gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities under the full cost method of accounting. Capitalized costs include costs related to unproved properties, which are not amortized until proved reserves are found or it is determined that the unproved properties are impaired. All costs related to unproved properties are reviewed quarterly to determine if impairment has occurred. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, \$3.5 million related to the acquisition of interests in proved and unproved properties in Pennsylvania is included with Nonutility Property and Equipment on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, respectively.

**TREASURY STOCK** – SJI uses the par value method of accounting for treasury stock. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, SJI held 144,399 and 146,028 shares of treasury stock, respectively. These shares are related to deferred compensation arrangements where the amounts earned are held in the stock of SJI.

**INCOME TAXES** — Deferred income taxes are provided for all significant temporary differences between the book and taxable basis of assets and liabilities in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740 - "Income Taxes". A valuation allowance is established when it is determined that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Investment tax credits related to renewable energy facilities of the non-regulated entities are recognized on

the flow through method.

**NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS** — Other than as described below, no new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during 2009 and 2010 had, or is expected to have, a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs). Accordingly, companies needed to carefully reconsider previous conclusions, including (1) whether an entity is a VIE, (2) whether the company is the VIE's primary beneficiary, and (3) what type of financial statement disclosures are required. The new guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. As a result of adopting this guidance, we have deconsolidated ACLE and WCLE as of January 1, 2010 due to the shared control between the Company and the joint venture partner as discussed under "Basis of Presentation" above. Beginning January 1, 2010, ACLE and WCLE are reported using the equity method of accounting. The adoption of this guidance modified our financial statement presentation, but did not have an impact on our financial statement results.

**HEALTH CARE LEGISLATION** – In March of 2010, the President of the United States signed into law comprehensive health care reform legislation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (HR 3590) and the Health Care Education and Affordability Reconciliation Act (HR 4872) (the "Acts"). The Acts contain provisions which could impact our accounting for retiree medical benefits in future periods. However, the extent of that impact, if any, cannot be determined until regulations are promulgated under the Acts and additional interpretations of the Acts become available. Based on the analysis to date of the provision in the Acts in which the impacts are reasonably determinable, a re-measurement of our Other Postretirement Benefits liability is not required at this time. See Note 11 to the Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009 for additional information related to SJI's pension and other postretirement benefits.

## 2. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLAN:

Under the Amended and Restated 1997 Stock-Based Compensation Plan, no more than 2,000,000 shares in the aggregate may be issued to SJI's officers (Officers), non-employee directors (Directors) and other key employees. The plan will terminate on January 26, 2015, unless terminated earlier by the Board of Directors. No options were granted or outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. No stock appreciation rights have been issued under the plan. During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, SJI granted 52,940 and 41,437 restricted shares to Officers and other key employees, respectively. These restricted shares vest over a three-year period and are subject to SJI achieving certain market-based performance targets as compared to a peer group average, which can cause the actual amount of shares that ultimately vest to range from between 0% to 150% of the original share units granted. During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, SJI granted 16,700 and 9,559 restricted shares to Directors, respectively. Shares issued to Directors vest over a three-year service period but contain no performance conditions. As a result, 100% of the shares granted generally vest.

See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009 for the related accounting policy.

The following table summarizes the nonvested restricted stock awards outstanding at June 30, 2010 and the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the awards:

	Grant Date	Shares Outstanding	Fair Value Per Share	Expected Volatility	Risk-Free Interest Rate
Officers & Key Employees -	Jan. 2008	42,144	\$ 34.030	21.7 %	2.90 %
	Jan. 2009	37,748	\$ 39.350	28.6 %	1.20 %
	Jan. 2010	52,940	\$ 39.020	29.0 %	1.65 %

Directors -	Jan. 2008	7,704	\$ 36.355	—	—
	Jan. 2009	8,690	\$ 40.265	—	—
	Jan. 2010	16,700	\$ 37.825	—	—

Expected volatility is based on the actual daily volatility of SJI's share price over the preceding three-year period as of the valuation date. The risk-free interest rate is based on the zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bond, with a term equal to the three-year term of the Officers' and other key employees' restricted shares. As notional dividend equivalents are credited to the holders, which are reinvested during the three-year service period, no reduction to the fair value of the award is required. As the Directors' restricted stock awards contain no performance conditions and dividends are paid or credited to the holder during the three-year service period, the fair value of these awards are equal to the market value of the shares on the date of grant.

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The following table summarizes the total compensation cost for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Officers & Key Employees	\$407	\$335	\$814	\$670
Directors	111	82	222	165
Total Cost	518	417	1,036	835
Capitalized	(50 )	(43 )	(101 )	(85 )
Net Expense	\$468	\$374	\$935	\$750

As of June 30, 2010, there was \$3.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation awards granted under the restricted stock plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.1 years.

The following table summarizes information regarding restricted stock award activity during the six months ended June 30, 2010 excluding accrued dividend equivalents:

	Officers & Other Key Employees	Directors	Weighted Average Fair Value
Nonvested Shares Outstanding, January 1, 2010	80,281	16,394	\$ 36.874
Granted	52,940	16,700	\$ 38.733
Forfeited	(389)	—	\$ 39.350
Nonvested Shares Outstanding, June 30, 2010	132,832	33,094	\$ 37.649

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, SJI awarded 59,893 shares, which had vested at December 31, 2009, at a market value of \$2.3 million, and 57,976 shares, which had vested at December 31, 2008, at a market value of \$2.3 million, respectively. The Company has a policy of issuing new shares to satisfy its obligations under these plans; therefore, there are no cash payment requirements resulting from the normal operation of this plan. However, a change in control could result in such shares becoming nonforfeitable or immediately payable in cash. At the discretion of the Officers, Directors and other key employees, the receipt of vested shares can be deferred until future periods. These deferred shares are included in Treasury Stock on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

### 3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

Discontinued Operations consist of the environmental remediation activities related to the properties of South Jersey Fuel, Inc. (SJF) and the product liability litigation and environmental remediation activities related to the prior business of The Morie Company, Inc. (Morie). SJF is a subsidiary of Energy & Minerals, Inc. (EMI), an SJI subsidiary, which previously operated a fuel oil business. Morie is the former sand mining and processing subsidiary of EMI. EMI sold the common stock of Morie in 1996.

SJI conducts tests annually to estimate the environmental remediation costs for these properties.



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Summarized operating results of the discontinued operations for the three and six months ended June 30, were (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gain (Loss) before Income Taxes:				
Sand Mining	\$68	\$(28)	\$26	\$(55)
Fuel Oil	(223)	(7)	(226)	(9)
Income Tax Benefits	54	12	70	22
Loss from Discontinued Operations — Net	\$(101)	\$(23)	\$(130)	\$(42)
Earnings Per Common Share from Discontinued Operations — Net:				
Basic	\$(0.003)	\$(0.001)	\$(0.005)	\$(0.001)
Diluted	\$(0.003)	\$(0.001)	\$(0.004)	\$(0.002)

## 4. COMMON STOCK:

The following shares were issued and outstanding at June 30:

	2010
Beginning Balance, January 1	29,796,232
New Issues During Period:	
Stock-Based Compensation Plan	76,593
Ending Balance, June 30	29,872,825

The par value (\$1.25 per share) of stock issued was recorded in Common Stock and the net excess over par value of approximately \$0.5 million, was recorded in Premium on Common Stock.

**EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE** — Basic EPS is based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The incremental shares required for inclusion in the denominator for the diluted EPS calculation were 101,639 and 105,749 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 94,052 and 102,083 shares for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These shares relate to SJI's restricted stock as discussed in Note 2.

**DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN (DRP)** — The Company offers a DRP which allows participating shareholders to purchase shares of SJI common stock by the automatic reinvestment of dividends or optional purchases. During 2010 and 2009, shares of SJI common stock offered by the DRP have been purchased in open market transactions.

## 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

**RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS** - In accordance with the terms of the Marina and certain SJG loan agreements, unused proceeds are required to be escrowed pending approved construction expenditures. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the escrowed proceeds, including interest earned, totaled \$1.4 million.

The Company maintains margin accounts with selected counterparties to support its risk management activities. The balances required to be held in these margin accounts increase as the net value of the outstanding energy related contracts with the respective counterparties decrease. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the balances in these accounts totaled \$10.3 million and \$3.8 million respectively. The carrying amounts of the Restricted

Investments approximate their fair values at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.



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**LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES** — SJG provides financing to customers for the purpose of attracting conversions to natural gas heating systems from competing fuel sources. The terms of these loans call for customers to make monthly payments over a period of up to five years with no interest. The carrying amounts of such loans were \$10.3 million and \$10.8 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. The current portion of these receivables is reflected in Accounts Receivable and the non-current portion is reflected in Contract Receivables on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The carrying amounts noted above are net of unamortized discounts resulting from imputed interest in the amount of approximately \$1.2 million as of both June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The annual amortization to interest is not material to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The carrying amounts of these receivables approximate their fair value at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

**LONG-TERM DEBT** – In March 2010, SJG issued \$15.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Medium Term Notes in a private placement. These notes bear interest at 4.84%, are secured by a first mortgage lien on substantially all utility plant and are due in 2026. In June, 2010, SJG issued an additional \$45.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Medium Term notes in a private placement. These notes bear interest at 4.93%, are secured by a first mortgage lien on substantially all utility plant and are also due in 2026. The estimated fair values of SJI's long-term debt, including current maturities, as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, were \$484.3 million and \$394.5 million, respectively. The carrying amounts as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, were \$406.4 million and \$347.9 million, respectively. We based the estimates on interest rates available to SJI at the end of each period for debt with similar terms and maturities. The carrying amounts of SJI's other financial instruments approximate their fair values at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. No other long term debt was issued by SJI or its subsidiaries in the first six months of 2010 or 2009.

**CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK** - As of June 30, 2010, approximately 45.3% of the current and noncurrent Derivatives – Energy Related Assets or \$21.2 million are with a single retail counterparty. This counterparty has contracts with a large number of diverse customers which minimizes the concentration of this risk. A portion of these contracts may be assigned to SJI in the event of a default by the counterparty.

