

PSC NO: 4 - Steam  
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.  
Initial Effective Date: 02/24/2013

Leaf: 42.1  
Revision: 0  
Superseding Revision:

## GENERAL INFORMATION – Continued

### 5. Other Charges and Adjustments - Continued

#### 5.3 Weather Normalization Adjustment

Effective January 1, 2014, a Weather Normalization Adjustment shall be in effect for all Customers billed under SCs 1, 2, 3, and 5 who use steam for space heating during the monthly billing periods terminating within the months of November through April, inclusive. The Weather Normalization Adjustment will be applied to total steam usage.

##### 5.3.1 Definitions and Abbreviations

- (a) EPBR or “effective pure base rate,” which aligns with incremental weather-related usage, is equal to EBR less the base cost of fuel that is specified in General Information Section 8.2.
- (b) EBR or “effective block rate” is the block rate used to determine the EPBR. For Customers billed under SC 1 or Rate II of SC 2 or SC 3 whose usage falls within the applicable terminal rate block, EBR is equal to the terminal rate. For all other Customers billed under SC 1 or Rate II of SC 2 or SC 3, EBR is equal to the applicable penultimate rate. For Customers billed under Rate I of SC 2 whose usage exceeds 1500 Mlb and for Customers billed under Rate I of SC 3 whose usage exceeds 500 Mlb, EBR is equal to the applicable third block rate. For all other Customers billed under Rate I of SC 2 or SC 3, EBR is equal to the applicable second block rate. For Customers billed under SC 5, the EBR is determined based on the Customer’s otherwise applicable rate.
- (c) BP or “billing period” is the actual number of days on the Customer’s bill for service.
- (d) HDD or “heating degree days” is the difference between a reference temperature of 56 degrees and the average daily dry bulb temperature for a day based on readings made every hour on the hour throughout the day. HDD is always zero when that average temperature is 56 degrees or above. A single heating day is each degree of temperature difference. Heating degree days also refer to the cumulative heating degree days experienced over a period of time greater than one day.
- (e) NHDD or “normal heating degree days” for any given calendar day within a month is based on the average of the degree days for that calendar day over the thirty-year period ending December 31 of the year prior to November 1.
- (f) AHDD or “actual heating degree days” is the actual difference between a reference temperature of 56 degrees and the average daily dry bulb temperature for a particular day based on readings made every hour on the hour throughout the day. AHDD is always zero when that average temperature is 56 degrees or above.

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