

RGC RESOURCES INC
Form 10-Q
August 11, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For Quarter Ended June 30, 2006

Commission File Number 000-26591

RGC Resources, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

VIRGINIA
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

54-1909697
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

519 Kimball Ave., N.E., Roanoke, VA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

24016
(Zip Code)

(540) 777-4427

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

None

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated-filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at July 31, 2006
Common Stock, \$5 Par Value	2,131,548

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

UNAUDITED

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
ASSETS		
<u>Current Assets:</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,943,388	\$ 1,349,518
Accounts receivable - (less allowance for uncollectibles of \$1,033,540 and \$284,008, respectively)	7,129,327	7,441,761
Materials and supplies	752,838	701,100
Gas in storage	17,887,294	23,464,537
Prepaid income taxes	398,191	883,617
Deferred income taxes	2,654,973	2,533,770
Under-recovery of gas costs	555,189	2,248,410
Fair value of marked-to-market transactions	638,892	13,606
Other	708,815	412,236
Total current assets	35,668,907	39,048,555
<u>Utility Property:</u>		
In service	111,735,603	107,663,713
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(37,255,021)	(35,341,798)
In service, net	74,480,582	72,321,915
Construction work in progress	2,564,487	1,774,804
Utility plant, net	77,045,069	74,096,719
<u>Nonutility Property:</u>		
Nonutility property	22,762	22,762
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(19,657)	(17,116)
Nonutility property, net	3,105	5,646
Other assets	505,549	412,496
Total Assets	\$ 113,222,630	\$ 113,563,416

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

UNAUDITED

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
<u>Current Liabilities:</u>		
Borrowings under lines of credit	\$ 2,677,000	\$ 7,662,000
Dividends payable	639,464	619,532
Accounts payable	14,922,500	19,131,418
Customer deposits	1,223,675	991,864
Accrued expenses	3,944,208	4,305,766
Refunds from suppliers - due customers	2,447	4,954
Over-recovery of gas costs	4,752,567	
Total current liabilities	28,161,861	32,715,534
Long-term Debt, Excluding Current Maturities	30,000,000	30,000,000
<u>Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities</u>		
Asset retirement obligations	7,592,059	6,967,622
Deferred income taxes	5,942,342	5,524,841
Deferred investment tax credits	173,852	198,062
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	13,708,253	12,690,525
<u>Stockholders Equity:</u>		
Common stock, \$5 par value; authorized, 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 2,130,573 and 2,098,935 shares, respectively	10,652,865	10,494,675
Preferred stock, no par, authorized, 5,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding		
Capital in excess of par value	14,360,469	13,720,348
Retained earnings	15,966,743	14,322,805
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	372,439	(380,471)
Total stockholders equity	41,352,516	38,157,357
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 113,222,630	\$ 113,563,416

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	2005	June 30, 2006	2005
Operating Revenues:				
Gas utilities	\$ 12,722,366	\$ 15,637,845	\$ 94,787,492	\$ 81,947,596
Other	237,092	181,869	549,319	663,281
Total operating revenues	12,959,458	15,819,714	95,336,811	82,610,877
Cost of Sales:				
Gas utilities	7,903,351	10,856,512	73,546,363	61,910,976
Other	189,632	38,698	332,082	269,054
Total cost of sales	8,092,983	10,895,210	73,878,445	62,180,030
Gross Margin	4,866,475	4,924,504	21,458,366	20,430,847
Other Operating Expenses:				
Operations	2,577,508	2,602,620	8,383,239	7,860,651
Maintenance	327,928	359,396	1,068,792	996,903
General taxes	366,221	347,839	1,330,805	1,204,505
Depreciation and amortization	1,058,968	979,946	3,192,903	3,018,588
Total other operating expenses	4,330,625	4,289,801	13,975,739	13,080,647
Operating Income	535,850	634,703	7,482,627	7,350,200
Other (Income) Expenses, net	(41,210)	21,999	(27,767)	(8,818)
Interest Expense	561,566	465,107	1,906,701	1,530,557
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	15,494	147,597	5,603,693	5,828,461
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	6,399	60,115	2,139,788	2,231,545
Income from Continuing Operations	9,095	87,482	3,463,905	3,596,916
Discontinued operations:				
(Loss) Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of (\$40,416), \$87,555, \$54,083 and \$197,598, respectively	(66,054)	142,043	88,392	321,723
Net Income (Loss)	(56,959)	229,525	3,552,297	3,918,639
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	319,045	895	752,910	54,592
Comprehensive Income	\$ 262,086	\$ 230,420	\$ 4,305,207	\$ 3,973,231
Basic Earnings Per Common Share:				

