

SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-K

February 29, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

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, New Jersey 08037

(609) 561-9000

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock - \$1.25 par value per share

New York Stock Exchange

(Title of each class)

(Name of exchange on which registered)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act:

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act: Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2015 was \$1,687,786,543. As of February 15, 2016, there were 71,130,732 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

In Part III of Form 10-K: Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement filed for the registrant's 2016 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K 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 by South Jersey Industries (SJI or the Company) and are intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. When used in this Report, or any other of the Company's documents or oral presentations, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “goal,” “intend,” “objective,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “strategy” and similar expressions are intended to 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 risks set forth under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of this Report and elsewhere throughout this Report. These cautionary statements should not be construed by you to be exhaustive and they are made only as of the date of this Report. While the Company 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.

Available Information

The Company's Internet address is www.sjindustries.com. We make available free of charge on or through our website SJI's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains these reports at <http://www.sec.gov>. Also, copies of SJI's annual report will be made available, free of charge, upon written request. The content on any web site referred to in this filing is not incorporated by reference into this Report unless expressly noted otherwise.

Units of Measurement

For Natural Gas:

1 Bcf	= One billion cubic feet
1dt	= One decatherm
1 MMdts	= One million decatherms
dts/d	= Decatherms per day
MDWQ	= Maximum daily withdrawal quantity

For Electric:

1 MMMWh	= One million megawatt hours
1 MWh	= One megawatt hour

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

PART I

Item 1. Business

Description of Business

The registrant, South Jersey Industries, Inc. (SJI or the Company), a New Jersey corporation, was formed in 1969 for the purpose of owning and holding all of the outstanding common stock of South Jersey Gas Company, a public utility, and acquiring and developing non-utility lines of business.

SJI 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 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 Resources Group, LLC (SJRG) markets natural gas storage, commodity and transportation assets along with fuel management services on a wholesale basis in the mid-Atlantic, Appalachian and southern states.

• South Jersey Exploration, LLC (SJEX) owns oil, gas and mineral rights in the Marcellus Shale region of Pennsylvania.

• Marina Energy LLC (Marina) develops and operates on-site energy-related projects, a natural gas fueled combined heating, cooling and power facility, landfill gas-fired electric production facilities and solar-generation sites.

• South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP) services residential and small commercial HVAC systems, installs small commercial HVAC systems, provides plumbing services and services appliances under warranty via a subcontractor arrangement as well as on a time and materials basis.

• SJI Midstream, LLC (Midstream) was formed in 2014 to invest in infrastructure and other midstream projects, including a current project to build a 100-mile natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Additional Information on the nature of our business can be found in “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” under Item 7 of this Report.

Financial Information About Reportable Segments

Information regarding Reportable Segments is incorporated by reference to Note 8 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this Report.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

South Jersey Gas Company

Transportation and Storage Agreements

SJG has direct connections to the interstate pipeline systems of both Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco) and Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (Columbia). During 2015, SJG purchased and had delivered approximately 44.8 million decatherms (MMdts) of natural gas for distribution to both on-system and off-system customers and for injections into storage. Of this total, 28.1 MMdts were transported on the Transco pipeline system while 16.7 MMdts were transported on the Columbia pipeline system. Moreover, during 2015 third-party suppliers delivered 30.4 MMdts to SJG's system on behalf of end use customers behind SJG's city gate stations. SJG also secures other long-term services from Dominion Transmission, Inc. (Dominion), a pipeline upstream of the Transco and Columbia systems. Services provided by Dominion are utilized to deliver gas into either the Transco or Columbia systems for ultimate delivery to SJG. Services provided by all of the above-mentioned pipelines are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Unless otherwise indicated, our intentions are to renew or extend these service agreements before they expire.

Transcontinental Gas Pipeline (Transco):

Transco is SJG's largest supplier of long-term gas transmission services which includes both year-round and seasonal firm transportation (FT) service arrangements. When combined, these FT services enable SJG to purchase gas from third parties and have delivered to its city gate stations by Transco a total of 297,958 dts per day (dts/d). Of this total, 133,917 dts/d is long-haul FT (where gas can be transported from the production areas of the Southwest to the market areas of the Northeast) while 164,041 dts/d is market area FT. The terms of SJG's year-round agreements extend for various periods through 2025. SJG's seasonal agreements are currently operating under their respective evergreen provisions.

Of the 297,958 dts/d of Transco services mentioned above, SJG has released a total of 49,041 dts/d of its market area FT service. These releases were made in association with SJG's Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) discussed further under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". In addition, SJG released a total of 50,000 dts/d of its long-haul FT as part of Asset Management Agreements (AMA). The AMA-related releases are discussed below under "Gas Supplies". In addition, SJG released a total of 30,000 dts/d of its long-haul FT as an Off-System Sale capacity release.

SJG currently has six long-term gas storage service agreements with Transco that, when combined, are capable of storing approximately 5.0 MMdts. Through these agreements, SJG can inject gas into market and production area storages during periods of low demand and extract gas at a Maximum Daily Withdrawal Quantity (MDWQ) of up to 107,407 dts during periods of high demand. The longest term of these storage service agreements extends through March 31, 2023.

Dominion:

SJG subscribes to a firm storage service from Dominion, under its Rate Schedule GSS. This storage has an MDWQ of 10,000 dts during the period between November 16 and March 31 of each winter season, with an associated total storage capacity of 423,000 dts. Gas withdrawn from Dominion GSS storage is delivered through both the Dominion and Transco (Leidy Line) pipeline systems for delivery to SJG service territory. The primary term of this agreement extends through March 31, 2019.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

Columbia:

SJG subscribes to four firm transportation agreements with Columbia which provide for an aggregate of 104,022 dts/d with the term of 9,000 dts/d of this capacity extending through October 31, 2017 while the term of 45,022 dts/d of this deliverability extends through October 31, 2019. The remaining 50,000 dts/d continues through October 31, 2030. SJG released 8,671 dts/d of this amount to SJRG in conjunction with its Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) thereby reducing the combined availability of firm transportation on the Columbia system to 95,351 dts/d. In addition, SJG released a total of 20,000 dts/d of this capacity to a gas marketer as part of an AMA leaving a net of 75,351 dts/d available to SJG. This AMA-related release is further discussed below under "Gas Supplies."

SJG also subscribes to a firm storage service with Columbia under its Rate Schedule FSS along with an associated firm transportation service under Rate Schedule SST, each of which extends through October 31, 2019. SJG has a total FSS MDWQ of 52,891 dts and a related 3,473,022 dts of storage capacity. SJG released to SJRG 19,029 dts/d of its FSS MDWQ along with 1,249,485 dts of its FSS storage capacity. Additionally, SJG released to SJRG 19,029 dts/d of its Columbia SST transportation service. Both releases made by SJG were in connection with its CIP and extend through September 30, 2016.

Gas Supplies

During 2015, SJG entered into an AMA with a gas marketer which extends through March 31, 2016. Under this agreement SJG released to the marketer its firm transportation rights equal to 30,000 dts/d of transportation capacity on Transco. The marketer manages this capacity and provides SJG with up to 30,000 dts/d of firm deliverability each day through March 31, 2016. The marketer's intent was to optimize the capacity released to them under this AMA and pay SJG a monthly asset management fee.

Also during 2015, SJG entered into two additional AMA's with two separate gas marketers which both extend through October 31, 2016. Under these agreements, SJG has released to each of the marketers firm transportation rights equal to 10,000 dts/d of transportation capacity on Transco. The marketers manage their respective capacity and provide SJG with up to 10,000 dts/d each of firm deliverability everyday through October 31, 2016. The marketers will seek to optimize the capacity released to them under these AMA's and pay SJG a one-time asset management fee.

Also during 2015, SJG entered into two further AMA's with two separate gas marketers which both also extend through October 31, 2016. Under these agreements, SJG has released to each of the marketers firm transportation rights equal to 10,000 dts/d of transportation capacity on Columbia. The marketers manage their respective capacity and provide SJG with up to 10,000 dts/d each of firm deliverability everyday through March 31, 2016. The marketers will seek to optimize the capacity released to it under these AMA's and pay SJG a one-time asset management fee.

In 2011, SJG entered into a long-term gas purchase agreement with a gas producer, the primary term of which extends through October 31, 2019. The maximum daily quantities (MDQ) available for purchase under this agreement initially start at 6,250 dts/d and ratchet up to an MDQ of 25,000 dts/d. Gas purchased from this producer will be sourced in the Appalachian supply areas and delivered into the Columbia pipeline system for delivery to SJG.

As part of its gas purchasing strategy, SJG uses financial contracts to hedge against forward price risk. These contracts are recoverable through SJG's Basic Gas Supply Service Clause (BGSS), subject to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) approval.

Supplemental Gas Supplies

During 2015, SJG purchased Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from two separate third party LNG suppliers. This LNG was purchased as a supply source to replenish SJG's LNG inventory at its storage facility, located in McKee City, NJ. SJG purchased LNG from one supplier during the 2014-15 winter season, and from a second supplier during the 2015 summer season and the 2015-16 winter season.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

SJG operates peaking facilities which can store and vaporize LNG for injection into its distribution system. SJG's LNG facility has a storage capacity equivalent to 434,300 dts of natural gas and has an installed capacity to vaporize up to 118,250 dts of LNG per day for injection into its distribution system.

Peak-Day Supply

SJG plans for a winter season peak-day demand on the basis of an average daily temperature of 2 degrees Fahrenheit (F). Gas demand on such a design day for the 2015-2016 winter season is estimated to be 503,873 dts (excluding industrial customers). SJG projects that it has adequate supplies and interstate pipeline entitlements to meet its design requirements. SJG experienced its highest peak-day demand for calendar year 2015 of 507,219 dts (including industrial customers) on February 15, while experiencing an average temperature of 10.1 degrees F that day.

Natural Gas Prices

SJG's average cost of natural gas purchased and delivered in 2015, 2014 and 2013, including demand charges, was \$4.71 per dt, \$6.56 per dt and \$4.81 per dt, respectively.

South Jersey Energy Company

Transportation and Storage Agreements - Natural Gas

Access to gas suppliers and cost of gas are significant to the operations of SJE. No material part of the business of SJE is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers. SJE purchases delivered gas only, primarily from SJRG. Consequently, SJE maintains no transportation or storage agreements.

Electric Supply

Due to the liquidity in the market, SJE primarily purchases delivered electric in the day-ahead and real-time markets through regional transmission organizations.

South Jersey Resources Group

Transportation and Storage Agreements

National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation:

SJRG has multiple storage service agreements with National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation (National Fuel). Two contracts totaling 2,581,420 dts of capacity have evergreen provisions that extend year to year. One additional contract covering 224,576 dts of storage capacity extends through March 31, 2018, while a final contract covering 150,040 dts of capacity expires March 31, 2023.

SJRG holds long-term firm transportation agreements with National Fuel associated with the above-mentioned agreements. Under these agreements, National Fuel will provide SJRG with a maximum daily injection transportation quantity of 16,947 dts/d with primary receipt points from Tennessee Gas Pipeline for delivery into storage, and 25,661 dts/d of maximum daily withdrawal transportation quantity, with a primary receipt point of storage and a primary delivery point of the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline.

Transcontinental Gas Pipeline (Transco):

SJRG has a storage agreement with Transco for storage service at Transco's WSS facility which expires in October 2017. Under this contract, up to 24,479 dts/d may be injected and up to 46,380 dts/d may be withdrawn. Total storage capacity under the agreement is 4,406,135 dts.

SJRG holds a firm transportation agreement with Transco which expires March 31, 2043. Under this agreement, Transco will provide SJRG with 10,000 dts/d of deliveries to New York and receipts at Leidy, PA.

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

Dominion Gas Transmission:

SJRG has a firm transportation agreement with Dominion which expires October 31, 2022. Under this agreement, Dominion will provide SJRG with 5,000 dts/d of deliveries to Leidy, PA and receipts at Lebanon, Ohio.

Columbia Gas Transmission:

SJRG holds a firm transportation agreement with Columbia. Under this evergreen agreement, Columbia provides receipts at Leach, Kentucky and deliveries of 14,714 dts/d to New Jersey. In addition, SJRG has 10,000 dts/d of Columbia capacity from New York to Maryland expiring October 31, 2018. SJRG also holds capacity ranging from 40,000/dth/d to 60,000 dth/d of receipts from Marcellus to Southern New Jersey expiring October 31, 2030.

SJRG holds a storage agreement with Columbia for service under Columbia's FSS rate schedule. Under this evergreen agreement, Columbia will provide SJRG with storage capacity of 1,249,515 dts. Under this agreement, 19,029 dts/d may be withdrawn from storage and 9,996 dts/d may be injected.

SJRG holds firm transportation related to the above mentioned storage agreement which provides for receipts at storage and deliveries to New Jersey of 19,029 dts/d. Under this evergreen contract, these services with Columbia were released to SJRG by SJG.

Columbia Gulf Transmission:

SJRG holds a firm transportation agreement with Columbia Gulf which expires October 31, 2019. Under this agreement, Columbia Gulf provides receipts in Louisiana with deliveries at Leach, Kentucky in the amount of 15,000 dts/d.

Tennessee Gas Transmission:

SJRG holds multiple firm transportation agreements with the Tennessee Gas Pipeline that have various deliveries and receipts in Pennsylvania and Louisiana. The contract volumes range from 10,000 to 65,200 per contract and expire between October 31, 2016 and October 31, 2019.

Egan Storage:

SJRG holds a storage agreement with Egan Storage for service under Tetco's FSS rate schedule. Under this agreement, which expires March 31, 2016, Tetco provides SJRG with storage capacity of 500,000 dts.

Pine Prairie:

SJRG holds a storage agreement with Pine Prairie for service under Tetco's FSS rate schedule. Under this agreement, which expires March 31, 2016, Tetco provides SJRG with storage capacity of 500,000 dts.

Gas Supplies

SJRG has entered into several long-term natural gas supply agreements to purchase a minimum of 626,500 dts/d and up to 796,250 dts/d, depending upon production levels, for terms ranging from three to ten years at index-based prices.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

Patents and Franchises

South Jersey Gas Company

SJG holds nonexclusive franchises granted by municipalities in the seven-county area of southern New Jersey that it serves. No other natural gas public utility presently serves the territory covered by SJG's franchises. Otherwise, patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises and concessions are not material to the business of SJG.

Seasonal Aspects

South Jersey Gas Company

SJG experiences seasonal fluctuations in sales when selling natural gas for heating purposes. SJG meets this seasonal fluctuation in demand from its firm customers by buying and storing gas during the summer months, and by drawing from storage and purchasing supplemental supplies during the heating season. As a result of this seasonality, SJG's revenues and net income are significantly higher during the first and fourth quarters than during the second and third quarters of the year.

Non-Utility Companies

Among SJI's non-utility activities, wholesale and retail gas marketing have seasonal patterns similar to SJG's. Activities such as energy services and energy project development do not follow seasonal patterns. Other activities, such as retail electric marketing and appliance service, can have seasonal earnings patterns that are different from the utility. While growth in the earnings contributions from nonutility operations has improved SJI's second and third quarter net income levels, the first and fourth quarters remain the periods where most of SJI's revenue and net income is produced.

Working Capital Practices

Reference is made to "Liquidity and Capital Resources" included in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of this Report.

Customers

No material part of the Company's business is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers, the loss of which would be expected to have a material adverse effect on SJI's performance on a consolidated basis.

Backlog

Backlog is not material to an understanding of SJI's business or that of any of its subsidiaries.

Government Contracts

No material portion of the business of SJI or any of its subsidiaries is subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts or subcontracts at the election of any government.

Competition

Information on competition for SJI and its subsidiaries can be found in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of this Report.

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part I

Research

During the last three fiscal years, neither SJI nor any of its subsidiaries engaged in research activities to any material extent.

Environmental Matters

Information on environmental matters for SJI and its subsidiaries can be found in Note 15 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this Report.

Employees

SJI and its subsidiaries had a total of approximately 720 employees as of December 31, 2015. Of that total, approximately 320 employees are unionized. 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 collective bargaining agreements that run through February 2017. The remaining unionized employees are represented by the IAM and operate under collective bargaining agreements that run through August 2017.

Financial Information About Foreign and Domestic Operations and Export Sales

SJI has no foreign operations and export sales have not been a significant part of SJI's business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

SJI and its subsidiaries operate in an environment that involves risks, many of which are beyond our control. SJI has identified the following risk factors that could cause SJI's operating results and financial condition to be materially adversely affected. In addition, new risks may emerge at any time, and SJI cannot predict those risks or the extent to which they may affect SJI's businesses or financial performance.

SJI is a holding company and its assets consist primarily of investments in subsidiaries. Should SJI's subsidiaries be unable to pay dividends or make other payments to SJI for financial, regulatory, legal or other reasons, SJI's ability to pay dividends on its common stock could be limited. SJI's stock price could be adversely affected as a result. SJI's business activities are concentrated in southern New Jersey. Changes in the economies of southern New Jersey and surrounding regions could negatively impact the growth opportunities available to SJI and the financial condition of the customers and prospects of SJI.

Changes in the regulatory environment or unfavorable rate regulation at its utility may have an unfavorable impact on SJI's financial performance or condition. SJI's utility business is regulated by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) which has authority over many of the activities of the utility business including, but not limited to, the rates it charges to its customers, the amount and type of securities it can issue, the nature of investments it can make, the nature and quality of services it provides, safety standards and other matters. The extent to which the actions of regulatory commissions restrict or delay SJG's ability to earn a reasonable rate of return on invested capital and/or fully recover operating costs may adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. SJI may not be able to respond effectively to competition, which may negatively impact SJI's financial performance or condition. Regulatory initiatives may provide or enhance opportunities for competitors that could reduce utility income obtained from existing or prospective customers. Also, competitors in all of SJI's business lines may be able to provide superior or less costly products or services based upon currently available or newly developed technologies.

Warm weather, high commodity costs, or customer conservation initiatives could result in reduced demand for some of SJI's energy products and services. SJI's utility currently has a conservation incentive program clause that protects its revenues and gross margin against usage that is lower than a set level. Should this clause be terminated without replacement, lower customer energy utilization levels would likely reduce SJI's net income. Further, during periods of warmer temperatures, demand and volatility in the natural gas market could decrease, which would negatively impact the Company's financial results.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.

Part I

High natural gas prices could cause more of SJI's receivables to be uncollectible. Higher levels of uncollectibles from either residential or commercial customers would negatively impact SJI's income and could result in higher working capital requirements.

SJI's net income could decrease if it is required to incur additional costs to comply with new governmental safety, health or environmental legislation. SJI is subject to extensive and changing federal and state laws and regulations that impact many aspects of its business; including the storage, transportation and distribution of natural gas, as well as the remediation of environmental contamination at former manufactured gas plant facilities.

Climate change legislation could impact SJI's financial performance and condition. Climate change is receiving ever increasing attention from both scientists and legislators. The debate is ongoing as to the extent to which our climate is changing, the potential causes of this change and its future impacts. Some attribute global warming to increased levels of greenhouse gases, which has led to significant legislative and regulatory efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The outcome of federal and state actions to address global climate change could result in a variety of regulatory programs, including additional charges to fund energy efficiency activities or other regulatory actions. These actions could affect the demand for natural gas and electricity, result in increased costs to our business and impact the prices we charge our customers. Because natural gas is a fossil fuel with low carbon content, it is possible that future carbon constraints could create additional demands for natural gas, both for production of electricity and direct use in homes and businesses. Any adoption by federal or state governments mandating a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions could have far-reaching and significant impacts on the energy industry. We cannot predict the potential impact of such laws or regulations on our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

SJI's wholesale commodity marketing and retail electric businesses are exposed to the risk that counterparties that owe money or energy to SJI will not be able to meet their obligations for operational or financial reasons. SJI could be forced to buy or sell commodity at a loss as a result of such failure. Such a failure, if large enough, could also impact SJI's liquidity.

Increasing interest rates would negatively impact the net income of SJI. Several of SJI's subsidiaries are capital intensive, resulting in the incurrence of significant amounts of debt financing. Some of the long-term debt of SJI and its subsidiaries is issued at fixed rates or has utilized interest rate swaps to mitigate changes in variable rates. However, long-term debt of SJI at variable rates, along with all variable rate short-term borrowings, are exposed to the impact of rising interest rates.