6. **SEGMENTS OF BUSINESS:**

SJI operates in several different reportable operating segments which reflect the financial information regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker. Gas Utility Operations (SJG) consists primarily of natural gas distribution to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Wholesale Gas Operations include SJRG's activities. SJE is involved in both retail gas and retail electric activities. Retail Gas and Other Operations include natural gas acquisition and transportation service business lines. Retail Electric Operations consist of electricity acquisition and transportation to commercial and industrial customers. On-Site Energy Production consists of Marina's thermal energy facility and other energy-related projects. Appliance Service Operations includes SJESP's servicing of appliances via the sale of appliance service programs as well as on a time and materials basis, and the installation of residential and small commercial HVAC systems. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Intersegment sales and transfers are treated as if the sales or transfers were to third parties at current market prices.

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Information about SJI's operations in different reportable operating segments is presented below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June		Six Months Ended June	
	2010	30, 2009	2010	30, 2009
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>				
Gas Utility Operations	\$61,344	\$64,835	\$258,060	\$307,948
Wholesale Gas Operations	(4,773 )	10,147	49,668	74,015
Retail Gas and Other Operations	25,781	23,119	61,615	61,159
Retail Electric Operations	58,868	26,194	90,818	34,462
On-Site Energy Production	9,180	8,687	18,530	18,700
Appliance Service Operations	4,580	4,228	9,292	9,231
Corporate & Services	5,508	5,261	10,911	10,161
Subtotal	160,488	142,471	498,894	515,676
Intersegment Sales	(8,840 )	(7,988 )	(17,963 )	(19,017 )
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$151,648</b>	<b>\$134,483</b>	<b>\$480,931</b>	<b>\$496,659</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss):</b>				
Gas Utility Operations	\$9,224	\$8,923	\$57,015	\$55,289
Wholesale Gas Operations	(9,645 )	8,341	10,649	18,741
Retail Gas and Other Operations	(60 )	(746 )	646	(85 )
Retail Electric Operations	14,233	(8,068 )	2,430	(9,688 )
On-Site Energy Production	1,445	1,883	2,555	3,942
Appliance Service Operations	(260 )	(89 )	2	615
Corporate and Services	481	528	750	731
<b>Total Operating Income</b>	<b>\$15,418</b>	<b>\$10,772</b>	<b>\$74,047</b>	<b>\$69,545</b>
<b>Depreciation and Amortization:</b>				
Gas Utility Operations	\$9,740	\$8,361	\$19,225	\$16,814
Wholesale Gas Operations	65	77	137	(10 )
Retail Gas and Other Operations	9	5	18	10
Appliance Services Operations	87	72	176	143
On-Site Energy Production	979	931	1,956	1,814
Corporate and Services	208	125	338	243
<b>Total Depreciation and Amortization</b>	<b>\$11,088</b>	<b>\$9,571</b>	<b>\$21,850</b>	<b>\$19,014</b>
<b>Interest Charges:</b>				
Gas Utility Operations	\$4,163	\$4,152	\$8,178	\$8,249
Wholesale Gas Operations	15	62	27	262
Retail Gas and Other Operations	35	-	57	-
On-Site Energy Production	1,402	(179 )	2,402	346
Corporate and Services	260	177	317	439
Subtotal	5,875	4,212	10,981	9,296
Intersegment Borrowings	(211 )	(100 )	(351 )	(291 )
<b>Total Interest Charges</b>	<b>\$5,664</b>	<b>\$4,112</b>	<b>\$10,630</b>	<b>\$9,005</b>
<b>Income Taxes:</b>				
Gas Utility Operations	\$2,125	\$2,102	\$20,264	\$19,717
Wholesale Gas Operations	(3,828 )	3,510	4,649	7,833

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Retail Gas and Other Operations	120	(299 )	490	(21 )
Retail Electric Operations	5,847	(3,314 )	998	(3,980 )
On-Site Energy Production	(3,815 )	1,074	(4,355 )	(691 )
Appliance Service Operations	(102 )	(30 )	12	266
Corporate and Services	(82 )	13	178	150
Total Income Taxes	\$265	\$3,056	\$22,236	\$23,274

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## Property Additions:

Gas Utility Operations	\$ 26,802	\$ 18,799	\$ 58,533	\$ 33,621
Wholesale Gas Operations	-	3	6	6
Retail Gas and Other Operations	6	9	14	14
Appliance Service Operations	63	44	74	369
On-Site Energy Production	1,929	94	2,164	1,358
Corporate and Services	296	104	501	165
Total Property Additions	\$ 29,096	\$ 19,053	\$ 61,292	\$ 35,533

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Identifiable Assets:		
Gas Utility Operations	\$1,385,998	\$1,357,062
Wholesale Gas Operations	197,324	194,989
Retail Gas and Other Operations	20,288	35,506
Retail Electric Operations	28,952	13,433
On-Site Energy Production	134,978	135,288
Appliance Service Operations	17,252	18,832
Discontinued Operations	919	1,215
Corporate and Services	64,128	56,543
Subtotal	1,849,839	1,812,868
Intersegment Assets	(15,490)	(30,860)
Total Identifiable Assets	\$1,834,349	\$1,782,008

## 7. RATES AND REGULATORY ACTIONS:

In November 2009, SJG filed its annual CIRT petition seeking an increase in revenue of \$9.9 million over 2009. The CIRT rate increase was provisionally approved by the BPU effective January 1, 2010. On January 15, 2010, SJG filed a petition for an increase in the Company's base rates. As of SJG's last base rate case, and through December 31, 2010, it is expected that \$465.2 million will be invested in utility plant in service. The filing requested incremental revenue of \$35.9 million, or a 7.1% increase. In addition, the petition seeks approval for a new tracker mechanism, the Reliability Tracker. This petition is still pending. The base rate petition also seeks various other modifications to SJG's tariff. In May 2010, SJG filed its BGSS petition with the BPU requesting a 10.6% reduction in rates to be effective October 1, 2010. Also in May, SJG filed its Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) petition with the BPU requesting a 0.3% increase in rates to be effective October 1, 2010. In July 2010, SJG filed its Energy Efficiency Tracker petition requesting a 0.4% increase. These matters are still pending. There have been no other significant regulatory actions or changes to SJG's rate structure since December 31, 2009. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.

## 8. REGULATORY ASSETS &amp; REGULATORY LIABILITIES:

There have been no significant changes to the nature of the Company's regulatory assets and liabilities since December 31, 2009 which are described in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.



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Regulatory Assets consisted of the following items (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Environmental Remediation Costs:		
Expended - Net	\$ 40,515	\$ 42,924
Liability for Future Expenditures	67,065	69,056
Income Taxes-Flowthrough Depreciation	1,262	1,752
Deferred Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	22,691	22,438
Deferred Gas Costs - Net	-	6,519
Deferred Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Costs	70,143	71,192
Conservation Incentive Program Receivable	20,101	16,672
Societal Benefit Costs Receivable	2,833	1,872
Premium for Early Retirement of Debt	965	1,046
Other Regulatory Assets	10,998	6,991
<b>Total Regulatory Assets</b>	<b>\$ 236,573</b>	<b>\$ 240,462</b>

Regulatory Liabilities consisted of the following items (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Excess Plant Removal Costs	\$ 48,666	\$ 48,715
Deferred Gas Costs and Revenues - Net	2,940	-
Other Regulatory Liabilities	4,718	1,478
<b>Total Regulatory Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 56,324</b>	<b>\$ 50,193</b>

DEFERRED GAS COSTS – NET – Over/under collections of gas costs are monitored through SJG's Basic Gas Supply Service Clause (BGSS) mechanism. Net undercollected gas costs are classified as a regulatory asset and net overcollected gas costs are classified as a regulatory liability. Derivative contracts used to hedge natural gas purchases are also included in the BGSS, subject to BPU approval. The BGSS decreased from a \$6.5 million regulatory asset at December 31, 2009 to a \$2.9 million regulatory liability at June 30, 2010 primarily as a result of gas costs recovered from customers exceeding the actual cost of the commodity incurred during the first half of 2010 as a result of natural gas prices remaining at very low levels. This was partially offset by a change in the fair value of energy related derivatives resulting primarily from a decrease in the average future NYMEX prices which offset \$4.6 million of the decrease.

9. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS:

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, net periodic benefit cost related to the employee and officer pension and other postretirement benefit plans consisted of the following components (in thousands):

Pension Benefits			
Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
June 30,		June 30,	
2010	2009	2010	2009

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Service Cost	\$854	\$735	\$1,713	\$1,613
Interest Cost	2,338	2,182	4,599	4,347
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(2,258 )	(1,864 )	(4,201 )	(3,777 )
Amortizations:				
Prior Service Cost	78	69	140	139
Actuarial Loss	999	1,335	2,375	2,702
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	2,011	2,457	4,626	5,024
Capitalized Benefit Costs	(766 )	(907 )	(1,754 )	(1,899 )
Total Net Periodic Benefit Expense	\$1,245	\$1,550	\$2,872	\$3,125

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	Other Postretirement Benefits			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Service Cost	\$221	\$268	\$460	\$536
Interest Cost	813	763	1,634	1,526
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(564 )	(388 )	(969 )	(776 )
Amortizations:				
Prior Service Credits	(89 )	(88 )	(177 )	(176 )
Actuarial Loss	291	453	747	906
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	672	1,008	1,695	2,016
Capitalized Benefit Costs	(240 )	(388 )	(659 )	(776 )
Total Net Periodic Benefit Expense	\$432	\$620	\$1,036	\$1,240

Capitalized benefit costs reflected in the table above relate to SJG's construction program.

During May 2010 and 2009, SJI contributed \$8.0 million and \$10.4 million to its pension plans, respectively. No additional contributions are anticipated for the remainder of the year.

See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009, for additional information related to SJI's pension and other postretirement benefits.

