

SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-K

March 02, 2009

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, 2008

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 22-1901645
(State of (IRS employer
incorporation) identification no.)

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

(609) 561-9000
(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 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. [X]

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
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, 2008 was \$1,105,259,473. As of February 23, 2009, there were 29,738,256 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

In Part I of Form 10-K: None

In Part II of Form 10-K: None

In Part III of Form 10-K: Portions of the registrant's proxy statement filed within 120 days of the close of the registrant's fiscal year in connection with the registrant's 2009 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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 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", "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 Annual Report on Form 10-K 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 South Jersey Industries, Inc. (SJI or 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

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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 filing unless expressly noted otherwise.

SJI - 2

Units of Measurement

For Natural

Gas:

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

PART I

Item 1. Business

Description of Business

The registrant, South Jersey Industries, Inc. 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 Resources Group, LLC (SJRG) markets wholesale natural gas storage, commodity and transportation in the mid-Atlantic and southern states.
 - Marina Energy, LLC (Marina) develops and operates on-site energy-related projects.
- South Jersey Energy Company (SJE) acquires and markets natural gas and electricity to retail end users and provides total energy management services to commercial and industrial customers.
- South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP) provides residential and light commercial service and installation of HVAC systems, plumbing services and appliance repair and service/maintenance contracts.

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 7 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this report.

SJI - 3

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

South Jersey Gas Company

Transportation and Storage Agreements

SJG has direct connections to two interstate pipeline companies, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco) and Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (Columbia). During 2008, SJG purchased and had delivered approximately 37.0 Million decatherms (MMdts) of natural gas for distribution to both on-system and off-system customers. Of this total, 25.3 MMdts was transported on the Transco pipeline system while 11.7 MMdts was transported on the Columbia pipeline system. SJG also secures firm transportation and other long term services from two additional pipelines upstream of the Transco and Columbia systems. They include Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, LLC (Columbia Gulf) and Dominion Transmission, Inc. (Dominion). Services provided by these upstream pipelines 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.

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 services enable SJG to purchase gas from third parties and have delivered to its city gate stations by Transco a total of 280,525 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 146,608 dts/d is market area FT. The terms of the year-round agreements extend for various periods through 2025, while the term of the seasonal agreement extends to 2011.

Of the 280,525 dts/d of Transco services mentioned above, SJG has released a total of 89,800 dts/d of its long-haul FT and 25,565 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.

SJG also has seven long-term gas storage service agreements with Transco that, when combined, are capable of storing approximately 6.4 MMdts. Through these services, SJG can inject gas into market area storage during periods of low demand and withdraw gas at a rate of up to 124,840 dts/d during periods of high demand. The terms of the storage service agreements extend for various periods from 2008 to 2013. During 2008, SJG released 17,433 dts/d of Transco SS-1 storage demand and 1,353,159 dts of its SS-1 storage capacity (both represent 100 percent of this service) thereby reducing its Transco maximum daily storage withdrawal quantity to 107,407 dts/d, and its storage capacity to approximately 5.0 MMdts. Also released was 17,433 dts/d of winter season firm transportation service associated with SS-1 storage service.

It should also be noted that effective May 1, 2006 SJG permanently released its Transco WSS Storage Service having a storage capacity of 4.4 MMdts and a maximum daily withdrawal quantity (MDWQ) of 51,837 dts to SJRG resulting in significant savings in gas related costs. The release of both WSS and SS-1 storages was taken in conjunction with SJG's CIP.

Dominion:

Entering 2008, SJG had two firm transportation services with Dominion which delivered gas to Transco's Leidy Line for ultimate delivery to SJG city gate stations. One of these services is associated with a storage service which SJG subscribes to with Transco (Transco SS-1). Since SJG released its Transco SS-1 storage service in 2008, it also assigned 17,432 dts/d of this associated Dominion firm transportation service to SJRG. SJG had previously had a third firm transportation service with Dominion which provided a link between SJG's service on Texas Gas and Transco's Leidy Line system in Pennsylvania. However, as SJG opted to allow its Texas Gas service to expire in 2007, it also chose to allow its FT service on Dominion (unrelated to storage), with a maximum contract quantity of 24,874 dts/d, to expire under its terms effective October 31, 2007. This decision resulted in significant cost savings.

SJI - 4

SJG also subscribes to a storage service with Dominion which provides a MDWQ of 10,000 dts during the period between November 16 and March 31 of winter season with 423,000 dts of storage capacity. Gas from this storage is delivered through both the Dominion and Transco pipeline systems.

Columbia:

SJG has two firm transportation agreements with Columbia which, when combined, provide for 45,022 dts/d of firm deliverability and extend through October 31, 2009. In 2008, SJG released 14,714 dts/d of this amount to SJRG in conjunction with its CIP thereby reducing the availability of firm transportation on the Columbia system to 30,308 dts/d.

SJG also subscribes to a firm storage service (FSS) with Columbia under three separate agreements, the longest of which extends through March 31, 2014. When combined, these three FSS storage agreements provide SJG with a winter season MDWQ of 52,891 dts with an associated 3,473,022 dts of storage capacity. During 2008, SJG released to SJRG 17,500 dts of its FSS MDWQ along with 1,249,485 dts of its Columbia FSS storage capacity. In addition, SJG also released to SJRG 17,500 dts of its Columbia SST MDWQ transportation service which is associated with FSS service. Both of these releases were made by SJG in connection with its CIP.

Columbia Gulf:

SJG has one firm transportation agreement with Columbia Gulf which provides up to 45,985 dts/d of firm deliverability in the winter season and 43,137 dts/d during the summer season. This service facilitates the movement of gas from the production area in southern Louisiana to an interconnect with the Columbia pipeline system at Leach, KY.

During 2008, SJG released 7,969 dts/d of its service on Columbia Gulf to a group of industrial end users on its system, with the remainder being released to SJRG.

Gas Supplies

SJG no longer has any long-term gas supply agreements with third party producer-suppliers. In recent years, due to increased liquidity in the market place, SJG has replaced its long-term gas supply agreements with short-term agreements and uses financial contracts secured through SJRG to hedge against forward price risk. Short-term agreements typically extend between one day and several months in duration. As such, its long-term contracts were allowed to expire under their terms.

Supplemental Gas Supplies

During 2008, SJG entered into two seasonal Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) sales agreements with two separate third party suppliers. The term of the first agreement which was used during the 2008 summer season to refill SJG's storage tank, extended through November 30, 2008, and had an associated contract quantity of 400,000 dts. The second agreement was acquired to replenish LNG in storage during the 2008-2009 winter season. This agreement extends through March 31, 2009 and provides SJG with up to 200,000 dts of LNG.

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 96,750 dts of LNG per day for injection into its distribution system.

SJG also operates a high-pressure pipe storage field at its New Jersey LNG facility which is capable of storing 12,420 dts of gas and injecting up to 10,350 dts/d into SJG's 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 2008-2009 winter season is estimated to be 451,418 dts. 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 2008 of 374,902 dts on December 22nd while experiencing an average temperature of 21.85 degrees F that day.

SJI - 5

Natural Gas Prices

SJG's average cost of natural gas purchased and delivered in 2008, 2007 and 2006, including demand charges, was \$9.90 per dt, \$9.07 per dt and \$9.27 per dt, respectively.

South Jersey Energy Company

Transportation and Storage Agreements

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.

South Jersey Resources Group

Transportation and Storage Agreements

National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation:

SJRG has a long term storage service agreement with National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation (National Fuel) which extends through March 31, 2010, under which up to 4,746,000 Mcf of gas may be stored. SJRG has an additional contract for 224,576 Mcf of capacity that expires March 31, 2023. Both agreements carry evergreen continuation clauses on a year by year basis after expiration. Total injection rights under the combined agreements total 29,623 Mcf/d and firm withdrawal rights total 50,042 Mcf/d.

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 29,623 Mcf/d with primary receipt points from Tennessee Gas Pipeline for delivery into storage, and 50,042 of maximum daily withdrawal transportation quantity with a primary receipt point of storage and a primary delivery point of Transcontinental Gas Pipeline.

Transcontinental Gas Pipeline:

SJRG has a storage agreement with Transco for storage service at Transco's WSS facility which expires in October 2017. Under this evergreen contract, up to 24,500 Mcf/d may be injected and up to 51,837 Mcf/d may be withdrawn. Total storage capacity on the agreement is 4,406,000 Mcf.

SJRG has a storage agreement with Transco for storage service at Transco's SS-1 facility which expires March 31, 2010. Under this evergreen contract, up to 17,433 Mcf/d may be withdrawn in the winter period and up to 7,617 Mcf/d may be injected during the summer period. Total storage capacity under the agreement is 1,353,159 Mcf. This service was released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

SJRG has a transportation agreement with Transco associated with the SS-1 storage agreement mentioned above. Under this evergreen agreement, Transco will provide SJRG with a maximum transportation quantity of 17,433 Mcf/d with receipts at Leidy, Pennsylvania and deliveries in Zone 6 New Jersey. This transportation agreement provides service only during the months of November to March each year. This service was released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

SJRG also has a firm transportation agreement with Transco which expires September 30, 2010. Under this evergreen contract, Transco will provide SJRG with receipts at various production points in Texas and Louisiana and deliveries in New Jersey totaling 89,800 Mcf/d. This service was released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

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 Mcf/d of deliveries to Leidy, Pennsylvania and receipts at Lebanon, Ohio.

SJI - 6

SJRG also has a firm transportation agreement with Dominion related to SJRG's Transco SS-1 storage. Under this contract, Dominion will provide receipts at Leidy, Pennsylvania and deliveries to storage in the amount of 17,432 Mcf/d. This evergreen contract expires March 31, 2011. This service was released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

Columbia Gas Transmission:

SJRG holds a firm transportation agreement with Columbia which expires October 31, 2009. Under this evergreen agreement, Columbia provides receipts at Leach, Kentucky and deliveries of 14,714 Mcf/d to New Jersey.

SJRG holds a storage agreement with Columbia for service under Columbia's FSS rate schedule. Under this evergreen agreement which expires October 31, 2010, Columbia will provide SJRG with storage capacity of 1,249,485 Mcf. Under this agreement, 17,500 Mcf/d may be withdrawn from storage and 9,996 Mcf/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 17,500 Mcf/d. This evergreen contract expires October 31, 2010. These services with Columbia were released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

Columbia Gulf Transmission:

SJRG holds a firm transportation agreement with Columbia Gulf which expires October 31, 2009. Under this evergreen agreement, Columbia provides receipts in Louisiana with deliveries at Leach, Kentucky in the amount of 35,168 Mcf/d. This service was released to SJRG by SJG as discussed above.

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.

SJI - 7

Customers

No material part of the Company's business is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on SJI performance on a consolidated basis. One of SJI's subsidiaries, Marina Energy, does currently receive the majority of its revenues and income from one customer. However, that customer is under a long-term contract through 2027.

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.

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 14 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this report.

Employees

SJI and its subsidiaries had a total of 602 employees as of December 31, 2008. Of that total, 335 employees are unionized. SJG employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") operate under a new collective bargaining agreement that runs through February 2013. The remaining employees represented by the IBEW operate under a contract extension through March 2009. We expect to enter into a successor labor agreement with the IBEW before the contract extension expires. The remaining unionized employees are represented by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers ("IAM"). The IAM is asserting that the labor agreement which the Company believes expired on January 14, 2009 is evergreen for one year from that expiration date. The Company disagrees, and has filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board for a determination on the matter. We await the Board's decision and consider relations with employees to be good.