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Income from continuing operations	\$		\$	0.04	\$	1.64	\$	1.73
Discontinued operations		(0.03)		0.07		0.04		0.16
Net income	\$	(0.03)	\$	0.11	\$	1.68	\$	1.89
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share:								
Income from continuing operations	\$		\$	0.04	\$	1.63	\$	1.73
Discontinued operations		(0.03)		0.07		0.04		0.15
Net income	\$	(0.03)	\$	0.11	\$	1.67	\$	1.88

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS

ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

UNAUDITED

	Nine Months Ended	
	2006	June 30, 2005
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 3,463,905	\$ 3,596,916
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,373,490	3,219,439
Cost of removal of utility plant, net	(209,867)	(222,174)
Loss on disposal of property		29,820
Changes in assets and liabilities which provided cash, exclusive of changes and noncash transactions shown separately	8,438,061	5,904,294
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	15,065,589	12,528,295
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	88,392	168,576
Net cash provided by operating activities	15,153,981	12,696,871
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Additions to utility plant and nonutility property	(5,488,411)	(5,406,850)
Proceeds from disposal of utility and nonutility property	3,416	87,412
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments		4,991,460
Net cash used in continuing investing activities	(5,484,995)	(327,978)
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations		731,711
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(5,484,995)	403,733
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	17,000,000	
Retirement of long-term debt and capital leases	(13,000,000)	(19,987)
Net repayments under line-of-credit agreements	(8,985,000)	(10,146,000)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	798,311	569,445
Cash dividends paid	(1,888,427)	(11,127,709)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,075,116)	(20,724,251)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,593,870	(7,623,647)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,349,518	9,461,217
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 4,943,388	\$ 1,837,570
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:</u>		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 1,956,651	\$ 1,644,286
Income taxes net of refunds	1,897,415	613,157
See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.		

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

1. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly RGC Resources, Inc.'s financial position as of June 30, 2006 and the results of its operations for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 and its cash flows for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. Because of seasonal and other factors, the results of operations for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2006 are not indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006. Quarterly earnings are affected by the highly seasonal nature of the business as variations in weather conditions generally result in greater earnings during the winter months.
2. The condensed consolidated financial statements and condensed notes are presented as permitted by Form 10-Q and do not contain certain information included in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The condensed consolidated financial statements and condensed notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes contained in the Company's Form 10-K.
3. Certain reclassifications were made to prior year financial statements to place them on a basis consistent with current year presentation with regard to discontinued operations.
4. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
5. On July 10, 2006, Diversified Energy Company d/b/a Highland Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of RGC Resources, Inc. (Resources or Company), entered into an asset purchase and sale agreement for the sale of the assets relating to its energy marketing business to Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC (Atmos). The assets sold include the gas supply contracts between Highland Energy and its customers and related business records. The date of transfer was set as the date from the first meter read performed for each of the end user customers on or after August 1, 2006.

The Board of Directors approved the plan to sell the assets and operations of Highland Energy for several reasons. Competition from other energy marketing companies has put increasing downward pressure on already low margins. Significantly rising energy prices over the last few years have increased concern over credit risk of customers and increasing the margin on these sales to an acceptable level for the increased credit risk would likely negatively impact the ability to be competitive. The Board and company management believed the developing risk-return relationship of the energy marketing operations warranted exiting the business and monetizing the remaining value of existing customer service contracts.

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

Highland Energy and Resources agreed with Atmos for a period of three years ending July 1, 2009 to not sell any natural gas for consumption by an existing Highland Energy customer at any facility serviced under the assigned contracts with the exception of tariff gas sales by a public utility affiliate.

The purchase price for the assets sold by Highland Energy is valued at up to \$414,270. Atmos will pay Highland Energy the sum of \$233,216 at closing. The remaining \$181,054 will be paid by Atmos to Highland Energy on the first annual anniversary of the closing provided that the remaining balance to be paid will be adjusted downward on a customer by customer basis by a prescribed amount to the extent (i) the customer pursuant an assigned contract is no longer a customer on the anniversary date and such customer was not a customer for two of the preceding twelve months, or (ii) the customer reduces their average natural gas consumption by more than 20 percent from current annualized levels.