10. RETAINED EARNINGS:

SJG is restricted as to the amount of cash dividends or other distributions that may be paid on its common stock by an order issued by the BPU in July 2004 that granted SJG an increase in base rates. Per the order, SJG is required to maintain total common equity of no less than \$289.2 million. SJG's total common equity balance was \$455.5 million at June 30, 2010.

Various loan agreements also contain potential restrictions regarding the amount of cash dividends or other distributions that SJG may pay on its common stock. As of June 30, 2010, these loan restrictions did not affect the amount that may be distributed from either SJG's or SJI's retained earnings.

11. UNUSED LINES OF CREDIT:

Credit facilities and available liquidity as of June 30, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

Company	Total Facility	Usage	Available Liquidity	Expiration Date
SJG:				
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 100,000	\$ 55,500	\$ 44,500	August 2011
Line of Credit	40,000	—	40,000	December 2010 (A)
Uncommitted Bank Lines	55,000	—	55,000	Various
Total SJG	195,000	55,500	139,500	

SJI:



Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 200,000	\$ 185,225	\$ 14,775	August 2011 (B)
Uncommitted Bank Lines	30,000	9,000	21,000	Various
Total SJI	230,000	194,225	35,775	
Total	\$ 425,000	\$ 249,725	\$ 175,275	

- (A) The Company anticipates extending this line of credit during the third quarter of 2010.  
 (B) Includes letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$90.1 million.

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The SJG facilities are restricted as to use and availability specifically to SJG; however, if necessary the SJI facilities can also be used to support SJG's liquidity needs. All committed facilities contain one financial covenant regarding the ratio of total debt to total capitalization, measured on a quarterly basis. SJI and SJG were in compliance with this covenant as of June 30, 2010. Borrowings under these credit facilities are at market rates. The weighted average borrowing cost, which changes daily, was 0.73% and 0.87% at June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

**GUARANTEES** — The Company has recorded a liability of \$4.3 million which is included in Other Current Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities with a corresponding increase in Investment in Affiliates on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 for the fair value of the following guarantees:

In April 2007, SJI guaranteed certain obligations of LVE Energy Partners, LLC (LVE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest. LVE entered into a 25-year contract with a resort developer to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada. LVE began construction of the facility in 2007 and expected to provide full energy services in 2010 when the resort was originally scheduled to be completed. LVE suspended construction of the district energy system and central energy center in January 2009 after the resort developer's August 2008 announcement that it was delaying the completion of construction of the resort due to the difficult environment in the capital markets and weak economic conditions. The resort developer had indicated that it was considering different strategies to move its project forward, including opening its project in phases and obtaining a partner, but that it was unlikely construction would resume during 2009. In October 2009, the resort developer announced that they do not expect to resume construction on the project for three to five years. They stated that they remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip as part of a long-term growth strategy and continue to view this site as a major strategic asset.

The district energy system and central energy center are being financed by LVE with debt that is non-recourse to SJI. The outstanding balance of LVE's bank debt is approximately \$214.4 million as of June 30, 2010. In September 2009, LVE reached an agreement with the banks that are financing the energy facilities to address defaults under the financing agreements. These LVE defaults were caused by the resort developer's construction delay and the termination of an energy services agreement by a hotel operator associated with the project. As a result of these defaults, the banks had previously stopped funding the project. The terms of the new agreement require SJI and its partner in this joint venture to guaranty the payment of future interest costs by LVE through, at the latest, December 2010. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have each provided the banks with a \$2.0 million irrevocable letter of credit from a bank to support this guaranty. The maximum amount of remaining LVE interest costs to be paid by SJI under this guaranty if payments are required, and SJI was the only guarantor, would be approximately \$4.9 million. In addition, SJI and its partner in this joint venture each committed to provide approximately \$8.9 million of additional capital as of September 2009 to cover costs related to the termination of the energy services agreement by a hotel operator and interest costs incurred since August 2008 when the resort developer suspended construction. Of this amount, \$6.7 million was in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank and the remaining \$2.2 million was provided in cash in 2009. These funds are in addition to the \$30.4 million capital contribution obligation discussed below. In turn, the banks waived all existing defaults under the financing agreements and were relieved of their commitment to provide additional funding. As a result of the construction delay, the district energy system and central energy center will not be completed by the fourth quarter of 2010 as originally expected and, consequently, the full amount of LVE's debt could become due and payable in December 2010. LVE is currently in discussions with the resort developer and the banks that are financing the energy facilities to address the issues raised by the delay. LVE intends to seek additional financing to complete the facility once construction of the resort resumes. The Energy Sales Agreement between LVE and the resort developer includes a payment obligation by the resort developer of certain fixed payments to be made to LVE beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010. A portion of this payment obligation is guaranteed by the parent of the resort developer. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had a net liability of

approximately \$11.6 million included in Other Current Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets related to this project, in addition to unsecured Notes Receivable – Affiliate of approximately \$18.4 million due from LVE. As of June 30, 2010, SJI's capital at risk is limited to its equity contributions, contribution obligations and the unsecured notes receivable totaling approximately \$58.0 million. During the first six months of 2010, SJI and its partner in this joint venture each provided support to LVE of approximately \$4.1 million to cover project related costs.

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As a result of the construction delay, management has evaluated the investment in LVE and concluded that the fair value of this investment continues to be in excess of the carrying value as of June 30, 2010.

SJI issued a performance guaranty for up to \$180.0 million to the resort developer to ensure that certain construction milestones relating to the development of the thermal facility are met. As a result of achieving certain milestones, the guaranty was reduced to \$94.0 million as of June 30, 2010. Concurrently, SJI is the beneficiary of a surety bond purchased by the project's general contractor that provides security to SJI in the event of missed construction milestones. LVE has proposed a revised milestone schedule due to delays announced by the resort developer. In addition, SJI has guaranteed the obligations of LVE under certain insurance policies during the construction period. The maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that LVE does not have sufficient resources to make deductible payments on future claims under these insurance policies, is approximately \$6.0 million. SJI has also guaranteed certain performance obligations of LVE under the operating agreements between LVE and the resort developer, up to \$20.0 million each year for the term of the agreement, commencing with the first year of operations. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees.

SJI has guaranteed certain obligations of BC Landfill Energy, LLC (BCLE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest, and WC Landfill Energy, LLC (WCLE) an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 51% equity interest. BCLE and WCLE have entered into agreements ranging from 15-20 years with the respective county governments to lease and operate facilities that will produce electricity from landfill methane gas. Although unlikely, the maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that BCLE and WCLE do not meet minimum specified levels of operating performance and no mitigating action is taken, or are unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, is approximately \$4.2 million each year. SJI and its partner in these joint ventures have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees. SJI holds variable interests in BCLE and WCLE but is not the primary beneficiary.

SJI has guaranteed the long-term debt obligations of AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 51% equity interest. ACLE has entered into a long-term agreement with a county government to lease and operate a facility that will produce electricity from landfill methane gas. Although unlikely, the maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that ACLE is unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, is approximately \$1.5 million. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have entered into a reimbursement agreement that secures reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on this guarantee. SJI holds a variable interest in ACLE but is not the primary beneficiary.

As of June 30, 2010, SJI had issued approximately \$5.0 million of parental guarantees on behalf of an unconsolidated subsidiary. These guarantees generally expire within the next two years and were issued to enable our subsidiary to market retail natural gas.

**CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION OBLIGATION** - In December 2007, Marina and its joint venture partner agreed to each contribute approximately \$30.4 million of equity to LVE as part of its construction period financing. This equity contribution is expected to be made in 2010, and is secured by an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank. In September 2009, Marina and its joint venture partner agreed to each contribute an additional \$6.7 million of equity to LVE as discussed above. This equity contribution is expected to be made in 2010, and is also secured by an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank.

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS** — Unionized personnel represent approximately 54% of our workforce at June 30, 2010. The Company has collective bargaining agreements with two unions that represent these employees: the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (“IBEW”) Local 1293 and the International Association

of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (“IAM”) Local 76. SJG and SJESP employees represented by the IBEW operate under a collective bargaining agreement that runs through February 2013. The remaining unionized employees represented by the IAM operate under a collective bargaining agreement that expires in August 2014.

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STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT — As of June 30, 2010, SJI provided \$90.1 million of standby letters of credit through SJI's revolving credit facility and uncommitted bank lines. Letters of credit in the amount of \$62.3 million support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) to finance Marina's initial thermal plant project and \$8.7 million was posted to support SJI's guaranty of LVE discussed above. The additional outstanding letters of credit total \$19.1 million, and were posted to enable SJE to market retail electricity and for various construction activities. The Company also provided two additional letters of credit under separate facilities outside of the revolving credit facility. Those letters of credit consist of a \$25.2 million letter of credit provided by SJG to support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the NJEDA to finance the expansion of SJG's natural gas distribution system; and a \$30.7 million letter of credit provided by Marina to support a capital contribution obligation as discussed above. These letters of credit expire in August 2010 and November 2010, respectively. We anticipate extending these letters of credit during the third and fourth quarters of 2010, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION COSTS — SJI incurred and recorded costs for environmental cleanup of 12 sites where SJG or its predecessors operated gas manufacturing plants. SJG stopped manufacturing gas in the 1950s. SJI and some of its nonutility subsidiaries also accrued costs for environmental cleanup of sites where SJF previously operated a fuel oil business and Morie maintained equipment, fueling stations and storage. There have been no changes to the status of the Company's environmental remediation efforts since December 31, 2009 as described in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.

### 13. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS:

Certain SJI subsidiaries are involved in buying, selling, transporting and storing natural gas and buying and selling retail electricity for their own accounts as well as managing these activities for third parties. These subsidiaries are subject to market risk on expected future purchases and sales due to commodity price fluctuations. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had outstanding derivative contracts intended to limit the exposure to market risk on 23.8MMdts of expected future purchases of natural gas, 23.0MMdts of expected future sales of natural gas, 2.8MMmwh of expected future purchases of electricity and 0.1 MMmwh of expected future sales of electricity. These derivative instruments include forward contracts, futures contracts, swap agreements and options contracts.