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. Investors should carefully consider these risk factors and should also be aware that this list is not all inclusive of existing risks. 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 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 which has authority over many of the activities of the 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 SJI'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. While SJI's utility currently has a conservation incentive program clause that protects its revenues and gross margin against usage per customer that is lower than a set level, the clause is currently approved as a three-year pilot program. Should this clause expire without replacement, lower customer energy utilization levels would likely reduce SJI's net income.
- 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.
- SJI's wholesale commodity marketing business is 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 will 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. SJI has issued almost all of its existing long-term debt at fixed rates or has utilized interest rate swaps to mitigate changes in variable rates. However, new issues of long-term debt and all variable rate short-term debt are exposed to the impact of rising interest rates.
- SJI has guaranteed certain obligations of unconsolidated affiliates and is exposed to the risk that these affiliates will not be able to meet performance and financial commitments. SJI's unconsolidated affiliates develop and operate on-site energy related projects. SJI has guaranteed certain obligations of these affiliates in connection with the

development and operation of the facilities. In the event that these projects do not meet specified levels of operating performance or are unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, SJI could be required to make payments related to these obligations.

SJI - 9

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 and uncommitted credit facilities provided by commercial banks to supplement cash provided by operations, 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 may not be able to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements and borrowing costs could increase.

• A downgrade in SJG's credit rating could negatively affect its ability to access adequate and cost effective capital. SJG's ability to obtain adequate and cost effective capital depends largely on its credit ratings, which are greatly influenced by financial condition and results of operations. If the rating agencies downgrade SJG's credit ratings, particularly below investment grade, SJG's borrowing costs would increase. In addition, SJG 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 SJG's credit rating has a negative effect on SJI, SJI could be required to provide additional support to certain counterparties of the wholesale gas operations.

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

• 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 not fully covered by insurance could adversely affect SJI's financial position and results of operations.

- 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.

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, 2008, there were approximately 107.3 miles of mains in the transmission systems and 5,765 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 the territory. There is a liquefied natural gas storage and vaporization facility at one of these locations.

As of December 31, 2008, SJG's utility plant had a gross book value of \$1,172.0 million and a net book value, after accumulated depreciation, of \$876.6 million. In 2008, \$52.6 million was spent on additions to utility plant and there were retirements of property having an aggregate gross book cost of \$5.7 million.

SJI - 10

Virtually all of SJG's transmission pipeline, distribution mains and service connections are in 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 well maintained and in good operating condition.

Nonutility property and equipment with a net book value of \$106.0 million consists primarily of Marina's energy projects, in particular the thermal energy plant in Atlantic City, N.J.

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

South Jersey Fuel, Inc., an inactive subsidiary, owns land and a building 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

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

Item 4. Submission Of Matters To A Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the 2008 fiscal year.

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.

Name, age and position with the Company	Period Served
Edward J. Graham, Age 51	
Chairman	April 2005 - Present
Chief Executive Officer	February 2004 - Present
President	January 2003 - Present
Chief Operating Officer	January 2002 - February 2004
David A. Kindlick, Age 54	
Chief Financial Officer	January 2002 - Present
Vice President	June 1997 - Present
Treasurer	April 2001 - January 2004

Jeffery E. DuBois, Age 50
 Vice President January 2004 - Present
 Assistant Vice President (SJG) January 2002 - January 2004

Michael J. Renna, Age 41
 Vice President January 2004 - Present
 Assistant Vice President January 2002 - January 2004

Richard H. Walker, Jr., Age 58
 Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary January 2006 - Present
 Vice President, Corporate Counsel & Corporate Secretary May 2003 - January 2006

Kevin D. Patrick, Age 48
 Vice President June 2007 - Present
 Albertsons/Super Valu
 Division CFO – Eastern Region September 2004 – June 2006
 Brown-Forman Corporation
 Assistant Vice President Corporate Development June 2000 – September 2004

Sharon M. Pennington, Age 46
 Vice President January 2008 to Present
 Vice President (SJI Services LLC) January 2006 – December 2007
 Assistant Vice President (SJG) April 2004 – December 2005
 Director, Human Resources (SJG) July 2002 – March 2004

PART II

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	
2008				2007			
March 31	\$ 38.41	\$ 31.90	\$ 0.2700	March 31	\$ 38.56	\$ 31.81	\$ 0.2450
June 30	\$ 39.36	\$ 35.31	\$ 0.2700	June 30	\$ 41.27	\$ 34.53	\$ 0.2450
September 30	\$ 38.99	\$ 33.10	\$ 0.2700	September 30	\$ 36.48	\$ 31.20	\$ 0.2450
December 31	\$ 40.58	\$ 25.19	\$ 0.2975	December 31	\$ 38.50	\$ 33.80	\$ 0.2700

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, 2008, the latest available date, our records indicate that there were 7,458 shareholders of record.

Information required by this item is also found in Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this report.

SJI has a stated goal of increasing its dividend by at least 6% to 7% annually.

In January 2008, non-employee members of SJI's Board of Directors received an aggregate of 8,667 shares of unregistered stock, valued at that time at \$315,089, as part of their compensation for serving on the Board.

SJI - 12

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information about purchases by SJI of its own common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2008:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ¹	Average Price Paid Per Share ¹	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ²	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ²
October 2008	26,407	\$ 34.51	-	-
November 2008	4,777	\$ 37.63	-	-
December 2008	20,974	\$ 37.84	-	-
Total	52,158		-	-

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

²On September 22, 2008, SJI publicly announced a share repurchase program under which the Company can purchase up to 5% of its currently outstanding common stock over the next four years. As of December 31, 2008, no shares have been purchased under this program.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

2008 HIGHLIGHTS

Five-Year Summary of Selected
Financial Data
(In Thousands Where Applicable)

South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Year Ended December 31,

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operating Results:					
Operating Revenues	\$ 961,977	\$ 956,371	\$ 931,428	\$ 906,016	\$ 819,416
Operating Income	\$ 153,509	\$ 129,623	\$ 145,802	\$ 86,818	\$ 91,079
Income Applicable to Common Stock:					
Continuing Operations	\$ 77,178	\$ 62,659	\$ 72,250	\$ 39,770	\$ 43,173
Discontinued Operations - Net (1)	(247)	(391)	(818)	(669)	(680)
Net Income Applicable to Common Stock	\$ 76,931	\$ 62,268	\$ 71,432	\$ 39,101	\$ 42,493
Total Assets	\$ 1,793,427	\$ 1,529,441	\$ 1,573,032	\$ 1,441,712	\$ 1,243,666
Capitalization:					
Common Equity	\$ 515,254	\$ 481,080	\$ 443,036	\$ 393,645	\$ 343,363
Preferred Stock (2)	-	-	-	-	1,690
Long-Term Debt	332,784	357,896	358,022	319,066	328,914
Total Capitalization	\$ 848,038	\$ 838,976	\$ 801,058	\$ 712,711	\$ 673,967
Ratio of Operating Income to Fixed Charges (3)	6.0x	4.8x	5.3x	4.1x	4.4x
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (Based on Average Diluted Shares Outstanding):					
Continuing Operations	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.47	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.56
Discontinued Operations - Net (1)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.44	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.53
Return on Average Common Equity (4)	15.5%	13.3%	16.9%	12.5%	13.0%
Share Data:					
Number of Shareholders of Record	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1

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Average Common Shares	29,707	29,480	29,175	28,175	27,382
Common Shares Outstanding at Year End	29,729	29,607	29,326	28,982	27,760
Dividend Reinvestment Plan:					
Number of Shareholders	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Number of Participating Shares	2,102	2,179	2,194	2,722	2,764
Book Value at Year End	\$ 17.33	\$ 16.25	\$ 15.11	\$ 13.58	\$ 12.37
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.82
Market Price at Year End	\$ 39.85	\$ 36.09	\$ 33.41	\$ 29.14	\$ 26.28
Dividend Payout:					
From Continuing Operations	42.6%	47.3%	37.2%	60.9%	52.0%
From Total Net Income	42.8%	47.6%	37.6%	62.0%	52.8%
Market-to-Book Ratio	2.3x	2.2x	2.2x	2.1x	2.1x
Price Earnings Ratio (4)	15.4x	17.0x	13.5x	20.8x	16.8x

(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 2 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

(2) On May 2, 2005, South Jersey Gas (SJG) redeemed its 8% Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Stock at par.

(3) Calculated as Operating Income divided by Interest Charges.

(4) Calculated based on Income from Continuing Operations.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and
Results of Operations

OVERVIEW — SJI 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 51.3% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis in 2008.

SJG's service territory covers approximately 2,500 square miles in the southern part of New Jersey. It includes 112 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 Atlantic City, NJ and the popular shore communities on the eastern side. Economic development and housing growth have long been driven by the development of the Philadelphia metropolitan area. In recent years, housing growth in the eastern portion of the service territory increased substantially and currently accounts for approximately half of SJG's annual customer growth. Economic growth in Atlantic City and the surrounding region has been primarily driven by new gaming and non-gaming investments that emphasize destination style attractions. While many of these new projects have been suspended or postponed due to the current economic environment, the casino industry is expected to remain a significant source of regional economic development going forward. The ripple effect from Atlantic City typically produces new housing, commercial and industrial construction. Combining with the gaming industry catalyst has been the ongoing conversion of southern New Jersey's oceanfront communities from seasonal resorts to year round economies. New and expanded hospitals, schools, and large scale retail developments throughout the service territory have contributed to SJG's growth. Presently, SJG serves approximately 65% 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, 2008, SJG served a total of 340,136 residential, commercial and industrial customers in southern New Jersey, compared with 335,663 customers at December 31, 2007. No material part of SJG's business is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers. Gas sales, transportation and capacity release for 2008 amounted to 144.3 MMdts (million decatherms), of which 51.2 MMdts were firm sales and transportation, 2.8 MMdts were interruptible sales and transportation and 90.3 MMdts were off-system sales and capacity release. The breakdown of firm sales and transportation includes 45.9% residential, 23.0% commercial, 25.1 % industrial, and 6.0% cogeneration and electric generation. At year-end 2008, SJG served 317,026 residential customers, 22,636 commercial customers and 474 industrial customers. This includes 2008 net additions of 4,057 residential customers and 416 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 2008, off-system sales amounted to 9.6 MMdts and capacity release amounted to 80.7 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 2008, usage by interruptible customers, excluding off-system customers amounted to approximately 2.8 MMdts, approximately 1.9% of the total throughput.