The inability to obtain capital, particularly short-term capital from commercial banks, could negatively impact the daily operations and financial performance of SJI. SJI uses short-term borrowings under committed credit facilities provided by commercial banks to supplement cash provided by operations, to support working capital needs, and to finance capital expenditures, as incurred. SJI also relies upon short-term borrowings issued under a commercial paper program supported by a committed bank credit facility to support working capital needs, and to finance capital expenditures, as incurred. If the customary sources of short-term capital were no longer available due to market conditions, SJI and its subsidiaries may not be able to meet their working capital and capital expenditure requirements and borrowing costs could increase.

A downgrade in either SJI's or SJI's credit ratings could negatively affect our ability to access adequate and cost-effective capital. Our ability to obtain adequate and cost-effective capital depends to a significant degree on our credit ratings, which are greatly influenced by our financial condition and results of operations. If the rating agencies downgrade either SJI's or SJI's credit ratings, particularly below investment grade, our borrowing costs would increase. In addition, we would likely be required to pay higher interest rates in future financings and potential funding sources would likely decrease. To the extent that a decline in SJI's credit rating has a negative effect on SJI, SJI could be required to provide additional support to certain counterparties.

Hedging activities of the Company designed to protect against commodity price or interest rate risk may cause fluctuations in reported financial results and SJI's stock price could be adversely affected as a result. Although SJI enters into various contracts to hedge the value of energy assets, liabilities, firm commitments or forecasted transactions, the timing of the recognition of gains or losses on these economic hedges in accordance with accounting

principles generally accepted in the United States of America does not always match up with the gains or losses on the items being hedged. The difference in accounting can result in volatility in reported results, even though the expected profit margin is essentially unchanged from the dates the transactions were consummated.

The inability to obtain natural gas or electricity from suppliers would negatively impact the financial performance of SJI. Several of SJI's subsidiaries have businesses based upon the ability to deliver natural gas or electricity to customers. Disruption in the production or transportation to SJI from its suppliers could prevent SJI from completing sales to its customers.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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Transporting and storing natural gas involves numerous risks that may result in accidents and other operating risks and costs. SJI's gas distribution activities involve a variety of inherent hazards and operating risks, such as leaks, accidents, mechanical problems, natural disasters or terrorist activities which could cause substantial financial losses. In addition, these risks could result in loss of human life, significant damage to property, environmental pollution and impairment of operations, which in turn could lead to substantial losses. In accordance with customary industry practice, SJI maintains insurance against some, but not all, of these risks and losses. The occurrence of any of these events, even if fully covered by insurance, could adversely affect SJI's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Adverse results in legal proceedings could be detrimental to the financial condition of SJI. The outcomes of legal proceedings can be unpredictable and can result in adverse judgments.

Renewable energy projects at Marina receive significant benefit from tax and regulatory incentives. A significant portion of the expected return on investment of these renewable energy projects is dependent upon federal investment tax credits (ITCs) and the future market for renewable energy credits (RECs). The benefits from ITCs are typically available when the project is placed in service while the benefits from RECs are produced during the entire life of the project. As a result, earnings from existing projects would be adversely affected without a liquid REC market. In addition, the return on investment from new projects may not be as attractive if ITCs are not available and/or a liquid REC market ceases to exist. Therefore, these projects are exposed to the risk that favorable tax and regulatory incentives expire or are adversely modified.

Constraints in available pipeline capacity, particularly in the Marcellus Shale producing region, may negatively impact SJI's financial performance. Natural gas production and/or pipeline transportation disruptions in the Marcellus region, where SJI has natural gas receipt requirements, may cause temporary take-away constraints resulting in higher transportation costs and the sale of shale gas at a loss.

Failures in the security of our computer systems through cyberattacks, hackers or other sources, could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations. SJI uses computer systems and services that involve the storage of confidential information on our employees, customers and vendors. In addition, certain computer systems monitor and control our generation and distribution processes. Experienced hackers may be able to develop and deploy viruses that exploit the security of our computer systems and thus obtain confidential information and/or disrupt significant business processes. Unauthorized access to confidential information or disruptions to significant business processes could damage our reputation and negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

- The risk of terrorism may adversely affect the economy as well as SJI's business. An act of terror could result in disruptions of natural gas supplies and cause instability in the financial and capital markets. This could adversely impact SJI's ability to deliver products or raise capital and could adversely impact its results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The principal property of SJI consists of SJG's gas transmission and distribution systems that include mains, service connections and meters. The transmission facilities carry the gas from the connections with Transco and Columbia to SJG's distribution systems for delivery to customers. As of December 31, 2015, there were approximately 122.7 miles of mains in the transmission systems and 6,503 miles of mains in the distribution systems.

SJG owns approximately 154 acres of land in Folsom, New Jersey which is the site of SJI's corporate headquarters. Approximately 140 acres of this property is deed restricted. SJG also has office and service buildings at six other locations in its territory. There is a liquefied natural gas storage and vaporization facility at one of these locations.

As of December 31, 2015, SJG's utility plant had a gross book value of \$2.2 billion and a net book value, after accumulated depreciation, of \$1.8 billion. In 2015, \$207.8 million was spent on additions to utility plant and there were retirements of property having an aggregate gross book cost of \$17.8 million.

Virtually all of SJG's transmission pipeline, distribution mains and service connections are under streets or highways or on the property of others. The transmission and distribution systems are maintained under franchises or permits or rights-of-way, many of which are perpetual. SJG's properties (other than property specifically excluded) are subject to a lien of mortgage under which its first mortgage bonds are outstanding. We believe these properties are generally well maintained and in good operating condition.

Nonutility property and equipment with a net book value of \$677.3 million consists primarily of Marina's energy projects.

Energy and Minerals Inc. (EMI) owns 235 acres of land in Vineland, New Jersey.

South Jersey Fuel, Inc., an inactive subsidiary, owns land in Deptford Township and owns real estate in Upper Township, New Jersey.

R&T Castellini, Inc., an inactive subsidiary, owns land and buildings in Vineland, New Jersey.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business and other legal proceedings. The Company has been named in, among other actions, certain gas supply and capacity management contract disputes and certain product liability claims related to our former sand mining subsidiary. We accrue liabilities related to these claims when we can reasonably estimate the amount or range of amounts of probable settlement costs or other charges for these claims. The Company has accrued approximately \$3.2 million and \$2.9 million related to all claims in the aggregate as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Management does not believe that it is reasonably possible that there will be a material change in the Company's estimated liability in the near term and does not currently anticipate the disposition of any known claims that would have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 4A. Executive Officers of the Registrant

Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of our executive officers along with their business experience during the past five years. All executive officers of SJI are elected annually and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. All information is as of the date of the filing of this Report.

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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Name, age and position with the Company	Period Served
Michael J. Renna, Age 48 Chief Executive Officer Director President Chief Operating Officer Senior Vice President Vice President	April 2015 - Present January 2014 - Present January 2014 - Present January 2014 - April 2015 January 2013 - January 2014 January 2004 - December 2012
Jeffrey E. DuBois, Age 57 Executive Vice President Senior Vice President Vice President	April 2015 - Present January 2013 - April 2015 January 2004 - December 2012
Stephen H. Clark, Age 57 Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer Vice President Treasurer	April 2015 - Present November 2013 - Present January 2013 - November 2013 January 2004 - April 2014
Kenneth A. Lynch, Age 50 Senior Vice President Chief Accounting Officer Assistant Vice President	April 2015 - Present January 2013 - Present July 2006 - December 2012
Kathleen A. McEndy, Age 62 Chief Administrative Officer Senior Vice President Chief Human Resources Officer Vice President Principal, The McEndy Group, LLC	June 2015 - Present April 2015 - Present March 2013 - June 2015 March 2013 - April 2015 January 2009 - March 2013
Gina M. Merritt-Epps, Age 48 Senior Vice President General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	April 2015 - Present May 2009 - Present
Gregory M. Nuzzo, Age 41 Senior Vice President Vice President Senior Vice President, South Jersey Energy Solutions Senior Vice President, South Jersey Resources Group Vice President, South Jersey Energy Solutions Vice President, South Jersey Resources Group	April 2015 - Present April 2014 - April 2015 January 2013 - Present January 2013 - March 2014 January 2012 - December 2012 January 2010 - December 2012
David Robbins, Jr., Age 53 Senior Vice President Vice President	April 2015 - Present April 2014 - April 2015

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Senior Vice President, South Jersey Energy Solutions
Chief Operating Officer, South Jersey Energy Solutions
Vice President, South Jersey Energy Solutions
Treasurer & Secretary, South Jersey Energy Solutions

January 2013 - Present
January 2013 - April 2014
April 2011 - December 2012
January 2010 - December 2012

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Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity,

Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Price of Common Stock and Related Information

Quarter Ended	Market Price Per Share*		Dividends Declared Per Share*	Quarter Ended	Market Price Per Share*		Dividends Declared Per Share*
	High	Low			High	Low	
2015				2014			
March 31	\$30.37	\$26.02	\$0.251	March 31	\$29.05	\$25.89	\$0.236
June 30	\$27.66	\$24.51	\$0.251	June 30	\$30.28	\$27.21	\$0.236
September 30	\$26.09	\$22.91	\$0.251	September 30	\$30.34	\$26.13	\$0.236
December 31	\$27.34	\$21.24	\$0.264	December 31	\$30.62	\$26.50	\$0.251

*All per share amounts were adjusted for all periods presented for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective May 8, 2015. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

These quotations are based on the list of composite transactions of the New York Stock Exchange. Our stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol SJI. We have declared and expect to continue to declare regular quarterly cash dividends. As of December 31, 2015, the latest available date, our records indicate there were 6,745 shareholders of record.

Stock Performance Graph

The performance graph below illustrates a five-year comparison of cumulative total returns based on an initial investment of \$100 in South Jersey Industries, Inc. common stock, as compared with the S&P 500 Stock Index and the S&P Utility Index for the five-year period through 2015.

This performance chart assumes:

- \$100 invested on December 31, 2010 in South Jersey Industries, Inc. common stock, in the S&P 500 Stock Index and in the S&P Utility Index; and
- All dividends are reinvested.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.

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	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15
S&P 500	\$100	\$102	\$118	\$157	\$178	\$181
S&P Utilities	\$100	\$120	\$121	\$138	\$177	\$169
SJI	\$100	\$111	\$101	\$116	\$126	\$105

Information required by this item is also found in Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this Report.

SJI has a stated goal of increasing its dividend annually.

In 2015, non-employee members of SJI's Board of Directors received an aggregate of 26,338 shares of restricted stock, valued at that time at \$769,333, as part of their compensation for serving on the Board.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities - There were no purchases by SJI of its own common stock during the year ended December 31, 2015.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

2015 HIGHLIGHTS

Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

(In Thousands Where Applicable)

South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Operating Results:						
Operating Revenues	\$959,568	\$886,996	\$731,421	\$706,280	\$828,560	
Operating Income	\$156,894	\$127,603	\$69,636	\$109,898	\$121,607	
Income from Continuing Operations	\$105,610	\$97,628	\$82,389	\$92,776	\$89,859	
Discontinued Operations - Net (1)	(503	) (582	) (796	) (1,168	) (568
Net Income	\$105,107	\$97,046	\$81,593	\$91,608	\$89,291	
Total Assets	\$3,480,900	\$3,349,425	\$2,924,855	\$2,631,440	\$2,247,510	
Capitalization:						
Equity	\$1,037,539	\$932,432	\$827,000	\$736,214	\$624,114	
Long-Term Debt	1,006,394	859,491	680,400	601,400	424,213	
Total Capitalization	\$2,043,933	\$1,791,923	\$1,507,400	\$1,337,614	\$1,048,327	
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (2)	3.8	x 3.8x	3.0x	5.1x	5.4x	
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Based on Average Diluted Shares Outstanding) (3):						
Continuing Operations	\$1.53	\$1.47	\$1.29	\$1.51	\$1.50	
Discontinued Operations - Net (1)	(0.01	) (0.01	) (0.01	) (0.02	) (0.01
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (3)	\$1.52	\$1.46	\$1.28	\$1.49	\$1.49	
Return on Average Equity (4)	10.7	% 11.1	% 10.5	% 13.6	% 15.0	%
Share Data:						
Number of Shareholders of Record	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	
Average Common Shares (3)	68,735	66,278	63,978	61,488	60,000	
Common Shares Outstanding at Year End (3)	70,966	68,334	65,430	63,306	60,424	
Dividend Reinvestment Plan:						
Number of Shareholders	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	

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Number of Participating Shares (3)	4,170	4,082	4,118	4,924	4,386
Book Value at Year End (3)	\$14.62	\$13.65	\$12.64	\$11.63	\$10.33
Dividends Declared per Common Share (3)	\$1.02	\$0.96	\$0.90	\$0.83	\$0.75
Market Price at Year End (3)	\$23.52	\$29.46	\$27.98	\$25.17	\$28.41
Dividend Payout (3):					

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From Continuing Operations	66.4	% 65.2	% 69.9	% 54.7	% 50.1	%
From Total Net Income	66.7	% 65.6	% 70.6	% 55.4	% 50.4	%
Market-to-Book Ratio (3)	1.6	x 2.2x	2.2x	2.2x	2.7x	
Price Earnings Ratio (3, 4)	15.4	x 20.0x	21.8x	16.7x	19.0x	
Consolidated Economic Earnings (5)						
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 105,610	\$ 97,628	\$ 82,389	\$ 92,776	\$ 89,859	
Minus/Plus:						
Unrealized Mark-to-Market Losses/(Gains) on Derivatives and Realized (Gains)/Losses on Inventory Injection Hedges	(5,012	) 4,927	14,054	(865	) (2,876)
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies, Not Part of Ongoing Operations (6)	—	—	751	—	—	
Unrealized Loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	—	—	—	1,402	—	
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies (7)	(1,524	) 1,524	—	—	—	
Other (8)	(100	) (100	) (100) —	—	
Economic Earnings	\$ 98,974	\$ 103,979	\$ 97,094	\$ 93,313	\$ 86,983	
Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (3)						
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.49	
Minus/Plus:						
Unrealized Mark-to-Market Losses/(Gains) on Derivatives and Realized (Gains)/Losses on Inventory Injection Hedges	(0.07	) 0.07	0.21	(0.02	) (0.04)
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies, Not Part of Ongoing Operations (6)	—	—	0.01	—	—	
Unrealized Loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	—	—	—	0.03	—	
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies (7)	(0.02	) 0.03	—	—	—	
Economic Earnings per Share (3)	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.45	

- (1) Represents discontinued business segments: sand mining and distribution operations sold in 1996 and fuel oil operations with related environmental liabilities in 1986 (See Note 3 to Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (2) Calculated as Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Interest Expense divided by Total Fixed Charges, which consists of Interest Expense and Capitalized Interest.
- (3) All share and per share amounts were adjusted for all periods presented for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective on May 8, 2015. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Calculated based on Income from Continuing Operations.
This section includes the non-generally accepted accounting principles (“non-GAAP”) financial measures of Economic Earnings and Economic Earnings per share. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of this Report for a discussion regarding the use of non-GAAP financial measures.
- (5) Resulting from the termination of the contract at LVE Energy Partners, LLC to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- (6)
- (7)

Resulting from a reserve for uncollectible accounts recorded by an Energenic subsidiary that owns and operates a central energy center and energy distribution system for a hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). In 2014, this charge was excluded from Economic Earnings as the total economic impact of the proceedings had not been realized. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company, through its investment in Energenic, reduced the carrying value of the investment in this project. As such, this charge is now being included in Economic Earnings in 2015.

- (8) Represents additional depreciation expense within Economic Earnings on a solar generating facility. During 2012 an impairment charge was recorded within Income from Continuing Operations on a solar generating facility which reduced its depreciable basis and recurring depreciation expense. This impairment charge was excluded from Economic Earnings and, therefore, the related reduction in depreciation expense is being added back.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW - South Jersey Industries, Inc. (SJI or the Company) is an energy services holding company that provides a variety of products and services through the following wholly-owned subsidiaries:

South Jersey Gas Company (SJG)

SJG, a New Jersey corporation, is an operating public utility company engaged in the purchase, transmission and sale of natural gas for residential, commercial and industrial use. SJG also sells natural gas and pipeline transportation capacity (off-system sales) on a wholesale basis to various customers on the interstate pipeline system and transports natural gas purchased directly from producers or suppliers to their customers. SJG contributed approximately 63.3% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis in 2015.

SJG's service territory covers approximately 2,500 square miles in the southern part of New Jersey. It includes 117 municipalities throughout Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem Counties and portions of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, with an estimated permanent population of 1.2 million. SJG benefits from its proximity to Philadelphia, PA and Wilmington, DE on the western side of its service territory and the popular shore communities on the eastern side. Continuing expansion of SJG's infrastructure throughout its seven-county region has fueled annual customer growth and creates opportunities for future extension into areas not yet served by natural gas.

SJG believes there is an ongoing transition of southern New Jersey's oceanfront communities from seasonal resorts to year round economies. In mainland communities, building expansions in the medical, education and retail sectors contributed to SJG's growth. At present, SJG serves approximately 71% of households within its territory with natural gas. SJG also serves southern New Jersey's diversified industrial base that includes processors of petroleum and agricultural products; chemical, glass and consumer goods manufacturers; and high technology industrial parks.

As of December 31, 2015, SJG served 373,100 residential, commercial and industrial customers in southern New Jersey, compared with 366,854 customers at December 31, 2014. No material part of SJG's business is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers. Gas sales, transportation and capacity release for 2015 amounted to 136.8 MMdts (million dekatherms), of which 58.5 MMdts were firm sales and transportation, 1.3 MMdts were interruptible sales and transportation and 77.0 MMdts were off-system sales and capacity release. The breakdown of firm sales and transportation includes 45.0% residential, 21.8% commercial, 20.7% industrial, and 12.5% cogeneration and electric generation. As of December 31, 2015, SJG served 348,093 residential customers, 24,565 commercial customers and 442 industrial customers. This includes 2015 net additions of 5,938 residential customers and 312 commercial customers.

SJG makes wholesale gas sales to gas marketers for resale and ultimate delivery to end users. These "off-system" sales are made possible through the issuance of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Orders No. 547 and 636. Order No. 547 issued a blanket certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing all parties, which are not interstate pipelines, to make FERC jurisdictional gas sales for resale at negotiated rates, while Order No. 636 allowed SJG to deliver gas at delivery points on the interstate pipeline system other than its own city gate stations and release excess pipeline capacity to third parties. During 2015, off-system sales amounted to 14.6 MMdts and capacity release amounted to 62.3 MMdts.

Supplies of natural gas available to SJG that are in excess of the quantity required by those customers who use gas as their sole source of fuel (firm customers) make possible the sale and transportation of gas on an interruptible basis to commercial and industrial customers whose equipment is capable of using natural gas or other fuels, such as fuel oil

and propane. The term “interruptible” is used in the sense that deliveries of natural gas may be terminated by SJG at any time if this action is necessary to meet the needs of higher priority customers as described in SJG's tariffs. In 2015, usage by interruptible customers, excluding off-system customers, amounted to 1.3 MMdts, or approximately 1.0% of the total throughput.

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South Jersey Energy Solutions, LLC

SJI groups its nonutility operations into two categories: Energy Group and Energy Services. Energy Group includes wholesale energy, retail gas and other, and retail electric operations. Energy Services includes on-site energy production and appliance service operations. SJI established South Jersey Energy Solutions, LLC (SJES) as a direct subsidiary for the purpose of serving as a holding company for all of SJI's non-utility businesses. The following businesses are wholly-owned subsidiaries of SJES:

South Jersey Energy Company (SJE)

SJE provides services for the acquisition and transportation of natural gas and electricity for retail end users and markets total energy management services. SJE markets natural gas and electricity to commercial and industrial customers. SJE will become active in the residential market for electricity beginning in March 2016 as a result of several municipal aggregation bids won in the second half of 2015. Most customers served by SJE are located within New Jersey, northwestern Pennsylvania and New England. In 2015, SJE incurred a net loss that reduced SJI's net income by less than 1.0% on a consolidated basis.

South Jersey Resources Group, LLC (SJRG)

SJRG markets natural gas storage, commodity and transportation assets along with fuel management services on a wholesale basis. Customers include energy marketers, electric and gas utilities, power plants and natural gas producers. SJRG's marketing activities occur mainly in the mid-Atlantic, Appalachian and southern regions of the country.