The Company has also entered into interest rate derivatives to hedge exposure to increasing interest rates and the impact of those rates on cash flows of variable-rate debt. There have been no significant changes to the Company's active interest rate swaps since December 31, 2009 which are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.

The fair values of all derivative instruments, as reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, are as follows (in thousands):

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under GAAP	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Energy related commodity contracts:				
Derivatives – Energy Related – Current	\$ 33,941	\$ 42,830	\$ 36,512	\$ 28,260
Derivatives – Energy Related – Non-Current	12,786	8,967	11,585	10,931
Interest rate contracts:				
Derivatives - Other	—	7,010	—	3,704
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under GAAP	46,727	58,807	48,097	42,895

## Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under GAAP

## Interest rate contracts:

Derivatives - Other	—	2,653	—	2,119
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Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under GAAP	—	2,653	—	2,119
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Total Derivatives	\$	46,727	\$	61,460	\$	48,097	\$	45,014
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The effect of derivative instruments on the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, and 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest Rate Contracts:				
(Losses) gains recognized in OCI on effective portion	\$ (387 )	\$ 537	\$ (314 )	\$ 904
Losses reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (a)	\$ (235 )	\$ (196 )	\$ (468 )	\$ (380 )
Gains or (losses) recognized in income on ineffective portion (a)	—	—	—	—

(a) Included in Interest Charges

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments under GAAP	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gains (losses) on energy related commodity contracts (a)	\$ 4,207	\$ 2,719	\$ (17,917 )	\$ (13,560 )
(Losses) gains on interest rate contracts (b)	(600 )	952	(838 )	1,155
Total	\$ 3,607	\$ 3,671	\$ (18,755 )	\$ (12,405 )

(a) Included in Operating Revenues - Non Utility

(b) Included in Interest Charges

Net realized losses associated with SJG's energy related financial commodity contracts of \$8.2 million and \$12.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$12.3 million and \$29.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, are not included in the above table. These contracts are part of SJG's regulated risk management activities that serve to mitigate BGSS costs passed on to its customers. As these transactions are entered into pursuant to, and recoverable through, regulatory riders, any changes in the value of SJG's energy related financial commodity contracts are deferred in Regulatory Assets or Liabilities and there is no impact to earnings. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, SJG had \$13.7 million and \$9.2 million of unrealized losses, respectively, included in its BGSS related to open financial contracts.

Certain of the Company's derivative instruments contain provisions that require immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions in the event of a material adverse change in the credit standing of the Company. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position on June 30, 2010, is \$29.5 million. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on June 30, 2010, the Company would have been required to settle the instruments immediately or post collateral to its counterparties of approximately \$27.7 million after offsetting asset positions with the same counterparties under master netting arrangements.



14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes fair value measurements based on the types of inputs used for the various valuation techniques. The levels of the hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; these include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

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For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, information about the fair value measurements for each major category as of June 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>				
Available-for-Sale Securities (A)	\$ 5,788	\$ 5,788	\$ —	\$ —
Derivatives – Energy Related Assets (B)	46,727	24,168	18,396	4,163
	\$ 52,515	\$ 29,956	\$ 18,396	\$ 4,163
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivatives – Energy Related Liabilities (B)	\$ 51,797	\$ 23,014	\$ 13,225	\$ 15,558
Derivatives – Other (C)	9,663	—	9,663	—
	\$ 61,460	\$ 23,014	\$ 22,888	\$ 15,558

(A) Available-for-Sale Securities are valued using the quoted principal market close prices that are provided by the trustees of these securities.

(B) Derivatives – Energy Related Assets and Liabilities are traded in both exchange-based and non-exchange-based markets. Exchange-based contracts are valued using unadjusted quoted market sources in active markets and are categorized in Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Certain non-exchange-based contracts are valued using indicative price quotations available through brokers or over-the-counter, on-line exchanges and are categorized in Level 2. These price quotations reflect the average of the bid-ask mid-point prices and are obtained from sources that management believes provide the most liquid market. For non-exchange-based derivatives that trade in less liquid markets with limited pricing information, model inputs generally would include both observable and unobservable inputs. In instances where observable data is unavailable, management considers the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. This includes assumptions about market risks such as liquidity, volatility and contract duration. Such instruments are categorized in Level 3 as the model inputs generally are not observable. Management reviews and corroborates the price quotations to ensure the prices are observable which includes consideration of actual transaction volumes, market delivery points, bid-ask spreads and contract duration.

(C) Derivatives – Other are valued using quoted prices on commonly quoted intervals, which are interpolated for periods different than the quoted intervals, as inputs to a market valuation model. Market inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment.

The changes in fair value measurements of Derivatives – Energy Related Assets and Liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months	Six Months
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (24,836)	\$ (10,299)
Total gains and losses (realized/unrealized) included in earnings	11,039	(5,431)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3, net	-	-
Settlements	2,402	4,335

Balance at June 30, 2010 \$ (11,395) \$ (11,395)

Total losses for 2010 included in earnings that are attributable to the change in unrealized losses relating to those assets and liabilities still held as of June 30, 2010, is \$5.4 million. These losses are included in Operating Revenues-Nonutility on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

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## 15. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES:

The Company's portfolio of investments consists of five highly diversified funds which are not used for working capital purposes. These funds are in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2010. Due to the nature of the underlying securities, these funds as a whole are susceptible to changes in the economy and have been adversely affected by the economic slowdown, particularly during the fourth quarter of 2008 when certain investments became impaired. The Company has evaluated the near-term prospects of the overall funds in relation to the severity and duration of the impairment. Based on that evaluation, the Company recorded an insignificant impairment loss during the fourth quarter of 2008. The Company does not intend to sell the remaining funds, and it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell the remaining funds before recovery of its' cost basis. The Company does not consider these remaining investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2010.

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's Available-for-Sale Securities with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (in thousands), aggregated by length of time that the individual funds have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2010.

	Less than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable Equity Securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,751	\$ 810	\$ 2,751	\$ 810

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the total losses for securities with net losses included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss was \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, securities with net gains included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss was \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors — Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report may qualify as “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Report should be considered forward-looking statements made in good faith and are intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “goal”, “intend”, “objective”, “plan”, “project”, “seek”, “strategy” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions on an international, national, state and local level; weather conditions in our marketing areas; changes in commodity costs; changes in the availability of natural gas; “non-routine” or “extraordinary” disruptions in our distribution system; regulatory, legislative and court decisions; competition; the availability and cost of capital; costs and effects of legal proceedings and environmental liabilities; the failure of customers, suppliers or business partners to fulfill their contractual obligations; and changes in business strategies.

A discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties may be found in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in other filings made by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These cautionary statements should not be construed by you to be exhaustive and they are made only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or in any document incorporated by reference, at the date of such document. While SJI believes these forward-looking statements to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that they will

approximate actual experience or that the expectations derived from them will be realized. Further, SJI undertakes no obligation to update or revise any of its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Critical Accounting Policies — Estimates and Assumptions — Management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Five types of transactions presented in our condensed consolidated financial statements require a significant amount of judgment and estimation. These relate to regulatory accounting, derivatives, environmental remediation costs, pension and other postretirement employee benefit costs, and revenue recognition. A discussion of these estimates and assumptions may be found in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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New Accounting Pronouncements — See detailed discussions concerning New Accounting Pronouncements and their impact on SJI in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Regulatory Actions —Other than the changes discussed in Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, there have been no significant regulatory actions since December 31, 2009. See detailed discussion concerning Regulatory Actions in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.

Environmental Remediation —There have been no significant changes to the status of the Company's environmental remediation efforts since December 31, 2009. See detailed discussion concerning Environmental Remediation in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

SJI operates in several different reportable operating segments. Gas Utility Operations (SJG) consists primarily of natural gas distribution to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Wholesale Gas Operations include SJRG's activities. SJE is involved in both retail gas and retail electric activities. Retail Gas and Other Operations include natural gas acquisition and transportation service business lines. Retail Electric Operations consist of electricity acquisition and transportation to commercial and industrial customers. On-Site Energy Production consists of Marina's thermal energy facility and other energy-related projects. Appliance Service Operations includes SJESP's servicing of appliances via the sale of appliance service programs as well as on a time and materials basis, and the installation of residential and small commercial HVAC systems.

A significant portion of the volatility in operating results is due to the impact of the accounting methods associated with SJRG's storage activities. SJRG purchases and holds natural gas in storage to earn a profit margin from its ultimate sale in the future. SJRG uses derivatives to mitigate commodity price risk in order to substantially lock-in the profit margin that will ultimately be realized. However, gas stored in inventory is accounted for at the lower of average cost or market; the derivatives used to reduce the risk associated with a change in the value of the inventory are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in operating results in the period of change. As a result, earnings are subject to volatility as the market prices of derivatives change, even when the underlying hedged value of the inventory is unchanged. This volatility can be significant from period to period. Over time, gains or losses on the sale of gas in storage will generally be offset by losses or gains on the derivatives, resulting in the realization of the profit margin expected when the transactions were initiated.

Net Income attributable to SJI for the three months ended June 30, 2010 increased \$3.4 million, or 68.5% to \$8.4 million compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 primarily as a result of the following:

- The income contribution from SJE for the three months ended June 30, 2010 increased \$13.8 million to \$8.6 million due to the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used to mitigate price risk on electric as discussed under Operating Revenues – Nonutility below.
- The income contribution from SJRG for the three months ended June 30, 2010 decreased \$10.5 million to a net loss of \$5.5 million due to the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used by SJRG to mitigate natural gas commodity price risk, as discussed above.
- The decrease in the effective tax rate in the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 due to the impact of the investment tax credit available on renewable energy facilities at Marina.