SJI - 15

South Jersey Energy Solutions, LLC

Effective January 1, 2006, 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 Resources Group, LLC (SJRG)

SJRG markets natural gas storage, commodity and transportation assets on a wholesale basis. Customers include energy marketers, electric and gas utilities and natural gas producers. SJRG's marketing activities occur mainly in the mid-Atlantic 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 2008, SJRG transacted 110.1 Bcf of natural gas. SJRG contributed approximately 38.7% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

Marina Energy, LLC (Marina)

Marina develops and operates energy-related projects. Marina's largest operating project provides cooling, heating and emergency power to the Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa in Atlantic City, NJ. Marina added service to Borgata's expanded facilities in July 2006 and service to a new hotel tower in June of 2008. Marina also has a 50% equity interest in LVE Energy Partners, LLC which has entered into a contract to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Marina's other recent projects include:

- A 51% equity interest in AC Landfill Energy, LLC (ACLE) which began commercial operations in Egg Harbor Township, NJ of a 1,600 kilowatt landfill gas-fired electricity production facility in March 2005 and a 1,900 kilowatt facility in August 2006. An additional 1,900 kilowatt facility began commercial operations in the first quarter of 2008.
- A 51% equity interest in WC Landfill Energy, LLC (WCLE) which began commercial operations in White Township, NJ of a 3,800 kilowatt landfill gas-fired electricity production facility in November 2006.
- A 50% equity interest in a partnership that leases and operates a 7,200 kilowatt landfill gas-fired electricity production facility in Burlington County, NJ, which began commercial operations in October 2007.
 - A 50% equity interest in a partnership that owns and operates a 1,900 kilowatt landfill gas-fired electricity production facility in Salem County, NJ, which began commercial operations in December 2008.
 - A solar energy project which began commercial operations in the first quarter of 2009.

Marina contributed approximately 4.2% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

South Jersey Energy Company (SJE)

SJE provides services for the acquisition and transportation of natural gas and electricity for retail end users, markets total energy management services, and prior to June 30, 2006, marketed an air quality monitoring system. As of December 31, 2008, SJE marketed natural gas and electricity to approximately 12,500 customers, which consist of

approximately 85% residential customers and 15% commercial/industrial customers. Most customers served by SJE are located within southern New Jersey and northwestern Pennsylvania. In 2008, SJE contributed approximately 3.7% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

SJI - 16

South Jersey Energy Service Plus, LLC (SJESP)

SJESP installs and services residential and light commercial HVAC systems, provides plumbing services, and services appliances via the sale of appliance service programs as well as on a time and materials basis. SJESP serves southern New Jersey where it is the largest local HVAC service company with nearly 50 experienced, NATE certified technicians and installers. As of December 31, 2008, SJESP had approximately 70,000 service contract customers, representing approximately 180,000 service contracts for the repair and maintenance of major appliances, such as house heaters, water heaters, gas ranges, and electric central air conditioning units. SJESP contributed approximately 1.7% of SJI's net income on a consolidated basis.

Other

SJI Services, LLC was established January 1, 2006, for the purpose of providing services such as information technology, human resources, government relations, corporate communications, materials purchasing, fleet management and insurance to SJI and its other subsidiaries.

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

SJI also has a 50% joint venture investment with Conectiv Solutions, LLC in Millennium Account Services, LLC (Millennium). Millennium provides meter reading services to SJG and Atlantic City Electric Company in southern New Jersey.

Primary Factors Affecting SJI's Business

SJI's stated long-term goals are to: 1) Grow earnings per share from continuing operations by an average of at least 6% to 7% per year; 2) Increase the dividend on common stock by at least 6% to 7% annually; and 3) Maintain a low-to-moderate risk platform. 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 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. However, net customers for SJG still grew 1.3% for 2008 as we increased our focus on customer conversions. Consumers converting from other heating fuels, such as electric, propane or oil have historically accounted for 20-25% of annual SJG customer growth. In 2008, we increased our efforts to attract conversions in light of the very favorable relationship between natural gas and alternative fuel prices, obtaining 2,700 conversion customers compared with an average of 1,700 per year over the previous five years. Customers in our service territory typically base their decisions to convert on comparisons of fuel costs and environmental considerations. While housing growth most significantly benefits utility performance, it also translates into additional opportunities to market retail products and services through our nonutility businesses.

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. We expect 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 reductions in gas used by residential, commercial, and small industrial customers.

SJI - 17

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, which superseded the Temperature Adjustment Clause (TAC), effective October 1, 2006. 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 gas 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 Prices — In recent years, prices for natural gas have become increasingly volatile. 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 our customers to pay their bills and may result in elevated levels of bad-debt expense. Among our nonutility activities, the one 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 gas marketing business is affected by the relationship between the price that the utility charges customers for gas and the cost of gas available in the market at specific points in time. However, retail gas marketing accounts for a very small portion of SJI's overall activities.

Energy Project Development — Marina Energy, LLC, SJI's energy project development business, focuses on designing, building, owning and/or operating energy production facilities on, or adjacent to, customer sites. That business is currently involved with nine projects that are either operating, or are under development. Based upon our experience to date, market issues that impact the reliability and price of electricity supplied by utilities, and discussions that we are having regarding additional projects, we expect to continue to expand this business. However, the price of natural gas also has a direct effect on the economics of these projects. Further, our largest project opportunities to date have been and are expected to continue to be in the casino gaming industry. Consequently, the economic condition of that industry is important to the near term prospects for obtaining additional 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 health care, have risen in recent years. We sought 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 602 employees at the end of 2008, of which 56% of that total are under collective bargaining agreements.

Balance Sheet Strength — Our goal is to maintain a strong balance sheet with an average annual equity-to-capitalization ratio of 50%. Our equity-to-capitalization ratio, inclusive of short-term debt, was 47.4 % and 50.3% at the end of 2008 and 2007, respectively. A strong balance sheet permits us to maintain 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.

SJI - 18

Regulatory Accounting — SJI's largest subsidiary, SJG, maintains its accounts according to the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU). As a result of the ratemaking process, SJG is required to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation." SJG is required under Statement No. 71 to recognize the impact of regulatory decisions on its financial statements. SJG is required under its Basic Gas Supply Service clause (BGSS) 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 it 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 also recorded as a regulatory asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) is a BPU approved three-year pilot program that began October 1, 2006, and is designed to eliminate the link between SJG's profits and the quantity of natural gas sold, and foster conservation efforts. With the CIP, SJG's profits are tied to the number of customers served and how efficiently we serve them, thus allowing SJG to focus on encouraging conservation and energy efficiency among our customers without negatively impacting net income. The CIP tracking mechanism adjusts earnings based on weather and also adjusts earnings where 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.

In addition to the BGSS and the CIP, other regulatory assets consist primarily of remediation costs associated with manufactured gas plant sites (discussed below under Environmental Remediation Costs), deferred pension and other postretirement benefit cost, and several other assets as detailed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements. If there are changes in future regulatory positions that indicate the recovery of such regulatory assets is not probable, SJG would charge the related cost to earnings. Currently there are no such anticipated changes at the BPU.

Derivatives — SJI recognizes assets or liabilities for contracts that qualify as derivatives that are entered into by its subsidiaries when contracts are executed. We record contracts at their fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended. 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. In 2007, we changed our policy to no longer designate energy-related derivative instruments as cash flow hedges. 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 under FASB Statement No. 71, derivatives related to SJG's gas purchases that are marked-to-market, are recorded through the BGSS. SJG occasionally 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 9 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements). We adjust the fair value of the contracts each reporting period for changes in the market. As discussed in Note 15 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 FAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements". 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. 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

SJI - 19

valuing the asset or liability. This includes assumptions about market risks such as liquidity, volatility and contract duration. Such instruments are categorized in Level 3 as the model inputs generally are not observable. Counterparty credit risk, and the credit risk of SJI, is 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.

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 of future costs 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 14 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. In 2007, a 20 basis point increase in the discount rate and higher than expected returns on plan assets during 2006 resulted in a net decrease to benefit costs in 2007. Further, an additional 32 basis point increase in the discount rate, higher than expected returns on plan assets during 2007, and a pension contribution in the first quarter of 2008 further reduced such benefit costs in 2008. While the discount rate and expected return on plan assets are both decreasing slightly in the determination of the 2009 benefit costs, the primary cost driver in 2009 will be the erosion of plan assets during 2008. As evidenced by the tables in Note 11, “Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits”, the declines in the equity markets during 2008 have resulted in significant unrealized losses in the assets of the plans. Such losses are currently expected to increase the 2009 cost of providing such benefits two-to-three fold.

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.

We recognize revenues related to SJESP’s appliance service contracts seasonally over the full 12-month term of the contract. 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 Basic Gas Supply Service (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 9 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements).

SJI - 20

In October 2006, the BPU approved the Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) as a three-year pilot program. Each CIP year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the subsequent year. On a monthly basis during the 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 REGULATIONS — As a public utility, SJG is subject to regulation by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (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 Pipeline Corporation (SJG's major supplier), Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, 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, Temperature Adjustment Clause and Conservation Incentive Program.

Basic Gas Supply Service Clause (BGSS) - In December 2002, the BPU approved the BGSS price structure which gave SJG customers the ability to make more informed decisions regarding their choices of an alternate supplier by having a utility price structure that is more consistent with market conditions. The cost of gas purchased from the utility by periodic consumers is set annually by the BPU through a BGSS clause within the tariff. When actual gas costs experienced are less than those charged to customers under the BGSS, customer bills in the subsequent BGSS period(s) are reduced by returning the overrecovery with interest. When actual gas costs are more than is recovered through rates, SJG is permitted to charge customers more for gas in future periods to recover the shortfall.

Temperature Adjustment Clause (TAC) - Through September 30, 2006, SJG's tariff included a TAC to mitigate the effect of variations in heating season temperatures from historical norms. The TAC has been replaced with the Conservation Incentive Program (discussed below). Each TAC year ran from November 1 through May 31 of the following year. Once the TAC year ended, a petition demonstrating the net earnings impact was filed with the BPU for future recovery. As a result, the cash inflows or outflows generally would not begin until the next TAC year. Because of the timing delay between the earnings impact and the recovery, the net result could have been either a regulatory asset or liability.

Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) - The CIP is a BPU approved three-year pilot program that began October 1, 2006 and is designed to eliminate the link between SJG profits and the quantity of natural gas SJG sells, and 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, as did the TAC, and also adjusts SJG's earnings when actual usage per customer experienced during an annual period varies from an established baseline usage per customer. The CIP may be extended for a one year period in the absence of a Board order taking any affirmative action to the contrary with regard to the pilot program.

Similar to the TAC, 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.

SJI - 21

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

	2008	2007	2006
Net Income Benefit:			
TAC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.1
CIP – Weather Related	1.6	1.6	2.9
CIP – Usage Related	9.2	5.9	1.7
Total Net Income Benefit	\$ 10.8	\$ 7.5	\$ 9.7
Weather Compared to 20-Year			
TAC Average	4.7% warmer	3.2% warmer	15.0 % warmer
Weather Compared to Prior Year	1.6% warmer	13.8% colder	17.5 % warmer

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 10% (excluding earnings from off-system gas sales and certain other tariff clauses) and the annualized savings attained from reducing gas supply and storage assets.

Other Rate Mechanisms - SJG's tariff also contains provisions permitting the recovery of environmental remediation costs associated with former manufactured gas plant sites, energy efficiency and renewable energy program costs, consumer education program costs and low-income program costs. These costs are recovered from customers through the Societal Benefits Clause.

See additional detailed discussions on Rates and Regulatory Actions in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION — See detailed discussion concerning Environmental Remediation in Note 14 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. We enhanced SJG's competitive position while maintaining margins by using an unbundled tariff. This tariff allows full cost-of-service recovery when transporting gas for our 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 we recover 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 13 years. There has been significant consolidation of energy wholesale operations and large financial institutions have also entered the marketplace. We expect this trend to continue in the near term, which could result in downward pressure on the margins available.

Marina competes with other companies that develop and operate 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.