SJRG also conducts price risk management activities by entering into a variety of physical and financial transactions including forward contracts, swap agreements, option contracts and futures contracts. In 2015, SJRG contributed approximately 20.2% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

South Jersey Exploration, LLC (SJEX)

SJEX owns oil, gas and mineral rights in the Marcellus Shale region of Pennsylvania. SJEX is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SJES and is also considered part of SJI's wholesale energy operations. In 2015, SJEX contributed approximately 1.4% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

Marina Energy LLC (Marina)

Marina develops and operates on-site energy-related projects. Marina's largest wholly-owned operating project provides cooling, heating and emergency power to the Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa in Atlantic City, NJ. Marina also owns numerous solar generation projects.

Marina's other projects include a 50% equity interest in Energenic-US, LLC (Energenic). Energenic develops, owns and operates on-site energy projects such as thermal facilities, combined heat and power facilities, landfill gas-fired electric production facilities and solar projects. On December 31, 2015, Energenic, Marina and its joint venture partner entered into two Equity Distribution and Purchase Agreements, pursuant to which Marina became the sole owner of eight of the Energenic projects and its joint venture partner became the sole owner of seven other Energenic projects. The project entities that are now wholly owned by Marina are ACB Energy Partners, LLC (ACB), AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE), BC Landfill Energy, LLC (BCLE), SC Landfill Energy, LLC (SCLE), SX Landfill Energy, LLC (SXLE), MCS Energy Partners, LLC (MCS), NBS Energy Partners, LLC (NBS) & SBS Energy

Partners, LLC (SBS).

ACB owns and operates a natural gas fueled combined heating, cooling and power facility located in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

ACLE, BCLE, SCLE and SXLE own and operate landfill gas-fired electric production facilities in Atlantic, Burlington, Salem and Sussex Counties located in New Jersey.

MCS, NBS and SBS own and operate solar-generation sites located in New Jersey.

In 2015, Marina contributed approximately 14.7% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

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South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP)

SJESP services residential and small commercial HVAC systems, installs small commercial HVAC systems, provides plumbing services and services appliances under warranty via a subcontractor arrangement as well as on a time and materials basis. SJESP serves southern New Jersey where it is one of the largest local HVAC service company's with nearly 25 experienced technicians. SJESP receives a commission on all new and renewed service contracts and is paid a fee to service those warranty contracts. In 2015, SJESP contributed less than 1.0% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

Other

SJI Midstream, LLC owns a 20% equity investment in PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC, through which SJI, along with other investors, expect to construct an approximately 100-mile natural gas pipeline that will extend from Northeastern Pennsylvania into New Jersey, estimated to be completed in 2017.

Energy & Minerals, Inc. (EMI) principally manages liabilities associated with its discontinued operations of nonutility subsidiaries.

Primary Factors Affecting SJI's Business

SJI's stated long-term goals are to: 1) Grow Economic Earnings to \$150 million by 2020; 2) Improve the quality of earnings; 3) Strengthen the balance sheet; and 4) Maintain a low-to-moderate risk profile. Management established those goals in conjunction with SJI's Board of Directors based upon a number of different internal and external factors that characterize and influence SJI's current and expected future activities.

The following is a summary of the primary factors we expect to have the greatest impact on SJI's performance and ability to achieve the long-term goals going forward:

Business Model - In developing SJI's current business model, our focus has been on our core utility and natural extensions of that business. That focus enables us to concentrate on business activities that match our core competencies. Going forward we expect to pursue business opportunities that fit this model.

Customer Growth - Southern New Jersey, our primary area of operations, has not been immune to the issues impacting the new housing market nationally. Residential new construction, especially higher density, multi-family units, continues to improve slowly. Net customers for SJG grew 1.7% for 2015 as SJG continues its focus on customer conversions. In 2015, the 5,802 consumers converting their homes and businesses from other heating fuels, such as electric, propane or oil, represented approximately 66% of the total new customer acquisitions for the year. In comparison, conversions over the past five years averaged 5,195 annually. Customers in our service territory typically base their decisions to convert on comparisons of fuel costs, environmental considerations and efficiencies. As such, SJG began a comprehensive partnership with the State's Office of Clean Energy to educate consumers on energy efficiency and to promote the rebates and incentives available to natural gas users.

Regulatory Environment - SJG is primarily regulated by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU). The BPU sets the rates that SJG charges its rate-regulated customers for services provided and establishes the terms of service under which SJG operates. SJG expects the BPU to continue to set rates and establish terms of service that will enable SJG to obtain a fair and reasonable return on capital invested. The BPU approved a Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) effective October 1, 2006, discussed in greater detail under "Results of Operations", that protects SJG's net income from severe fluctuations in gas used by residential, commercial and small industrial customers. In addition, in

February 2013, the BPU issued an Order approving the Accelerated Infrastructure Replacement Program (AIRP), a \$141.2 million program to replace cast iron and unprotected bare steel mains and services over a four-year period, with annual investments of approximately \$35.3 million. SJG earns a return on AIRP investments until they are included in rate base in future base rate proceedings. The BPU also issued an Order in August 2014 approving the Storm Hardening and Reliability Program (SHARP), a \$103.5 million program to replace low-pressure distribution mains and services with high-pressure mains and services on the barrier islands over a three-year period, with annual investments of approximately \$34.5 million. SJG earns a return on SHARP investments until they are included in rate base through annual rate adjustments.

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Weather Conditions and Customer Usage Patterns - Usage patterns can be affected by a number of factors, such as wind, precipitation, temperature extremes and customer conservation. SJG's earnings are largely protected from fluctuations in temperatures by the CIP. The CIP has a stabilizing effect on utility earnings as SJG adjusts revenues when actual usage per customer experienced during an annual period varies from an established baseline usage per customer. Our nonutility retail marketing business is directly affected by weather conditions, as it does not have regulatory mechanisms that address weather volatility. The impact of different weather conditions on the earnings of our nonutility businesses is dependent on a range of different factors. Consequently, weather may impact the earnings of SJI's various subsidiaries in different, or even opposite, ways. Further, the profitability of individual subsidiaries may vary from year-to-year despite experiencing substantially similar weather conditions.

Changes in Natural Gas, Electricity and Solar Renewable Energy Credit (SREC) Prices - The utility's gas costs are passed on directly to customers without any profit margin added by SJG. The price the utility charges its periodic customers is set annually, with a regulatory mechanism in place to make limited adjustments to that price during the course of a year. In the event that gas cost increases would justify customer price increases greater than those permitted under the regulatory mechanism, SJG can petition the BPU for an incremental rate increase. High prices can make it more difficult for SJG's customers to pay their bills and may result in elevated levels of bad-debt expense. Among our nonutility activities, the business most likely to be impacted by changes in natural gas prices is our wholesale gas marketing business. Wholesale gas marketing typically benefits from volatility in gas prices during different points in time. The actual price of the commodity does not typically have an impact on the performance of this business line. Our ability to add and retain customers at our retail marketing business is affected by the relationship between the price that the utility charges customers for gas or electric and the cost available in the market at specific points in time. However, retail marketing accounts for a very small portion of SJI's overall activities. Marina Energy's SREC portfolio typically benefits from increases in individual SREC spot markets for any current or future energy year. Positive spot market movement affords Marina a potential opportunity to sell open production and improve upon or solidify future SREC revenue streams for particular SREC products.

Fuel Supply Management - SJRG has acquired pipeline transportation capacity that allows SJRG to match end users, many of which are merchant generators, with producers looking to find a long-term solution for their supply. We currently have eight fuel supply management transactions under contract and expect to continue expanding this business.

Midstream Investments - Design, engineering and environmental assessments continue moving forward on a natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In September 2015, Midstream, along with other partners in the project, submitted an application to FERC for a permit to proceed with construction. The requested Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity would authorize PennEast, of which Midstream has a 20% equity interest, to construct, install, own, operate and maintain this pipeline. We expect to make additional investments in similar midstream projects.

Changes in Interest Rates - SJI has operated in a relatively low interest rate environment over the past several years. Rising interest rates would raise the expense associated with existing variable-rate debt and all issuances of new debt. We have sought to mitigate the impact of a potential rising rate environment by directly issuing fixed-rate debt, or by entering into derivative transactions to hedge against rising interest rates.

Labor and Benefit Costs - Labor and benefit costs have a significant impact on SJI's profitability. Benefit costs, especially those related to pension and health care, have risen in recent years. We seek to manage these costs by revising health care plans offered to existing employees, capping postretirement health care benefits, and changing health care and pension packages offered to new hires. We expect savings from these changes to gradually increase as new hires replace retiring employees. Our workforce totaled approximately 720 employees at the end of 2015, of

which approximately 320 are unionized.

Balance Sheet Strength - Our goal is to maintain a strong balance sheet. Our average equity-to-capitalization ratio was approximately 42% as calculated for the four quarters of 2015 as compared with 44% in 2014. A strong balance sheet assists us in maintaining the financial flexibility necessary to take advantage of growth opportunities and to address volatile economic and commodity markets while maintaining a low-to-moderate risk platform.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS - As described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Five types of transactions presented in our consolidated financial statements require a significant amount of judgment and estimation. These relate to regulatory accounting, derivatives, environmental remediation costs, pension and other postretirement benefit costs, and revenue recognition.

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Regulatory Accounting - SJI's largest subsidiary, SJG, maintains its accounts according to the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the BPU. As a result of the ratemaking process, SJG is required to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC Topic 980 - "Regulated Operations." SJG is required under Topic 980 to recognize the impact of regulatory decisions on its financial statements. SJG is required under its Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) clause to forecast its natural gas costs and customer consumption in setting its rates. Subject to BPU approval, SJG is able to recover or return the difference between gas cost recoveries and the actual costs of gas through a BGSS charge to customers. SJG records any over/under recoveries as a regulatory asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets and reflects them in the BGSS charge to customers in subsequent years. SJG also enters into derivatives that are used to hedge natural gas purchases. The offset to the resulting derivative assets or liabilities is recorded as a regulatory asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets. See additional detailed discussions on Rates and Regulatory Actions in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Derivatives - SJI recognizes assets or liabilities for contracts that qualify as derivatives that are entered into by its subsidiaries when such contracts are executed. We record contracts at their fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 815 - "Derivatives and Hedging." We record changes in the fair value of the effective portion of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax, in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss and recognize such changes in the income statement when the hedged item affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges are recorded in earnings in the current period. Currently we do not have any energy-related derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges. Hedge accounting has been discontinued for the remaining interest rate derivatives. As a result, unrealized gains and losses on these derivatives, that were previously recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on the consolidated balance sheets, are being recorded into earnings over the remaining life of the derivative. These derivatives will mature in 2026.

Certain derivatives that result in the physical delivery of the commodity may meet the criteria to be accounted for as normal purchases and normal sales, if so designated, in which case the contract is not marked-to-market, but rather is accounted for when the commodity is delivered. Due to the application of regulatory accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), derivatives related to SJG's gas purchases that are marked-to-market are recorded through the BGSS. SJG periodically enters into financial derivatives to hedge against forward price risk. These derivatives are recorded at fair value with an offset to regulatory assets and liabilities through SJG's BGSS, subject to BPU approval (See Notes 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements). We adjust the fair value of the contracts each reporting period for changes in the market.

As discussed in Notes 16 and 17 of the consolidated financial statements, energy-related derivative instruments 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 established by FASB ASC Topic 820 - "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures." Certain non-exchange-based contracts are valued using indicative non-binding price quotations available through brokers or from 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. Management reviews and corroborates the price quotations with at least one additional source to ensure the prices are observable market information, which includes consideration of actual transaction volumes, market delivery points, bid-ask spreads and contract duration. Derivative instruments that are used to limit our exposure to changes in interest rates on variable-rate, long-term debt 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, as a result, these instruments are categorized in Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. 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 in the fair value hierarchy as the model inputs generally are not observable. Counterparty credit risk and the credit risk of SJI, are incorporated and considered in the valuation of all derivative instruments as appropriate. The effect of counterparty credit risk and the credit risk of SJI on the derivative valuations is not significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Management uses the discounted cash flow model to value Level 3 physical and financial forwards, which calculates fair values based on forward market prices, original transaction prices, volumes, risk-free rate of return and credit spreads. Inputs to the valuation model are reviewed and revised as needed, based on historical information, updated market data, market liquidity and relationships, and changes in third party pricing sources. The validity of the fair values and changes in these values from period to period are examined and qualified against historical expectations by the risk management function. If any discrepancies are identified during this process, the fair values or the market pricing information is evaluated further and adjusted, if necessary.

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Level 3 valuation methods for natural gas derivative contracts include utilizing another location in close proximity adjusted for certain pipeline charges to derive a basis value. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of certain natural gas contracts consist of forward prices developed based on industry-standard methodologies. Significant increases (decreases) in these forward prices for purchases of natural gas would result in a directionally similar impact to the fair value measurement and for sales of natural gas would result in a directionally opposite impact to the fair value measurement. Level 3 valuation methods for electric represent the value of the contract marked to the forward wholesale curve, as provided by daily exchange quotes for delivered electricity. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of electric contracts consist of fixed contracted electrical load profiles; therefore, no change in unobservable inputs would occur. Unobservable inputs are updated daily using industry-standard techniques. 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.

Environmental Remediation Costs -We estimate a range of future costs based on projected investigation and work plans using existing technologies. In preparing consolidated financial statements, SJI records liabilities for future costs using the lower end of the range because a single reliable estimation point is not feasible due to the amount of uncertainty involved in the nature of projected remediation efforts and the long period over which remediation efforts will continue. We update estimates each year to take into account past efforts, changes in work plans, remediation technologies, government regulations and site specific requirements (See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements).

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Costs - The costs of providing pension and other postretirement employee benefits are impacted by actual plan experience as well as assumptions of future experience. Employee demographics, plan contributions, investment performance, and assumptions concerning mortality, return on plan assets, discount rates and health care cost trends all have a significant impact on determining our projected benefit obligations. We evaluate these assumptions annually and adjust them accordingly. These adjustments could result in significant changes to the net periodic benefit costs of providing such benefits and the related liabilities recognized by SJI.

During 2013, discount rates increased and equity markets continued to outperform management's expectations. As a result, the Company experienced a \$5.3 million decrease in the cost of providing such benefits in 2014.

A subsequent decrease in discount rates in 2014, coupled with lower than expected returns on plan assets and the impact of new mortality tables released by the Society of Actuaries in late 2014, resulted in a \$7.6 million increase in the cost of providing such benefits in 2015. Management took measures to mitigate this increase by contributing an aggregate of \$26.0 million to its pension and postretirement healthcare plans in January 2015. These contributions provided for a \$1.9 million incremental earnings credit partially offsetting the expense, resulting in a net increase in retirement benefit costs of \$5.7 million in 2015.

During 2015, a combination of factors resulted in lowering the Company's expected cost of providing pension and other postretirement healthcare costs in 2016. These include increasing discount rates and updated mortality tables released by the Society of Actuaries again in late 2015. Further, the Company changed the structure of its postretirement healthcare plan for retirees to provide them with a fixed contribution to a healthcare reimbursement account and allowing them to obtain coverage from healthcare exchanges, rather than utilizing the company-provided healthcare plan. These positive factors are partially offset by lower than expected returns on plan assets due to poor performance in the equity markets in 2015. As a result of these factors, the Company is estimating a \$1.1 million net decrease in the cost of providing these benefits in 2016.

Additional information regarding investment returns and assumptions can be found in Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition - Gas and electricity revenues are recognized in the period the commodity is delivered to customers. SJG, SJRG and SJE bill customers monthly. A majority of SJG and SJE customers have their meters read on a cycle basis throughout the month. For SJG and SJE retail customers that are not billed at the end of each month, we record an estimate to recognize unbilled revenues for gas/electricity delivered from the date of the last meter reading to the end of the month. SJG's and SJE's unbilled revenue for natural gas is estimated each month based on monthly deliveries into the system; unaccounted for natural gas based on historical results; customer-specific use factors, when available; actual temperatures during the period; and applicable customer rates. SJE's unbilled revenue for retail electricity is based on customer-specific use factors and applicable customer rates. We bill SJG customers at rates approved by the BPU. SJE and SJRG customers are billed at rates negotiated between the parties.

SJRG presents revenues and expenses related to its energy trading activities on a net basis in Operating Revenues - Nonutility in the statements of consolidated income consistent with GAAP. This net presentation has no effect on operating income or net income.

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We recognize revenues related to SJESP's appliance service contracts on a monthly basis as work is completed or commissions are earned. Revenues related to services provided on a time and materials basis are recognized on a monthly basis as the services are provided.

Marina recognizes revenue on a monthly basis as services are provided and for on-site energy production that is delivered to its customers.

The BPU allows SJG to recover gas costs in rates through the BGSS price structure. SJG defers over/under recoveries of gas costs and includes them in subsequent adjustments to the BGSS rate. These adjustments result in over/under recoveries of gas costs being included in rates during future periods. As a result of these deferrals, utility revenue recognition does not directly translate to profitability. While SJG realizes profits on gas sales during the month of providing the utility service, significant shifts in revenue recognition may result from the various recovery clauses approved by the BPU. This revenue recognition process does not shift earnings between periods, as these clauses only provide for cost recovery on a dollar-for-dollar basis (See Notes 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements).

SJG filed a petition in March 2013 to extend the Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) program and, in May 2014, the BPU approved the continuation of the CIP, with certain modifications. Each CIP year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the subsequent year. On a monthly basis during a CIP year, SJG records adjustments to earnings based on weather and customer usage factors, as incurred. Subsequent to each year, SJG makes filings with the BPU to review and approve amounts recorded under the CIP. BPU-approved cash inflows or outflows generally will not begin until the next CIP year and have no impact on earnings at that time.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS - See detailed discussions concerning New Accounting Pronouncements and their impact on SJI in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

RATES AND REGULATION - As a public utility, SJG is subject to regulation by the BPU. Additionally, the Natural Gas Policy Act, which was enacted in November 1978, contains provisions for Federal regulation of certain aspects of SJG's business. SJG is affected by Federal regulation with respect to transportation and pricing policies applicable to pipeline capacity from Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (SJG's major supplier), Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC and Dominion Transmission, Inc., since such services are provided under rates and terms established under the jurisdiction of the FERC. SJG's retail sales are made under rate schedules within a tariff filed with, and subject to the jurisdiction of, the BPU. These rate schedules provide primarily for either block rates or demand/commodity rate structures. SJG's primary rate mechanisms include base rates, the Basic Gas Supply Service Clause (BGSS), Accelerated Infrastructure Programs, Energy Efficiency Tracker (EET) and the Conservation Incentive Program (CIP).

The CIP is a BPU-approved program that is designed to eliminate the link between SJG profits and the quantity of natural gas SJG sells, and to foster conservation efforts. With the CIP, SJG's profits are tied to the number of customers served and how efficiently SJG serves them, thus allowing SJG to focus on encouraging conservation and energy efficiency among its customers without negatively impacting net income. The CIP tracking mechanism adjusts earnings based on weather, and also adjusts SJG's earnings when actual usage per customer experienced during an annual period varies from an established baseline usage per customer.

Utility earnings are recognized during current periods based upon the application of the CIP. The cash impact of variations in customer usage will result in cash being collected from, or returned to, customers during the subsequent CIP year, which runs from October 1 to September 30.

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The effects of the CIP on SJG's net income for the last three years and the associated weather comparisons were as follows (\$'s in millions):

	2015	2014	2013
Net Income Impact:			
CIP - Weather Related	\$0.9	\$(4.7)	\$(0.3)
CIP - Usage Related	(1.9)	2.0	3.4
Total Net Income Impact	\$(1.0)	\$(2.7)	\$3.1
Weather Compared to 20-Year Average	3.1% warmer	7.5% colder	0.6% colder
Weather Compared to Prior Year	9.6% warmer	4.6% colder	20.6% colder

As part of the CIP, SJG is required to implement additional conservation programs, including customized customer communication and outreach efforts, targeted upgrade furnace efficiency packages, financing offers, and an outreach program to speak to local and state institutional constituents. SJG is also required to reduce gas supply and storage assets and their associated fees. Note that changes in fees associated with supply and storage assets have no effect on SJG's net income as these costs are passed through directly to customers on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Earnings accrued and payments received under the CIP are limited to a level that will not cause SJG's return on equity to exceed 9.75% (excluding earnings from off-system gas sales and certain other tariff clauses) and CIP recoveries are limited by the annualized savings attained from reducing gas supply and storage assets.

