DECOUPLING MECHANISM:

(N)

(N)

Calculation of Monthly Allowed Decoupled Revenue Per Customer: (continued)

Step 5 – Determine the Annual Allowed Decoupled Revenue per Customer – Annual Allowed Decoupled Revenue per Customer is equal to the Allowed Decoupled Revenue (Step 4) divided by the number of customers for the 12-month period used to set rates.

Step 6 – Determine the Monthly Decoupled Revenue per Customer – To determine the Monthly Decoupled Revenue per Customer, the Annual Allowed Decoupled Revenue per Customer (Step 5) is shaped based on the monthly kWh usage in the 12-month period used to set rates. Multiply the resulting monthly percentage of usage by month by the Allowed Decoupled Revenue per Customer to determine the 12 monthly values.

 . Calculation of Monthly Decoupling Deferral:

Step 7 – Determine Allowed Decoupled Revenue by Month – Multiply the actual number of customers by the applicable Monthly Decoupled Revenue per Customer (Step 6). The result is the Allowed Decoupled Revenue for the applicable month.

Step 8 – Determine the Decoupled Revenue per kWh Rate – Allowed Decoupled Revenue (Step 4) is divided by the annual kWh used to set rates.

Step 9 – Determine Actual Decoupled Revenue – Multiply the Decoupled Revenue per kWh Rate (Step 8) by the actual, non-weather adjusted kWh monthly usage.

Step 10 – The difference between the Actual Decoupled Revenue (Step 9) and the Allowed Decoupled Revenue (Step 6) above is calculated, and the resulting balance is deferred by the Company. Interest on the deferred balance will accrue at the quarterly rate published by the FERC.

EARNINGS TEST:

The Company proposes an earnings test based on the Company’s year ended June 30 Commission Basis Report (CBR) operating results, which are filed with the Commission by November 1 of each year. This report is prepared using actual recorded results of electric operations and rate base, adjusted for any material out-of-period, non-operating, nonrecurring, and extraordinary items or any other item that materially distorts reporting period earnings and rate base. The earnings test will be based on return on equity (ROE) before normalizing adjustments, including adjustments to power supply-related revenues and expenses to reflect operations under normal conditions and will exclude any annualizing or pro forma adjustments.