SJI - 22

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 the largest marketer of natural gas in southern New Jersey as of December 31, 2008. In addition, similar to SJG, SJE faces competition from other energy products.

SJESP competes primarily with smaller, local contractors in southern New Jersey that install 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.

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 28,637, 25,309 and 16,392 during 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

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

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

Net Income in 2008 increased \$14.7 million, or 23.6% to \$76.9 million compared to 2007. This increase was primarily due to:

- a 52.4% increase in gross margin generated from SJRG related to the increase in storage and market area transportation assets under contract.

Net Income in 2007 decreased \$9.2 million, or 12.9% to \$62.3 million compared to 2006. This decrease was primarily due to:

- a 34.1% decrease in gross margin generated by SJRG related to unrealized gains on energy related derivative contracts recognized in 2006 that did not recur in 2007;
 - offset by a 1.7% increase in SJG customers.

SJI - 23

These changes are discussed in more detail below.

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

	2008		2007		2006	
Utility Throughput – dth:						
Firm Sales -						
Residential	21,530	15%	22,523	16%	19,830	15%
Commercial	6,127	4%	6,339	4%	6,958	5%
Industrial	188	-	193	-	296	-
Cogeneration and electric generation	561	-	1,335	1%	1,103	1%
Firm Transportation -						
Residential	1,988	1%	1,870	1%	956	1%
Commercial	5,687	4%	5,927	4%	4,420	3%
Industrial	12,661	9%	12,107	9%	11,970	9%
Cogeneration and electric generation	2,536	2%	3,088	2%	2,625	2%
Total Firm Throughput	51,278	35%	53,382	37%	48,158	36%
Interruptible Sales	35	-	68	-	93	-
Interruptible Transportation	2,716	2%	3,002	2%	3,474	3%
Off-System	9,632	7%	17,686	13%	18,221	13%
Capacity Release	80,665	56%	67,430	48%	66,458	48%
Total Throughput - Utility	144,326	100%	141,568	100%	136,404	100%
Utility Operating Revenues:						
Firm Sales-						
Residential	\$ 320,401	57%	\$ 342,809	54%	\$ 334,201	52%
Commercial	81,914	15%	80,237	13%	99,578	15%
Industrial	5,434	1%	8,381	1%	6,590	1%
Cogeneration and electric generation	7,940	1%	11,722	2%	10,746	2%
Firm Transportation -						
Residential	10,408	2%	8,982	1%	4,768	1%
Commercial	18,286	3%	17,299	3%	12,510	2%
Industrial	12,504	2%	12,229	2%	11,351	2%
Cogeneration and electric generation	1,682	-	1,847	-	1,552	-
Total Firm Revenues	458,569	81%	483,506	76%	481,296	75%
Interruptible Sales	403	-	785	-	1,109	-
Interruptible Transportation	1,786	-	1,970	-	1,868	-
Off-System	90,430	16%	131,586	22%	147,180	23%

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Capacity Release	15,549	3%	11,208	2%	9,656	2%
Other	1,309	-	1,492	-	1,562	-
	568,046	100%	630,547	100 %	642,671	100 %
Less:						
Intercompany Sales	7,855		19,540		40,672	
Total Utility Operating Revenues	560,191		611,007		601,999	

SJI - 24

Less:						
Cost of sales	375,549		433,495		431,615	
Conservation recoveries *	7,741		4,458		6,862	
RAC recoveries *	3,079		2,056		1,806	
Revenue taxes	8,655		8,850		7,890	
Utility Margin	\$ 165,167		\$ 162,148		\$ 153,826	
Margin:						
Residential	\$ 99,862	61%	\$ 102,077	63%	\$ 90,442	59%
Commercial and industrial	38,995	24%	40,036	25%	38,129	25%
Cogeneration and electric generation	1,997	1%	2,212	1%	2,189	1%
Interruptible	143	-	195	-	226	-
Off-system & capacity release	3,349	2%	2,994	2%	4,711	3%
Other revenues	2,440	1%	1,952	1%	1,871	1%
Margin before weather normalization & decoupling	146,786	89%	149,466	92%	137,568	89%
TAC mechanism	-	-	-	-	8,511	6%
CIP mechanism	18,381	11%	12,682	8%	7,747	5%
Utility Margin	\$ 165,167	100%	\$ 162,148	100%	\$ 153,826	100%
Number of Customers at Year End:						
Residential	317,026	93%	312,969	93%	307,919	93%
Commercial	22,636	7%	22,220	7%	21,652	7%
Industrial	474	-	474	-	478	-
Total Customers	340,136	100%	335,663	100%	330,049	100%
Annual Degree Days:	4,417		4,488		3,943	

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

Throughput — Utility — Total gas throughput increased 2.8 MMdts, or 1.9%, from 2007 to 2008. This increase is driven by greater capacity release activity. Firm throughput declined as a result of warmer weather, as reflected by the degree day data in the table above, and customer conservation. Off-System sales (OSS) volume decreased substantially as SJG's portfolio of assets available for such activities has been reduced under the CIP, as discussed under "Rates and Regulation". In 2007, total gas throughput increased 3.8% compared with 2006, to 141.6 MMdts. While firm throughput accounted for the entire increase, the residential market reflected the greatest improvement by adding 3.6 MMdts over 2006 as a result of 23.3% colder weather and 5,050 additional residential customers in 2007.

Operating Revenues - Utility— Revenues for SJG decreased \$50.8 million during 2008, compared with 2007, primarily due to lower OSS revenue after eliminating intercompany transactions.

OSS revenue decreased \$41.2 million in relation to the decrease in sales volume noted above under “Throughput”. As previously discussed, SJG’s portfolio of assets available for OSS has been reduced under the CIP. Total firm revenues decreased during 2008 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to warmer weather and lower residential revenues resulting from a lower Basic Gas Supply Service (BGSS) rate in effect during most of 2008. For nearly the entire year, the 2008 BGSS rate was 12.7% lower than the rate in effect during the same time last year. SJG reduced its BGSS rate in October 2007 primarily due to a combination of actual and forecasted decreases in wholesale gas costs. However, as the Company does not profit from the sale of the commodity the BGSS rate decrease did not have an impact on Company profitability. Finally, the Company experienced lower sales to the region’s electric utility, as their demand to consume natural gas to generate electric during the summer months decreased substantially. Since the majority of the Company’s profits from electric generation sales are contractually fixed, the decrease in volume and revenue had little impact on profitability. Partially offsetting these decreases, SJG added 4,473 customers during the 12-month period ended December 31 2008, which represents a 1.3% increase in total customers.

SJI - 25

Revenues for SJG increased \$9.0 million during 2007, compared with 2006, primarily due to higher OSS revenue after eliminating intercompany transactions.

While SJG added 5,614 customers during the 12-month period ended December 31, 2007, which represents a 1.7% increase in total customers, and weather was 23.3% colder than last year, firm sales revenue only experienced a modest increase of \$2.2 million as a result of the decrease in the BGSS gas cost recovery rate and customer migration from firm sales to firm transportation service. The BGSS rate in 2007 was 10.8% lower than the prior year rate. Last year's rate was higher to address under recovery of gas costs stemming from substantial increases in wholesale gas prices across the country in 2005. In addition, the average number of transportation customers increased to 25,309 in 2007 as compared to 16,392 in 2006. Transportation customers generate less revenue for SJG because they purchase the gas commodity from a third party marketer. However, as SJG does not profit from the sale of the commodity, neither BGSS rate changes nor customer migration between sales and transportation have an impact on SJG profitability.

Prior to eliminating intercompany transactions, revenues from off-system sales and capacity release, decreased \$14.0 million in 2007 compared with 2006. This decrease is primarily due to a shift from sales, which include the cost of the commodity, to capacity release activity, which does not include the transfer of commodity. The net contribution to the company's earnings resulting from this shift in activities was not significant. In addition, OSS recognized a \$4.4 million gain on a financial derivative position in 2006 which did not re-occur in 2007 due to changing market conditions. It should be noted that this \$4.4 million gain only contributed \$0.4 million to SJG's bottom line after regulated sharing of 85% with ratepayers through the BGSS and taxes. The transactions with related parties, which are eliminated in consolidation, experienced a corresponding decrease from \$40.7 million during 2006 to \$19.5 million during 2007 also as a result of the shift in activity and the non-recurring gain discussed above. After eliminating these related party transactions, OSS, capacity release and storage revenues from unrelated parties increased approximately \$7.1 million during 2007 compared with 2006 due to an increase in production area volumes sold.

Operating Revenues — Nonutility 2008 vs. 2007 — Combined revenues for SJI's nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$56.4 million in 2008, compared with 2007.

SJE's revenues from retail gas, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$2.3 million in 2008, compared with 2007 due mainly to a 22% increase in volumes sold by our retail gas marketing division located in northwestern Pennsylvania. We contracted with several producers in the local production area to market their natural gas, the volumes of which increased due to the expansion of drilling activity in the area. This increase was mostly offset by lower residential and commercial customer counts in New Jersey. As of December 31, 2008, we served 10,310 residential customers compared with 13,868 as of December 31, 2007. Market conditions have made it difficult to be competitive. SJE's commercial customer count also declined from 1,608 as of December 31, 2007 compared with 1,089 as of December 31, 2008, driven by the expiration of a large municipal bid early in the fourth quarter of 2008. 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.

SJE's revenues from retail electricity, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$5.7 million in 2008, compared with 2007 due mainly to the acquisition of one large customer in New Jersey and several commercial customers in the New England area.

SJRG's revenues, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$39.9 million in 2008, compared with 2007. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts of \$5.1 million due to price volatility, SJRG's revenues increased \$34.8 million. A summary of SJRG's revenue is as follows (in millions):

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	2008	2007	Change
SJRG Revenue	\$ 115.1	\$ 75.2	\$ 39.9
Less: Unrealized gains	(8.9)	(3.8)	(5.1)
SJRG Revenue, Excluding unrealized gains	\$ 106.2	\$ 71.4	\$ 34.8

SJI - 26

This increase in revenues is mainly attributable to a 28.9% increase in sales of storage volumes in 2008 compared with 2007. 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.

Revenues for Marina increased \$6.9 million in 2008, compared with 2007 due mainly to higher rates on chilled and hot water and increased chilled water production. Higher rates were driven by higher underlying commodity prices. The opening of Borgata's new Water Club tower in June and record warm temperatures in June and July were the principal drivers of the increased chilled water production. Our thermal plant produced a total of 27.8 million ton hours of chilled water in 2008 which represents a 4.9% increase when compared with the 26.5 million ton hours produced in 2007.

Revenues for SJESP increased \$2.0 million in 2008, compared with 2007 due mainly to the increase in the number of plumbing, heating and cooling system installation jobs completed and a price increase to our warranty contracts that took effect April 1, 2008.

Operating Revenues — Nonutility 2007 vs. 2006 — Combined revenues for SJI's nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$15.9 million in 2007, compared with 2006.

SJE's revenues from retail gas, net of intercompany transactions, increased by \$11.6 million in 2007, compared with 2006 due mainly to the increase in sales from customers that were acquired from a retail gas marketer in northwestern Pennsylvania in November 2006. Revenues also increased in 2007 from sales to over 13,000 residential customers for a full 12 months in 2007. Due to cooperative market conditions, SJE resumed sales to the residential market in April of 2006. These increases were partially offset by lower gas prices for variable price customers throughout 2007 and the decline in SJE's commercial customer count from 2,035 as of December 31, 2006 compared with 1,608 as of December 31, 2007. During 2007, we strategically reduced our exposure in the heat-sensitive market due to price volatility and weather risk. Prospectively, our marketing efforts are focused on the pursuit of non-heat-sensitive commercial customers.