See additional detailed discussions on Rates and Regulatory Actions in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION - See detailed discussion concerning Environmental Remediation in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

COMPETITION - SJG's franchises are non-exclusive. Currently, no other utility provides retail gas distribution services within SJG's territory. SJG does not expect any other utilities to do so in the foreseeable future because of the extensive investment required for utility plant and related costs. SJG competes with oil, propane and electricity suppliers for residential, commercial and industrial users, with alternative fuel source providers (wind, solar and fuel cells) based upon price, convenience and environmental factors, and with other marketers/brokers in the selling of wholesale natural gas services. The market for natural gas commodity sales is subject to competition due to deregulation. SJG's competitive position was enhanced while maintaining margins by using an unbundled tariff. This tariff allows full cost-of-service recovery when transporting gas for SJG's customers. Under this tariff, SJG profits from transporting, rather than selling, the commodity. SJG's residential, commercial and industrial customers can choose their supplier, while SJG recovers the cost of service through transportation service (See Customer Choice Legislation below).

SJRG competes in the wholesale natural gas market against a wide array of competitors on a cost competitive, term of service, and reliability basis. SJRG has been a reliable energy provider in this arena for 20 years.

Marina competes with other companies that develop and operate similar types of on-site energy production. Marina also faces competition from customers' preferences for alternative technologies for energy production, as well as those customers that address their energy needs internally.

SJE competes with utilities and other third-party marketers to sell the unregulated natural gas and electricity commodity to customers. Marketers compete largely on price, which is driven by the commodity market. While the utilities are typically indifferent as to where customers get their gas or electricity, the price they set for the commodity they sell creates competition for SJE. Based on its market share, SJE is one of the largest marketers of natural gas in southern New Jersey as of December 31, 2015. In addition, similar to SJG, SJE faces competition from other energy products.

SJESP competes primarily with smaller, local contractors in southern New Jersey that service residential and commercial HVAC systems and provide major appliance repair and plumbing services. These contractors typically only serve their local communities and do not serve the entire southern part of New Jersey.

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CUSTOMER CHOICE LEGISLATION - All residential natural gas customers in New Jersey can choose their natural gas commodity supplier under the terms of the "Electric Discount and Energy Competition Act of 1999." This bill created the framework and necessary time schedules for the restructuring of the state's electric and natural gas utilities. The Act established unbundling, where redesigned utility rate structures allow natural gas and electric consumers to choose their energy supplier. It also established time frames for instituting competitive services for customer account functions and for determining whether basic gas supply services should become competitive. Customers purchasing natural gas from a provider other than the local utility (the "marketer") are charged for the gas costs by the marketer and charged for the transportation costs by the utility. The total number of customers in SJG's service territory purchasing natural gas from a marketer averaged 36,191, 41,837 and 46,872 during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

SJI operates in several different reportable operating segments. These segments are as follows:

Gas utility operations (SJG) consist primarily of natural gas distribution to residential, commercial and industrial customers.

Wholesale energy operations include the activities of SJRG and SJEX.

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. Also included in this segment are the activities of ACB, ACLE, BCLE, SCLE, SXLE, MCS, NBS and SBS. These entities became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Marina on December 31, 2015 (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Appliance service operations includes SJESP's servicing of appliances under warranty via a subcontractor arrangement as well as on a time and materials basis.

The activities of Midstream are a part of the Corporate & Services segment.

SJI groups its nonutility operations into two categories: Energy Group and Energy Services. Energy Group includes wholesale energy, retail gas and other, and retail electric operations. Energy Services includes on-site energy production and appliance service operations.

SJI's net income for 2015 increased \$8.1 million, or 8.3%, to \$105.1 million compared to 2014 primarily as a result of the following:

The net income contribution from SJRG increased \$15.6 million to net income of \$21.2 million due primarily to an approximately \$11.1 million increase resulting from the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used by the wholesale energy operations to mitigate natural gas commodity price risk as discussed under "Operating Revenues - Energy Group" below, along with an approximately \$4.5 million increase related to higher storage hedge gains and higher daily trading margins, partially offset by lower storage volumes sold compared to the prior year as described in "Gross Margin - Energy Group" below.

The net income contribution from Marina decreased \$6.6 million to \$15.5 million due primarily to the impact of a reduction in the carrying amount of an investment, along with an accrual of the cost to settle a legal claim, at one of Energenic's operating subsidiaries, of which Marina has a 50% equity interest (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). Partially offsetting this decrease is the impact of the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities compared to the prior year.

The net income contribution from SJE decreased \$1.6 million to a net loss of \$0.7 million due primarily to the change in unrealized gains and losses on forward financial contracts used to mitigate price risk on retail gas as discussed under "Operating Revenues – Nonutility" below.

SJI's net income for 2014 increased \$15.5 million, or 18.9%, to \$97.0 million compared to 2013 primarily as a result of the following:

The net income contribution from SJRG increased \$28.0 million to net income of \$5.6 million due primarily to an approximately \$16.6 million increase related to higher daily trading margins and higher storage volumes sold as described in "Gross Margin - Energy Group" below, along with an \$11.4 million increase resulting from the change in unrealized gains and losses on derivatives used by the wholesale energy operations to mitigate natural gas commodity price risk, as discussed under "Operating Revenues - Energy Group" below.

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The net income contribution from SJG increased \$4.2 million to \$66.5 million due primarily to increases in the accelerated infrastructure programs and customer growth over the prior year.

The net income contribution from Marina decreased \$16.9 million to \$22.0 million due primarily to a reserve for uncollectible accounts established at one of Energenic's operating subsidiaries, of which Marina has a 50% equity interest (see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements), along with the impact of the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities as compared to the prior year.

A significant portion of the volatility in operating results is due to the impact of the accounting methods associated with SJI's derivative activities. The Company uses derivatives to limit its exposure to market risk on transactions to buy, sell, transport and store natural gas and to buy and sell retail electricity. The Company also uses derivatives to limit its exposure to increasing interest rates on variable-rate debt.

The types of transactions that cause the most significant volatility in operating results are as follows:

The wholesale energy operations at SJRG purchases and holds natural gas in storage and maintains capacity on interstate pipelines to earn profit margins in the future. The wholesale energy operations utilize derivatives to mitigate commodity price risk in order to substantially lock-in the profit margin that will ultimately be realized. However, both gas stored in inventory and pipeline capacity are not considered derivatives and are not subject to fair value accounting. Conversely, the derivatives used to reduce the risk associated with a change in the value of inventory and pipeline capacity 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 price of derivatives change, even when the underlying hedged value of inventory and pipeline capacity are unchanged. Additionally, volatility in earnings is created when realized gains and losses on derivatives used to mitigate commodity price risk on expected future purchases of gas injected into storage are recognized in earnings when the derivatives settle, but the cost of the related gas in storage is not recognized in earnings until the period of withdrawal. This volatility can be significant from period to period. Over time, gains or losses on the sale of gas in storage, as well as use of capacity, will be offset by losses or gains on the derivatives, resulting in the realization of the profit margin expected when the transactions were initiated.

The retail electric operations at SJE use forward contracts to mitigate commodity price risk on fixed price electric contracts with customers. In accordance with GAAP, the forward contracts are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings in the period of change. Several related customer contracts are not considered derivatives and, therefore, are not recorded in earnings until the electricity is delivered. As a result, earnings are subject to volatility as the market price of the forward 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 contracts, resulting in the realization of the profit margin expected when the transactions were initiated.

As a result, management also uses the non-generally accepted accounting principles ("non-GAAP") financial measures of Economic Earnings and Economic Earnings per share when evaluating the results of operations for its nonutility operations. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as an alternative to GAAP measures, such as net income, operating income, earnings per share from continuing operations or any other GAAP measure of liquidity or financial performance.

We define Economic Earnings as: Income from continuing operations, (a) less the change in unrealized gains and plus the change in unrealized losses, as applicable and in each case after tax, on all derivative transactions, and (b) less

realized gains and plus realized losses, as applicable and in each case after tax, on all commodity derivative transactions attributed to expected purchases of gas in storage to match the recognition of these gains and losses with the recognition of the related cost of the gas in storage in the period of withdrawal, and (c) less the impact of transactions or contractual arrangements where the true economic impact will be realized in a future period. With respect to the third part of the definition of Economic Earnings:

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, Economic Earnings includes additional depreciation expense on a solar generating facility. During 2012, an impairment charge was recorded within Income from Continuing Operations on a solar generating facility which reduced its depreciable basis and recurring depreciation expense. This impairment charge was excluded from Economic Earnings and, therefore, the related reduction in depreciation expense is being added back.

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For the year ended December 31, 2015, Economic Earnings includes net losses of \$1.5 million (net of tax) from affiliated companies that were excluded from Economic Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014. These adjustments are the result of a reserve for uncollectible accounts recorded by an Energenic subsidiary that owns and operates a central energy center and energy distribution system for a hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). In 2014, this charge was excluded from Economic Earnings as the total economic impact of the proceedings had not been realized. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company, through its investment in Energenic, reduced the carrying value of the investment in this project. As such, this charge is now being included in Economic Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, Economic Earnings excludes a \$0.8 million loss (net of tax) from affiliated companies, not part of ongoing operations. This adjustment is the result of the termination of the contract at LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") and is being excluded because all of the assets of LVE have been sold and LVE is no longer considered part of the ongoing operations of the Company. LVE was dissolved prior to December 31, 2013; as such, there was no gain/loss from affiliated companies not part of ongoing operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 or 2014.

Economic Earnings is a significant performance metric used by our management to indicate the amount and timing of income from continuing operations that we expect to earn after taking into account the impact of derivative instruments on the related transactions and transactions or contractual arrangements where the true economic impact will be realized in a future period. Specifically, we believe that this financial measure indicates to investors the profitability of the entire derivative-related transaction and not just the portion that is subject to mark-to-market valuation under GAAP. Considering only the change in market value on the derivative side of the transaction can produce a false sense as to the ultimate profitability of the total transaction as no change in value is reflected for the non-derivative portion of the transaction.

Economic Earnings for 2015 decreased \$5.0 million, or 4.8%, to \$99.0 million compared to 2014 primarily as a result of the following:

The income contribution from Marina decreased \$10.0 million to \$14.0 million due primarily to the impact of a reduction in the carrying amount of an investment, along with an accrual of the cost to settle a legal claim, at one of Energenic's operating subsidiaries, of which Marina has a 50% equity interest (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). Partially offsetting this decrease is the impact of the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities compared to the prior year.

The income contribution from SJRG increased \$4.5 million to \$13.6 million due primarily to higher storage hedge gains and higher daily trading margins, partially offset with lower storage volumes sold compared to the prior year as described in "Gross Margin - Energy Group" below.

Economic Earnings for 2014 increased \$6.9 million, or 7.1%, to \$104.0 million compared to 2013 primarily as a result of the following:

The income contribution from SJRG increased \$16.6 million to \$9.0 million due primarily to higher daily trading margins and higher storage volumes sold as described in "Gross Margin - Energy Group" below.

The income contribution from SJG increased \$4.2 million to \$66.5 million due primarily to increases in the accelerated infrastructure programs and customer growth over the prior year.

The income contribution from Marina decreased \$14.4 million to \$24.0 million due primarily to a reserve for uncollectible accounts established at one of Energenic's operating subsidiaries, of which Marina has a 50% equity interest (see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements), along with the impact of the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities as compared to the prior year.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of our income from continuing operations and earnings per share from continuing operations to Economic Earnings and Economic Earnings per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	2015	2014	2013
Income from Continuing Operations	\$105,610	\$97,628	\$82,389
Minus/Plus:			
Unrealized Mark-to-Market (Gains)/Losses on Derivatives	(5,066	)4,500	14,058
Realized Losses/(Gains) on Inventory Injection Hedges	54	427	(4
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies, Not Part of Ongoing Operations (A)	—	—	751
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies (B)	(1,524	)1,524	—
Other (C)	(100	) (100	) (100
Economic Earnings	\$98,974	\$103,979	\$97,094
Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (D)	\$1.53	\$1.47	\$1.29
Minus/Plus:			
Unrealized Mark-to-Market (Gains)/Losses on Derivatives	(0.07	)0.07	0.21
Realized Losses on Inventory Injection Hedges	—	—	—
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies, Not Part of Ongoing Operations (A)	—	—	0.01
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies (B)	(0.02	)0.03	—
Economic Earnings per Share	\$1.44	\$1.57	\$1.51

The effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments under GAAP in the statements of consolidated income (see Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements) is as follows (gains (losses) in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Gains (losses) on energy-related commodity contracts	\$8,401	\$(6,592	) \$(25,823
Gains (losses) on interest rate contracts	96	(467	) 2,760
Total before income taxes	8,497	(7,059	) (23,063
Income taxes (E)	(3,399	) 2,824	9,455
Total after income taxes	5,098	(4,235	) (13,608
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on derivatives held by affiliated companies, net of tax (E)	(32	) (265	) (450
Total unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on derivatives	5,066	(4,500	) (14,058
Realized (losses) gains on inventory injection hedges, net of tax (E)	(54	) (427	) 4
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies, Not Part of Ongoing Operations (A)	—	—	(751
Net Loss from Affiliated Companies (B)	1,524	(1,524) —
Other (C)	100	100	100
Total reconciling items between income from continuing operations and Economic Earnings	\$6,636	\$(6,351) \$(14,705

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(A) Resulting from the termination of the contract at LVE Energy Partners, LLC to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada.

(B) Resulting from a reserve for uncollectible accounts recorded by an Energenic subsidiary that owns and operates a central energy center and energy distribution system for a hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). In 2014, this charge was excluded from Economic Earnings as the total economic impact of the proceedings had not been realized. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company, through its investment in Energenic, reduced the carrying value of the investment in this project. As such, this charge is now being included in Economic Earnings in 2015.

(C) Represents additional depreciation expense within Economic Earnings on a solar generating facility. During 2012, an impairment charge was recorded within Income from Continuing Operations on a solar generating facility which reduced its depreciable basis and recurring depreciation expense. This impairment charge was excluded from Economic Earnings and therefore the related reduction in depreciation expense is being added back.

(D) All per share amounts were adjusted for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective on May 8, 2015. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

(E) For 2015 and 2014, determined using a combined average statutory tax rate of 40%. For 2013, determined using a combined statutory tax rate of 41%.

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Throughput-Gas Utility Operations - The following table summarizes the composition of select gas utility data for the years ended December 31 (in thousands, except for customer and degree day data):

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013			
Utility Throughput - dth:								
Firm Sales -								
Residential	23,852	17	% 24,508	18	% 22,070	20	%	
Commercial	5,980	4	% 5,530	4	% 5,408	5	%	
Industrial	338	—	283	—	292	—		
Cogeneration and electric generation	1,449	1	% 1,035	1	% 1,562	1	%	
Firm Transportation -								
Residential	2,427	2	% 3,291	2	% 3,319	3	%	
Commercial	6,783	5	% 7,103	5	% 6,780	6	%	
Industrial	11,780	9	% 13,168	10	% 13,051	12	%	
Cogeneration and electric generation	5,870	4	% 10,307	7	% 7,977	7	%	
Total Firm Throughput	58,479	42	% 65,225	47	% 60,459	54	%	
Interruptible Sales	20	—	—	—	14	—		
Interruptible Transportation	1,338	1	% 1,401	1	% 1,452	1	%	
Off-System	14,603	11	% 9,411	7	% 9,685	9	%	
Capacity Release	62,349	46	% 62,193	45	% 40,088	36	%	
Total Throughput - Utility	136,789	100	% 138,230	100	% 111,698	100	%	
Utility Operating Revenues:								
Firm Sales-								
Residential	\$317,491	59	% \$279,797	56	% \$246,227	56	%	
Commercial	69,845	13	% 63,584	13	% 57,126	13	%	
Industrial	4,083	1	% 4,070	1	% 3,485	1	%	
Cogeneration and electric generation	5,666	1	% 6,037	1	% 8,144	2	%	
Firm Transportation -								
Residential	16,594	3	% 20,648	4	% 21,392	5	%	
Commercial	30,602	6	% 30,850	6	% 28,165	6	%	
Industrial	22,106	4	% 25,737	5	% 23,551	5	%	
Cogeneration and electric generation	4,920	1	% 9,531	2	% 6,982	2	%	
Total Firm Revenues	471,307	88	% 440,254	88	% 395,072	90	%	
Interruptible Sales	300	—	15	—	342	—		
Interruptible Transportation	1,373	—	1,694	—	1,827	—		
Off-System	49,624	9	% 52,809	11	% 41,488	9	%	
Capacity Release	10,296	2	% 5,835	1	% 6,384	1	%	
Other	1,390	1	% 1,268	—	1,367	—		
	534,290	100	% 501,875	100	% 446,480	100	%	
Less:								
Intercompany Sales	5,527		1,123		1,560			
Total Utility Operating Revenue	528,763		500,752		444,920			

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Less:

Cost of sales	239,763			230,093			198,521		
Conservation recoveries *	21,226			24,836			15,909		
Remediation Adjustment Clause recoveries *	9,134			8,255			8,137		
Energy Efficiency Tracker (EET) recoveries*	3,611			4,169			4,509		
Revenue taxes	1,250			1,141			5,247		
 Utility Margin	 \$253,779			 \$232,258			 \$212,597		
Margin:									
Residential	\$169,455	67	%	\$159,780	69	%	\$138,136	65	%
Commercial and industrial	72,149	28	%	65,492	29	%	57,495	27	%
Cogeneration and electric generation	4,738	2	%	5,343	2	%	5,022	2	%
Interruptible	120	—		81	—		114	—	
Off-system & capacity release	4,270	2	%	3,023	1	%	2,070	1	%
Other revenues	2,582	1	%	2,131	1	%	1,752	1	%
Margin before incentive mechanisms	253,314	100	%	235,850	102	%	204,589	96	%
CIRT mechanism	—	—		—	—		2,204	1	%
CIP mechanism	(1,798)	(1)	%)	(4,529)	(2)	%)	5,310	3	%
EET mechanism	2,263	1	%	937	—		494	—	
 Utility Margin**	 \$253,779	 100	 %	 \$232,258	 100	 %	 \$212,597	 100	 %
Number of Customers at Year End:									
Residential	348,093	93	%	342,155	93	%	337,936	93	%
Commercial	24,565	7	%	24,253	7	%	23,873	7	%
Industrial	442	—		446	—		447	—	
 Total Customers	 373,100	 100	 %	 366,854	 100	 %	 362,256	 100	 %
 Annual Degree Days***	 4,402			 4,872			 4,658		

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

** Utility Margin is further defined under the caption "Margin-Gas Utility Operations" below.

*** Each day, each degree of average daily temperature below 65 degrees Fahrenheit is counted as one heating degree-day. Annual degree-days is the sum of the daily totals.

Throughput - Gas Utility Operations - Total gas throughput decreased 1.5 million decatherms (MMdts), or 1.0%, from 2014 to 2015 due to lower throughput in the firm markets. Residential firm sales and transportation throughput decreased by 1.4 MMdts as a result of weather that was 9.6% warmer than prior year, however, the largest decline in firm throughput was experienced in cogeneration transportation, as reflected under "Firm Transportation - Cogeneration and electric generation" in the Throughput table above. Supply disruptions at a cogeneration facility in our territory during 2014 created opportunity for SJG. That customer was being supplied directly by an interstate pipeline. However, with the disruption, SJG had transported a significant volume of commodity to this cogeneration facility to meet its needs in 2014. That disruption has since been remedied, resulting in lower firm transportation throughput in 2015. Partially offsetting these decreases was a 5.2 MMdts increase in Off-System Sales (OSS) throughput from 2014 to 2015. This was primarily due to warmer than normal weather, which created less demand in

the Company's service territory and more supply available for OSS.

