STATE	YEAR	AUTHORITY	CURRENT MODEL SUMMARY
Arizona	2012	Docket Number G-01551A-10-0458, Decision #72723	The decoupling mechanism applies throughout the year on a per-customer basis. The mechanism includes a limit on collection up to the authorized ROE and has a 5 percent cap adjustment for a given year. The mechanism also includes a weather adjustment clause for the months of November through April.
California	2004 (Current)	Cases; A.02-11-017; A.02-12-027;	Decoupling is contained in a broader true-up process governed by separate regulatory framework.
Connecticut	2014 electric / 2009 gas	Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-245m; Docket No. 08-07-04	Reconciles actual non-weather adjusted revenues to ratemaking revenues. Refunds or charges are allocated to every class based on revenue. The mechanism does not allow adjustments if revenue difference is lower than $1 million.
District of Columbia	2009	Clean & Efficient Energy Act; Case 1053	Calculates adjustments monthly by comparing actual revenue per customer to test year revenue per customer within each service class.
Hawaii	2010	Docket No. 2008-0083	Compares actual adjusted revenue to a target revenue, which is calculated based on test year. Includes adjustments for escalation in operation and management, and rate base changes.
Idaho	2007	Case No. IPC-E-11-19, Order No. 32505	Mechanism is a based on authorized per-customer revenue, adjusted for weather, determined by fixed costs from previous rate cases. Adjustments are capped at 3 percent over the previous year, but allows for carry over to subsequent years.
Maine	2009 – Current mechanism in 2014	Maine Rev. Stat. §3195; Docket No. 2013-168	Mechanism is a based on authorized per-customer revenue, adjusted for weather, determined by fixed costs from previous rate cases. Adjustments are made monthly.
Maryland	2005 electric / 2007 gas	Case No. 9036; Case No. 9092; Case No. 9093	Uses the actual, non-weather adjusted revenue to allowed distribution revenue, adjusted for net customers added by rate schedule. Utilities are allowed different maximum rate changes per month, all with carry over potential.

Massachusetts	2009 electric / 2011 gas	Docket No. D.P.U. 09-39; Docket No. D.P.U. 11-01; Docket No. D.P.U. 10-70	One mechanism used by two utilities in the State calculates adjustments based on comparison of authorized revenue to actual revenue by class and caps adjustments to 1 percent of revenue with carryover to subsequent years. Another utility operates under a different mechanism which is similar, but includes recalculations of authorized revenues each year to account for capital additions and has an adjustment cap at 3 percent.
Nevada	2009	Docket No. 09-04003	Lowers the utility's ROE by 25 points. Decoupling mechanism operates on a per-customer by class, revenue basis and adjusts the actual revenue to meet the authorized revenue. The utility is authorized to make separate calculations for northern and southern areas of the state.
New York	2007	Docket No 09-E-0588; Docket No. 09-E-0428; Docket No. 09-E-0715; Docket No. 09-E-0717	Operates "rate plans" which set two-year revenue requirements with calculations for a third. Most utilities can adjust yearly while others are authorized to file for immediate adjustments if they exceed a specific amount.
Ohio	2012	Docket No. 11-5905-EL-RDR	Mechanisms calculate adjustments by comparing authorized distribution revenues and actual revenues for residential and small commercial classes. Adjustments are made annually and capped at 3 percent for surcharges, with the ability to carry forward to subsequent years.
Oregon	2002 gas / 2009 electric	Docket UG – 163; Docket UG – 152; Docket UG - 167	One mechanism employs a strict revenue-per customer approach with expected revenues reevaluated annually. Another mechanism applies a similar revenue-per-customer design while also allowing earnings sharing over a certain point over allowed ROW. Still another decoupling design allows the utility calculates adjustments based on difference between actual, weather adjusted fixed cost revenue per customer and allowed revenue per customer for residential and small general service. For this mechanism adjustments are capped 2 percent per year and does not allow carry over to subsequent years.
Rhode Island	2011	Docket No. 4206	For gas, the decoupling mechanism is an annual revenue-per-customer true-up that compares actual revenues with target revenues by adjusting infrastructure, safety and reliability expenses, environmental response along with other cost additions from the previous year. For electric, the

			mechanism does not include update of authorized revenues, but rather compares actual and authorized distribution revenues to calculate adjustments annually.
Vermont	2006	Docket No. 7175; Docket No. 7336	Allows utilities to adjust rates annually based on forecast costs and sales. Also allows for the
Washington	2007	Docket No. UG-060518, extended in Docket No. UG-090135	Recovery from the difference between actual and authorized margin is capped at 45 percent and includes an earnings test. The mechanism also has adjustments for new customers and weather.

Chart provided by the Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) via NCSL.