SJE's revenues from retail electricity, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$1.9 million in 2007, compared with 2006, due mainly to the loss of two municipal contracts and three larger customers and lower electricity commodity prices.

SJRG's revenues, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$2.3 million in 2007, compared with 2006. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts of \$(32.7) million due to price volatility, SJRG's revenues increased \$30.4 million. A summary of SJRG's revenue is as follows (in millions):

	2007	2006	Change
SJRG Revenue	\$ 75.2	\$ 77.5	\$ (2.3)
Less: Unrealized gains	(3.8)	(36.5)	32.7
SJRG Revenue, Excluding unrealized gains	\$ 71.4	\$ 41.0	\$ 30.4

This increase in revenues is mainly attributable to an 80.1% increase in sales of storage volumes in 2007 compared with 2006. 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.

Revenues for Marina increased \$7.8 million in 2007, compared with 2006 due mainly to a full twelve months of sales in 2007 to Borgata's expanded facility which began operations in July 2006 and two additional landfill gas-fired electricity production facilities which began commercial operations in the latter part of 2006. Our thermal plant produced a total of 26.5 million ton hours of chilled water in 2007, which represents a 6.9% increase when compared with the 24.8 million ton hours produced in 2006. The plant also produced a total of 237,861 mmbtu's of hot water in 2007 compared with 188,986 mmbtu's produced in 2006, a 25.9 % increase.

Revenues for SJESP increased \$1.5 million in 2007, compared with 2006 due mainly to the increase in the number of residential installation jobs completed.

SJI - 27

Margin — Utility — SJG's margin is defined as natural gas revenues less natural gas costs; volumetric and revenue based energy taxes; and regulatory rider expenses. 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 New Jersey Board of Public Utilities through the BGSS tariff.

Total margin in 2008 increased \$3.0 million, or 1.9%, from 2007 primarily due to customer additions, as noted above, increased margins from OSS and capacity release, and increased profits earned through the Company's Storage Incentive Mechanism (SIM). The SIM allows the Company to retain 20% of storage-related gains and losses as measured against an established benchmark. The balance of these gains and losses are passed through to customers as part of the BGSS.

The CIP protected \$18.4 million of pre-tax margin in 2008 that would have been lost due to lower customer usage, compared to \$12.7 million in 2007. Of these amounts, \$2.7 million and \$2.6 million were related to weather variations and \$15.7 million and \$10.1 million were related to other customer usage variations in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

For SJG, total margin in 2007 increased \$8.3 million from 2006 primarily due to customer additions and the positive impact from a full year of the usage related component of the CIP. As previously discussed, the CIP mechanism replaced the TAC effective October 1, 2006 and takes into account variations in customer usage factors due to weather as well as all other variations. The usage related component of the CIP added \$10.1 million to margin in 2007 as compared to \$2.8 million for 2006, as the CIP was only in effect during the fourth quarter of 2006. Customer additions and temperatures that were much closer to normal in 2007 versus 2006 increased margins in both the Residential and Commercial classes. However, due to the colder weather in 2007, the weather related component of the CIP generated less of a contribution to margin, since SJG had already benefited from the higher sales volume as reflected in the margin table above. Partially offsetting the positive impacts noted above were lower margins from OSS and capacity release. Margin declined in these markets due to less favorable market conditions, primarily in the first quarter of 2007, and a decrease in the percentage of earnings from these sales retained by SJG in accordance with a July 2004 base rate case stipulation. Through July 1, 2006, SJG retained 20% of margins generated by OSS and related activities. Since then SJG is only permitted to retain 15% of such margins.

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.

For 2008, combined gross margins for the nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, increased \$25.7 million to \$97.9 million compared with 2007. This increase is primarily due to the following:

- Gross Margin for SJRG increased \$19.2 million in 2008, compared with 2007. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin for SJRG increased \$14.1 million in 2008 compared with 2007. Operationally, margins increased significantly in 2008 due primarily to favorable time spreads on storage and transportation asset positions that were locked in and/or improved upon. Storage assets allow SJRG to lock in the differential between purchasing natural gas at low current prices and selling equivalent quantities at higher future prices. Gross margin is generated via seasonal pricing differentials. Similar to storage, transportation assets allow us to lock in the differential of transporting natural gas from one delivery point to another. Overall, SJRG's contribution to margin has continued to increase as we have

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expanded our portfolio of storage and market area transportation assets under contract. Storage and transportation assets under contract as of December 31 is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006	
Storage (Bcf)		12.2	10.0	9.6
Transportation (dts/day)	124,375	69,429		34,311

However, future margins could fluctuate significantly due to the volatile nature of wholesale gas prices.

SJI - 28

- Gross Margin for Marina increased \$3.6 million in 2008 compared with 2007 due mainly to the increase in sales volumes from the thermal plant discussed in Operating Revenues – Nonutility. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2008 compared with 2007.
 - Gross margin from SJE’s retail gas sales increased \$2.2 million in 2008, compared with 2007. Excluding the impact of a \$0.6 million increase in unrealized gains recorded on forward financial contracts, gross margin increased \$1.6 million in 2008 compared with 2007. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues increased 1.3 percentage points in 2008 compared to 2007. Excluding the impact of unrealized gains, this increase is due mainly to two main factors. First, SJE partially recovered losses from a full requirements customer in the commercial market that were recognized in 2006. Second, the 2008 margin reflects the impact of our initiatives to actively capitalize on market volatility which resulted in securing more attractive spreads, particularly in the first and fourth quarters.
- Gross margin from SJE’s retail electricity sales were relatively flat in 2008 compared with 2007. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 0.9 percentage points in 2008 compared with 2007 due mainly to increased competition.
- Gross Margin for SJESP increased \$0.4 million in 2008, compared with 2007. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues decreased 2.1 percentage points in 2008 compared with 2007 due mainly to increased competition and higher payroll-related, insurance and fleet costs.

For 2007, combined gross margins for the nonutility businesses, net of intercompany transactions, decreased \$12.7 million to \$72.2 million compared with 2006. This decrease is primarily due to the following:

- Gross Margin for SJRG decreased \$19.0 million in 2007, compared with 2006. Excluding the impact of the net change in unrealized gains and losses recorded on forward financial contracts as discussed above, gross margin for SJRG increased \$13.7 million in 2007 compared with 2006. Operationally, margins increased significantly in 2007 due primarily to favorable time spreads on storage asset positions. These storage assets allow SJRG to lock in the differential between purchasing natural gas at low current prices and selling equivalent quantities at higher future prices. Gross margin is generated via seasonal pricing differentials. Overall, SJRG’s contribution to margin has continued to increase as we have expanded our portfolio of storage assets under contract, which totaled 10.0 Bcf, 9.6 Bcf and 4.8 Bcf as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. However, future margins could fluctuate significantly due to the volatile nature of wholesale gas prices.
- Gross Margin for Marina increased \$3.9 million in 2007 compared with 2006 due mainly to the increase in sales volumes from the thermal plant and the landfill gas-fired electricity production facilities discussed in Operating Revenues – Nonutility. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues did not change significantly in 2007 compared with 2006.
- Gross margin from SJE’s retail gas sales increased \$4.4 million in 2007, compared with 2006. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues increased 2.6 percentage points in 2007 compared to 2006. This increase is due mainly to losses from a full requirements customer in the commercial market that was recorded in 2006. Litigation of this matter is currently in advanced stages and a settlement is anticipated in early 2008. The 2007 margin also includes 12 months of sales to over 13,000 of our residential customers and those commercial customers being served in northwestern Pennsylvania as mentioned in Operating Revenues - Nonutility.
 - Gross margin from SJE’s retail electricity sales decreased \$1.8 million in 2007, compared with 2006. Gross margin as a percentage of Operating Revenues has decreased 3.9 percentage points in 2007 compared to

2006. This decrease is due mainly to the recovery in 2006 of \$1.8 million in electric commodity costs that were recognized in previous periods.

SJI - 29

- Gross Margin for SJESP decreased \$0.3 million in 2007, compared with 2006 due mainly to higher payroll-related and insurance costs which were partially offset by higher margins from strong installation and appliance maintenance contracts.

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

	2008 vs. 2007	2007 vs. 2006
Utility	\$ 4,375	\$ 1,745
Nonutility:		
Wholesale Gas	1,384	978
Retail Gas and Other	115	667
Retail Electricity	(73)	230
On-Site Energy Production	1,443	2,720
Appliance Service	(643)	1,307
Total Nonutility	2,226	5,902
Intercompany Eliminations and Other	(409)	(295)
Total Operations	\$ 6,192	\$ 7,352

Utility Operations expense increased \$4.4 million during 2008, as compared with 2007. This increase is primarily the result of \$3.3 million of increased spending under the New Jersey Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) during 2008 compared to last year. Such costs are recovered on a dollar-for-dollar basis; therefore, SJG experienced an offsetting increase in revenues during the period. The BPU-approved NJCEP allows for full recovery of costs, including carrying costs when applicable. As a result, the increase in expense had no impact on net income. The Company also experienced moderate increases in insurance, governance, compliance and employee compensation costs which were partially offset by lower pension and other cost reductions during 2008.

Nonutility Wholesale Gas Operations expense increased in 2008, compared with 2007, due mainly to additional personnel costs and governance and compliance costs to support continued growth.

Nonutility On-Site Energy Production Operations expense increased in 2008, compared with 2007, due mainly to higher labor and operating costs at all active projects, costs related to landfill projects and the thermal plant expansion that began operations during 2008.

Nonutility Appliance Service Operations expense decreased in 2008, compared with 2007, due mainly to the benefit of several cost cutting initiatives that were implemented towards the end of 2007.

Other changes in Operations Expense during 2008 were not significant.

Utility Operations expense increased \$1.7 million during 2007, compared with 2006, primarily as a result of several factors. First, expense associated with the Provision for Uncollectibles increased \$1.2 million during 2007 due to higher levels of customer account receivables in 2007 than in 2006. Additional reasons for the increase include an increase in billing and collection costs including a federal postage rate increase; employee severance costs incurred in 2007 that were not incurred during 2006; Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) expenses that did not begin until the approval of the CIP in October 2006; an increase in sales expense primarily related to the Customer Conversion Program aimed at converting residential consumers to natural gas heating systems; and higher employee compensation costs.

Partially offsetting the increase above was a \$2.4 million decrease in 2007 in costs under the New Jersey Clean Energy Programs (NJCEP), which have decreased as SJG is no longer managing as many plans as it had in 2006. Such costs are recovered on a dollar-for-dollar basis; therefore, SJG experienced an offsetting decrease in revenue during 2007. The BPU-approved NJCEP allows for full recovery of costs, including carrying costs when applicable. As a result, the decrease in expense had no impact on SJG net income.

Nonutility Wholesale Gas Operations expense increased in 2007, compared with 2006, due mainly to additional personnel costs to support continued growth.

Nonutility Retail Gas and Other Operations expense increased in 2007, compared with 2006, mainly due to a full 12 months of costs related to our gas marketer acquisition that occurred in November 2006.

