# SECOND REVISED RULE NO. 29 CANCELING FIRST REVISED RULE NO. 29

## **RATE RIDER NO. 8 DETAILS**

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#### 1. Definitions:

The following words and terms shall have the indicated meaning when used in the Company's Rate Rider No. 8 and this Rule:

Actual Calendar Month Heating Degree Days: The cumulative monthly Weighted Average Heating Degree Days for the current Heating Season.

Adjustment Period: The annual period beginning with cycle 1, October.

<u>Annual Reconciliation Report</u>: The annual report filed with the Commission which provides the weather-related revenue excesses and deficiencies and the revenues or revenue credits for the Company's Weather Normalization Adjustment for a Reconciliation Period.

<u>Balancing Account</u>: Contains the cumulative monthly differences between the weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies as they are recorded on the books and records of the Company, and the revenues resulting from billings or credits to customers for the recovery or crediting of weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies as they are recorded on the books and records of the Company.

<u>Balancing Account Adjustment Factor</u>: A component of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor designed to allow the Company to continuously manage the Balancing Account.

Commission: The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission.

Company: New Mexico Gas Company.

<u>Degree Day Consumption Factor</u>: The aggregate heating use per degree day by rate class for the calendar month stated in therms as set forth in the following table:

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		Rate 54	
<u>Month</u>	Rate 10 Residential	Small General Service	
October	39,878	18,504	x
November	51,788	21,237	X
December	57,205	23,623	Х
January	59,199	25,069	х
February	58,373	25,031	х
March	58,588	24,989	х
April	49,805	23,301	х

<u>Heating Degree Day</u>: The difference between  $65^{\circ}$  and the mean daily temperature for the calendar day for days when the mean daily temperature is below  $65^{\circ}$ . Heating Degree Days equal zero for calendar days when the mean daily temperature is  $65^{\circ}$  or greater.

Heating Season: The seven consecutive calendar months beginning October and ending April.

Margin Revenue Factor: The revenue per therm net of applicable taxes and fees established in the Company's most recent base rate case for the applicable rate class as set forth in the following table:

Rate Class	Margin Revenue Factor
Rate 10 - Residential	
Transmission	\$0.1053
Distribution	<u>\$0.1661</u>
Transmission & Distribution	\$0.2714
Rate 54 - Small General Service	
Transmission	\$0.0823
Distribution	<u>\$0.0788</u>
Transmission & Distribution	\$0.1611

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<u>Normal Calendar Month Heating Degree Days</u>: The cumulative ten-year Weighted Average Heating Degree Days for each calendar month from October through April as established in the Company's most recent base rate proceeding. Normal Calendar Month Degree Days are set forth in the following table:

<u>Month</u>	Normal Degree Days
October	230
November	570
December	884
January	877
February	660
March	466
April	260

Reconciliation Period: The twelve consecutive months ended September 30 of each year.

Weather Normalization Adjustment Component: The amount included in each customer's bill to recover or credit the net weather-related revenue excess or deficiency as determined in Rate Rider No. 8 and this Rule.

Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor: The rate to be multiplied by the customer's billing units to determine the Weather Normalization Adjustment Component.

<u>Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor Statement</u>: The report establishing the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor. The Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor Statement is filed with the Commission prior to changing the previously used Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor.

<u>Weighted Average Heating Degree Days</u>: The average daily Heating Degree Days reported by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration for the weather stations representative of the Company's service area computed on the basis of the weightings specified in the following table:

Station	Percentage Weighting
Albuquerque	56.97%
Deming	4.82%
Farmington	11.89%
Roswell	8.06%
Santa Fe	18.26%

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#### 2. <u>Records</u>

The Company shall maintain records which identify the weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies and the revenues or revenue credits attributable to the operation of Rate Rider No. 8. The difference between the weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies and the revenues or revenue credits described in this section shall be entered into the Balancing Account. Entries shall be made in this account at the end of the month in which the Rate Rider No. 8 weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies and revenues or revenue credits are recorded on the Company's books. The Balancing Account entry shall consist of the following:

- A. Rate Rider No. 8 weather-related revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies shall be taken from the Company's books and records. Rate Rider No. 8 revenue excesses or revenue deficiencies shall include:
  - (1) The amount, if any, by which weather-related revenue excesses occur due to colder-than-normal weather, as determined in accordance with the provisions of Rider No. 8;
  - (2) The amount, if any, by which weather-related revenue deficiencies occur due to warmer-than-normal weather as determined in accordance with the provisions of Rider No. 8.
- B. Rate Rider No. 8 revenues or revenue credits shall be taken from the Company's books and records. Rate Rider No. 8 revenues shall include, but not be limited to:
  - (1) The amount of weather normalization adjustment revenues recorded through the customers' Weather Normalization Adjustment Component;
  - (2) The amount of weather normalization adjustment revenue credits recorded through the customers' Weather Normalization Adjustment Component.
- C. The Company shall separately maintain records attributable to the operation of Rate Rider No. 8 for service provided to Rate 10 Residential Service customers and Rate 54 Small General Service customers.
- D, If Rate Rider No. 8 is discontinued or replaced, the amount recorded in the Balancing Account, positive or negative, as of the effective date that Rate Rider No. 8 is discontinued or replaced shall be credited to customers or charged to customers in a future period.

#### 3. Calculation of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor

- A. The Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor shall be determined as follows:
  - (1) A calculation of the revenue impact of colder-than-normal or warmer-than-normal weather shall be performed for each month of the Heating Season. A revenue excess shall result for the month when the

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Actual Calendar Month Heating Degree Days for the month exceed the Normal Calendar Month Heating Degree Days for the month. A revenue deficiency shall result for the month when the Actual Calendar Month Heating Degree Days for the month fall below the corresponding Normal Calendar Month Heating Degree Days for the month.

- (2) The weather-related revenue impact shall be determined by first calculating the difference between Actual Calendar Month Heating Degree Days and Normal Calendar Month Heating Degree Days and multiplying this difference by the Degree Day Consumption Factor for the month and by the Margin Revenue Factor.
- (3) The monthly weather-related revenue excess or revenue deficiency shall be determined separately for each rate class subject to Rider No. 8.
- (4) The monthly revenue excesses and revenue deficiencies shall be summed together for the seven-month period of October through April to determine the net revenue excess or deficiency for the current Heating Season for each rate class subject to Rider No. 8.
- (5) A calculation of the net prior period over or under-recovery of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor shall be performed by comparing the cumulative difference between the net revenue excess or revenue deficiency to the cumulative net revenues and revenue credits for prior periods for each rate class subject to Rider No. 8.
- (6) The sum of the net revenue excess or deficiency for the current Heating Season and the net prior period over or under-recovery of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor for prior periods shall represent the total net revenue impact to be recovered through the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor for each rate class subject to Rider No. 8.
- (7) The Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor for the Adjustment Period shall be the total net revenue impact to be recovered through the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor divided by the projected billing units for each rate class subject to Rider No. 8.
- 4. <u>Reports and Statements</u>
  - A. A Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor Statement must be filed annually with the Commission no later than June 30 before adjustment of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor. Each Statement shall consist of a cover letter identifying the items impacting the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor, a projection of the final reconciliation balance for the twelve-month period ending on September 30 and any matters which may be of interest to the Commission. The Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor Statement consists of the following sections:

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Section 1 - Summary of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factors

Section 2 - Determination of the Weather Normalization Adjustment Factor

- (A) Actual Monthly Heating Degree Days
- (B) Monthly Weather-Related Revenue Excesses and Deficiencies

Section 3 - Determination of the Balancing Account Adjustment Factor.

- B. An Annual Certified Reconciliation Report shall be filed with the Commission as soon after the completion of the September accounting month as permitted by record availability, and shall be filed annually no later than December 31. This report shall consist of the following sections:
  - (1) a summary of weather-related revenue excesses or deficiencies and revenues or revenue credits which were recorded in the Balancing Account;
  - (2) a summary of reconciling items including items adjusting the Balancing Account; and
  - (3) any additional reporting requirements as specified by the Commission.

The Weather Normalization Adjustment mechanism is continuous and therefore, the Balancing Account is also continuous. Any under or over-collection of weather-related revenue excesses or deficiencies that resulted in the prior Reconciliation Period will immediately carry over into the subsequent Reconciliation Period. All adjustments resulting from the Annual Reconciliation will be recorded into the Balancing Account as they become certified in the Annual Reconciliation process.

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