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Total gas throughput increased 26.5 MMdts, or 23.8%, from 2013 to 2014 primarily due to higher capacity release. Capacity release increased 22.1 MMdts as a result of the expiration of an Asset Management Agreement (AMA) that was in effect during 2013. Volumes released under AMA's are not included in the throughput table above. The capacity previously committed under the expired AMA was available to be released during 2014. While capacity release can create significant volatility in throughput, it has little impact on revenue and margin generated from such activity. Firm throughput increased 4.8 MMdts, or 7.9%, during 2014 as a result of weather that was 4.6% colder than the previous year and the addition of 4,598 customers during 2014, representing 1.3% customer growth. In addition, supply disruptions at a cogeneration facility in SJG's territory during 2014 created opportunity for SJG. That customer was being supplied directly by an interstate pipeline. However, with the disruption, SJG has been transporting a significant volume of commodity to this cogeneration facility to meet its needs. Partially offsetting these increases was a 0.5 MMdts reduction in electric generation firm sales to a regional electric generation customer. This resulted from lower weather-driven demand for electric generation during the 2014 summer season as weather was not as hot as in the previous summer.

Operating Revenues - Gas Utility Operations 2015 vs. 2014 - Revenues increased \$28.0 million, or 5.6%, during 2015 compared with 2014 after eliminating intercompany transactions due to higher firm revenue. Total firm revenue increased \$31.1 million, or 7.1%, in 2015 as a result of the settlement of SJG's base rate case and a 22.1% increase in SJG's periodic BGSS rate, both effective October 1, 2014, as discussed in Note 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements. SJG subsequently decreased its periodic BGSS rate by 18.6% effective October 1, 2015; however, the impact of the higher rate in effect for the majority of the year increased revenue by approximately \$25.4 million in 2015, compared with 2014. While changes in gas costs and BGSS recoveries/refunds 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 SJG profitability, as further discussed below under the caption "Margin - Gas Utility Operations". In addition, the settlement of SJG's base rate case added \$15.5 million of incremental revenue to 2015, compared with 2014. The addition of 6,246 additional customers in 2015 also contributed to higher firm revenue; however, the impact of 9.6% warmer weather more than offset the impact of customer growth during the year. While warmer weather decreased firm sales volume and revenue, the revenue decrease has little impact on SJG profitability under the operation of the Conservation Incentive Program (CIP), as discussed under the caption "Margin - Gas Utility Operations."

Operating Revenues - Gas Utility Operations 2014 vs. 2013 - Revenues increased \$55.8 million, or 12.6%, during 2014 compared with 2013 after eliminating intercompany transactions due to higher firm sales and Off-System Sales (OSS). Total firm revenue increased \$45.2 million, or 11.4%, in 2014 as a result of 4.6% colder weather and 4,598 additional customers compared with 2013, as previously discussed under "Throughput-Gas Utility Operations." While colder weather increased firm sales revenue, the revenue increase has little impact on SJG profitability under the operation of the CIP, as discussed below under the captions "Conservation Incentive Program (CIP)" and "Margin-Gas Utility Operations." As further discussed under "Margin-Gas Utility Operations", the roll in of certain capital investments into base rates effective October 1, 2013, increased revenue by approximately \$10.4 million during 2014. Effective October 1, 2014, SJG also had a base rate increase and a 22.1% increase in its periodic BGSS rate, as discussed in Notes 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements. The impact of these rate increases on revenue was \$7.1 million and \$4.9 million, respectively. Higher OSS unit prices resulted in a \$11.3 million, or 27.3%, increase in OSS revenues during 2014, compared with 2013. Colder weather led to greater demand during the first quarter of 2014, allowing SJG to increase revenue from such sales. However, the impact of changes in OSS activity does not have a material impact on the earnings of SJG, as SJG is required to return 85% of the profits of such activity to its ratepayers. Earnings from OSS can be seen in the "Margin" table above.

Operating Revenues - Energy Group 2015 vs. 2014 - Combined revenues for Energy Group, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$37.8 million, or 11.7%, to \$360.1 million in 2015 compared with 2014.

Revenues from retail gas operations at SJE, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$39.9 million, or 31.5%, in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$3.2 million, revenues decreased \$36.7 million, or 28.7%, in 2015 compared with 2014.

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A summary of SJE's retail gas revenue is as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014	Change
SJE Retail Gas Revenue	\$86.9	\$126.8	\$(39.9)
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	4.0	0.8	3.2
SJE Retail Gas Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses	\$90.9	\$127.6	\$(36.7)

The decrease in revenues was mainly due to a 39.7% decrease in the average monthly New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) settle price, along with a 7.8% decrease in sales volumes compared with 2014. Sales volumes totaled 24,572,554 and 26,664,062 dekatherms for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Revenues from retail electric operations at SJE, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$25.7 million, or 21.6%, in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(0.8) million, revenues increased \$24.9 million, or 20.8%, in 2015 compared with 2014.

A summary of SJE's retail electric revenue is as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014	Change
SJE Retail Electric Revenue	\$144.7	\$119.0	\$25.7
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	0.1	0.9	(0.8)
SJE Retail Electric Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains)	\$144.8	\$119.9	\$24.9

The increase in revenues from retail electric operations at SJE, as defined above, was mainly due to a 21.8% increase in sales volumes. Partially offsetting the comparative period change was a 7.4% decrease in the average monthly sales price, which was driven by a lower average Locational Marginal Price (LMP) per megawatt hour. 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 electricity 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. The retail electric operations at SJE serve both fixed and market-priced customers.

Revenues from wholesale energy operations at SJRG, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$52.2 million in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(17.5) million and adjusting for the change in realized gains and losses on all hedges attributed to inventory injection transactions of \$(0.6) million to align them with the related cost of inventory in the period of withdrawal, revenues from the wholesale energy operations at SJRG increased \$34.1 million in 2015 compared with 2014.

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A summary of revenues from wholesale energy operations at SJRG is as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014	Change
SJRG Revenue	\$129.1	\$76.9	\$52.2
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	(12.6	)4.9	(17.5)
Add: Realized Losses (Subtract: Realized Gains) on Inventory Injection Hedges	0.1	0.7	(0.6)
SJRG Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains) and Realized Losses (Gains) on Inventory Injection Hedges	\$116.6	\$82.5	\$34.1

The increase in revenues from the wholesale energy operations of SJRG as defined above was due mainly to revenues earned on a gas supply contract with an electric generation facility that began operations in the second half of 2014, along with higher storage hedge gains. Partially offsetting these increases was a 17.5% decrease in storage volumes sold. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, revenues and expenses related to the energy trading activities of SJRG are presented on a net basis in Operating Revenues - Nonutility on the statements of consolidated income.

Operating Revenues - Energy Services - Combined revenues for Energy Services, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$6.7 million, or 10.5%, to \$70.7 million in 2015 compared with 2014.

Revenues from on-site energy production at Marina, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$6.1 million, or 11.3%, to \$59.5 million in 2015 compared with 2014 due to several new renewable energy projects that began operations during 2015, along with higher prices on solar renewable energy credits (SRECs) compared to the previous year.

Revenues from appliance service operations at SJESP, net of intercompany transactions, did not change significantly in 2015 compared with 2014.

Operating Revenues - Energy Group 2014 vs. 2013 - Combined revenues for Energy Group, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$90.9 million, or 39.3%, to \$322.3 million in 2014 compared with 2013.

Revenues from retail gas operations at SJE, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$19.5 million, or 18.1%, in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$0.7 million, revenues increased \$20.2 million, or 18.8%, in 2014 compared with 2013. The increase in revenues was mainly due to a 20.9% increase in the average monthly New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) settle price, along with a 6.8% increase in sales volumes compared with 2013. Sales volumes totaled 26,664,062 and 24,960,661 dekatherms for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

A summary of SJE's retail gas revenue is as follows (in millions):

	2014	2013	Change
SJE Retail Gas Revenue	\$126.8	\$107.3	\$19.5
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	0.8	0.1	0.7

SJE Retail Gas Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses	\$127.6	\$107.4	\$20.2
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We continue to focus our marketing efforts on the pursuit of non-heat-sensitive commercial customers in an effort to mitigate price volatility and weather risk.

Revenues from retail electric operations at SJE, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$4.7 million, or 3.8%, to \$119.0 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$0.2 million, revenues decreased \$4.5 million, or 3.6%, in 2014 compared with 2013.

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A summary of SJE's retail electric revenue is as follows (in millions):

	2014	2013	Change
SJE Retail Electric Revenue	\$119.0	\$123.7	\$(4.7)
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	0.9	0.7	0.2
SJE Retail Electric Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains)	\$119.9	\$124.4	\$(4.5)

The decrease in revenues from retail electric operations at SJE as defined above was mainly due to a 9.8% decrease in sales volumes. 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 electricity 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. The retail electric operations at SJE serve both fixed and market-priced customers.

Revenues from wholesale energy operations at SJRG, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$76.2 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(20.2) million and adjusting for the change in realized gains and losses on all hedges attributed to inventory injection transactions of \$0.7 million to align them with the related cost of inventory in the period of withdrawal, revenues from the wholesale energy operations at SJRG increased \$56.7 million in 2014 compared with 2013.

A summary of revenues from wholesale energy operations at SJRG is as follows (in millions):

	2014	2013	Change
SJRG Revenue	\$76.9	\$0.7	\$76.2
Add: Unrealized Losses (Subtract: Unrealized Gains)	4.9	25.1	(20.2)
Add: Realized Losses (Subtract: Realized Gains) on Inventory Injection Hedges	0.7	—	0.7
SJRG Revenue, Excluding Unrealized Losses (Gains) and Realized Losses (Gains) on Inventory Injection Hedges	\$82.5	\$25.8	\$56.7

The increase in revenues from the wholesale energy operations of SJRG as defined above was due mainly to higher margins on daily energy trading activities along with a 44.0% increase in storage volumes sold. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, revenues and expenses related to the energy trading activities of SJRG are presented on a net basis in Operating Revenues - Nonutility on the statements of consolidated income.

Operating Revenues - Energy Services - Combined revenues for Energy Services, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$8.9 million, or 16.1%, to \$64.0 million in 2014 compared with 2013.

Revenues from on-site energy production at Marina, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$12.1 million, or 29.2%, to \$53.4 million in 2014 compared with 2013 due to several new renewable energy projects that began operations during 2014, along with higher hot water production and electricity sales at the wholly-owned thermal facility due to colder temperatures during the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the prior year.

Revenues from appliance service operations at SJESP, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$3.2 million, or 23.4%, to \$10.5 million in 2014 compared with 2013 primarily due to lower installation jobs compared to the prior year.

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Margin - Gas Utility Operations - SJG's margin is defined as natural gas revenues less natural gas costs; volumetric and revenue based energy taxes; and regulatory rider expenses. We believe 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, 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 BPU through the BGSS tariff.

Total Margin in 2015 increased \$21.5 million, or 9.3%, from 2014 primarily due to the settlement of the base rate case effective October 1, 2014 and customer additions. The base rate case settlement contributed approximately \$15.5 million in additional margin in 2015. Net customer additions of 6,246 over the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2015, representing 1.7% growth over the prior year, contributed approximately \$3.7 million in additional margin.

Total margin in 2014 increased \$19.7 million, or 9.2%, from 2013 primarily due to the settlement of the base rate case effective October 1, 2014, CIRT investments that rolled into base rates effective October 1, 2013 and customer additions. The base rate case settlement contributed approximately \$7.1 million in additional margin during the fourth quarter of 2014. The CIRT investments rolling into base rates effective October 1, 2013 contributed approximately \$10.4 million in incremental margin through September 2014. In addition, SJG added 4,598 net customers over the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2014.

The CIP tracking mechanism adjusts earnings when actual usage per customer experienced during the period varies from an established baseline usage per customer. As reflected in the margin table and the CIP table above, the CIP mechanism reduced margin by \$1.8 million, or \$1.0 million after taxes, during 2015, primarily due to customer usage variations.

The CIP mechanism reduced margin by \$4.5 million, or \$2.7 million after taxes, during 2014, primarily due to weather that was colder than normal.

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 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, revenues and expenses related to the energy trading activities of SJRG are presented on a net basis in Operating Revenues - Nonutility on the statements of consolidated income.

Gross Margin — Energy Group — For 2015, combined gross margins for Energy Group, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$25.2 million to \$57.2 million compared with 2014. This increase is primarily due to the following:

Gross Margin from SJE's retail gas and other operations decreased \$4.3 million to \$2.4 million in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$3.2 million as discussed above, gross margin decreased \$1.1 million in 2015 compared with 2014. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in sales volumes as discussed in "Operating Revenues-Energy Group" above. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2015 compared with 2014.

•Gross margin from SJE's retail electric operations increased \$1.6 million to \$6.2 million in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(0.8) million as discussed above, gross margin increased \$0.8 million in 2015 compared with 2014, which does not represent a significant change. Excluding the impact of the unrealized gains/losses discussed

above, gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2015 compared with 2014.

Gross margin from the wholesale energy operations of SJRG increased \$28.0 million to \$48.7 million in 2015 compared with 2014. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(17.5) million and adjusting for the change in realized gains and losses on all hedges attributed to inventory injection transactions of \$(0.6) million to align them with the related cost of inventory in the period of withdrawal as discussed above, gross margin for SJRG increased \$9.9 million. The increase in gross margin was mainly due to higher storage hedge gains and higher margins on daily energy trading activities, partially offset with a decrease in storage volumes sold.

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The wholesale energy operations at SJRG expect to continue to add incremental margin from marketing and related opportunities in the Marcellus region, capitalizing on its established presence in the area. Future margins could fluctuate significantly due to the volatile nature of wholesale gas prices. As of December 31, 2015, the wholesale energy operations had 9.6 Bcf of storage and 442,340 dts/day of transportation under contract.

Gross Margin — Energy Services — For 2015, combined gross margins for Energy Services, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$6.7 million to \$54.0 million compared with 2014. This increase is primarily due to the following:

- Gross Margin from on-site energy production at Marina increased \$6.8 million to \$49.4 million in 2015 compared with 2014. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues increased 3.3 percentage points in 2015 compared with 2014. This was due mainly to the impact of several new, higher margin renewable energy projects added during 2015, along with higher prices on solar renewable energy credits (SRECs) compared to the previous year.

- Gross margin from the appliance service operations at SJESP did not change significantly in 2015 compared with 2014.

Gross Margin — Energy Group — For 2014, combined gross margins for Energy Group, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$51.1 million to \$29.8 million compared with 2013. This increase is primarily due to the following:

- Gross Margin from SJE's retail gas and other operations increased \$0.9 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$0.7 million as discussed above, gross margin increased \$1.6 million in 2014 compared with 2013. This increase was primarily due to increases in sales volumes as discussed in "Operating Revenues-Energy Group" above. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2014 compared with 2013.

- Gross margin from SJE's retail electric operations decreased \$0.1 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains/losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$0.2 million as discussed above, gross margin increased \$0.1 million in 2014 compared with 2013, which does not represent a significant change. Excluding the impact of the unrealized gains/losses discussed above, gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2014 compared with 2013.

Gross margin from the wholesale energy operations of SJRG increased \$48.9 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts due to price volatility of \$(20.2) million and adjusting for the change in realized gains and losses on all hedges attributed to inventory injection transactions of \$0.7 million to align them with the related cost of inventory in the period of withdrawal as discussed above, gross margin for SJRG increased \$29.4 million. The increase in gross margin was mainly due to higher margins on daily energy trading activities along with an increase in storage volumes sold as discussed in "Operating Revenues-Energy Group" above.

SJRG expects the wholesale energy operations to continue to add incremental margin from marketing and related opportunities in the Marcellus region, capitalizing on its established presence in the area. Future margins could fluctuate significantly due to the volatile nature of wholesale gas prices. As of December 31, 2014, the wholesale energy operations had 9.1 Bcf of storage and 518,378 dts/day of transportation under contract.

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Gross Margin — Energy Services — For 2014, combined gross margins for Energy Services, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$13.5 million to \$49.6 million compared with 2013. This increase is primarily due to the following:

Gross Margin from on-site energy production at Marina increased \$15.6 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues increased 14.3 percentage points in 2014 compared with 2013. This was due mainly to the impact of several new, higher margin solar projects added during 2014. Also contributing to the increase is higher hot water production and electricity sales at the wholly-owned thermal facility due to colder temperatures during the first quarter of 2014 as compared to the prior year.

Gross margin from the appliance service operations at SJESP decreased \$2.1 million in 2014 compared with 2013. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 5.1 percentage points in 2014 compared with 2013. These decreases are mainly due to lower installation jobs compared to the prior year.

Operations Expense - A summary of net changes in operations expense follows (in thousands):

	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Gas Utility Operations	\$5,408	\$16,623
Nonutility:		
Energy Group:		
Wholesale Energy Operations	1,908	1,870
Retail Gas and Other Operations	(454)	)776
Retail Electric Operations	(105)	)325
Subtotal Energy Group	1,349	2,971
Energy Services:		
On-Site Energy Production	2,422	1,083
Appliance Service Operations	(290)	)530
Subtotal Energy Services	2,132	1,613
Total Nonutility	3,481	4,584
Intercompany Eliminations and Other	(477)	)(1,152)
Total Operations Expense	\$8,412	\$20,055

Gas utility operations expense increased \$5.4 million in 2015 compared with 2014. The increase primarily resulted from increases in expenses related to uncollectible customer accounts receivable during 2015 at SJG, as a result of an increase in the aging of receivables following a very cold 2014-2015 winter season. Accounts receivable was higher as of December 31, 2015 due to higher customer billing rates in effect for the majority of 2015 vs. 2014, in addition to customer growth in 2015. Gas utility operations expense increased \$16.6 million in 2014 compared with the prior year. This was primarily the result of increases in spending under the New Jersey Clean Energy Program and Energy Efficiency Programs. Such costs are recovered on a dollar-for-dollar basis; therefore, SJG experienced an offsetting increase in revenues during 2014. SJG also had increases in expenses associated with uncollectible customer accounts receivable in 2014, which was a result of an increase in the aging of receivables.

Nonutility operations expense increased \$3.5 million and \$4.6 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively, compared to prior years, primarily due to additional personnel, governance and compliance costs incurred to support continued growth.

Other Operating Expenses - A summary of changes in other consolidated operating expenses (in thousands):

	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Maintenance	\$2,726	\$321
Depreciation	\$9,447	\$13,367
Energy and Other Taxes	\$306	\$(4,096)

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Maintenance - Maintenance expense increased \$2.7 million during 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to the BPU-approved amortization and recovery of previously deferred maintenance costs, primarily those associated with a federally-mandated pipeline integrity management program. These amortizations are being recovered through an offsetting amount in revenues. Also contributing to the increase in maintenance expense was increased field activity related to the maintenance of services, along with an increase in Remediation Adjustment Clause (RAC) expense amortization as a result of increased spending on environmental remediation in recent years. Maintenance expense increased \$0.3 million during 2014 compared with 2013 primarily due to the amortization of previously deferred costs that were approved for recovery in SJG's September 2014 rate case settlement. See Notes 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation Expense - Depreciation increased \$9.4 million and \$13.4 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively, compared to the prior years due mainly to the increased investment in property, plant and equipment by the gas utility operations of SJG and on-site energy production at Marina.

Energy and Other Taxes - The change in energy and other taxes in 2015 compared with 2014 was not significant. Energy and Other Taxes decreased \$4.1 million in 2014 compared with 2013 primarily due to the elimination of the gas utility operations' primary energy tax, the Transitional Energy Facilities Assessment, effective January 1, 2014. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Income and Expense - Other income and expense decreased \$2.3 million in 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to a realized gain at the gas utility operations at SJG on the sale of available-for-sale securities, along with the settlement of outstanding litigation at SJEX, both of which occurred in 2014 and did not recur in 2015. Other income and expense increased \$0.8 million in 2014 compared with 2013 primarily due to a realized gain at the gas utility operations at SJG on the sale of available-for-sale securities, along with the settlement of outstanding litigation at SJEX. These were partially offset by a decrease in interest income on notes receivable from affiliates.