Net Income attributable to SJI for the six months ended June 30, 2010 increased \$3.3 million, or 9.1% to \$40.0 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 primarily as a result of the following:

- The income contribution from SJE for the six months ended June 30, 2010 increased \$7.9 million to \$2.1 million due to the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used to mitigate price risk on electric as discussed under Operating Revenues – Nonutility below.
- The income contribution from SJRG for the six months ended June 30, 2010 decreased \$4.6 million to \$6.6 million due to the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used by SJRG to mitigate natural gas commodity price risk, as discussed above.

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- The decrease in the effective tax rate in the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 due to the impact of the investment tax credit available on renewable energy facilities at Marina.

These changes are also discussed in more detail below.

The following tables summarize the composition of selected SJG data for the three and six months ended June 30 (in thousands, except for degree day data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Utility Throughput – dth:				
Firm Sales -				
Residential	2,309	2,847	13,740	14,364
Commercial	634	769	3,328	3,646
Industrial	24	56	172	205
Cogeneration & Electric Generation	356	88	400	102
Firm Transportation -				
Residential	207	264	1,189	1,271
Commercial	809	914	3,450	3,485
Industrial	3,254	2,917	6,343	5,969
Cogeneration & Electric Generation	803	286	2,996	719
<b>Total Firm Throughput</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>29,761</b>
Interruptible Sales	40	2	43	4
Interruptible Transportation	268	572	854	1,208
Off-System	1,921	1,071	3,037	3,765
Capacity Release	9,203	8,964	19,392	17,463
<b>Total Throughput - Utility</b>	<b>19,828</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>54,944</b>	<b>52,201</b>



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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Utility Operating Revenues:				
Firm Sales -				
Residential	\$31,845	\$40,645	\$169,360	\$209,283
Commercial	6,862	8,008	36,485	44,534
Industrial	206	517	2,001	2,328
Cogeneration & Electric Generation	2,273	772	2,684	1,045
Firm Transportation -				
Residential	1,502	1,628	5,956	6,323
Commercial	3,244	3,072	11,843	10,986
Industrial	4,675	3,616	8,651	7,203
Cogeneration & Electric Generation	709	334	2,718	793
<b>Total Firm Revenues</b>	<b>51,316</b>	<b>58,592</b>	<b>239,698</b>	<b>282,495</b>
Interruptible Sales	590	55	638	95
Interruptible Transportation	291	529	898	1,086
Off-System	8,622	4,348	15,546	21,250
Capacity Release	212	983	730	2,423
Other	313	328	550	599
	61,344	64,835	258,060	307,948
Less: Intercompany Sales	(159 )	(380 )	(818 )	(3,384 )
<b>Total Utility Operating Revenues</b>	<b>61,185</b>	<b>64,455</b>	<b>257,242</b>	<b>304,564</b>
Less:				
Cost of Sales	23,782	29,526	139,998	192,499
Conservation Recoveries*	1,254	2,124	4,373	5,389
RAC Recoveries*	1,740	1,208	3,481	2,417
EET Recoveries*	359	-	538	-
Revenue Taxes	1,094	1,270	4,846	5,341
<b>Utility Margin</b>	<b>\$32,956</b>	<b>\$30,327</b>	<b>\$104,006</b>	<b>\$98,918</b>
Margin:				
Residential	\$14,783	\$16,548	\$60,083	\$62,138
Commercial and Industrial	6,764	7,025	21,722	22,454
Cogeneration and Electric Generation	679	535	1,388	875
Interruptible	76	42	114	88
Off-system & Capacity Release	68	198	377	900
Other Revenues	755	945	991	1,215
Margin Before Weather Normalization & Decoupling	23,125	25,293	84,675	87,670
CIRT Mechanism	2,538	375	4,562	375
CIP Mechanism	7,250	4,659	14,692	10,873
EET Mechanism	43	-	77	-
<b>Utility Margin</b>	<b>\$32,956</b>	<b>\$30,327</b>	<b>\$104,006</b>	<b>\$98,918</b>
Degree Days:	346	481	2,779	2,999

\*Represents expenses for which there is a corresponding credit in operating revenues. Therefore, such recoveries have no impact on our financial results.

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Throughput - Total gas throughput increased 1.1 MMdts, or 5.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009. The majority of the increase is attributable to higher Off-System sales (OSS), which increased by 0.9 MMdts during the second quarter of 2010, as reflected in the table above. OSS are sales of gas for resale off the interstate pipelines as opposed to sales within our utility service territory. This increase was made possible by additional volume made available to OSS as SJG delayed inventory injections originally planned during the quarter. In addition, warmer weather during the period resulted in higher cogeneration and electric generation sales and transportation throughput increased as a result of the warmer weather. As June 2010 was the warmest June on record, higher electric consumption for air conditioning drove the demand for greater natural gas consumption by the region's electric utility. Firm throughput in nearly all other categories fell slightly as a result of the warmer weather despite adding approximately 4,000 customers over the twelve month period ended June 30, 2010.

Total gas throughput increased 2.7 MMdts, or 5.3%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009. The majority of the increase is attributable to higher capacity release, which increased by 1.9 MMdts during 2010, as reflected in the table above. Higher capacity release throughput was the result of increased efforts to market the excess capacity made available during the first quarter of 2010 when the weather was 3.4% warmer than the same period in 2009. In addition, cogeneration and electric generation sales and transportation throughput increased on a year-to-date basis. As June 2010 was the warmest June on record, higher electric consumption for air conditioning drove the demand for greater natural gas consumption by the region's electric utility. In the cogeneration market, a significant increase in transportation throughput was realized as a single customer increased its contract significantly during the winter season to shift supply from its pipeline supplier to SJG.

Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) - The effects of the CIP on SJG's net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the associated weather comparisons were as follows (\$'s in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net Income Benefit:				
CIP – Weather Related	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.8	\$ 2.3	\$ (0.1)
CIP – Usage Related	2.4	1.9	6.4	6.5
Total Net Income Benefit	\$ 4.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 8.7	\$ 6.4
	37.0%	12.4%	6.7%	
Weather Compared to 20-Year Average	warmer	warmer	warmer	0.7% colder
	28.1%	2.1%	7.3%	
Weather Compared to Prior Year	warmer	colder	warmer	9.7% colder

Operating Revenues - Utility - Revenues decreased \$3.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared with the same period in the prior year. Firm revenues decreased \$7.3 million, or 12.4%, primarily as a result of a lower Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) rate in effect during 2010. The BGSS rate had been reduced 21% in October 2009 to address lower natural gas costs experienced in 2009 and forecasted through 2010. While changes in gas costs and BGSS recoveries may fluctuate from period to period, SJG does not profit from the sale of the commodity. Therefore, corresponding fluctuations in Operating Revenue or Cost of Sales have no impact on Company profitability, as further discussed under "Margin." This was partially offset by a \$4.3 million increase in OSS during the second quarter of 2010 versus the second quarter of 2009. As previously discussed under "Throughput," this increase was made possible by additional volume made available to OSS as SJG delayed inventory injections originally planned during the quarter. As reflected in the Margin table above, the impact of the higher OSS did not have a material impact on the earnings of the Company, as SJG is required to share 85% of the profits of such activity

with the ratepayers.

Revenues decreased \$47.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with the same period in the prior year. Firm revenues decreased \$42.8 million, or 15.1%, primarily as a result of a lower BGSS rate in effect during 2010. As discussed above, such changes in gas costs and BGSS recoveries have no impact on Company profitability. There was also a \$5.7 million decrease in OSS during the first six months of 2010 versus 2009. This decrease was primarily related to a reduction in SJG's portfolio of assets available for such activities under the provisions of the CIP, as discussed under "Rates and Regulation" in Item 7 of SJG's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. As reflected in the Margin table above, the impact of lower OSS did not have a material impact on the earnings of the Company, as SJG is required to share 85% of the profits of such activity with the ratepayers.

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Operating Revenues — Nonutility - Combined revenues for SJI's nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$20.4 million and \$31.6 million, or 29.2% and 16.4%, in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009.

SJE's revenues from retail gas, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$1.9 million, or 8.2%, in the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009 due mainly to an increase in sales volumes due to commercial and large volume customer acquisitions and a 20.0% increase in the average monthly NYMEX settle price for the comparative periods. SJE's revenues from retail gas, net of intercompany transactions, decreased by \$0.3 million, or 0.4%, in the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009 due mainly to a decrease in the per unit sale of producer gas that was essentially offset by an increase in sales volumes and a 13.2% increase in the average monthly NYMEX settle price for the comparative periods. As of June 30, SJE was serving the following number of retail gas customers:

	2010	2009
Residential	7,983	9,508
Commercial & Large Volume	1,557	1,450

Sales volumes for the comparative periods were as follows (in decatherms):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Residential	73,033	111,235	431,735	544,493
Commercial & Large Volume	4,301,305	3,762,980	8,934,692	7,779,813

SJE's revenues from retail electricity, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$31.9 million and \$55.5 million, or 131.7% and 183.7%, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$22.9 million and \$11.2 million, revenues increased \$9.0 million and \$44.3 million, or 26.6% and 106.0% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively. A summary of SJE's revenues from retail electricity is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
SJE Retail Electric Revenue	\$ 56.1	\$ 24.2	\$ 31.9	\$ 85.7	\$ 30.2	\$ 55.5
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	(13.3)	9.6	(22.9)	0.4	11.6	(11.2)
SJE Retail Electric Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains)	\$ 42.8	\$ 33.8	\$ 9.0	\$ 86.1	\$ 41.8	\$ 44.3

This increase was mainly due to the impact of SJE being the successful bidder on a contract to supply retail electricity to over 400 school districts located throughout the state of New Jersey that began in late April 2009. SJE uses forward financial contracts to mitigate commodity price risk on fixed price electric contracts. In accordance with GAAP, the forward financial contracts are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings in the period of

change. The related customer contracts are not considered derivatives and therefore are not recorded in earnings until the electric is delivered. As a result, earnings are subject to volatility as the market price of the forward financial contracts change, even when the underlying hedged value of the customer contract is unchanged. Over time, gains or losses on the sale of the fixed price electric under contract will be offset by losses or gains on the forward financial contracts, resulting in the realization of the profit margin expected when the transactions were initiated. Excluding the school bid, essentially all of SJE's retail electric customer contracts are market-priced.

