PSC NO: 1 GAS LEAF: 119.70
COMPANY: KEYSPAN GAS EAST CORP. DBA BROOKLYN UNION OF L.I. REVISION:
INITIAL EFFECTIVE DATE: 11/01/21 SUPERSEDING REVISION:
STAMPS: Issued in compliance with order in Case 20-G-0087 dated 10/7/21

GENERAL INFORMATION – Continued

Firm Gas Demand Response (“DR”) for Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Family Customers - Continued

vi) To apply the Weather Adjustment, take the average of the average daily temperature (in HDD) of the 5 days used in the calculation of the Unadjusted Baseline. This value will be the Average Baseline HDD.
vii) Subtract the event day HDD from the Average Baseline HDD. Multiply the resulting difference by 1.2% and add 1. The result is the Weather Adjustment Factor. If the result is greater than 1.15, the Weather Adjustment Factor will be 1.15. If the result is less than 0.85, the Weather Adjustment Factor will be 0.85.
viii) Multiply the Unadjusted Baseline by the Weather Adjustment Factor to arrive at the resulting Weather Adjusted Baseline.

For holiday or weekend events, the baseline for each account will be calculated as follows:
i) Take the total event window consumption in each of the last 6 weekend or holiday days, excluding those where a DR Event occurred (a ‘like’ day).
ii) Of those days, average the event window consumption for the 4 days where the account has the highest event window consumption.
iii) The resulting average is the account’s Unadjusted Baseline.
iv) If, as determined by National Grid, the account is non-temperature dependent, the Unadjusted Baseline is used to measure performance relative to actual consumption during the event.
v) If the account, as determined by National Grid, is temperature dependent, apply the Weather Adjustment to the Unadjusted Baseline.
vi) To apply the Weather Adjustment, take the average of the average daily temperature (in HDD) of the 4 days used in the calculation of the Unadjusted Baseline. This value will be the Average Baseline HDD.
vii) Subtract the event day HDD from the Average Baseline HDD. Multiply the resulting difference by 1.2% and add 1. If the result is greater than 1.15, the Weather Adjustment Factor will be 1.15. If the result is less than 0.85, the Weather Adjustment Factor will be 0.85.
viii) Multiply the Unadjusted Baseline by the Weather Adjustment Factor to arrive at the resulting Weather Adjusted Baseline.

Issued by: Rudolph L. Wynter, President, Hicksville, New York