As a result of the sale of the assets of Highland Energy, the Company recognized a loss of approximately \$147,000 in June's discontinued operations related to basis intended for future gas deliveries. Basis is defined as the transportation cost component of the gas purchase agreements necessary for pipeline utilization to transport customer gas purchases from supplier to the distribution company's pipeline. The loss reflects the difference in the cost of such basis in excess of the net realizable value that Highland Energy would expect to receive for resale of the acquired basis as a result of recent declines in natural gas and natural gas basis prices.

Discontinued operations for the prior year also includes the lease income and sale from 10 parcels of real estate owned by Diversified's propane operations.

The operations associated with both the energy marketing and the real estate activities were reclassified as Discontinued Operations in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. A summary of the components of discontinued operations is presented below.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Discontinued Operations:				
Lease and sale of real estate	\$	\$ 166,269	\$	\$ 192,513
Energy marketing operations	(106,470)	63,329	142,475	326,808
Income taxes	40,416	(87,555)	(54,083)	(197,598)
Discontinued Operations	\$ (66,054)	\$ 142,043	\$ 88,392	\$ 321,723

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

With the sale of the operations of Highland Energy and corresponding reclassification of its operations to discontinued operations, Resources has only one reportable segment as defined under SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. Therefore, the Company is no longer required to separately disclose the information required under this standard.

6. In 2003, Roanoke Gas Company received regulatory approval to implement a weather normalization adjustment (WNA) tariff based on a weather occurrence band around the most recent 30-year temperature average. The weather band provides approximately a 6 percent range around normal weather, whereby if the number of heating-degree days falls within approximately 6 percent above or below the 30-year average, no adjustment is made. However, if the number of heating-degree days is more than 6 percent below the 30-year average, the Company's WNA tariff adds a surcharge to customer bills equal to the equivalent margin lost beyond the approximate 6 percent heating-degree day deficiency. Likewise, if the number of heating-degree days is more than 6 percent above the 30-year average, the Company credits customer bills equal to the excess margin realized above the 6 percent heating-degree day excess. The measurement period in determining the weather band extends from April through March. The total heating-degree days for the period April 2005 through March 2006 were approximately 11 percent less than the 30-year average. The Company recorded approximately \$327,000 in additional revenues for the year to reflect the estimated impact of the WNA tariff for the difference in margin realized for weather between 11 percent and 6 percent warmer than the 30-year average. For the measurement period of April 2004 through March 2005, the heating-degree days were approximately 12 percent less than the 30-year average. As a result, the income statements for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 include approximately \$327,000 and \$445,000 in additional revenues related to the application of the WNA tariff. On May 3, 2006, Roanoke Gas Company received approval for the WNA rate factors to be used in billing the surcharge to its customers and the WNA tariff was billed during the May billing cycle.
7. On March 24, 2006, the Company and Wachovia Bank renewed the Company's line-of-credit agreements. The new agreements maintain the same variable interest rates based upon 30 day LIBOR and continue the multi-tier level for borrowing limits to accommodate the Company's seasonal borrowing demands. Generally, the Company's borrowing needs are at their lowest in Spring, increase during the Summer and Fall due to gas storage purchases and construction and reach their maximum levels in Winter. The multi-tier approach will keep the Company's borrowing costs to a minimum by improving the level of utilization on its line-of-credit agreements and providing increased credit availability as borrowing requirements increase. Effective with the execution of the new agreements, the Company's total available limits under the lines-of-credit are as follows:

	Beginning	Available Line of Credit
Jul 16, 2006		19,000,000
Sep 16, 2006		29,000,000
Nov 16, 2006		34,000,000
Feb 16, 2007		27,000,000

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

The line-of-credit agreements will expire March 31, 2007, unless extended. The Company anticipates being able to extend or replace the credit lines upon expiration. At June 30, 2006, the Company had \$2,677,000 outstanding under its line of credit agreements.

8. The Company's risk management policy allows management to enter into derivatives for the purpose of managing commodity and financial market risks of its business operations. The Company's risk management policy specifically prohibits the use of derivatives for speculative purposes. The key market risks that the Company would seek to hedge include the price of natural gas and the cost of borrowed funds. The Company has historically entered into futures, swaps and caps for the purpose of hedging the price of natural gas in order to provide price stability during the winter months. During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the Company had no outstanding derivative arrangements for the purchase of natural gas. Net income and other comprehensive income are not affected by the change in market value as any cost incurred or benefit received from these instruments is recoverable or refunded through the regulated natural gas purchased gas adjustment (PGA) mechanism. Both the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC) and the West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSC) currently allow for full recovery of prudent costs associated with natural gas purchases, and any additional costs or benefits associated with the settlement of these instruments will be passed through to customers when realized.