Interest Charges - Interest charges increased \$2.1 million in 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to higher amounts of long-term debt outstanding at SJI and SJG, along with lower capitalization of interest costs on construction at the gas utility operations of SJG during 2015. This was a result of the roll-in of capital investments under SJG's Accelerated Infrastructure Replacement Program (AIRP) into base rates effective October 1, 2014 and a lower allowance for debt funds used during construction as a result of placing two major technology systems in service during the fourth quarter of 2014. AIRP investments are approved by the BPU to accrue interest on construction until such time they are rolled into base rates. Interest charges increased \$10.7 million in 2014 compared with 2013 primarily due to higher amounts of long-term debt outstanding at SJI and SJG, along with lower capitalization of interest costs on construction at the gas utility operations of SJG during 2014. Capital investments under SJG's CIRT were permitted by the BPU to accrue interest on construction, which reduces interest expense, until such time they were rolled into base rates. With the roll in of the CIRT investment effective October 1, 2013, the resulting reduction of interest expense from this major program ceased, leading to higher interest expense in 2014 compared with 2013. Also contributing to the increase were unrealized gains recognized during 2013 that did not recur in 2014 on interest rate contracts related to derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, which are recorded in Interest Charges on the statements of consolidated income. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes - Income tax expense decreased \$3.1 million in 2015 compared with 2014 due to a lower effective tax rate as a result of an increase in the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities at Marina in 2015 compared with 2014, partially offset by higher income before income taxes. Income taxes changed from a \$19.0 million benefit in 2013 to a \$4.4 million expense in 2014. These changes were primarily due to higher income before

income taxes, along with a higher effective tax rate due to a decrease in the investment tax credits available on renewable energy facilities at Marina in 2014 compared with 2013. Investment tax credits from renewable energy facilities at Marina of \$38.3 million, \$30.2 million and \$37.7 million were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Equity in (Loss) Earnings of Affiliated Companies - Equity in loss of affiliated companies increased \$20.0 million to a loss of \$27.8 million in 2015 compared with 2014 due primarily to the 2015 reduction in the carrying amount of an investment, along with an accrual of the costs of a legal settlement, in the Energenic subsidiaries that operate the central energy center for a hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements). These were partially offset by a reserve for uncollectible accounts established at one of Energenic's operating subsidiaries during the third quarter of 2014 that did not recur in 2015. Equity in (loss) earnings of affiliated companies decreased \$9.4 million to a loss of \$7.8 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to a reduction in throughput, an increase in legal fees and the recording of a reserve for uncollectible accounts at the Energenic subsidiaries that operate the central energy center for a hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The hotel, casino and entertainment complex ceased operations in September 2014 (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements).

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

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 BGSS charge and other regulatory clauses; 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 \$186.8 million, \$161.3 million and \$159.5 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, 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.

Net cash flow from operating activities increased in 2015 as compared to 2014 primarily as a result of collections of previously deferred gas costs at the utility. Collection of those gas costs had been deferred under the BGSS clause in 2014 as a result of the extremely cold weather experienced during the 2014 winter. This benefit was partially offset by a \$15.0 million pension contribution made by SJI as a result of a decline in the discount rate and new mortality tables released at the end of 2014, both of which negatively impacted the funding status of the pension plans. No such contribution was made in 2014. The Company strives to keep its pension plans fully funded. When factors such as lesser than expected asset performance and/or declining discount rates negatively impact the funding status of the plans, the Company increases its contributions to supplant that funding shortfall.

Net cash flow from operating activities increased in 2014 as compared to 2013 as SJI did not make a pension contribution during 2014 as compared to a contribution of \$12.7 million in 2013. This was due to an increase in the discount rate used to calculate future liability and greater than expected asset performance significantly improving the funding status of the Company's pension plans as discussed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company strives to keep its pension plans fully funded. When factors such as lesser than expected asset performance and/or declining discount rates negatively impact the funding status of the plans, the Company increases its contributions to supplant that funding shortfall. This is partially offset by higher working capital requirements, primarily as a result of higher gas costs due to the extremely cold weather during the first quarter of 2014. At SJG, a portion of these higher gas costs was deferred and will be collected in future periods under SJG's BGSS.

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 from investing activities, which are primarily construction projects, for 2015, 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$370.7 million, \$375.0 million and \$245.8 million, respectively. We estimate the net cash outflows for investing activities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 to be approximately \$323.1 million, \$519.0 million and \$245.6 million, respectively. The high level of investing activities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 is due to a combination of the accelerated infrastructure investment programs and a major pipeline project to support an electric generation facility, both at SJG. Also contributing to the high level of investing activities are SJI Midstream investments in 2016 through 2018 and limited solar projects at Marina in 2016. The Company expects to use short-term borrowings under lines of credit from commercial banks and the commercial paper program to finance these investing activities as incurred. From time to time, the Company may refinance the short-term debt with long-term debt.

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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 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 is difficult to predict. Margin posted by the Company decreased by \$20.1 million during 2015, increased by \$22.3 million during 2014 and increased by \$25.2 million during 2013.

During 2015, the Company made net investments in unconsolidated affiliates of \$18.0 million. During 2014, the Company provided net advances to unconsolidated affiliates of \$2.4 million. During 2013, the Company made investments in, and provided net advances to, unconsolidated affiliates of \$9.6 million, which does not include the cash proceeds related to the sale of LVE as discussed below.

In March 2013, substantially all of the assets of Marina's joint venture, LVE Energy Partners, LLC (LVE), an entity in which Marina had a 50% equity interest, were sold. In 2013, the Company received (a) \$57.9 million of repayments of advances to LVE; and (b) a \$7.9 million note receivable from a third party. As of December 31, 2013, LVE was dissolved and the Company incurred a \$0.8 million charge to write-off the remaining interest in 2013.

In June 2015, SJG advanced \$10.0 million to a not-for-profit organization formed to spur economic development in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The note bears interest at 1.0% for an initial term of six months, with the borrower's option to extend the term for two additional terms of three months each. In December 2015, the borrower exercised its first option to extend the term of the note for an additional three months. SJG holds a first lien security interest on land in Atlantic City as collateral against this note.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities - Short-term borrowings from the commercial paper program and 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 may be refinanced with long-term debt.

Credit facilities and available liquidity as of December 31, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

Company	Total Facility	Usage	Available Liquidity	Expiration Date
SJG:				
Commercial Paper Program/Revolving Credit Facility	\$200,000	\$136,600	(A) \$63,400	May 2018
Uncommitted Bank Lines	10,000	—	10,000	August 2016
Total SJG	210,000	136,600	73,400	
SJI:				
Revolving Credit Facility	400,000	305,400	(B) 94,600	February 2018
Total SJI	400,000	305,400	94,600	
Total	\$610,000	\$442,000	\$168,000	

- (A) Includes letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$2.2 million.
- (B) Includes letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$8.1 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 limiting the ratio of indebtedness to total capitalization (as defined in the respective credit agreements), measured on a quarterly basis. SJI and SJG were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2015. Borrowings under these credit facilities are at market rates. The weighted average interest rate on these borrowings, which changes daily, was 1.13%, 0.83% and 1.04% at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Average borrowings outstanding under these credit facilities, not including letters of credit, during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$335.0 million and \$267.0 million, respectively. The maximum amounts outstanding under these credit facilities, not including letters of credit, during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$471.1 million and \$390.7 million, 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.

SJG has a commercial paper program under which SJG may issue short-term, unsecured promissory notes to qualified investors up to a maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time of \$200.0 million. The notes have fixed maturities which vary by note, but may not exceed 270 days from the date of issue. Proceeds from the notes are used for general corporate purposes. SJG uses the commercial paper program in tandem with the \$200.0 million revolving credit facility and does not expect the principal amount of borrowings outstanding under the commercial paper program and the credit facility at any time to exceed an aggregate of \$200.0 million.

SJI supplements its operating cash flow, commercial paper program 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's), 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 June 2015, SJI redeemed at maturity \$64.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2.39% Senior Notes.

In August 2015, SJG retired \$10.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.387% MTN's at maturity.

In September 2015, SJG issued \$80.0 million of long-term debt under a \$200.0 million aggregate syndicated bank term facility. The total outstanding amount under this facility as of December 31, 2015 was \$139.0 million.

Also in September 2015, SJG redeemed early \$0.1 million of the \$25.0 million aggregate principal amount variable rate demand bonds that were issued in September 2008. SJG had previously spent all but \$0.1 million of the debt proceeds and was permitted under the debt agreement to utilize those remaining funds to redeem the debt early.

In October 2015, SJI entered into an unsecured, variable-rate term loan of \$50.0 million, which matures in October 2020. This agreement replaced existing facilities that expired in October 2015. The variable rate at December 31, 2015 was 1.28%.

In December 2015, SJG paid \$0.9 million of the principal amount of 3.63% MTN's due December 2025.

In December 2015, SJG filed a petition with the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities to issue up to \$400.0 million of long-term debt securities in various forms including MTN's and unsecured debt, with maturities of more than 12 months, over the next three years. This petition is pending approval.

In January 2014, SJG issued \$30.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.23% MTN's due January 2030.

In June 2014, SJG entered into a \$200.0 million multiple-draw term facility offered by a syndicate of banks which expires in June 2017. SJG can draw under this facility through June 2016 and this facility bears interest at a floating rate based on LIBOR plus a spread determined by SJG's credit ratings. As of December 31, 2014, SJG had borrowed an aggregate \$59.0 million under this facility and the proceeds were used to pay down short-term debt.

In June 2014, SJI entered into a Note Purchase Agreement that provided for SJI to issue an aggregate of \$240.0 million of medium term notes, all of which were issued as follows: (a) in June 2014, SJI issued \$60.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.05% Senior Notes due June 2019, and \$40.0 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due June 2019; (b) in August 2014, SJI issued \$30.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.05% Senior Notes due August 2019; and (c) in September 2014, SJI issued \$50.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.05% Senior Notes due September 2019, and \$60.0 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due September 2019. At December 31, 2014, the floating rate was 1.57%.

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In July 2014, SJG retired \$11.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.52% MTN's at maturity. In September 2014, SJG retired \$10.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.115% MTN's at maturity.

SJG renewed its \$10.0 million line of credit during the third quarter of 2014.

No other long-term debt was issued during the years ended December 31, 2015 or 2014.

SJI raises equity capital through its Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP). Shares of common stock offered by the DRP have been issued directly by SJI from its authorized but unissued shares of common stock. SJI raised \$63.2 million and \$80.7 million of equity capital through the DRP in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

SJI's capital structure was as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2015		2014	
Equity	41.5	%	42.6	%
Long-Term Debt	41.3	%	46.2	%
Short-Term Debt	17.2	%	11.2	%
Total	100.0	%	100.0	%

For 2015, 2014 and 2013, SJI paid quarterly dividends to its common shareholders. SJI has paid dividends on its common stock for 64 consecutive years and has increased that dividend each year for the last sixteen years. The Company currently looks to grow that dividend consistent with earnings growth while targeting a payout ratio of between 50% and 60% of Economic Earnings. 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:

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION - Costs for remediation projects, net of insurance reimbursements, for 2015, 2014 and 2013 amounted to net cash outflows of \$22.1 million, \$8.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Total cash outflows for remediation projects are expected to be approximately \$50.6 million, \$24.4 million and \$16.9 million for 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. As discussed in Notes 10 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, certain environmental costs are subject to recovery from ratepayers.

STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT — As of December 31, 2015, SJI provided \$8.1 million of standby letters of credit through its revolving credit facility to enable SJE to market retail electricity and for various construction and operating activities. SJG provided a \$2.2 million letter of credit under its revolving credit facility to support the remediation of environmental conditions at certain locations in SJG's service territory. The Company has also provided \$87.5 million of additional letters of credit under separate facilities outside of the revolving credit facilities to support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) to finance the expansion of SJG's natural gas distribution system and to finance Marina's initial thermal plant project.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS - SJG and SJRG have certain commitments for both pipeline capacity and gas supply for which they pay fees regardless of usage. Those commitments as of December 31, 2015, average \$82.2 million annually and total \$533.2 million over the contracts' lives. Approximately 51% of the financial commitments

under these contracts expire during the next five years. These contracts are included in the Company's contractual obligations below. We expect to renew each of these contracts under renewal provisions as provided in each contract. SJG recovers all prudently incurred fees through rates via the BGSS clause.

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In addition, in the normal course of business, SJG and SJRG have entered into long-term contracts for natural gas supplies. SJRG has committed to purchase a minimum of 626,500 dts/d and up to 796,250 dts/d of natural gas, from various suppliers, for terms ranging from three to ten years at index-based prices. SJG has committed to purchase a minimum of 6,250 dts/d and up to 25,000 dts/d of natural gas, from one supplier, for a term of eight years at index-based prices. The obligations for these purchases have not been included in the Company's contractual obligations discussed below because the actual volumes and prices are not fixed.

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations and their applicable payment due dates as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	Up to 1 Year	Years 2 & 3	Years 4 & 5	More than 5 Years
Long-Term Debt	\$1,035,848	\$29,454	\$213,225	\$335,574	\$457,595
Interest on Long-Term Debt	274,892	34,928	63,199	46,556	130,209
Construction Obligations	58,613	58,613	—	—	—
Operating Leases	2,148	841	1,108	199	—
Capital Leases	15,067	1,282	2,564	2,564	8,657
Commodity Supply Purchase Obligations	1,167,927	586,514	299,413	90,998	191,002
Environmental Remediation Costs	126,623	50,559	41,293	8,652	26,119
New Jersey Clean Energy Program	12,410	12,410	—	—	—
Other Purchase Obligations	1,070	1,070	—	—	—
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$2,694,598	\$775,671	\$620,802	\$484,543	\$813,582

Interest on long-term debt in the table above includes the related interest obligations through maturity as well as the impact of all interest rate swap agreements. Expected asset retirement obligations and the liability for unrecognized tax benefits are not included in the table above as the total obligation cannot be calculated due to the subjective nature of these costs and timing of anticipated payments. SJI made contributions to its employee pension plans totaling \$15.0 million in January 2015. No contribution was made in 2014. Future pension contributions cannot be determined at this time. SJG's regulatory obligation to contribute \$3.6 million annually to its postretirement benefit plans' trusts, as discussed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, is also not included as its duration is indefinite.

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.

As part of the acquisition of Energenic projects (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements), the Company is relieved of any guarantees from prior periods related to the projects in which it no longer has an ownership interest.

As of December 31, 2015, SJI had issued \$5.2 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.

During 2011, subsidiaries of Energenic, in which Marina has a 50% equity interest, entered into 20-year contracts to build, own and operate a central energy center and energy distribution system for a new hotel, casino and entertainment complex in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The complex commenced operations in April 2012, and as a result, Energenic subsidiaries began providing full energy services to the complex.

In June 2014, the parent company of the hotel, casino and entertainment complex filed petitions in U. S. Bankruptcy Court to facilitate a sale of substantially all of its assets. The complex ceased normal business operations in September 2014. Energenic subsidiaries continued to provide limited energy services to the complex during the shutdown period under a temporary agreement with the trustee. The hotel, casino and entertainment complex was sold in April 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the Energenic subsidiaries were providing limited services to the complex under a short-term agreement with the new owner. However, the Energenic subsidiaries had not been able to secure a permanent or long-term energy services agreement with the new owner.

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As a result, management of the Company and Energenic have evaluated the carrying value of the investment in this project and a related note receivable. Based on the inability of the Energenic subsidiaries to secure a permanent or long-term energy services agreement, the Company recorded a \$7.7 million (net of tax) non-cash charge to earnings during the second quarter of 2015 due to the reduction in the carrying value of the investment in this project recorded by Energenic. This charge is included in Equity in Loss of Affiliated Companies for the year ended December 31, 2015 on the statements of consolidated income.

The central energy center and energy distribution system owned by the Energenic subsidiaries was financed in part by the issuance of bonds during 2011. These bonds were collateralized primarily by certain assets of the central energy center and revenue from the energy services agreement with the hotel, casino and entertainment complex. During 2015, due to the cessation of normal business operations of the complex and the inability of the Energenic subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the bonds, the trustee for the bondholders filed suit to foreclose on certain assets of the central energy center. In November 2015 during settlement discussions, the bondholders alleged among other things, that they were entitled to recover from Energenic itself, any amounts owed under the bonds that were not covered by the collateral, including principal, interest and attorney's fees. The bondholders' assertion was based on inconsistent language in the bond documents. As a result, as of December 31, 2015, management of Energenic has accrued for the cost to settle this claim (See Note 19). The Company's share of this pre-tax charge of \$7.5 million is included in Equity in Loss of Affiliated Companies for the year ended December 31, 2015 on the statements of consolidated income. Management of Energenic is currently in active settlement discussions and believes that this amount is recoverable from its insurance carrier and external legal advisors.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company, through its investment in Energenic, had a remaining net asset of approximately \$1.7 million included in Investment in Affiliates on the consolidated balance sheets related to cogeneration assets for this project. In addition, the Company had approximately \$13.7 million included in Notes Receivable - Affiliate on the consolidated balance sheets, due from Energenic, which is secured by those cogeneration assets. This note is subject to a reimbursement agreement that secures reimbursement for the Company, from its joint venture partner, of a proportionate share of any amounts that are not repaid.

Management will continue to monitor the situation surrounding the complex and will evaluate the carrying value of the investment and the note receivable as future events occur.

PENDING LITIGATION - The Company is subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business and other legal proceedings. The Company has been named in, among other actions, certain gas supply and capacity management contract disputes and certain product liability claims related to our former sand mining subsidiary. We accrue liabilities related to these claims when we can reasonably estimate the amount or range of amounts of probable settlement costs or other charges for these claims. The Company has accrued approximately \$3.2 million and \$2.9 million related to all claims in the aggregate as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Management does not believe that it is reasonably possible that there will be a material change in the Company's estimated liability in the near term and does not currently anticipate the disposition of any known claims that would have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

MARKET RISKS:

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 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.

As part of its gas purchasing strategy, SJG uses financial contracts to hedge against forward price risk. These contracts are recoverable through SJG's BGSS, subject to BPU approval.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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The retail gas operations of SJE transact commodities on a physical basis and typically does not enter into financial derivative positions directly. SJRG manages risk in the natural gas markets for SJE as well as for its own portfolio by entering into the types of transactions noted above. The retail electric operations of SJE use forward physical and financial contracts to mitigate commodity price risk on fixed price electric contracts. 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. SJI recorded the net pre-tax gain (loss) on these contracts of \$8.4 million, \$(6.6) million and \$(25.8) million in earnings during 2015, 2014 and 2013, 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 December 31, 2015 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	\$15,247	\$759	\$—	\$16,006
Prices provided by other external sources	21,985	2,717	28	24,730
Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods	45,861	12,696	38	58,595
Total	\$83,093	\$16,172	\$66	\$99,331

Liabilities

Source of Fair Value	Maturity < 1 Year	Maturity 1 - 3 Years	Maturity Beyond 3 Years	Total
Prices actively quoted	\$35,636	\$6,534	\$—	\$42,170
Prices provided by other external sources	9,323	1,685	—	11,008
Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods	45,755	13,139	333	59,227
Total	\$90,714	\$21,358	\$333	\$112,405

•NYMEX (New York Mercantile Exchange) is the primary national commodities exchange on which natural gas is traded. Volumes of our NYMEX contracts included in the table above under "Prices actively quoted" are 32.6 million dekatherms (dts) with a weighted average settlement price of \$3.06 per dt.

•Basis represents the differential to the NYMEX natural gas futures contract for delivering gas to a specific location. Volumes of our basis contracts, along with volumes of our discounted index related purchase and sales contracts,

included in the table above under "Prices provided by other external sources" and "Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods" are 179.0 million dts with a weighted average settlement price of \$(0.95) per dt.

- Fixed Price Gas Daily represents the price of a NYMEX natural gas futures contract adjusted for the difference in price for delivering the gas at another location. Volumes of our Fixed Price Gas Daily contracts included in the table above under "Prices provided by other external sources" are 20.6 million dts with a weighted average settlement price of \$2.24 per dt.

- Volumes of electric included in the table above under "Prices based on internal models or other valuation methods" are 0.3 million MWh with a weighted average settlement price of \$43.29 per MWh.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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A reconciliation of SJI's estimated net fair value of energy-related derivatives follows (in thousands):

Net Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities, January 1, 2015	\$(30,397)
Contracts Settled During 2015, Net	24,379
Other Changes in Fair Value from Continuing and New Contracts, Net	(7,056)
Net Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities, December 31, 2015	\$(13,074)

Interest Rate Risk - Our exposure to interest-rate risk relates to short-term and long-term variable-rate borrowings. Variable-rate debt outstanding, including short-term and long-term debt, at December 31, 2015 was \$759.7 million and averaged \$594.3 million during 2015. A hypothetical 100 basis point (1%) increase in interest rates on our average variable-rate debt outstanding would result in a \$3.6 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: 2015 - 14 b.p. increase; 2014 - 1 b.p. decrease; 2013 - 16 b.p. decrease; 2012 - 9 b.p. decrease; and 2011 - 33 b.p. increase. At December 31, 2015, our average interest rate on variable-rate debt was 1.25%.