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SJRG's revenues, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$14.9 million and \$24.3 million, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts of \$21.5 million and \$15.7 million, respectively, due to price volatility, SJRG's revenues increased \$6.6 million and decreased \$8.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively. A summary of SJRG's revenue for the three and six months ended June 30 is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	2010	June 30, 2009	Change	2010	June 30, 2009	Change
SJRG Revenue	\$ (4.8)	\$ 10.1	\$ (14.9)	\$ 49.5	\$ 73.8	\$ (24.3)
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	9.0	(12.5)	21.5	17.4	1.7	15.7
SJRG Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains)	\$ 4.2	\$ (2.4)	\$ 6.6	\$ 66.9	\$ 75.5	\$ (8.6)

Although there was a 7.8% increase in storage volumes sold, the average cost per decatherm sold was 37.4% lower for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009. As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009, revenues and expenses related to the energy trading activities of SJRG are presented on a net basis in Operating Revenues – Nonutility.

Revenues for Marina increased \$0.5 million or 5.7% in the three months ended June 30, 2010, and decreased \$0.2 million or 0.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same periods in the prior year. Revenues increased as a result of two new projects that came on line in the latter stages of 2009 and higher chilled water demand at The Borgata, driven by improved occupancy rates and significantly warmer temperatures in June 2010 compared with June 2009. The impact of these factors was offset by the deconsolidation of ACLE and WCLE as discussed in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Revenues for SJESP increased \$0.4 million, or 8.3%, in the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009 and essentially unchanged for the six month comparative period. The increase was due mainly to additional installation jobs fueled by the availability of state stimulus incentives which was partially offset by revenues from a large commercial installation job recorded in 2009.

**Margin – Utility** — SJG's margin is defined as natural gas revenues less natural gas costs; volumetric and revenue based energy taxes; and regulatory rider expenses. SJG believes that margin provides a more meaningful basis for evaluating utility operations than revenues since natural gas costs, energy taxes and regulatory rider expenses are passed through to customers, and therefore, they have no effect on margin. Natural gas costs are charged to operating expenses on the basis of therm sales at the prices approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities through SJG's BGSS tariff.

Total margin increased \$2.6 million, or 8.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009 due to customer additions, as noted above, and profits earned through the Company's Capital Investment Recovery Tracker (CIRT). The CIRT was approved by the BPU in April 2009 and allows the Company to accelerate certain capital spending and also earn a return of, and a return on, investment at the time the investment is made. The CIRT added \$2.5 million of pre-tax margin in the second quarter of 2010, compared with \$0.4 million in the same period of 2009.

The CIP protected \$7.3 million of pre-tax margin in the second quarter of 2010 that would have been lost due to lower customer usage, compared with \$4.7 million in the same period last year. Of these amounts, \$3.2 million and \$1.4

million were related to weather variations and \$4.1 million and \$3.3 million were related to other customer usage variations in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Total margin increased \$5.1 million, or 5.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009 primarily due to customer additions and profits earned through the Company's CIRT, as noted above. The CIRT added \$4.6 million of pre-tax margin in the first half of 2010, compared with \$0.4 million in the same period last year. Partially offsetting these increases were lower margins from OSS and capacity release, primarily in the first quarter of 2010.



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The CIP protected \$14.7 million of pre-tax margin in the first half of 2010 that would have been lost due to lower customer usage, compared with \$10.9 million in the same period last year. Of these amounts, \$3.9 and \$(0.2) million were related to weather variations and \$10.8 and \$11.1 million were related to other customer usage variations in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

**Gross Margin — Nonutility —** Gross margin for the nonutility businesses is defined as revenue less all costs that are directly related to the production, selling and delivery of the company's products and services. These costs primarily include natural gas and electric commodity costs as well as certain payroll and related benefits. On the statements of condensed consolidated income, revenue is reflected in Operating Revenues - Nonutility and the costs are reflected in Cost of Sales - Nonutility. As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009, revenues and expenses related to the energy trading activities of SJRG are presented on a net basis in Operating Revenues - Nonutility.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, combined gross margins for the nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$4.9 million and \$3.5 million to \$13.8 million and \$32.0 million, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009. This increase is primarily due to the following:

Gross margin for SJRG decreased \$17.7 million and \$7.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin for SJRG increased \$3.8 million and \$8.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, due mainly to favorable time spreads on storage and transportation asset positions that were locked in and/or improved upon. Storage assets allow SJRG to lock in the differential between purchasing natural gas at low current prices and selling equivalent quantities at higher future prices. Gross margin is generated via seasonal pricing differentials. While this margin will be attained over the transaction cycle, the timing of physical injections and withdraws and related hedge settlements can cause earnings fluctuations for accounting purposes due to the volatile nature of wholesale gas prices. Similar to storage, transportation assets allow us to lock in the differential of transporting natural gas from one delivery point to another.

Gross Margin for Marina decreased \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 7.7 and 7.0 percentage points for the same periods due mainly to the deconsolidation of ACLE and WCLE as discussed in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements and an increase in low-margin electric sales to Borgata. As per our contract, the billing rates are designed to recover the underlying commodity costs over time. However during interim periods, certain components of the underlying commodity costs are not adjusted proportionately.

Gross margin from SJE's retail gas sales increased \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009 due mainly to incremental margins from new customers acquired in our Pennsylvania retail book which was partially offset by the impact of lower New Jersey customer counts (See Operating Revenues – Nonutility). Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2010 compared with 2009.

Gross margin from SJE's retail electricity sales increased \$22.4 million and \$12.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin decreased \$0.5 million and increased \$1.1 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with 2009. The three month decrease was due mainly to higher capacity and network services costs. The six month increase was mainly due to the impact of the school bid as mentioned in Operating Revenues - Nonutility. Excluding the impact of the unrealized gains and losses, gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 2.3 and

1.7 percentage points in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009 due to higher capacity and network services costs.

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Gross margin for SJESP was essentially unchanged for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 and decreased \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009 due mainly to margins recognized on a large commercial installation job in 2009. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 1.8 and 2.4 percentage points for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009 due to higher labor and benefit costs.

Operations Expense — A summary of net changes in operations expense, for the three and six months ended June 30, follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 vs. 2009	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 vs. 2009
Utility	\$478	\$925
Nonutility:		
Wholesale Gas	266	536
Retail Gas and Other	(156 )	(418 )
Retail Electricity	115	229
On-Site Energy Production	(418 )	(478 )
Appliance Service	184	380
Total Nonutility	(9 )	249
Intercompany Eliminations and Other	10	(128 )
Total Operations	\$479	\$1,046

Utility operations expense increased \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, as compared with the same periods in 2009. The increase is primarily due to increases in governance, compliance and employee compensation costs.

Nonutility operations expense remained relatively unchanged for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared with the same period in 2009, and increased \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared with the same period in 2009 due mainly to additional personnel, governance and compliance costs incurred to support continued growth.

Other changes in operations expense during 2010 were not significant.

Other Operating Expenses — Changes in other consolidated operating expenses which consist of Maintenance, Depreciation, and Energy and Other Taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009, were not significant.

Interest Charges – Interest charges increased by \$1.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with the same periods in 2009, primarily due to higher average levels of short-term debt during 2010. The effect of higher average levels of short-term debt outstanding was partially offset by the impact of lower interest rates during the first six months of 2010 compared to 2009.

Income Taxes – Income taxes decreased by \$2.8 million and \$1.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The effective tax rate decreased from 38.0% in

the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 3.0% in the three months ended June 30, 2010 and decreased from 38.8% in the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 35.7% in the six months ended June 30, 2010. This decrease is primarily due to the impact of the investment tax credit available on renewable energy facilities.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies – Equity in earnings of affiliated companies decreased by \$2.9 million and \$1.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. This decrease in equity in earnings of affiliated companies is primarily due to unrealized losses on interest rate swaps at LVE.

Discontinued Operations— The losses are primarily comprised of environmental remediation and product liability litigation associated with previously disposed of businesses.

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## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:

Liquidity needs are driven by factors that include natural gas commodity prices; the impact of weather on customer bills; lags in fully collecting gas costs from customers under the Basic Gas Supply Service charge; working capital needs of our energy trading and marketing activities; the timing of construction and remediation expenditures and related permanent financings; the timing of equity contributions to unconsolidated affiliates; mandated tax payment dates; both discretionary and required repayments of long-term debt; and the amounts and timing of dividend payments.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities — Liquidity needs are first met with net cash provided by operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$103.7 million and \$113.2 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. Net cash provided by operating activities varies from year-to-year primarily due to the impact of weather on customer demand and related gas purchases, customer usage factors related to conservation efforts and the price of the natural gas commodity, inventory utilization, and gas cost recoveries. Operating activities in the first six months of 2010 produced slightly less net cash than the same period in 2009, primarily due to the reduction in working capital requirements, particularly, with regard to the value of natural gas in storage, that occurred in the 2009 period caused by a decline in natural gas prices.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities — SJI has a continuing need for cash resources and capital, primarily to invest in new and replacement facilities and equipment. Net cash outflows for capital expenditures, which are primarily construction projects, for the first six months of 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$69.1 million and \$36.4 million, respectively. We estimate the net cash outflows for construction projects for fiscal years 2010, 2011 and 2012 to be approximately \$172.0 million, \$58.5 million and \$58.3 million, respectively.