SJI - 30

Nonutility On-Site Energy Production Operations expense increased in 2007, compared with 2006, due mainly to higher labor and operating costs at all active projects, costs related to landfill projects and the thermal plant expansion that began operations during 2006.

Nonutility Appliance Service Operations expense increased in 2007, compared with 2006, due mainly to higher payroll and benefit costs, and a sizeable increase in the uncollectible reserve.

Other changes in Operations Expense during 2007 were not significant.

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

	2008 vs. 2007	2007 vs. 2006
Maintenance	\$ 1,554	\$ 807
Depreciation	1,295	1,693
Energy and Other Taxes	(62)	706

Maintenance – Maintenance expense increased \$1.6 million during 2008, compared with 2007; and \$0.8 million during 2007, compared with 2006; primarily due to higher levels of Remediation Adjustment Clause (RAC) amortization. These costs are recovered from ratepayers; therefore, SJG experienced an offsetting increase in revenue during 2008. The remaining increase in 2008 was the result of installing safety devices on certain residential meters aimed at preventing unauthorized usage and maintenance of company equipment.

Depreciation Expense - Depreciation increased during 2008 and 2007, compared with the prior year, due mainly to the increased investment in property, plant and equipment by SJG and Marina.

Energy and Other Taxes — Energy and Other Taxes increased in 2007, compared with 2006, primarily due to higher energy-related taxes based on increased taxable firm throughput and revenues in 2007. Other changes were not significant.

Other Income and Expense — The change in other income and expense in 2008 and 2007 compared with the prior year was not significant.

Interest Charges — Interest charges decreased by \$1.5 million for 2008, compared with 2007. The decrease was the result of lower average levels of short-term debt over the entire period, coupled with lower interest rates on short-term debt. Short-term debt declined primarily due to lower natural gas inventory levels at our commodity marketing business during much of the year. Partially offsetting these factors were higher interest rates incurred on SJG's auction-rate debt during the first half of 2008 and \$2.2 million of ineffectiveness on interest rate swaps during the fourth quarter of 2008. Interest charges decreased by \$0.5 million in 2007, compared with 2006, due primarily to lower levels of short-term debt at our utility business that offset higher interest rates. Short-term debt declined in 2007 primarily due to lower gas cost and inventory levels.

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 Basic Gas Supply Service charge; working capital needs of our energy trading and marketing activities; the timing of construction and remediation expenditures and related permanent financings; the timing of equity contributions to unconsolidated affiliates; mandated tax payment dates; both discretionary and required repayments of long-term debt; and the amounts and timing of dividend payments.

SJI - 31

Cash Flows from Operating Activities — Liquidity needs are first met with net cash provided by operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$26.4 million, \$147.8 million and \$28.7 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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 provided by operating activities in 2008 was negatively impacted by higher gas prices in the first half of 2008 which resulted in significantly higher costs to fill our natural gas inventories at both our utility and non-utility businesses than experienced in 2007. The company also incurred higher environmental remediation costs in 2008 compared to 2007. In addition, in anticipation of a large transmission pipeline project in 2009, SJG purchased and inventoried \$9.3 million of pipe at the end of 2008. Finally, SJI made a \$5.9 million pension contribution during 2008. No such contribution was made in the prior year. The comparison of net cash provided by operating activities between 2007 and 2006 was significantly impacted by the combination of an increased income stream (excluding unrealized gains), and more favorable inventory and payable positions in 2007. A significant portion of the unrealized gains from 2006 were realized in 2007. Inventory levels declined by a greater amount in 2007 due to a weather induced increase in heating demand at our utility and greater storage withdrawals at our gas marketing business. Net cash provided by operating activities in 2006 was negatively impacted by a change in the terms under which SJI purchased natural gas, and the impact of extremely warm weather on inventory levels and collection under regulatory clauses at year end. Very warm weather conditions experienced during the fourth quarter of 2006 resulted in low levels of gas withdrawn from storage to meet customer demand, and decreased gas volumes consumed resulted in slower collections of expenses under several regulatory clauses. We typically anticipate that delays in withdrawing gas from storage during the fourth quarter of any fiscal year will result in increased withdrawals in the subsequent quarter, benefiting our cash flows for that quarter. SJI also ends each calendar year in a prepaid tax position due to mandatory prepayment requirements on all state taxes. Such prepayments are credited against amounts otherwise due during the first quarter of the subsequent year; further improving first quarter liquidity.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities — SJI has a continuing need for cash resources and capital, primarily to invest in new and replacement facilities and equipment. Net cash outflows for construction projects for 2008, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$62.0 million, \$55.5 million and \$73.7 million, respectively. We estimate the net cash outflows for construction projects for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to be approximately \$140.3 million, \$95.4 million and \$58.5 million, respectively.

In support of its risk management activities, SJRG is required to maintain a margin account with a national investment firm as collateral for its forward contracts, swap agreements, options contracts and futures contracts. This margin account is included in Restricted Investments or Margin Account Liability, depending upon the value of the related financial 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 are difficult to predict.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities — Short-term borrowings under lines of credit from commercial banks are used to supplement cash from operations, to support working capital needs and to finance capital expenditures as incurred. From time to time, short-term debt incurred to finance capital expenditures is refinanced with long-term debt. In June 2008, SJG repurchased \$25.0 million of its auction-rate securities at par by drawing under its lines of credit. That action resulted in a \$25.0 million reduction in long-term debt on SJG's balance sheet. SJG converted these auction-rate securities to variable rate demand bonds and remarketed them to the public during the third quarter of 2008. No other long-term debt was issued during 2008.

Bank facilities available to SJI totaled \$443.0 million at December 31, 2008, of which \$279.2 million, inclusive of \$66.6 million of letters of credit, was used. Those bank facilities consist of a \$100.0 million revolving credit

facility, a \$10.0 million line of credit, a \$40.0 million line of credit and \$53.0 million of uncommitted bank lines available to SJG; and a \$200.0 million revolving credit facility and \$40.0 million of uncommitted bank lines available to SJI. The revolving credit facilities expire in August 2011 and both SJG lines expire in 2009. All facilities contain one financial covenant regarding the ratio of total debt to total capitalization, measured on a quarterly basis. SJI and SJG were in compliance with this covenant as of December 31, 2008. Based upon the existing credit facilities and a regular dialogue with our banks, we believe there will continue to be sufficient credit available to meet our business' future liquidity needs.

SJI - 32

SJI supplements its operating cash flow and credit lines with both debt and equity capital. Over the years, SJG has used long-term debt, primarily in the form of First Mortgage Bonds and Medium Term Notes (MTN), secured by the same pool of utility assets, to finance its long-term borrowing needs. These needs are primarily capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment.

SJI raised equity capital over the past three years through its Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP). Historically, participants in SJI's DRP received newly issued shares. Through the end of March 2008, we offered a 2% discount on DRP investments as it was the most cost-effective way to raise equity capital in the quantities we were seeking. Due to our continued strong equity position, beginning in April 2008, the 2% discount was not offered and DRP participants began receiving shares purchased in the market. Through the DRP, SJI raised \$2.1 million of equity capital by issuing 60,390 shares in 2008, and \$7.5 million of equity capital by issuing 212,428 shares in 2007 and \$6.6 million of equity capital by issuing 232,883 shares in 2006. In September 2008, we announced our intent to establish a stock repurchase program for SJI that could result in the repurchase of up to 1.5 million shares of SJI common stock at any time prior to October 2012. No purchases have been made to date.

SJI's capital structure was as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Common Equity	47.4%	50.3%
Long-Term Debt	33.0	37.3
Short-Term Debt	19.6	12.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%

SJG's long-term, senior secured debt was rated "A" and "Baa1" by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. These ratings had not changed in at least the past five years until Moody's Investor Services raised SJG's senior secured debt rating to "A3" from "Baa1" in February of 2009.

For 2008, 2007 and 2006, SJI paid quarterly dividends to its common shareholders. SJI has paid dividends on its common stock for 57 consecutive years and has increased that dividend each year for the last ten years. The Company currently looks to grow that dividend by at least 6% to 7% per year and has a targeted payout ratio of between 50% and 60%. In setting the dividend rate, the Board of Directors of SJI considers future earnings expectations, payout ratio, and dividend yield relative to those at peer companies as well as returns available on other income-oriented investments.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES — SJI has a continuing need for cash resources and capital, primarily to invest in new and replacement facilities and equipment and for environmental remediation costs. Net cash outflows for construction and remediation projects for 2008 amounted to \$62.0 million and \$26.2 million, respectively. We estimate net cash outflows for construction projects for 2009, 2010 and 2011, to be approximately \$140.3 million, \$95.4 million and \$58.5 million, respectively. We estimate net cash outflows for remediation projects for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to be approximately \$13.7 million, \$17.0 million and \$12.9 million respectively. As discussed in Notes 9 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements, certain environmental costs are subject to recovery from insurance carriers and ratepayers.

STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT — As of December 31, 2008, SJI provided \$66.6 million of standby letters of credit through SJI's revolving credit facility. Letters of credit in the amount of \$62.3 million support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) to finance Marina's initial thermal

plant project. The additional outstanding letters of credit total \$4.3 million, and were posted to enable SJE to market retail electricity and for various construction activities. The Company also provided two additional letters of credit under separate facilities outside of the revolving credit facility. Those letters of credit consist of a \$25.3 million letter of credit provided by SJG to support variable-rate demand bonds issued through the NJEDA to finance the expansion of SJG's natural gas distribution system; and a \$30.7 million letter of credit provided by Marina to support a capital contribution obligation as discussed below. These letters of credit expire in August 2009 and November 2010, respectively.

SJI - 33

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, 2008, average \$46.4 million annually and total \$170.4 million over the contracts' lives. Approximately 45% of the financial commitments under these contracts expire during the next five years. 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 Basic Gas Supply Service clause.

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations and their applicable payment due dates as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	Up to 1 Year	Years 2 & 3	Years 4 & 5	More than 5 Years
Long-Term Debt	\$ 357,896	\$ 25,112	\$ 35,306	\$ 29,733	\$ 267,745
Interest on Long-Term Debt	236,008	20,003	37,655	33,350	145,000
Capital Contribution Obligation	31,805	31,805	-	-	-
Operating Leases	2,273	716	978	429	150
Commodity Supply Purchase Obligations	610,057	377,423	155,536	21,419	55,679
New Jersey Clean Energy Program (Note 9)	41,760	8,643	20,139	12,978	-
Other Purchase Obligations	1,787	1,391	396	-	-
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$ 1,281,586	\$ 465,093	\$ 250,010	\$ 97,909	\$ 468,574

SJG's variable rate debt of \$25.0 million has been included in the current portion of long-term debt above. However, 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 environmental remediation costs and asset retirement obligations are not included in the table above as the total obligation cannot be calculated due to the subjective nature of these costs and the timing of anticipated payments. As discussed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, while the Company has no obligation to make a contribution to its employees pension plans in 2009, we currently expect to make a contribution in order to improve the funded status of the plans and mitigate the expected increase in expense in 2009. Furthermore, future pension contributions beyond 2009 cannot be determined at this time. SJG's regulatory obligation to contribute \$3.6 million annually to its other postretirement benefit plans' trusts, less costs incurred directly by the company, is not included as the duration is indefinite.

