	Weather, Decoupling, Conservation Protection, Efficiency Programs
AGL Resources	10-K: Rates; **WNA Georgia**: AGLC's revenue is recognized under a straight-fixed-variable rate design, whereby AGLC charges rates to its customers based primarily on a fixed charge. This minimizes the seasonality of both revenues and expenses since the fixed charge is not volumetric and therefore not directly weather dependent. Weather indirectly influences the number of customers that have active accounts during the heating season, and this has a seasonal impact on AGLC's revenues, since generally more customers will be connected in periods of colder weather than in periods of warmer weather. New Jersey: WNA through 1/2010; Tennessee: WNA through 1/2011; Virginia: There is a Weather Normalization Adjustment mechanism in place through 8/2011.; GA: Natural gas efficiency program
ATMOS Energy CORP	10-K: WNA improved regulatory treatment of weather - including new WNC in texas - covering 90% of residential and commercial meters. KY: Natural gas efficiency program; earnings allowed
New Jersey Resources	10-K: WNC; Conservation Incentive Program (CIP) - effective 10/2006 - mitigating impact of decreased usage. CIP protects utility gross margin when impacted by reduced usage. NJ: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program
NICOR	Partial offset to weather risk from utility bill management products marketed by Nicor Solutions. Rates now calculated on 10-year rather than 30-year weather as of 2005. IL: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program
Northwest Natural Gas	10-K: WNC 10% of customers are in Washington state which does not have WNC. OR: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program

	Weather Decoupling Conservation Protection
Piedmont	10-K: WNA in all areas except eastern NC. In eastern NC as of Nov. 2005, the Customer Utilization Tracker (CUT) is in effect (replacing the WNA in that region) accounting for the impact of both weather and utilization. NC: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program
South Jersey Industries	10-K: Conservation IncentiveProgram (CIP) supeseded the TAC (Temperature Adjustment Clause) in 10/2006 and incorporates both usage and weather. CIP is a 3 year test program. NJ: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program
Southwest Gas	10-k: at risk for weather; **California,** CPUC regulations allow Southwest to decouple operating margin from usage and offset weather risk. **Nevada,** Southwest currently has a two-tiered declining block rate structure which partially mitigates weather risk. **Arizona,** the basic service charge is higher than in Nevada or California providing some protection against weather-risk but commodity rates are highly leveraged leaving a significant portion of operating margin subject to weather variations. AZ: Natural gas efficiency program CA: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program - earnings allowed on efficiency program NV: Rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program
WGL	10-K: WNA (Virginia) declining block rate structure: Decoupling (Maryland) also Insurance, HDD and CDD derivatives. MD: rates decoupled; natural gas efficiency program VA & DC - do not have decoupled rates - planning to re-file in DC after PEPCO's decoupling application is resolved. Re: PEPCO - the following is from their website: "On Jan. 30, 2008, the DCPSC issued an order in Pepco's distribution base rate case. The order authorized a $28 million increase in electric distribution base rates annually, effective Feb. 20, 2008, and a 10% return on equity. The DCPSC supported the concept of a Bill Stabilization Adjustment mechanism, which decouples revenues from kilowatt-hour sales. On Jan. 2, 2009, the DCPSC issued an order setting a procedural schedule to address further the issue of decoupling."