

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### 11. WEATHER NORMALIZATION ADJUSTMENT (WNA, also called Weather Adjustment)

#### A. Applicability:

- (1) Effective October 1, 2004, the WNA will be applicable to all space-heating customers taking service pursuant to Service Classification Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this schedule or superseding issues thereof.
- (2) S.C. 3 and S.C. 7 customers whose use is greater than 35,000 therms annually will be deemed space heating if more than 60% of their annual usage is experienced between November 1 and March 31. Prior to each WNA season, RG&E will calculate S.C. 3 and S.C. 7 applicability based on individual customer usage during the preceding 12-month period ending June 30. All affected S.C. 3 and S.C. 7 customers will receive notice prior to the application of the WNA that they have exceeded the 60% threshold and are, therefore, subject to the WNA.
- (3) The WNA will be applied to the total gas usage during the WNA season of October 1<sup>st</sup> through May 31<sup>st</sup>. If only a portion of a customer's total gas usage for a particular billing period is applicable to the WNA season, then the WNA will be adjusted to reflect the portion applicable to the WNA season.

#### B. Calculation of the WNA:

- (1) The WNA will be calculated using the following formulas:

$$\text{WAF} = \frac{\text{DDF} * (\text{NHDD} - \text{AHDD})}{(\text{BP} * \text{BLT}) + (\text{DDF} * \text{AHDD})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therms}_{\text{Normal}} &= \text{Therms}_{\text{Actual}} + (\text{Therms}_{\text{Actual}} * \text{WAF}) \\ \text{WNA}_n &= (\text{R}_n * \text{Therms}_{\text{Normal}(n)}) - \text{R}_n * \text{Therms}_{\text{Actual}(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{WNA}_{\text{Total}} = \text{Sum} (\text{WNA}_n)$$

- (2) Where,
  - (a). "WAF" is the Weather Adjustment Factor.
  - (b). "HDD" or Heating Degree Days are the difference between sixty-five degrees (65°) Fahrenheit and the average of the minimum and maximum temperature as reported by the Rochester National Weather Service station for a particular day. The HDD are zero (0) when the average temperature is greater than sixty-five degrees (65°) Fahrenheit. HDD is also used to refer to the cumulative HDD for any defined period greater than one (1) day.
  - (c). "NHDD" or Normal Heating Degree Days, for any given calendar day, are based upon a ten (10)-year average of the heating degree-days for that calendar day. The applicable ten (10)-year period ends on December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year before the current WNA season. NHDD is also used to refer to the cumulative NHDD for any defined period greater than one (1) day.

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### 11. WEATHER NORMALIZATION ADJUSTMENT (WNA) (cont'd)

#### **B. Calculation of the WNA (Cont'd):**

- (d). "AHDD" or Actual Heating Degree Days are the actual difference between sixty-five degrees (65°) Fahrenheit and the average of the minimum and maximum temperature as reported by the Rochester National Weather Service station for a particular day. AHDD is zero (0) when the average temperature is equal to or greater than sixty-five degrees (65°) Fahrenheit. AHDD is also used to refer to the cumulative AHDD for any defined period greater than one (1) day.
- (e). "BP" or Billing Period is the actual number of billing days that occur during the WNA season.
- (f). "BLT" or Base Load Therms is the estimated number of non-temperature sensitive therms per day. The estimate is based on the average daily use in the July and August billing months. If the customer has insufficient billing history to calculate the BLT, the average BLT for the applicable service class will be used. The service class average BLTs will be revised annually.
- (g). "DDF" or Degree Day factor is the estimated number of temperature sensitive therms required for each heating degree-day. If the customer has insufficient billing history to calculate the DDF, the average DDF for the applicable service class will be used. The service class average DDFs will be revised annually.
- (h). "Therms<sub>Normal</sub>" is the estimated number of therms the customer would have used if the weather were normal during the billing cycle.
- (i). "Therms<sub>Actual</sub>" is the number of therms the customer actually used during the billing cycle.
- (j). "Therms<sub>Normal(n)</sub>" is the number of Therms<sub>normal</sub> that fall in the applicable rate block.
- (k). "ThermsActual<sub>(n)</sub>" is the number of Therms<sub>Actual</sub> that fall in the applicable rate block.
- (l). "WNA<sub>n</sub>" is the weather normalization adjustment for the applicable rate block and is expressed in dollars.
- (m). "R<sub>n</sub>" is the applicable block rate and is expressed in dollars per therm.
- (n). "WNA<sub>total</sub>" is the customer's weather normalization adjustment and is expressed in dollars.