Capital Contribution Obligation - In December 2007, Marina and its joint venture partner agreed to each contribute approximately \$30.0 million of equity to LVE as part of its construction period financing (See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). Marina's obligation is secured by an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank. The equity contribution is expected to be made in 2009.

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

The Company has recorded a liability of \$2.0 million in Other Noncurrent Liabilities with a corresponding increase in Investment in Affiliates on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2008 for the fair value of the following guarantees:

- In April 2007, SJI guaranteed certain obligations of LVE Energy Partners, LLC (LVE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest. LVE entered into a 25-year contract with a resort developer to design, build, own and operate a district energy system and central energy center for a planned resort in Las Vegas, Nevada. LVE began construction of the facility in 2007 and expected to provide full energy services in 2010 when the resort was originally scheduled to be completed. LVE suspended construction of the district energy system and central energy center in January 2009 after the developer of the resort announced that it was delaying construction of the resort due to the difficult environment in the capital markets and weak economic conditions. The developer has indicated that they are considering different strategies to move the project forward, including opening the project in phases and obtaining a partner, but that it was unlikely construction would resume during 2009.

SJI - 34

The district energy system and central energy center are being financed by LVE with debt that is non-recourse to SJI. LVE is currently in discussions with the banks that are financing the energy facilities to address the developer's construction delay. Those discussions include a revised timetable and funding schedule for the completion of construction of the energy facilities, and the potential contribution of additional equity. SJI is obligated to invest at least \$30.0 million of equity during the construction period as discussed above and may invest up to an additional \$14.0 million to cover the incremental debt service and other related costs to be incurred during the suspension period resulting from the delay. However, we are unable to definitively quantify our incremental costs at this time, if any, as negotiations over the new terms are ongoing. The Energy Sales Agreement between LVE and the resort developer, which is currently being renegotiated to address the impact of the construction delay, includes a guaranty by the resort developer of certain fixed payments to be made to LVE until the project begins commercial operations. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had a net liability of approximately \$10.8 million included in Other Current and Noncurrent Liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets related to this project and an unsecured Note Receivable – Affiliate of approximately \$3.1 million due from LVE. SJI's risk of loss is limited to its equity contribution, contribution obligations and the unsecured Note Receivable totaling approximately \$33.9 million. During 2008, SJI and the partner in this joint venture each provided cash advances to LVE of approximately \$3.1 million to cover construction related costs. It is expected that these notes will be converted to equity in 2009, offsetting the additional equity contribution obligations.

SJI issued a performance guaranty for up to \$180.0 million to the resort developer to ensure that certain construction milestones relating to the development of the thermal facility are met. As a result of achieving certain milestones, the guaranty has been reduced to \$94.0 million as of December 31, 2008. Concurrently, SJI is the beneficiary of a surety bond purchased by the project's general contractor that provides SJI with assurance that construction of the thermal facility will meet those same milestones. Those milestones are currently being revised due to delays announced by the project developer. In addition, SJI has guaranteed the obligations of LVE under certain insurance policies during the construction period. The maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that LVE does not have sufficient resources to make deductible payments on future claims under these insurance policies, is approximately \$6.0 million. SJI has also guaranteed certain performance obligations of LVE under the operating agreements between LVE and the resort, up to \$20.0 million each year for the term of the agreement, commencing with the first year of operations. SJI and the partner in this joint venture have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees.

- SJI has also guaranteed certain obligations of BC Landfill Energy, LLC (BCLE), an unconsolidated joint venture in which Marina has a 50% equity interest. BCLE has entered into a 20-year agreement with a county government to lease and operate a facility that will produce electricity from landfill methane gas. The facility went online in the fourth quarter of 2007. Although unlikely, the maximum amount that SJI could be obligated for, in the event that BCLE does not meet minimum specified levels of operating performance and no mitigating action is taken, or is unable to meet certain financial obligations as they become due, is approximately \$4.0 million each year. SJI and the partner in this joint venture have entered into reimbursement agreements that secure reimbursement for SJI of a proportionate share of any payments made by SJI on these guarantees. SJI holds a variable interest in BCLE but is not the primary beneficiary.

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

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 other third parties. These subsidiaries are subject to market risk due to price fluctuations. To hedge against this risk, we enter into a variety of physical and financial transactions including forward contracts, swaps, futures and options agreements. To manage these transactions, SJI has a well-defined risk management policy approved by our Board of Directors that includes volumetric and monetary limits. Management reviews reports detailing activity daily. Generally, the derivative activities described above are entered into for risk management purposes.

SJI - 35

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

As of December 31, 2008, SJRG had \$42.1 million of Accounts Receivable under sales contracts. Of that total, 96% were with companies rated investment-grade, were guaranteed by an investment-grade-rated parent or were with companies where we have a collateral arrangement. The remainder of the Accounts Receivable were within approved credit limits.

SJI entered into certain contracts to purchase, sell, and transport natural gas. For those derivatives not designated as hedges, we recorded the net unrealized pre-tax gain of \$9.3 million, \$3.6 million and \$36.7 million in earnings during the years 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

Assets	Source of Fair Value	Maturity < 1 Year	Maturity 1 - 3 Years	Beyond 3 Years	Total
Prices Actively Quoted	NYMEX	\$ 42,502	\$ 11,277	\$ 305	\$ 54,084
Other External Sources	Basis	20,699	8,130	-	28,829
Total		\$ 63,201	\$ 19,407	\$ 305	\$ 82,913

Liabilities	Source of Fair Value	Maturity < 1 Year	Maturity 1 - 3 Years	Beyond 3 Years	Total
Prices Actively Quoted	NYMEX	\$ 37,743	\$ 8,683	\$ 61	\$ 46,487
Other External Sources	Basis	13,182	6,554	401	20,137
Total		\$ 50,925	\$ 15,237	\$ 462	\$ 66,624

NYMEX (New York Mercantile Exchange) is the primary national commodities exchange on which natural gas is traded. Basis represents the price of a NYMEX natural gas futures contract adjusted for the difference in price for delivering the gas at another location. Contracted volumes of our NYMEX contracts are 5.6 million decatherms (dts) with a weighted-average settlement price of \$8.11 per dt. Contracted volumes of our basis contracts are 3.2 million dts with a weighted average settlement price of \$0.93 per dt.

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

Net Derivatives — Energy Related Assets, January 1, 2008	\$ 16,286
Contracts Settled During 2008, Net	(9,535)
Other Changes in Fair Value from Continuing and New Contracts, Net	9,538
Net Derivatives — Energy Related Assets, December 31, 2008	\$ 16,289

Interest Rate Risk — Our exposure to interest-rate risk relates primarily to short-term, variable-rate borrowings. Short-term variable-rate debt outstanding at December 31, 2008, was \$212.6 million and averaged \$105.2 million during 2008. The months where average outstanding variable-rate debt was at its highest and lowest levels were December, at \$206.4 million, and April, at \$26.2 million. A hypothetical 100 basis point (1%) increase in interest rates on our average variable-rate debt outstanding would result in a \$0.6 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: 2008 – 397 b.p. decrease; 2007 – 45 b.p. decrease; 2006 — 67 b.p. increase; 2005 — 194 b.p. increase and 2004 — 111 b.p. increase. For December 2008, our average interest rate on short-term variable-rate debt was 1.79%.

We issue long-term debt either at fixed rates or use interest rate derivatives to limit our exposure to changes in interest rates on variable-rate, long-term debt. As of December 31, 2008, the interest costs on all but \$7.1 million of our long-term debt was either at a fixed-rate or hedged via an interest rate derivative. Consequently, interest expense on existing long-term debt is not significantly impacted by changes in market interest rates. However, due to market conditions during 2008, the demand for auction-rate securities was disrupted resulting in increased interest rate volatility for tax-exempt auction-rate debt. As a result, the \$25.0 million of tax-exempt auction-rate debt issued by the Company (and repurchased in June 2008) was exposed to changes in interest rates that were not completely mitigated by the related interest rate derivatives. The auction rate debt was converted to another form of variable rate debt and resold in the public market in August 2008. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, as a result of unusual market conditions, the interest rate derivatives on Marina's variable rate demand bonds were not completely effective in mitigating the risks resulting from changes in interest rates. Consequently, the Company incurred approximately \$2.2 million of additional interest expense related to the ineffective portion of these interest rate derivatives. All of these interest rate derivatives remain in place and are expected to substantially offset future changes in interest rates on the respective securities.

As of December 31, 2008, SJI's active interest rate swaps were as follows:

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

Concentration of Credit Risk - As of December 31, 2008, approximately 38.4% of the current and noncurrent Derivatives – Energy Related Assets or \$31.8 million are with a single retail counterparty. This counterparty has contracts with a large number of diverse customers which minimizes the concentration of this risk. A portion of these contracts may be assignable to SJI in the event of a default by the counterparty.

Information required by this item can be found in the section entitled “Market Risks” on page 35 of this report.

SJI - 37

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,		
	2008	2007	2006
Operating Revenues:			
Utility	\$ 560,191	\$ 611,007	\$ 601,999
Nonutility	401,786	345,364	329,429
Total Operating Revenues	961,977	956,371	931,428
Operating Expenses:			
Cost of Sales - (Excluding depreciation)			
- Utility	375,549	433,495	431,615
- Nonutility	303,893	273,206	244,522
Operations	79,769	73,577	66,225
Maintenance	7,899	6,345	5,538
Depreciation	29,237	27,942	26,249
Energy and Other Taxes	12,121	12,183	11,477
Total Operating Expenses	808,468	826,748	785,626
Operating Income	153,509	129,623	145,802
Other Income and Expense	1,117	2,422	2,672
Interest Charges	(25,676)	(27,215)	(27,671)
Income Before Income Taxes	128,950	104,830	120,803
Income Taxes	(51,948)	(43,056)	(49,683)
Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies	176	885	1,130
Income from Continuing Operations	77,178	62,659	72,250
Loss from Discontinued Operations - (Net of tax benefit)	(247)	(391)	(818)
Net Income	\$ 76,931	\$ 62,268	\$ 71,432
Basic Earnings per Common Share:			
Continuing Operations	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.48
Discontinued Operations	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Basic Earnings per Common Share	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.45

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Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Basic	29,707	29,480	29,175
Diluted Earnings per Common Share:			
Continuing Operations	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.47
Discontinued Operations	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.44
Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding - Diluted	29,843	29,593	29,261
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.92