We typically 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 December 31, 2015, the interest costs on \$686.4 million of our long-term debt was either at a fixed rate or hedged via an interest rate derivative.

As of December 31, 2015, SJI's active interest rate swaps were as follows:

Notional Amount	Fixed Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity	Type of Debt	Obligor
\$14,500,000	3.905%	3/17/2006	1/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$500,000	3.905%	3/17/2006	1/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$330,000	3.905%	3/17/2006	1/15/2026	Tax-exempt	Marina
\$7,100,000	4.895%	2/1/2006	2/1/2016	Taxable	Marina
\$12,500,000	3.430%	12/1/2006	2/1/2036	Tax-exempt	SJG
\$12,500,000	3.430%	12/1/2006	2/1/2036	Tax-exempt	SJG

Credit Risk - As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$11.7 million, or 11.8%, of the current and noncurrent Derivatives – Energy Related Assets are transacted with one 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.

As of December 31, 2015, SJRG had \$72.0 million of Accounts Receivable under sales contracts. Of that total, 73.2% were with regulated utilities or companies rated investment-grade or guaranteed by an investment-grade-rated parent or were with companies where we have a collateral arrangement or insurance coverage. The remainder of the Accounts Receivable were within approved credit limits.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

Information required by this item can be found in the section entitled “Market Risks” on page 45 of this Report.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Statements of Consolidated Income
(In Thousands Except for Per Share Data)

	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues:			
Utility	\$528,763	\$500,752	\$444,920
Nonutility	430,805	386,244	286,501
Total Operating Revenues	959,568	886,996	731,421
Operating Expenses:			
Cost of Sales - (Excluding depreciation)			
- Utility	239,763	230,093	198,521
- Nonutility	319,579	306,859	270,470
Operations	148,672	140,260	120,205
Maintenance	16,183	13,457	13,136
Depreciation	72,451	63,004	49,637
Energy and Other Taxes	6,026	5,720	9,816
Total Operating Expenses	802,674	759,393	661,785
Operating Income	156,894	127,603	69,636
Other Income and Expense	9,510	11,819	10,979
Interest Charges	(31,622)	) (29,560)	) (18,825)
Income Before Income Taxes	134,782	109,862	61,790
Income Taxes	(1,360)	) (4,449)	) 19,014
Equity in (Loss) Earnings of Affiliated Companies	(27,812)	) (7,785)	) 1,585
Income from Continuing Operations	105,610	97,628	82,389
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(503)	) (582)	) (796)
Net Income	\$105,107	\$97,046	\$81,593
Basic Earnings per Common Share:			
Continuing Operations	\$1.54	\$1.47	\$1.29
Discontinued Operations	(0.01)	) (0.01)	) (0.01)
Basic Earnings per Common Share	\$1.53	\$1.46	\$1.28
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Basic	68,735	66,278	63,978
Diluted Earnings per Common Share:			
Continuing Operations	\$1.53	\$1.47	\$1.29
Discontinued Operations	(0.01)	) (0.01)	) (0.01)
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	\$1.52	\$1.46	\$1.28
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Diluted	68,931	66,428	64,092

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. All share and per share amounts were adjusted for all periods presented for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective on May 8, 2015. See Note 1.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Statements of Consolidated Comprehensive Income
(In Thousands)

	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net Income	\$105,107	\$97,046	\$81,593
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:*			
Postretirement Liability Adjustment	5,518	(9,160)	) 4,934
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	(53)	) (472)	) 103
Unrealized Gain on Derivatives - Other	321	247	265
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of Affiliated Companies	(27)	) (113)	) 5,043
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Net of Tax*	5,759	(9,498)	) 10,345
Comprehensive Income	110,866	87,548	91,938

* For 2015 and 2014, determined using a combined average statutory tax rate of 40%. For 2013, determined using a combined statutory tax rate of 41%.

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

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows (In Thousands)

	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 105,107	\$ 97,046	\$ 81,593
Loss from Discontinued Operations	503	582	796
Income from Continuing Operations	105,610	97,628	82,389
Adjustments to Reconcile Income from Continuing Operations to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	91,042	78,511	64,890
Net Unrealized (Gain) Loss on Derivatives - Energy Related	(8,401	) 6,592	25,823
Unrealized (Gain) Loss on Derivatives - Other	(96	) 467	(2,760
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable	14,730	9,519	4,245
CIP Receivable/Payable	(7,324	) 15,226	21,160
Deferred Gas Costs - Net of Recoveries	28,648	(44,976	) 5,473
Deferred SBC Costs - Net of Recoveries	9,557	11,048	2,393
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	2,213	1,893	3,001
Deferred and Noncurrent Income Taxes - Net	3,861	1,670	(21,549
Environmental Remediation Costs - Net	(22,057	) (8,265	) (367
Gas Plant Cost of Removal	(5,096	) (4,848	) (6,092
Pension Contribution	(15,000	) —	(12,700
Changes in:			
Accounts Receivable	92,624	(14,323	) (67,825
Inventories	9,226	(4,787	) (2,449
Prepaid and Accrued Taxes - Net	(9,091	) (5,822	) 17,703
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	(103,410	) 27,429	49,444
Derivatives - Energy Related	(8,069	) 169	1,500
Other Assets and Liabilities	8,860	(5,444	) (3,769
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations	(1,033	) (355	) (975
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	186,794	161,332	159,535
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital Expenditures	(345,621	) (342,578	) (316,644
Purchase of Available for Sale Securities	(6,059) —	—
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	—	53	—
Net Proceeds from Sale of (Purchase of) Restricted Investments in Margin Accounts	20,069	(22,337	) (25,164
Net Sale of Restricted Investments from Escrowed Loan Proceeds	101	—	—
Investment in Long-Term Receivables	(19,033	) (13,024	) (7,182
Proceeds from Long-Term Receivables	8,769	6,544	5,764
Notes Receivable	(9,916) —	—
Purchase of Company-Owned Life Insurance	(2,328	) (1,250	) (5,149
Acquisition of Subsidiary, Net of Cash Acquired	1,394	—	—
Investment in Affiliate	(20,229	) —	(2,973
Advances on Notes Receivable - Affiliate	(2,075) (7,521) (19,349
Repayment of Notes Receivable - Affiliate	4,276	5,094	124,946

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Other	—	—	(41)	
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(370,652)	(375,019) (245,792)

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Cash Flows from Financing Activities:

Net Borrowings from (Repayments of) Short-Term Credit Facilities	186,000	(108,200	) 65,000
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Debt	130,000	329,000	50,000
Payments for Issuance of Long-Term Debt	(64	) (2,184	) (411)
Principal Repayments of Long-Term Debt	(125,009	) (21,000	) (25,000)
Dividends on Common Stock	(70,158	) (63,869	) (57,679)
Proceeds from Sale of Common Stock	63,192	80,680	54,028
Other	(397	) (387	) (501)
 Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	 183,564	 214,040	 85,437
 Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	 (294	) 353	 (820)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,171	3,818	4,638
 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	 \$3,877	 \$4,171	 \$3,818
 Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest (Net of Amounts Capitalized)	\$30,915	\$28,854	\$18,584
Income Taxes (Net of Refunds)	\$1,828	\$6,858	\$(12,387)
 Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Investing Activities			
Capital Expenditures acquired on account but unpaid as of year-end	\$51,433	\$36,491	\$44,874
Notes Receivable from Affiliate Exchanged for Notes Receivable from a Third Party	\$16,389	\$—	\$7,882

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

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In Thousands)

	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Utility Plant, at original cost	\$2,211,239	\$2,002,966
Accumulated Depreciation	(440,473)	(413,597)
Nonutility Property and Equipment, at cost	785,646	622,079
Accumulated Depreciation	(108,307)	(77,345)
Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	2,448,105	2,134,103
Investments:		
Available-for-Sale Securities	14,810	8,922
Restricted Investments	48,758	65,451
Investment in Affiliates	16,983	68,351
Total Investments	80,551	142,724
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,877	4,171
Accounts Receivable	178,359	251,892
Unbilled Revenues	40,044	62,608
Provision for Uncollectibles	(10,252)	(7,910)
Notes Receivable	11,800	—
Notes Receivable - Affiliate	3,134	14,657
Natural Gas in Storage, average cost	54,211	63,246
Materials and Supplies, average cost	5,088	2,125
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	—	57,748
Prepaid Taxes	21,753	14,106
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	83,093	85,368
Other Prepayments and Current Assets	40,167	18,686
Total Current Assets	431,274	566,697
Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets:		
Regulatory Assets	323,434	357,160
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	16,238	13,905
Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs	8,967	9,795
Notes Receivable - Affiliate	13,275	36,799
Contract Receivables	28,609	19,236
Notes Receivable	35,439	7,882
Goodwill	8,880	—
Identifiable Intangible Assets	21,553	—
Other	64,575	61,124

Total Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets	520,970	505,901
Total Assets	\$3,480,900	\$3,349,425

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

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

	2015	2014
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Equity:		
Common Stock: Par Value \$1.25 per share; Authorized 120,000,000 shares; Outstanding Shares: 70,965,622 (2015) and 68,334,860 (2014)		
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$85,418	\$81,788
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	3,289	3,630
Balance at End of Year	88,707	85,418
Premium on Common Stock	499,460	438,384
Treasury Stock (at par)	(296	) (330
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(24,499	) (30,258
Retained Earnings	474,167	439,218
 Total Equity	 1,037,539	 932,432
 Long-Term Debt	 1,006,394	 859,491
 Total Capitalization	 2,043,933	 1,791,923
Current Liabilities:		
Notes Payable	431,700	245,700
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	29,454	149,909
Accounts Payable	186,400	272,998
Customer Deposits and Credit Balances	20,146	17,958
Environmental Remediation Costs	50,559	30,430
Taxes Accrued	2,336	2,328
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities	90,708	109,744
Interest Accrued	7,316	7,088
Pension Benefits	2,261	1,550
Other Current Liabilities	11,596	12,480
 Total Current Liabilities	 832,476	 850,185
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Deferred Income Taxes - Net	295,945	344,520
Investment Tax Credits	—	149
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits	76,068	115,373
Environmental Remediation Costs	76,064	97,742
Asset Retirement Obligations	57,943	42,502
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities	21,697	19,926
Derivatives - Other	10,943	10,732
Regulatory Liabilities	42,841	41,899
Finance Obligation	—	19,659
Other	22,990	14,815
 Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	 604,491	 707,317

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 15)

Total Capitalization and Liabilities	\$3,480,900	\$3,349,425
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. All amounts were adjusted for all periods presented for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective on May 8, 2015. See Note 1.

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South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and Comprehensive Income
(In Thousands)

South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2014 & 2015

	Common Stock	Premium on Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$79,134	\$306,422	\$(364)	\$ (31,105)	\$382,127	\$736,214
Net Income	—	—	—	—	81,593	81,593
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax (a)	—	—	—	10,345	—	10,345
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	2,654	53,881	(8)	—	—	56,527
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock (\$0.90 per share)	—	—	—	—	(57,679)	(57,679)
Balance at December 31, 2013	81,788	360,303	(372)	(20,760)	406,041	827,000
Net Income	—	—	—	—	97,046	97,046
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax (a)	—	—	—	(9,498)	—	(9,498)
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	3,630	78,081	42	—	—	81,753
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock (\$0.96 per share)	—	—	—	—	(63,869)	(63,869)
Balance at December 31, 2014	85,418	438,384	(330)	(30,258)	439,218	932,432
Net Income	—	—	—	—	105,107	105,107
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax (a)	—	—	—	5,759	—	5,759
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	3,289	61,076	34	—	—	64,399
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock (\$1.02 per share)	—	—	—	—	(70,158)	(70,158)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$88,707	\$499,460	\$(296)	\$ (24,499)	\$474,167	\$1,037,539

(a) For 2015 and 2014, determined using a combined average statutory tax rate of 40%. For 2013, determined using a combined statutory tax rate of 41%.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. All amounts were adjusted for all periods presented for the 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend, effective on May 8, 2015. See Note 1.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Disclosure of Changes In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Balances (a)
(In Thousands)

	Postretirement Liability Adjustment	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives-Other	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available- for-Sale Securities	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of Affiliated Companies	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ (23,437)	\$ (2,962)	\$ 294	\$ (5,000)	\$ (31,105)
Changes During Year	4,934	265	103	5,043	10,345
Balance at December 31, 2013	(18,503)	(2,697)	397	43	(20,760)
Changes During Year	(9,160)	247	(472)	(113)	(9,498)
Balance at December 31, 2014	(27,663)	(2,450)	(75)	(70)	(30,258)
Changes During Year	5,518	321	(53)	(27)	5,759
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ (22,145)	\$ (2,129)	\$ (128)	\$ (97)	\$ (24,499)

(a) For 2015 and 2014, determined using a combined average statutory tax rate of 40%. For 2013, determined using a combined statutory tax rate of 41%.

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

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

Notes to 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 wholly-owned 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 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 Resources Group, LLC (SJRG) markets natural gas storage, commodity and transportation assets along with fuel management services on a wholesale basis in the mid-Atlantic, Appalachian and southern states.

South Jersey Exploration, LLC (SJEX) owns oil, gas and mineral rights in the Marcellus Shale region of Pennsylvania.

Marina Energy, LLC (Marina) develops and operates on-site energy-related projects. The following entities are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Marina as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 3):

ACB Energy Partners, LLC (ACB) owns and operates a natural gas fueled combined heating, cooling and power facility located in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE), BC Landfill Energy, LLC (BCLE), SC Landfill Energy, LLC (SCLE) and SX Landfill Energy, LLC (SXLE) own and operate landfill gas-fired electric production facilities in Atlantic, Burlington, Salem and Sussex Counties located in New Jersey.

MCS Energy Partners, LLC (MCS), NBS Energy Partners, LLC (NBS) and SBS Energy Partners, LLC (SBS) own and operate solar-generation sites located in New Jersey.

South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP) services residential and small commercial HVAC systems, installs small commercial HVAC systems, provides plumbing services and services appliances under warranty via a subcontractor arrangement as well as on a time and materials basis.

SJI Midstream, LLC was formed in 2014 to invest in infrastructure and other midstream projects, including a current project to build a 100-mile natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SJI, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries in which SJI has a controlling interest. SJI eliminates all significant intercompany accounts and transactions. In management's opinion, the consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments needed to fairly present SJI's financial position, operating results and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period's regulatory liabilities disclosure to conform to the current period presentation. The societal benefit costs payable previously included in "Other Regulatory Liabilities" were reclassified to the line item "Societal Benefit Costs Payable" in the regulatory liabilities table disclosed in Note 11.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period's deferred tax asset/liability disclosure to conform to the current period presentation. The breakout of current and noncurrent assets/liabilities previously disclosed in Note 4 was reclassified to separate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as disclosed in Note 4.

On February 26, 2015, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to SJI's Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock from 60,000,000 shares to 120,000,000 shares. The principal purpose of the increase was to permit a two-for-one split of all the issued shares of SJI's common stock, effected pursuant to a stock dividend of one share of common stock for each outstanding share of common stock, payable May 8, 2015 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 17, 2015. All references to number of shares and per share information in the consolidated financial statements and related notes have been adjusted for all periods presented to reflect this stock split.

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EQUITY INVESTMENTS - Marketable equity securities that are purchased as long-term investments are classified as Available-for-Sale Securities and carried at their fair value on the consolidated balance sheets. Any unrealized gains or losses are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. SJI, through wholly owned subsidiaries, holds significant variable interests in several companies but is not the primary beneficiary. Consequently, these investments are accounted for under the equity method. In the event that losses and/or distributions from these equity method investments exceed the carrying value, and the Company is obligated to provide additional financial support, the excess will be recorded as either a current or non-current liability on the consolidated balance sheets. We include the operations of these affiliated companies on a pre-tax basis in the statements of consolidated income under Equity in (Loss) Earnings of Affiliated Companies (See Note 3). An impairment loss is recorded when there is clear evidence that a decline in value is other than temporary. In 2015, the Company recorded a \$7.7 million (net of tax) non-cash charge to earnings due to the reduction in the carrying value of an investment in a project entered into by Energenic (See Note 7). No impairment losses were recorded on Investments during 2014 or 2013.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS - We prepare our consolidated financial statements to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include amounts related to regulatory accounting, energy derivatives, environmental remediation costs, pension and other postretirement benefit costs, and revenue recognition.

REGULATION - SJG is subject to the rules and regulations of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU). See Note 10 for a detailed discussion of SJG's rate structure and regulatory actions. SJG maintains its accounts according to the BPU's prescribed Uniform System of Accounts. SJG follows the accounting for regulated enterprises prescribed by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 980 - "Regulated Operations." In general, Topic 980 allows for the deferral of certain costs (regulatory assets) and creation of certain obligations (regulatory liabilities) when it is probable that such items will be recovered from or refunded to customers in future periods. See Note 11 for a detailed discussion of regulatory assets and liabilities.

OPERATING REVENUES - Gas and electric revenues are recognized in the period the commodity is delivered to customers. For SJG and SJE retail customers that are not billed at the end of the month, we record an estimate to recognize unbilled revenues for gas and electricity delivered from the date of the last meter reading to the end of the month. SJRG's gas revenues are recognized in the period the commodity is delivered. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on energy-related derivative instruments are also recognized in operating revenues for SJRG. See further discussion under Derivative Instruments. SJRG presents revenues and expenses related to its energy trading activities on a net basis in operating revenues. This net presentation has no effect on operating income or net income. We recognize revenues related to SJESP appliance service contracts on a monthly basis as work is completed or commissions are earned. Revenue related to services provided on a time and materials basis is recognized on a monthly basis as the services are provided. Marina recognizes revenue on a monthly basis as services are provided, as lease income is earned, and for on-site energy production that is delivered to its customers.

REVENUE AND THROUGHPUT-BASED TAXES — SJG collects certain revenue-based energy taxes from its customers. Such taxes include New Jersey State Sales Tax 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. The PUA is included in both utility revenue and cost of sales and totaled \$1.2 million, \$1.1 million, and \$1.2 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In prior years, SJG had collected a throughput-based energy tax from customers in the form of a Transitional Energy Facility Assessment (TEFA). The TEFA was included in both revenues and cost of sales and totaled \$4.0 million in 2013. The TEFA was eliminated effective January 1, 2014.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PROVISION FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS - Accounts receivable are carried at the amount owed by customers. A provision for uncollectible accounts is established based on our collection experience and an assessment of the collectibility of specific accounts.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - For regulatory purposes, utility plant is stated at original cost, which may be different than SJG's cost if the assets were acquired from another regulated entity. Nonutility plant is stated at cost. The cost of adding, replacing and renewing property is charged to the appropriate plant account.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS - The amounts included under Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) are primarily related to the legal obligations the Company has to cut and cap gas distribution pipelines when taking those pipelines out of service in future years. These liabilities are generally recognized upon the acquisition or construction of the asset. The related asset retirement cost is capitalized concurrently by increasing the carrying amount of the related asset by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability are recorded for the passage of time (accretion) or for revisions to cash flows originally estimated to settle the ARO.

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ARO activity was as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
AROs as of January 1,	\$42,502	\$41,687
Accretion	1,675	1,612
Additions	802	664
Settlements	(1,110)	(1,461)
Revisions in Estimated Cash Flows (A)	14,074	—
ARO's as of December 31,	\$57,943	\$42,502

(A) The revision in estimated cash flows reflects an increase in the contractual cost to settle ARO. A corresponding increase was made to Regulatory Assets, thus having no impact on earnings.

DEPRECIATION - We depreciate utility plant on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining lives of the various property classes. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as required after BPU approval. The composite annual rate for all depreciable utility property was approximately 2.2% in 2015, 2.2% in 2014, and 2.3% in 2013. The actual composite rate may differ from the approved rate as the asset mix changes over time. Except for retirements outside of the normal course of business, accumulated depreciation is charged with the cost of depreciable utility property retired, less salvage. Nonutility property depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property, ranging up to 50 years. Gain or loss on the disposition of nonutility property is recognized in operating income. Effective October 1, 2014, SJG's composite depreciation rate was reduced from 2.4% to 2.1%. See Note 10.