The Company also entered into an interest rate swap related to the \$15,000,000 note issued in November 2005. The swap essentially converted the floating rate note based upon LIBOR into fixed rate debt with a 5.74 percent interest rate. The swap qualifies as a cash flow hedge with changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income.

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

A summary of other comprehensive income and derivative activity is provided below:

	Interest Rate Swap	Minimum Pension Liability	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2006			
Unrealized gains	\$ 315,566	\$ 196,227	\$ 511,793
Income tax expense	(119,789)	(74,566)	(194,355)
Net unrealized gains	195,777	121,661	317,438
Transfer of realized losses to income	2,590		2,590
Income tax benefit	(983)		(983)
Net transfer of realized losses to income	1,607		1,607
Net other comprehensive income	\$ 197,384	\$ 121,661	\$ 319,045
	Interest Rate Swap	Minimum Pension Liability	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2005			
Unrealized losses	\$ (1,829)	\$	\$ (1,829)
Income tax benefit	695		695
Net unrealized losses	(1,134)		(1,134)
Transfer of realized losses to income	3,271		3,271
Income tax benefit	(1,242)		(1,242)
Net transfer of realized losses to income	2,029		2,029
Net other comprehensive income	\$ 895	\$	\$ 895
	Interest Rate Swap	Minimum Pension Liability	Total
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006			
Unrealized gains	\$ 602,555	\$ 588,681	\$ 1,191,236
Income tax expense	(228,730)	(223,699)	(452,429)
Net unrealized gains	373,825	364,982	738,807
Transfer of realized losses to income	22,731		22,731
Income tax benefit	(8,628)		(8,628)
Net transfer of realized losses to income	14,103		14,103
Net other comprehensive income	\$ 387,928	\$ 364,982	\$ 752,910
Fair value of marked to market transactions	\$ 638,892		\$ 638,892
Accumulated comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 396,369	(23,930)	\$ 372,439

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

	Interest Rate Swap	Minimum Pension Liability	Total
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005			
Unrealized gains	\$ 48,871	\$	\$ 48,871
Income tax expense	(18,551)		(18,551)
Net unrealized gains	30,320		30,320
Transfer of realized losses to income	39,124		39,124
Income tax benefit	(14,852)		(14,852)
Net transfer of realized losses to income	24,272		24,272
Net other comprehensive income	\$ 54,592	\$	\$ 54,592
Fair value of marked to market transactions	\$ 14,639		\$ 14,639
Accumulated comprehensive income	\$ 9,082		\$ 9,082

9. Basic earnings per common share for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period plus dilutive potential common shares. Dilutive potential common shares are calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method, which assumes that proceeds from the exercise of all options are used to repurchase common stock at market value. The amount of shares remaining after the proceeds are exhausted represents the potentially dilutive effect of the securities. A reconciliation of the weighted average common shares and the diluted average common shares is provided below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Weighted average common shares	2,127,188	2,085,029	2,115,060	2,074,957
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Options to purchase common stock	10,354	13,654	10,455	13,300
Diluted average common shares	2,137,542	2,098,683	2,125,515	2,088,257

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

10. The Company has a Key Employee Stock Option Plan (the Plan), which is intended to provide the Company's executives with long-term (ten-year) incentives and rewards tied to the price of the Company's common stock. The Company applied the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations in accounting for this Plan. Under APB Opinion No. 25, no stock-based employee compensation expense is reflected in net income as all options granted under the Plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant. On October 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, a revision of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. This statement eliminates the alternative to use APB's Opinion No. 25 intrinsic value method of accounting that was previously allowed under Statement 123. SFAS No. 123R requires entities to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments on the grant-date fair value of those awards. The Company has adopted the provisions of this statement using the modified prospective application. Under the modified prospective application, only new grants and grants that have been modified, cancelled or have not yet vested as of the effective date of the statement require the recognition of compensation cost. All awards granted and vested prior to the effective date remain under the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. No options have been granted under the Plan during the current and prior fiscal year and all outstanding options are fully vested at June 30, 2006. As of June 30, 2006, 2,000 options were available for grant under the Plan.
11. The Company has both a defined benefit pension plan (the pension plan) and a post-retirement benefits plan (the post-retirement plan). The pension plan covers substantially all of the Company's employees and provides retirement income based on years of service and employee compensation. The post-retirement plan provides certain healthcare and supplemental life insurance benefits to retired employees who meet specific age and service requirements. Net pension plan and post-retirement plan expense recorded by the Company is detailed as follows:

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Components of net periodic pension cost:				
Service cost	\$ 119,320	\$ 81,856	\$ 357,960	\$ 245,568
Interest cost	173,896	157,931	521,688	473,793
Expected return on plan assets	(157,068)	(142,970)	(471,204)	(428,910)
Recognized (gain) loss	60,077	15,599	180,231	46,797
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 196,225	\$ 112,416	\$ 588,675	\$ 337,248

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Components of post-retirement benefit costs:				
Service cost	\$ 39,621	\$ 32,243	\$ 124,922	\$ 96,729
Interest cost	116,673	111,067	364,694	333,201
Expected return on plan assets	(52,842)	(46,453)	(162,185)	(139,359)
Amortization of unrecognized transition obligation	46,119	59,325	154,878	177,975
Recognized loss	18,153		60,818	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 167,724	\$ 156,182	\$ 543,127	\$ 468,546

The Company contributed \$575,000 to its pension plan for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2006. The Company expects to make a total contribution of approximately \$800,000 to its pension plan and \$700,000 to its post-retirement benefit plan during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006.

12. Both Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company, subsidiaries of RGC Resources, Inc., operated manufactured gas plants (MGPs) as a source of fuel for lighting and heating until the early 1950 s. A by-product of operating MGPs was coal tar, and the potential exists for on-site tar waste contaminants at the former plant sites. The extent of contaminants at these sites, if any, is unknown at this time. An analysis at the Bluefield Gas Company site indicates some soil contamination. The Company, with concurrence of legal counsel, does not believe any events have occurred requiring regulatory reporting. Further, the Company has not received any notices of violation or liabilities associated with environmental regulations related to the MGP sites and is not aware of any off-site contamination or pollution as a result of prior operations. Therefore, the Company has no plans for subsurface remediation at the MGP sites. Should the Company eventually be required to remediate either site, the Company will pursue all prudent and reasonable means to recover any related

RGC RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

costs, including insurance claims and regulatory approval for rate case recognition of expenses associated with any work required. A stipulated rate case agreement between the Company and the West Virginia Public Service Commission recognized the Company's right to defer MGP clean-up costs, should any be incurred, and to seek rate relief for such costs. If the Company eventually incurs costs associated with a required clean-up of either MGP site, the Company anticipates recording a regulatory asset for such clean-up costs to be recovered in future rates. Based on anticipated regulatory actions and current practices, management believes that any costs incurred related to this matter will not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

13. In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (Medicare Act) was signed into law. In accordance with guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) in FASB Staff Position (FSP) 106-1, *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003*, the Company elected to defer accounting for the effects of the Medicare Act and the accounting for certain provisions of the Medicare Act. In May 2004, the FASB issued definitive accounting guidance for the Medicare Act in FSP 106-2, *Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003*. The Company elected the prospective method of recording the effects of this FSP; therefore, it was effective for the Company in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004. FSP 106-2 results in the recognition of lower other post-retirement employment benefit costs to reflect prescription drug-related federal subsidies to be received under the Medicare Act.