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

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows (In Thousands)	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 76,931	\$ 62,268	\$ 71,432
Loss from Discontinued Operations	247	391	818
Income from Continuing Operations	77,178	62,659	72,250
Adjustments to Reconcile Income from Continuing Operations to Cash Flows Provided by			
Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	35,665	32,865	30,834
Net Unrealized Gain on Derivatives - Energy Related	(9,317)	(3,635)	(36,688)
Unrealized Loss on Derivatives - Other	2,174	-	-
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable	2,332	2,603	1,466
TAC/CIP Receivable	2,641	(7,946)	(15,740)
Deferred Gas Costs - Net of Recoveries	5,885	7,755	18,694
Deferred SBC Costs - Net of Recoveries	1,199	3,960	(4,221)
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	1,263	1,090	1,059
Deferred and Noncurrent Income Taxes - Net	23,014	12,030	21,829
Environmental Remediation Costs - Net	(26,175)	(10,926)	(10,840)
Gas Plant Cost of Removal	(1,463)	(1,275)	(1,369)
Changes in:			
Accounts Receivable	(14,293)	(5,232)	38,020
Inventories	(48,599)	21,459	(25,726)
Prepaid and Accrued Taxes - Net	(7,022)	8,916	(5,243)
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	14,018	(5,036)	(57,892)
Margin Account Liability	(4,112)	4,112	-
Derivatives - Energy Related	(17,564)	21,050	3,046
Other Assets and Liabilities	(9,158)	3,453	(948)
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations	(1,277)	(56)	178
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	26,389	147,846	28,709
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital Expenditures	(61,972)	(55,539)	(73,677)
Net (Purchase of) Proceeds from Sale of Restricted Investments in Margin Account	(29,731)	10,404	(2,170)
Proceeds from Sale of Restricted Investments from Escrowed Loan Proceeds	5,170	6,710	6,075
Purchase of Restricted Investments with Escrowed Loan Proceeds	(77)	(523)	(18,722)
Investment in Long-Term Receivables	(5,558)	(4,123)	(3,342)
Proceeds from Long-Term Receivables	3,399	3,877	3,707
Purchase of Company Owned Life Insurance	(4,287)	(3,917)	-

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Investment in Affiliate	(2,969)	(7,463)	-
Return of Investment in Affiliate	7,470	7,208	-
Proceeds from Sale of Investment in Affiliate	58	-	1,450
Advances on Notes Receivable - Affiliate	(7,457)	-	-
Purchase of Gas Marketing and Production Assets	-	-	(3,277)
Other	-	-	(650)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(95,954)	(43,366)	(90,606)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net Borrowings from (Repayments of) Lines of Credit	94,260	(76,310)	47,300
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Debt	25,000	-	41,400
Principal Repayments of Long-Term Debt	(25,106)	(2,389)	(2,437)
Dividends on Common Stock	(32,914)	(29,656)	(26,874)
Proceeds from Sale of Common Stock	2,076	7,484	6,606
Payments for Issuance of Long-Term Debt	(320)	-	(1,350)
Other	666	137	300
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	63,662	(100,734)	64,945
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,903)	3,746	3,048
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	11,678	7,932	4,884
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 5,775	\$ 11,678	\$ 7,932
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest (Net of Amounts Capitalized)	\$ 24,253	\$ 27,025	\$ 27,341
Income Taxes (Net of Refunds)	\$ 35,363	\$ 22,461	\$ 28,171
Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Investing Activities			
Capital Expenditures acquired on account but unpaid as of year-end	\$ 7,877	\$ 4,797	\$ 3,776
Guarantee of certain obligations of unconsolidated affiliates	\$ -	\$ 1,985	\$ -

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

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Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In Thousands)

South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
December 31,

	2008	2007
Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Utility Plant, at original cost	\$ 1,172,014	\$ 1,123,992
Accumulated Depreciation	(295,432)	(276,301)
Nonutility Property and Equipment, at cost	121,658	112,971
Accumulated Depreciation	(15,632)	(11,793)
Property, Plant and Equipment - Net	982,608	948,869
Investments:		
Available-for-Sale Securities	4,859	6,734
Restricted	31,098	6,460
Investment in Affiliates	1,966	1,694
Total Investments	37,923	14,888
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,775	11,678
Accounts Receivable	121,683	111,899
Unbilled Revenues	52,907	48,304
Provision for Uncollectibles	(5,757)	(5,491)
Natural Gas in Storage, average cost	162,387	123,790
Materials and Supplies, average cost	12,778	2,777
Prepaid Taxes	14,604	6,878
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	63,201	23,270
Other Prepayments and Current Assets	7,506	5,225
Total Current Assets	435,084	328,330
Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets:		
Regulatory Assets	270,434	188,688
Prepaid Pension	-	1,970
Derivatives - Energy Related Assets	19,712	10,941
Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs	7,166	7,386
Notes Receivable - Affiliate	7,457	-
Contract Receivables	13,565	13,220
Other	19,478	15,149
Total Regulatory and Other Noncurrent Assets	337,812	237,354
Total Assets	\$ 1,793,427	\$ 1,529,441
Capitalization and Liabilities		

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Capitalization:			
Common Equity	\$	515,254	\$ 481,080
Long-Term Debt		332,784	357,896
Total Capitalization		848,038	838,976
Minority Interest		1,194	440
Current Liabilities:			
Notes Payable		212,550	118,290
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		25,112	106
Accounts Payable		120,162	101,154
Customer Deposits and Credit Balances		14,449	18,475
Margin Account Liability		-	4,112
Environmental Remediation Costs		13,670	25,827
Taxes Accrued		5,510	5,310
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities		50,925	13,735
Deferred Income Taxes - Net		25,009	20,251
Deferred Contract Revenues		5,840	5,231
Interest Accrued		6,519	6,657
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits		1,031	805
Other Current Liabilities		19,130	8,358
Total Current Liabilities		499,907	328,311
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Deferred Income Taxes - Net		184,294	175,686
Investment Tax Credits		1,832	2,150
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits		80,835	29,036
Environmental Remediation Costs		54,495	52,078
Asset Retirement Obligations		22,553	24,604
Derivatives - Energy Related Liabilities		15,699	4,190
Derivatives - Other		14,088	2,484
Regulatory Liabilities		50,447	55,779
Other		20,045	15,707
Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities		444,288	361,714
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)			
Total Capitalization and Liabilities	\$	1,793,427	\$ 1,529,441

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

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Statements of Consolidated Capitalization (In Thousands Except for Share Data)	South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries December 31,	
	2008	2007
Common Equity:		
Common Stock: Par Value \$1.25 per share; Authorized 60,000,000 shares;		
Outstanding Shares: 29,728,697 (2008) and 29,607,802 (2007)		
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$ 37,010	\$ 36,657
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	151	353
Balance at End of Year	37,161	37,010
Premium on Common Stock	252,495	248,449
Treasury Stock (at par)	(176)	(187)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(24,199)	(10,315)
Retained Earnings	249,973	206,123
Total Common Equity	515,254	481,080
Long-Term Debt: (A)		
South Jersey Gas Company:		
First Mortgage Bonds: (B)		
6.12% Series due 2010	10,000	10,000
6.74% Series due 2011	10,000	10,000
6.57% Series due 2011	15,000	15,000
4.46% Series due 2013	10,500	10,500
5.027% Series due 2013	14,500	14,500
4.52% Series due 2014	11,000	11,000
5.115% Series due 2014	10,000	10,000
5.387% Series due 2015	10,000	10,000
5.437% Series due 2016	10,000	10,000
6.50% Series due 2016	9,873	9,873
4.60% Series due 2016	17,000	17,000
4.657% Series due 2017	15,000	15,000
7.97% Series due 2018	10,000	10,000
7.125% Series due 2018	20,000	20,000
5.587% Series due 2019	10,000	10,000
7.7% Series due 2027	35,000	35,000
5.55% Series due 2033	32,000	32,000
6.213% Series due 2034	10,000	10,000
5.45% Series due 2035	10,000	10,000
Series A 2006 Bonds at variable rates due 2036 (C)	25,000	25,000
Marina Energy LLC: (D)		
Series A 2001 Bonds at variable rates due 2031	20,000	20,000

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Series B 2001 Bonds at variable rates due 2021	25,000	25,000
Series A 2006 Bonds at variable rates due 2036	16,400	16,400
AC Landfill Energy, LLC: (E)		
Bank Term Loan, 6% due 2014	442	548
Mortgage Bond, 4.19% due 2019	1,181	1,181
Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding	357,896	358,002
Less Current Maturities	(25,112)	(106)
Total Long-Term Debt	332,784	357,896
Total Capitalization	\$ 848,038	\$ 838,976

- The long-term debt maturities and sinking fund requirements for the succeeding
- (A) five years are as follows:
2009, \$112 (see C below); 2010, \$10,119; 2011, \$25,126;
2012, \$2,258 and 2013, \$27,328.
- (B) SJG's First Mortgage dated October 1, 1947, as supplemented, securing the First Mortgage Bonds constitutes a direct first mortgage lien on substantially all utility plant.
- (C) On April 20, 2006, SJG issued \$25.0 million of tax exempt, auction rate debt through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) under its \$150.0 million MTN Program. These bonds were repurchased by the Company in June 2008 and remarketed to the public in August 2008 as variable rate demand bonds with liquidity support provided by a letter of credit from a commercial bank. The letter of credit expires in August 2009, and as such, these bonds have been included in the current portion of long-term debt. Material terms of the original bonds, such as the 2036 maturity date, floating rate interest that resets weekly, and a first mortgage collateral position, remain unchanged.
- (D) Marina has issued \$61.4 million of unsecured variable-rate revenue bonds through the NJEDA. The variable rates at December 31, 2008 for the Series A 2001, Series B 2001, and Series A 2006 bonds were 1.68%, 2.57% and 0.98% respectively.
- (E) The debt of AC Landfill Energy is secured by a first mortgage interest in plant and equipment, and an assignment of rents and leases of the facility.

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

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

South Jersey Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2007 & 2008

	Common Stock	Premium on Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2006	\$ 36,228	\$ 231,861	\$ -	\$ (4,445)	\$ 130,001	\$ 393,645
Net Income					71,432	71,432
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:(a)						
Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment				(439)		(439)
Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities				53		53
Unrealized Gain on Derivatives - Other				260		260
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax (a)						(126)
Comprehensive Income						71,306
FAS 158 Transition Amount (b)				(3,220)		(3,220)
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	429	7,902			(152)	8,179
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock					(26,874)	(26,874)
Balance at December 31, 2006	36,657	239,763	-	(7,791)	174,407	443,036
Cumulative Effect Adjustment (c)	-	-	-	-	(771)	(771)
Balance at January 1, 2007, as adjusted	36,657	239,763	-	(7,791)	173,636	442,265
Net Income					62,268	62,268

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Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:(a)							
Postretirement Liability Adjustment				199			199
Unrealized Loss on Available-for-Sale Securities				(195)			(195)
Unrealized Loss on Derivatives - Other				(1,385)			(1,385)
Other Comprehensive Loss of Affiliated Companies				(1,143)			(1,143)
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax (a)							(2,524)
Comprehensive Income							59,744
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	353	8,686	(187)		(125)		8,727
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock						(29,656)	(29,656)
Balance at December 31, 2007	37,010	248,449	(187)	(10,315)	206,123		481,080
Net Income					76,931		76,931
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:(a)							
Postretirement Liability Adjustment				(6,877)			(6,877)
Unrealized Loss on Available-for-Sale Securities				(730)			(730)
Unrealized Loss on Derivatives - Other				(1,062)			(1,062)
Other Comprehensive Loss of Affiliated Companies				(5,215)			(5,215)
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax (a)							(13,884)
Comprehensive Income							63,047
Common Stock Issued or Granted Under Stock Plans	151	4,046	11		(167)		4,041
Cash Dividends Declared - Common Stock						(32,914)	(32,914)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 37,161	\$ 252,495	\$ (176)	\$ (24,199)	\$ 249,973		\$ 515,254

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

	Unrealized	Unrealized	Other	Accumulated
	(Loss) Gain	(Loss) Gain	Comprehensive	Other
Postretirement	on	on	Loss of	Comprehensive
Liability	Derivatives-Othe	Equity	Affiliated	Loss
Adjustment	Investments	Companies		