

Q2 2022
Heating and Cooling Degree Days ⁽¹⁾

| | | | | Increase / (Decrease) | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | 2022 | Normal ⁽²⁾ | 2021 | 2022 vs. Normal ⁽²⁾ | % chg. | 2022 vs. 2021 | % chg. |
| PNM | | | | | | | |
| <i>Heating Degree Days</i> | 15 | 62 | 47 | (47) | -76% | (32) | -68% |
| <i>Cooling Degree Days</i> | 515 | 507 | 516 | 8 | 2% | (1) | 0% |
| TNMP | | | | | | | |
| <i>Heating Degree Days</i> | 14 | 50 | 75 | (36) | -73% | (62) | -82% |
| <i>Cooling Degree Days</i> | 1,289 | 1,026 | 995 | 263 | 26% | 294 | 30% |

(1) Heating and cooling degree days are quantitative indices designed to reflect the demand for energy needed to heat or cool a home or a business and are derived from daily average temperatures. Figures shown use HDD55/CDD65 for PNM and HDD65/CDD65 for TNMP.

(2) Reflects the 20-year average between 2002 and 2021.

Note: Weather station temperature data obtained through NOAA/National Weather Service.