In support of its risk management activities, the Company is required to maintain margin accounts with selected counterparties as collateral for its forward contracts, swap agreements, options contracts and futures contracts. These margin accounts are included in Restricted Investments or Margin Account Liability, depending upon the value of the related contracts, (the change in the Margin Account Liability is reflected in cash flows from Operating Activities) on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The required amount of restricted investments changes on a daily basis due to fluctuations in the market value of the related outstanding contracts and are difficult to predict. Margin posted by the Company increased by \$6.5 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with a decrease of \$18.5 million in the same period of 2009.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company provided advances to unconsolidated affiliates of \$36.6 million and \$7.9 million, respectively. The purpose of the advances was to develop several energy production facilities to cover certain project related costs of LVE Energy Partners, LLC (See Commitments and Contingencies), and to provide working capital for the commodity marketing operation.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities — Short-term borrowings under lines of credit from commercial banks are used to supplement cash flows from operations, to support working capital needs and to finance capital expenditures as incurred. From time to time, short-term debt incurred to finance capital expenditures is refinanced with long-term debt.

Credit facilities and available liquidity as of June 30, 2010 were as follows (in thousands):

Company	Total Facility	Usage	Available Liquidity	Expiration Date
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SJG:

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Revolving Credit Facility	\$	100,000	\$	55,500	\$	44,500	August 2011
Line of Credit		40,000		—		40,000	December 2010 (A)
Uncommitted Bank Lines		55,000		—		55,000	Various
<b>Total SJG</b>		<b>195,000</b>		<b>55,500</b>		<b>139,500</b>	
<b>SJI:</b>							
Revolving Credit Facility	\$	200,000	\$	185,225	\$	14,775	August 2011 (B)
Uncommitted Bank Lines		30,000		9,000		21,000	Various
<b>Total SJI</b>		<b>230,000</b>		<b>194,225</b>		<b>35,775</b>	
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>425,000</b>	\$	<b>249,725</b>	\$	<b>175,275</b>	

- (A) The Company anticipates extending this line of credit during the third quarter of 2010.
- (B) Includes letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$90.1 million.

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The SJG facilities are restricted as to use and availability specifically to SJG; however, if necessary the SJI facilities can also be used to support SJG's liquidity needs. All committed facilities contain one financial covenant regarding the ratio of total debt to total capitalization, measured on a quarterly basis. SJI and SJG were in compliance with this covenant as of June 30, 2010. Borrowings under these credit facilities are at market rates. The weighted average borrowing cost, which changes daily, was 0.73% and 0.87% at June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Based upon the existing credit facilities and a regular dialogue with our banks, we believe there will continue to be sufficient credit available to meet our business' future liquidity needs.

SJI supplements its operating cash flow and credit lines with both debt and equity capital. Over the years, SJG has used long-term debt, primarily in the form of First Mortgage Bonds and Medium Term Notes (MTN), secured by the same pool of utility assets, to finance its long-term borrowing needs. These needs are primarily capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment. In September 2009, SJG received approval from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities to issue up to \$150.0 million of MTNs through September 2011. In March and June 2010, SJG issued \$15.0 million and \$45.0 million aggregate principal amounts, respectively, of its MTNs under private placements. No other long-term debt was issued during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

SJI's capital structure was as follows:

	As of June 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Equity	49.5%	50.0%
Long-Term Debt	36.3	32.0
Short-Term Debt	14.2	18.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

During the first six months of 2010 and 2009, SJI declared quarterly dividends to its common shareholders that were payable in April and July of each year. In June 2010, SJI also declared its normal quarterly dividend that is payable in October 2010. During 2009, SJI did not declare its October dividend until August. Consequently, Dividends Payable on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 reflects two declared dividends and Dividends Declared per Common Share on the condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 include the impact of the October dividend declaration. SJI has paid dividends on its common stock for 58 consecutive years and has increased that dividend each year for the last ten years. The Company currently looks to grow that dividend by at least 6% to 7% per year and has a targeted payout ratio of between 50% and 60%. In setting the dividend rate, the Board of Directors of SJI considers future earnings expectations, payout ratio, and dividend yield relative to those at peer companies as well as returns available on other income-oriented investments. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to increase the dividend, meet the targeted payout ratio or pay a dividend at all in the future.

**COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:**

SJI has a continuing need for cash resources and capital, primarily to invest in new and replacement facilities and equipment, working capital, and for environmental remediation costs. Cash outflows for capital expenditures for the first six months of 2010 amounted to \$69.1 million. Management estimates net cash outflows for construction projects for 2010, 2011 and 2012, to be approximately \$172.0 million, \$58.5 million and \$58.3 million, respectively. Costs for remediation projects, net of insurance reimbursements, for the first six months of 2010 amounted to net cash outflows of \$1.5 million. Total cash outflows for remediation projects are expected to be \$12.0 million, \$20.0 million and \$9.8 million for 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. As discussed in Notes 9 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial

Statements in Item 8 of SJI's 10-K as of December 31, 2009, certain environmental costs are subject to recovery from insurance carriers and ratepayers.



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As of June 30, 2010, SJI provided \$90.1 million of standby letters of credit through SJI's revolving credit facility and uncommitted bank lines. Letters of credit in the amount of \$62.3 million support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) to finance Marina's initial thermal plant project and \$8.7 million was posted to support SJI's guaranty of LVE discussed below. The additional outstanding letters of credit total \$19.1 million, and were posted to enable SJE to market retail electricity and for various construction activities. The Company also provided two additional letters of credit under separate facilities outside of the revolving credit facility. Those letters of credit consist of a \$25.2 million letter of credit provided by SJG to support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the NJEDA to finance the expansion of SJG's natural gas distribution system; and a \$30.7 million letter of credit provided by Marina to support a capital contribution obligation as discussed below. These letters of credit expire in August 2010 and November 2010, respectively. We anticipate extending these letters of credit during the third and fourth quarters of 2010, respectively.

There were no significant changes to the Company's contractual obligations described in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2009, except for commodity supply purchase obligations which increased by approximately \$160.3 million in total since December 31, 2009, due to the origination of new contracts during the six months ended June 2010, and for the principal and interest obligations related to the \$60.0 million of long-term debt issued during 2010.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**— An off-balance sheet arrangement is any contractual arrangement involving an unconsolidated entity under which the company has either made guarantees, or has certain other interests or obligations.

The Company has recorded a liability of \$4.3 million which is included in Other Current Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities with a corresponding increase in Investment in Affiliates on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 for the fair value of the following guarantees:

In April 2007, SJI guaranteed certain obligations of LVE Energy Partners, LLC (LVE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest. LVE entered into a 25-year contract with a resort developer to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada. LVE began construction of the facility in 2007 and expected to provide full energy services in 2010 when the resort was originally scheduled to be completed. LVE suspended construction of the district energy system and central energy center in January 2009 after the resort developer's August 2008 announcement that it was delaying the completion of construction of the resort due to the difficult environment in the capital markets and weak economic conditions. The resort developer had indicated that it was considering different strategies to move its project forward, including opening its project in phases and obtaining a partner, but that it was unlikely construction would resume during 2009. In October 2009, the resort developer announced that they do not expect to resume construction on the project for three to five years. They stated that they remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip as part of a long-term growth strategy and continue to view this site as a major strategic asset.

The district energy system and central energy center are being financed by LVE with debt that is non-recourse to SJI. The outstanding balance of LVE's bank debt is approximately \$214.4 million as of June 30, 2010. In September 2009, LVE reached an agreement with the banks that are financing the energy facilities to address defaults under the financing agreements. These LVE defaults were caused by the resort developer's construction delay and the termination of an energy services agreement by a hotel operator associated with the project. As a result of these defaults, the banks had previously stopped funding the project. The terms of the new agreement require SJI and its partner in this joint venture to guaranty the payment of future interest costs by LVE through, at the latest, December 2010. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have each provided the banks with a \$2.0 million irrevocable letter of credit from a bank to support this guaranty. The maximum amount of remaining LVE interest costs to be paid by SJI under this guaranty if payments are required, and SJI was the only guarantor, would be approximately \$4.9 million. In

addition, SJI and its partner in this joint venture each committed to provide approximately \$8.9 million of additional capital as of September 2009 to cover costs related to the termination of the energy services agreement by a hotel operator and interest costs incurred since August 2008 when the resort developer suspended construction. Of this amount, \$6.7 million was in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank and the remaining \$2.2 million was provided in cash in 2009. These funds are in addition to the \$30.4 million capital contribution obligation discussed below. In turn, the banks waived all existing defaults under the financing agreements and were relieved of their commitment to provide additional funding. As a result of the construction delay, the district energy system and central energy center will not be completed by the fourth quarter of 2010 as originally expected and, consequently, the full amount of LVE's debt could become due and payable in December 2010. LVE is currently in discussions with the resort developer and the banks that are financing the energy facilities to address the issues raised by the delay. LVE intends to seek additional financing to complete the facility once construction of the resort resumes. The Energy Sales Agreement between LVE and the resort developer includes a payment obligation by the resort developer of certain fixed payments to be made to LVE beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010. A portion of this payment obligation is guaranteed by the parent of the resort developer. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had a net liability of approximately \$11.6 million included in Other Current Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets related to this project, in addition to unsecured Notes Receivable – Affiliate of approximately \$18.4 million due from LVE. As of June 30, 2010, SJI's capital at risk is limited to its equity contributions, contribution obligations and the unsecured notes receivable totaling approximately \$58.0 million. During the first six months of 2010, SJI and its partner in this joint venture each provided support to LVE of approximately \$4.1 million to cover project related costs.

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As a result of the construction delay, management has evaluated the investment in LVE and concluded that the fair value of this investment continues to be in excess of the carrying value as of June 30, 2010.

SJI issued a performance guaranty for up to \$180.0 million to the resort developer to ensure that certain construction milestones relating to the development of the thermal facility are met. As a result of achieving certain milestones, the guaranty was reduced to \$94.0 million as of June 30, 2010. Concurrently, SJI is the beneficiary of a surety bond purchased by the project's general contractor that provides security to SJI in the event of missed construction milestones. LVE has proposed a revised milestone schedule due to delays announced by the resort developer. In addition, SJI has guaranteed the obligations of LVE under certain insurance policies during the construction period. The maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that LVE does not have sufficient resources to make deductible payments on future claims under these insurance policies, is approximately \$6.0 million. SJI has also guaranteed certain performance obligations of LVE under the operating agreements between LVE and the resort developer, up to \$20.0 million each year for the term of the agreement, commencing with the first year of operations. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees.