CAPITALIZED INTEREST - SJG capitalizes interest on construction at the rate of return on the rate base utilized by the BPU to set rates in SJG's last base rate proceeding. For SJG's accelerated infrastructure programs, SJG capitalizes interest on construction at a rate prescribed by the programs (see Note 10). Marina, SJRG and SJE capitalize interest on capital 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 consolidated balance sheets. Interest Charges are presented net of capitalized interest on the statements of consolidated income. The amount of interest capitalized by SJI for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$4.9 million, \$4.6 million and \$8.7 million, respectively.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS - We review the carrying amount of long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that such amounts may not be recoverable. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, no significant impairments were identified.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - SJI accounts for derivative instruments in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 815 - "Derivatives and Hedging." We record all derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value unless the derivative contracts qualify for the normal purchase and sale exemption. In general, if the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, we recognize the changes in the fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk in earnings. We currently have no fair value hedges. If the derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge, we record the effective portion of the hedge in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss and recognize it in the income statement when the hedged item affects earnings. We recognize ineffective portions of the cash flow hedges immediately in earnings. We currently have no cash flow hedges. We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objectives, strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions and our methods for assessing and testing correlation and hedge ineffectiveness. All hedging instruments are linked to the hedged asset, liability,

firm commitment or forecasted transaction. Due to the application of regulatory accounting principles under FASB ASC Topic 980, gains and losses on derivatives related to SJG's gas purchases are recorded through the Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) clause.

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Initially and on an ongoing basis, we assess whether derivatives designated as hedges are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows or fair values of the hedged items. We discontinue hedge accounting prospectively if we decide to discontinue the hedging relationship; determine that the anticipated transaction is no longer likely to occur; or determine that a derivative is no longer highly effective as a hedge. In the event that hedge accounting is discontinued, we will continue to carry the derivative on the balance sheet at its current fair value and recognize subsequent changes in fair value in current period earnings. Unrealized gains and losses on the discontinued hedges that were previously included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss will be reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction occurs, or when it is probable that it will not occur. Hedge accounting has been discontinued for all remaining derivatives that were designated as hedging instruments.

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. No impairment charges were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. As of both December 31, 2015 and 2014, \$8.9 million related to interests in proved and unproved properties in Pennsylvania, net of amortization, is included with Nonutility Property and Equipment and Other Noncurrent Assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

TREASURY STOCK – SJI uses the par value method of accounting for treasury stock. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, SJI held 236,571 and 263,578 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 bases of assets and liabilities in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740 - "Income Taxes" (See Note 4). 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 Marina are recognized on the flow through method.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - For purposes of reporting cash flows, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS - Identifiable intangible assets were acquired as part of the acquisition of Energenic projects as discussed in Note 3. The primary identifiable intangible assets of the Company are customer relationships. The Company determines the useful lives of identifiable intangible assets after considering the specific facts and circumstances related to each intangible asset. Considerations may include the contractual term of any agreement related to the asset, the historical performance of the asset, the Company's long-term strategy for using the asset, any laws or other local regulations which could impact the useful life of the asset, and other economic factors, including competition and specific market conditions. Intangible assets that are deemed to have definite lives (finite-lived intangible assets) are amortized, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their useful lives, generally ranging from 2 to 20 years. SJI recorded the cost of identifiable intangible assets of \$21.6 million into Noncurrent Assets on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015. No amortization has been taken on these assets during 2015. The Company did not have any identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2014.

GOODWILL - Goodwill was acquired as part of the acquisition of Energenic projects as discussed in Note 3. Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying

amount. The Company recorded \$8.9 million of goodwill in Noncurrent Assets on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015. No goodwill was recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS - Other than as described below, no new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during 2015 or 2014 had, or is expected to have, a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), This ASU supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in FASB ASC 605, Revenue Recognition, and in most industry-specific topics. The new guidance identifies how and when entities should recognize revenue. The new rules establish a core principle requiring the recognition of revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount reflecting the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Management is currently determining the impact that adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial statement results.

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In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40); Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The new guidance requires management of a company to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. This ASU is effective for the annual reporting period ending after December 15, 2016, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect this standard to have an impact on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810) - Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which changes the analysis to be performed in determining whether certain types of legal entities should be consolidated. Specifically, the standard amends the evaluation of whether (a) fees paid to a decision maker or a service provider represent a variable interest, (b) a limited partnership or similar entity has the characteristics of a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") and (c) a reporting entity is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The standard is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect this standard to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This ASU requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the associated debt liability. The standard is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the Company's financial statement results; however, balance sheet presentations will be modified to conform to this guidance.

Also in April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40). This ASU provides guidance to customers (a) in determining whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, and (b) on how the arrangement should be accounted for, depending on whether or not it includes a software license. The amended guidance is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect this standard to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This ASU states that inventory for which cost is determined using a method other than last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail method should be subsequently measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV), rather than at the lower of cost or market. The standard is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Management is currently determining the impact that adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial statement results.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-13, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Application of the Normal Purchases and Normal Sales Scope Exception to Certain Electricity Contracts within Nodal Energy Markets. This ASU clarifies that for a contract involving the purchase or sale of electricity on a forward basis, companies have the option to elect the normal purchases and normal sales scope exception. Since such contracts meet the physical delivery criterion when the delivery location is within a nodal energy market (i.e., an interconnected electricity grid operated by an independent system operator with established price points at each node or hub location), the ASU notes that it does not constitute net settlement and, consequently, does not cause such a contract to fail to meet the physical delivery criterion. The standard is effective immediately and should be applied prospectively to qualifying contracts existing on August 10, 2015, the date the ASU was issued. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's financial statement results.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements. This ASU states that, given the absence of authoritative guidance for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements within ASU 2015-03 (defined above), the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting such costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of credit arrangement. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's financial statement results.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplifies the presentation of deferred taxes by requiring that deferred tax assets and liabilities be presented as noncurrent on the balance sheet. ASU 2015-17 is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods therein, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. ASU 2015-17 may be applied either prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company adopted this guidance, prospectively, as of December 31, 2015.

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2. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLAN:

On April 30, 2015, the shareholders of SJI approved the adoption of the Company's 2015 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (Plan), replacing the Amended and Restated 1997 Stock-Based Compensation Plan that had terminated on January 26, 2015. Under the Plan, shares may be issued to SJI's officers (Officers), non-employee directors (Directors) and other key employees. No options were granted or outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. No stock appreciation rights have been issued under the plans. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, SJI granted 158,929, 136,526 and 112,928 restricted shares, respectively, to Officers and other key employees under the plans. Performance-based restricted shares vest over a three-year period and are subject to SJI achieving certain market and earnings-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 200% of the original share units granted.

In 2015, SJI also granted time-based shares of restricted stock, one-third of which vests annually over a three-year period and is limited to 100% payout. Vesting of time-based grants is contingent upon SJI achieving a return on equity (ROE) of at least 7% during the initial year of the grant and meeting the service requirement. Provided that the 7% ROE requirement is met in the initial year, payout is solely contingent upon the service requirement being met in years two and three of the grant. In 2015, Officers and other key employees were granted 47,678 shares of time-based restricted stock, which are included in the shares noted above.

Grants containing market-based performance targets use SJI's total shareholder return (TSR) relative to a peer group to measure performance. As TSR-based grants are contingent upon market and service conditions, SJI is required to measure and recognize stock-based compensation expense based on the fair value at the date of grant on a straight-line basis over the requisite three-year service period of each award. In addition, SJI identifies specific forfeitures of share-based awards and compensation expense is adjusted accordingly over the requisite service period. Compensation expense is not adjusted based on the actual achievement of performance goals. The fair value of TSR-based restricted stock awards on the date of grant is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Through 2014, grants containing earnings-based targets were based on SJI's earnings per share (EPS) growth rate relative to a peer group to measure performance. Beginning in 2015, earning-based performance targets include predefined EPS and ROE goals to measure performance. As EPS-based and ROE-based grants are contingent upon performance and service conditions, SJI is required to measure and recognize stock-based compensation expense based on the fair value at the date of grant over the requisite three-year period of each award. The fair value is measured as the market price at the date of grant. The initial accruals of compensation expense are based on the estimated number of shares expected to vest, assuming the requisite service is rendered and probable outcome of the performance condition is achieved. That estimate is revised if subsequent information indicates that the actual number of shares is likely to differ from previous estimates. Compensation expense is ultimately adjusted based on the actual achievement of service and performance targets.

SJI granted 26,338, 23,220 and 24,570 restricted shares to Directors in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Shares issued to Directors vest over twelve months and contain no performance conditions. As a result, 100% of the shares granted generally vest.

The following table summarizes the nonvested restricted stock awards outstanding at December 31, 2015, and the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the awards:

Grants

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		Shares Outstanding	Fair Value Per Share	Expected Volatility	Risk-Free Interest Rate	
Officers & Key Employees -	2014 - TSR	51,349	\$21.31	20.0	% 0.80	%
	2014 - EPS	51,349	\$27.22	N/A	N/A	
	2015 - TSR	34,574	\$26.31	16.0	% 1.10	%
	2015 - EPS, ROE, Time	88,919	\$29.47	N/A	N/A	
Directors -	2015	26,338	\$29.21	N/A	N/A	

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Expected volatility is based on the actual 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 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 requisite service period, the fair value of these awards are equal to the market value of the shares on the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the total stock-based compensation cost for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Officers & Key Employees	\$1,128	\$1,260	\$2,236
Directors	769	633	765
Total Cost	1,897	1,893	3,001
Capitalized	(216	) (147	) (237
Net Expense	\$1,681	\$1,746	\$2,764

The table above reflects the reversal of approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million of previously recorded costs in 2015 and 2014, respectively. These reversals are associated with EPS-based grants for which performance goals were not met.

As of December 31, 2015, there was \$2.9 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 1.8 years.

The following table summarizes information regarding restricted stock award activity during 2015, excluding accrued dividend equivalents:

	Officers & Other Key Employees	Directors	Weighted Average Fair Value
Nonvested Shares Outstanding, January 1, 2015	223,876	23,220	\$24.40
Granted	158,929	26,338	\$28.67
Vested*	(91,244	) (23,220	) \$24.57
Cancelled/Forfeited**	(65,370	) —	\$26.56
Nonvested Shares Outstanding, December 31, 2015	226,191	26,338	\$26.89

*Based on performance information available at the filing of this Report, management does not expect to award shares associated with the 2013 grants to officers and other key employees in 2016.

** Represents shares forfeited as a result of retirements prior to the satisfaction of service conditions.

Performance targets during the three-year vesting periods were not attained for the 2011 or 2012 Officer and other key employee grants that vested at December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. As a result, no shares were awarded in 2014 or 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2013, SJI awarded 66,077 shares to its Officers and other key employees at a market value of \$3.3 million. Also, during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, SJI granted 26,338, 23,220 and 24,570 shares to its Directors at a market value of \$0.8 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6

million, respectively. The Company has a policy of issuing new shares to satisfy its obligations under the 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 consolidated balance sheets.

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3. AFFILIATIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

AFFILIATIONS — The following affiliated entities are accounted for under the equity method:

Energenic – US, LLC (Energenic) - Marina and a joint venture partner formed Energenic, in which Marina has a 50% equity interest. Energenic develops and operates on-site, self-contained, energy-related projects.

On December 31, 2015, Energenic, Marina and its joint venture partner entered into two Equity Distribution and Purchase Agreements (the "Transaction"), pursuant to which Marina became the sole owner of eight of the Energenic projects ("Marina Projects") and its joint venture partner became the sole owner of seven other Energenic projects ("Partner Projects"). The Transaction has been accounted for as a distribution of member interests by Energenic to its owners and a business combination through the exchange of member interests in various projects between Marina and its joint venture partner. In connection with the distribution, Energenic revalued the projects to fair value, resulting in a net gain of \$2.7 million, 50% of which the Company has recognized in Equity in Loss (Earnings) of Affiliated Companies. In connection with the exchange, the joint venture partner also provided a \$19.5 million note payable to Marina. The note and other existing obligations of the joint venture partner to Marina (including the note receivable discussed below under LVE Energy Partners and amounts previously included in Notes Receivable - Affiliate) are included in Notes Receivable on the consolidated balance sheets, with approximately \$1.8 million being included as a current asset as it is due within one year. This note is collateralized by security interests in various energy project assets owned by the joint venture partner as well as personal guarantees from its principals.

As part of the transaction, each party is relieved of any guarantees related to the Projects in which it no longer has an ownership interest.

The projects that are now wholly-owned by Marina are ACB, ACLE, BCLE, SCLE, SXLE, MCS, NBS & SBS. Through December 31, 2015, Marina's investment in Energenic has been accounted for under the equity method of accounting. As such, Marina's share of the equity value of the projects has been included within Investment in Affiliates on the consolidated balance sheets and Marina's share of the loss or earnings from the projects has been included within Equity in (Loss) Earnings of Affiliated Companies on the statements of consolidated income. As of December 31, 2015, the assets and liabilities of the projects that are now wholly-owned by Marina are consolidated into the consolidated balance sheets. The respective results from operations and cash flows of the projects that are now wholly-owned by Marina will be consolidated into the statements of consolidated income and cash flows beginning in 2016. This transaction represents a non-cash investing and financing activity. The results of the acquired projects will be included in the On-Site Energy Production segment.

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The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation and reflects 100% of the fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed by the Company in connection with the Transaction. The Company is still awaiting final valuation reports supporting the allocation of the purchase price to certain identifiable intangibles. Total consideration for the step acquisition of the remaining interest in the Marina Projects was \$46.1 million, which represents the fair value of the Company's interest in the Partner Projects exchanged (\$31.5 million) as well as the existing value of the Marina Projects immediately prior to the exchange (\$14.6 million) (in thousands):

Current assets (excluding inventory)	\$7,804	
Inventory	3,154	
Note Receivable Received	19,504	
Fixed Assets	40,854	
Intangible Assets:		
Identifiable Intangibles	21,553	
Goodwill	8,880	
Non-Current Assets	1,873	
Current Liabilities	(8,196))
Note Payable - Affiliate	(16,986))
Long-Term Debt, including current portion	(21,457))
Capital Lease Payable	(10,357))
Other Non-Current Liabilities	(572))
Fair Value of Consolidated Assets and Liabilities of Acquired Projects	\$46,054	

The pro forma impact of this transaction on the operations of the Company is not significant.

Potato Creek, LLC (Potato Creek) - SJI and a joint venture partner formed Potato Creek, in which SJI has a 30% equity interest. Potato Creek owns and manages the oil, gas and mineral rights of certain real estate in Pennsylvania.

PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC (PennEast) - Midstream has a 20% investment in PennEast, which is planning to construct an approximately 100-mile natural gas pipeline that will extend from Northeastern Pennsylvania into New Jersey, with a target completion of late 2017.

LVE Energy Partners, LLC (LVE) - In March 2013, substantially all of the assets of this joint venture, in which Marina had a 50% equity interest, were sold. In 2013, the Company received (a) \$57.9 million of repayments of advances to LVE; and (b) a \$7.9 million note receivable from a third party, which is recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2013, LVE was dissolved and the Company incurred a \$0.8 million charge to write-off the remaining interest in 2013.

During 2015, the Company made net investments in unconsolidated affiliates of \$18.0 million. During 2014, the Company provided net advances to unconsolidated affiliates of \$2.4 million. During 2013, the Company made investments in, and provided net advances to, unconsolidated affiliates of \$9.6 million, which does not include the cash proceeds related to the sale of LVE as discussed above. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the outstanding balance of Notes Receivable – Affiliate was \$16.4 million and \$51.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$13.7 million of these notes are secured by property, plant and equipment of the affiliates, accrue interest at 7.5% and are to be repaid through 2025, and the remaining \$2.7 million of these notes are unsecured and accrue interest at variable rates.

SJI holds significant variable interests in these entities but is not the primary beneficiary. Consequently, these entities are accounted for under the equity method because SJI does not have both a) the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had a net asset of approximately \$17.0 million included in Investment in Affiliates on the consolidated balance sheets related to equity method investees, in addition to Notes Receivable – Affiliate as discussed above. SJI's maximum exposure to loss from these entities as of December 31, 2015 is limited to its combined equity contributions and the Notes Receivable-Affiliate in the amount of \$33.4 million.

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
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The following tables present summarized financial information of the total balances for all Affiliates (of which, on average, SJI has only a 50% equity interest) accounted for under the equity method (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Current assets	\$21,914	\$46,683
Noncurrent assets	\$117,091	\$478,240
Current liabilities	\$47,797	\$75,260
Noncurrent liabilities	\$112,438	\$315,801

As of December 31, 2015, the assets and liabilities of the projects that are now wholly owned by Marina as discussed above are consolidated into the consolidated balance sheets. As such, they are not included in the above table.

	2015	2014	2013
Revenues	\$163,479	\$207,031	\$178,026
Cost of sales	\$86,452	\$107,042	\$91,228
(Loss) Income from continuing operations	\$(56,962)	\$(11,666)	\$6,229
Net (Loss) Income	\$(56,962)	\$(11,666)	\$6,229

The respective results from operations of the projects that are now wholly owned by Marina as discussed above were not consolidated into the statements of consolidated income during 2015. As such, they are included in the above table.

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.

Summarized operating results of the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, were (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2015	2014	2013
Loss before Income Taxes:			
Sand Mining	\$(422)	\$(620)	\$(406)
Fuel Oil	(338)	(274)	(816)
Income Tax Benefits	257	312	426
Loss from Discontinued Operations — Net	\$(503)	\$(582)	\$(796)
Earnings Per Common Share from Discontinued Operations — Net:			
Basic and Diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)

South Jersey Industries, Inc.
Part II

4. INCOME TAXES:

SJI files a consolidated federal income tax return. State income tax returns are filed on a separate company basis in states where SJI has operations and/or a requirement to file. Total income taxes applicable to operations differ from the tax that would have resulted by applying the statutory Federal income tax rate to pre-tax income for the following reasons (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Tax at Statutory Rate	\$37,440	\$35,727	\$22,181
Increase (Decrease) Resulting from:			
State Income Taxes	3,985	1,960	971
ESOP Dividend	(1,298)	) (1,232)	) (1,176)
Amortization of Investment Tax Credits - Utility	(149)	) (211)	) (258)
AFUDC	(1,109)	) (1,481)	) (916)
Investment and Other Tax Credits	(37,503)	) (30,661)	) (38,179)
Other - Net	(6)	) 347	) (1,637)
Income Taxes:			
Continuing Operations	1,360	4,449	(19,014)
Discontinued Operations	(257)	) (312)	) (426)
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$1,103	\$4,137	\$(19,440)

The provision for Income Taxes is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$—	) \$(62)	) \$(273)
State	(2,352)	) 3,052	) 3,066
Total Current	(2,352)	) 2,990	) 2,793
Deferred:			
Federal	(4,622)	) 1,707	) (19,978)
State	8,483	(37)	) (1,571)
Total Deferred	3,861	1,670	(21,549)
Investment Tax Credit - Utility	(149)	) (211)	) (258)
Income Taxes:			
Continuing Operations	1,360	4,449	(19,014)
Discontinued Operations	(257)	) (312)	) (426)
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$1,103	\$4,137	\$(19,440)

Investment Tax Credits attributable to SJG are deferred and amortized at the annual rate of 3.0%, which approximates the life of related assets.

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The net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes resulted in the following net deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Net Operating Loss Carryforward	\$195,358	\$157,174
Investment and Other Tax Credits	200,491	154,805
Derivatives / Unrealized Gain	5,652	12,554
Conservation Incentive Program	—	2,027
Deferred State Tax	24,833	21,548
Investment Tax Credit Basis Gross-Up	—	77
Pension & Other Post Retirement Benefits	29,998	34,892
Deferred Revenues	4,924	11,647
Provision for Uncollectibles	4,200	6,296
Other	6,448	6,734
Total Deferred Tax Asset	\$471,904	\$407,754
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Book versus Tax Basis of Property	\$675,521	\$558,960
Deferred Gas Costs - Net	3,998	22,959
Environmental Remediation	19,207	