SJI has guaranteed certain obligations of BC Landfill Energy, LLC (BCLE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest, and WC Landfill Energy, LLC (WCLE) an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 51% equity interest. BCLE and WCLE have entered into agreements with the respective county governments to lease and operate facilities that will produce electricity from landfill methane gas. Although unlikely, the maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that BCLE and WCLE do not meet minimum specified levels of operating performance and no mitigating action is taken, or are unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, is approximately \$4.2 million each year. SJI and its partner in these joint ventures have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees. SJI holds variable interests in BCLE and WCLE but is not the primary beneficiary.

SJI has guaranteed the long-term debt obligations of AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 51% equity interest. ACLE has entered into a long-term agreement with a county government to lease and operate a facility that will produce electricity from landfill methane gas. Although unlikely, the maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that ACLE is unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, is approximately \$1.5 million. SJI and its partner in this joint venture have entered into a reimbursement agreement that secures reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on this guarantee. SJI holds a variable interest in ACLE but is not the primary beneficiary.

As of June 30, 2010, SJI had issued approximately \$5.0 million of parental guarantees on behalf of an unconsolidated subsidiary. These guarantees generally expire within the next two years and were issued to enable our subsidiary to market retail natural gas.

Capital Contribution Obligation - In December 2007, Marina and its joint venture partner agreed to each contribute approximately \$30.4 million of equity to LVE as part of its construction period financing. Marina's obligation is secured by an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank. The equity contribution is expected to be made in 2010. In September 2009, Marina and its joint venture partner agreed to each contribute an additional \$6.7 million of equity to LVE as discussed above. This equity contribution is expected to be made in 2010, and is also secured by an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank.

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Pending Litigation — SJI is subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business and other legal proceedings. We accrue liabilities related to claims when we can determine the amount or range of amounts of probable settlement costs. SJI has been named in, among other actions, certain product liability claims related to our former sand mining subsidiary. Management does not currently anticipate the disposition of any known claims to have a material adverse effect on SJI's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

## Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Commodity Market Risks — Certain regulated and nonregulated SJI subsidiaries are involved in buying, selling, transporting and storing natural gas and buying and selling retail electricity for their own accounts as well as managing these activities for other third parties. These subsidiaries are subject to market risk due to price fluctuations. To hedge against this risk, we enter into a variety of physical and financial transactions including forward contracts, swaps, futures and options agreements. To manage these transactions, SJI has a well-defined risk management policy approved by our Board of Directors that includes volumetric and monetary limits. Management reviews reports detailing activity daily. Generally, the derivative activities described above are entered into for risk management purposes.

SJG and SJE transact commodities on a physical basis and typically do not enter into financial derivative positions directly. SJRG manages risk in the natural gas markets for these entities as well as for its own portfolio by entering into the types of transactions noted above. As part of its gas purchasing strategy, SJG uses financial contracts through SJRG to hedge against forward price risk. These contracts are recoverable through SJG's BGSS, subject to BPU approval. It is management's policy, to the extent practical, within predetermined risk management policy guidelines, to have limited unmatched positions on a deal or portfolio basis while conducting these activities. As a result of holding open positions to a minimal level, the economic impact of changes in value of a particular transaction is substantially offset by an opposite change in the related hedge transaction.

SJI has entered into certain contracts to buy, sell, and transport natural gas and to buy and sell retail electricity. For those derivatives not designated as hedges, we recorded the net unrealized pre-tax gain of \$4.2 million and \$2.7 million in earnings during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and the net unrealized pre-tax loss of \$17.9 million and \$13.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which are included with realized gains and losses in Operating Revenues — Nonutility. The fair value and maturity of these energy-trading contracts determined under the mark-to-market method as of June 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

## Assets

Source of Fair Value	Maturity < 1 Year	Maturity 1 -3 Years	Maturity Beyond 3 Years	Total
Prices actively quoted	\$ 19,140	\$ 5,028	\$ —	\$ 24,168
Prices provided by other external sources	13,290	5,101	5	18,396
Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods	1,511	2,430	222	4,163
Total	\$ 33,941	\$ 12,559	\$ 227	\$ 46,727

## Liabilities

Source of Fair Value	Maturity	Maturity	Maturity	Total
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< 1 Year      1 -3 Years      Beyond  
3Years

Prices actively quoted	\$ 19,190	\$ 3,824	\$ —	\$ 23,014
Prices provided by other external sources	9,447	3,778	—	13,225
Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods	14,193	1,161	204	15,558
Total	\$ 42,830	\$ 8,763	\$ 204	\$ 51,797

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NYMEX (New York Mercantile Exchange) is the primary national commodities exchange on which natural gas is traded. Basis represents the price of a NYMEX natural gas futures contract adjusted for the difference in price for delivering the gas at another location. Contracted volumes of our NYMEX contracts are 0.7 million decatherms (dts) with a weighted-average settlement price of \$6.00 per dt. Contracted volumes of our basis contracts are 9.4 million dts with a weighted average settlement price of \$0.54 per dt. Contracted volumes of electric are 2.7 million mwh with a weighted average settlement price of \$59.21 per mwh.

A reconciliation of SJI's estimated net fair value of energy-related derivatives follows (in thousands):

Net Derivatives — Energy Related Assets, January 1, 2010	\$ 8,906
Contracts Settled During Six Months Ended June 30, 2010, Net	(6,963)
Other Changes in Fair Value from Continuing and New Contracts, Net	(7,013)
 Net Derivatives — Energy Related Liabilities June 30, 2010	 \$ (5,070)

Interest Rate Risk — Our exposure to interest-rate risk relates primarily to short-term, variable-rate borrowings. Short-term, variable-rate debt outstanding at June 30, 2010 was \$159.7 million and averaged \$169.4 million during the first six months of 2010. A hypothetical 100 basis point (1%) increase in interest rates on our average variable-rate debt outstanding would result in a \$1.0 million increase in our annual interest expense, net of tax. The 100 basis point increase was chosen for illustrative purposes, as it provides a simple basis for calculating the impact of interest rate changes under a variety of interest rate scenarios. Over the past five years, the change in basis points (b.p.) of our average monthly interest rates from the beginning to end of each year was as follows: 2009 - 29 b.p. decrease; 2008 -397 b.p. decrease; 2007 — 45 b.p. increase; 2006 —67 b.p. increase; and 2005 —194 b.p. decrease. For June 2010, our average interest rate on variable-rate debt was 0.78%.

We issue long-term debt either at fixed rates or use interest rate derivatives to limit our exposure to changes in interest rates on variable-rate, long-term debt. As of June 30, 2010, the interest costs on all but \$7.1 million of our long-term debt was either at a fixed-rate or hedged via an interest rate derivative. Consequently, interest expense on existing long-term debt is not significantly impacted by changes in market interest rates. However, during the first quarter of 2009, as a result of unusual market conditions, the interest rate derivatives on Marina's variable rate demand bonds were no longer highly effective in mitigating the risks resulting from changes in interest rates. Consequently, the Company discontinued hedge accounting on these interest rate derivatives. All of these interest rate derivatives remain in place and are expected to substantially offset future changes in interest rates on the respective securities.

As of June 30, 2010, SJI's active interest rate swaps were as follows:

Amount	Fixed Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity	Type	Obligor
\$ 3,900,000	4.795%	12/01/2004	12/01/2014	Taxable	Marina
\$ 8,000,000	4.775%	11/12/2004	11/12/2014	Taxable	Marina
\$ 20,000,000	4.080%	11/19/2001	12/01/2011	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$ 14,500,000	3.905%	03/17/2006	01/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$ 500,000	3.905%	03/17/2006	01/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$ 330,000	3.905%	03/17/2006	01/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$ 7,100,000	4.895%	02/01/2006	02/01/2016	Taxable	Marina
\$ 12,500,000	3.430%	12/01/2006	02/01/2036	Tax-exempt	SJG
\$ 12,500,000	3.430%	12/01/2006	02/01/2036	Tax-exempt	SJG

Concentration of Credit Risk - As of June 30, 2010, approximately 45.3% of the current and noncurrent Derivatives – Energy Related Assets or \$21.2 million are with a single retail counterparty. This counterparty has contracts with a large number of diverse customers which minimizes the concentration of this risk. A portion of these contracts may be assignable to SJI in the event of a default by the counterparty.

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## Item 4. Controls and Procedures

## Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2010. Based on that evaluation, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures employed at the Company are effective.

## Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

## Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Part I, Item 2, Pending Litigation, beginning on page 37.

## Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information about purchases by SJI of its own common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2010:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>1</sup>	Average Price Paid Per Share <sup>1</sup>	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs <sup>2</sup>	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <sup>2</sup>
April 2010	26,985	\$ 44.6039	—	—
May 2010	4,448	\$ 44.5273	—	—
June 2010	—	—	—	—
Total	31,433		—	—

<sup>1</sup>The total number of shares purchased and the average price paid per share represent shares purchased in open market transactions under the South Jersey Industries Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRP") by the administrator of



the DRP.

2On September 22, 2008, SJI publicly announced a share repurchase program under which the Company can purchase up to 5% of its currently outstanding common stock over the next four years. As of June 30, 2010, no shares have been purchased under this program.

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Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>31.1</u>	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
<u>31.2</u>	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
<u>32.1</u>	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code).
<u>32.2</u>	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code).
101	The following financial statements from South Jersey Industries' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 6, 2010, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income; (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized

SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES, INC.  
(Registrant)

Dated: August 6, 2010

By: /s/ Edward J. Graham  
Edward J. Graham  
Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer

Dated: August 6, 2010

By: /s/ David A. Kindlick  
David A. Kindlick  
Vice President & Chief Financial Officer