Subsequent to September 30, 2005, the Company has further evaluated its options as it relates to the application of Medicare Part D. Beginning in January 2006, the Company has dropped drug coverage under its medical plan for Medicare eligible retirees. In its place, the Company will provide eligible retirees with a reimbursement of premiums paid to a qualified prescription drug provider (PDP) whereby the PDP will provide the retiree with prescription drug coverage. Under the PDP, retirees have the ability to obtain drug coverage comparable to the coverage previously provided under the medical plan. This plan change will result in the Company's medical plan not being actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. However, the change in the plan is not expected to have a material impact on the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation and future expense due to the expected cost reductions under the revised plan as compared to the reductions attributable to the subsidy provisions available to actuarially equivalent plans.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143*. Diverse accounting practices had developed with respect to the timing of liability recognition of legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset when the timing and/or method of settlement of the obligation is conditional on a future event. FIN No. 47 provided clarification when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. This interpretation is effective for the Company September 30, 2006. The Company has not completed its evaluation of this interpretation and has not yet determined the impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, the Company may publish forward-looking statements relating to such matters as anticipated financial performance, business prospects, technological developments, new products, research and development activities and similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the Company notes that a variety of factors could cause the Company's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance, development and results of the Company's business include the following: (i) failure to earn on a consistent basis an adequate return on invested capital; (ii) increasing expenses and labor costs and labor availability; (iii) price competition from alternative fuels; (iv) volatility in the price and availability of natural gas; (v) uncertainty in the projected rate of growth of natural gas requirements in the Company's service area; (vi) general economic conditions both locally and nationally; (vii) increases in interest rates; (viii) volatility in actuarially determined benefit costs; (ix) increased customer delinquencies and conservation efforts resulting from high fuel costs and/or colder weather; (x) developments in electricity and natural gas deregulation and associated industry restructuring; (xi) variations in winter heating degree-days from normal; (xii) changes in environmental requirements, pipeline operating requirements and cost of compliance; (xiii) impact of potential increased governmental oversight and compliance costs due to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; (xiv) failure to obtain timely rate relief for increasing operating or gas costs from regulatory authorities; (xv) ability to raise debt or equity capital; (xvi) impact of uncertainties in the Middle East and related terrorism issues; and (xvii) new accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which could change the accounting treatment for certain transactions. All of these factors are difficult to predict and many are beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, while the Company believes its forward-looking statements to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that they will approximate actual experience or that the expectations derived from them will be realized. When used in the Company's documents or news releases, the words, "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "objective," "projection," "forecast" or similar words or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "could" or "may" are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current expectations only as of the date they are made. The Company assumes no duty to update these statements should expectations change or actual results differ from current expectations.

General

RGC Resources, Inc. ("Resources" or the "Company") is an energy services company primarily engaged in the regulated sale and distribution of natural gas to approximately 59,300 residential, commercial and industrial customers in Roanoke, Virginia and Bluefield, Virginia and West

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Virginia and the surrounding areas through its Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company subsidiaries. Natural gas service is provided at rates and for the terms and conditions set forth by the State Corporation Commission (SCC) in Virginia and the Public Service Commission (PSC) in West Virginia.

Since 1994, the Company also provided unregulated energy products through Diversified Energy Company, which operates as Highland Energy Company. Highland Energy brokers natural gas to certain industrial transportation customers of Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company. On July 10, 2006, Diversified Energy Company entered into an asset purchase agreement for the sale of its energy marketing operations. These operations as such are classified as discontinued operations. Please see the Discontinued Operations section below for further discussion. In addition to an energy marketing company, Diversified Energy Company operated an unregulated propane operation under the name of Highland Propane Company. In July 2004, Resources sold the propane operations.

Management views warm winter weather; energy conservation, fuel switching and bad debts due to high energy prices; and competition from alternative fuels each as factors that could have a significant impact on the Company's earnings.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2006, high energy prices, warmer than normal weather and competition from alternative energy sources were key concerns of management. Natural gas sales for the months of April and May appeared to be affected by both warmer weather and a continuation of the conservation trend experienced during the second quarter. Residential and commercial sales volumes declined by 18 percent from the same quarter last year, while heating degree-days (an industry measure by which the average daily temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit) declined by 25 percent. In addition, transportation sales (volumes delivered through the Company's distribution pipeline but with the gas commodity purchased from someone other than Roanoke Gas or Bluefield Gas) continued to experience reductions from last year's delivered natural gas volumes as discussed below.

Because the respective regulatory commissions in Virginia and West Virginia authorize billing rates for each of the natural gas operations based upon normal weather, warmer than normal weather may result in the Company failing to earn its authorized rate of return. However, the Company's financial risk exposure to significantly warmer winter weather is partially mitigated by the provisions of a weather normalization adjustment (WNA) tariff for Roanoke Gas Company based on a weather occurrence band around the most recent 30-year temperature average. The weather band provides approximately a 6 percent range around normal weather, whereby if the number of heating-degree days falls within approximately 6 percent above or below the 30-year average, no adjustment is made. However, if the number of heating-degree days is more than 6 percent below the 30-year average, the Company's WNA tariff adds a surcharge to customer bills equal to the equivalent margin lost beyond the approximate 6 percent heating-degree day deficiency. Likewise, if the number of heating-degree days is more than 6 percent above the 30-year average, the Company credits customer bills equal to the excess margin realized above the 6 percent heating-degree day excess. The measurement period in

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determining the weather band extends from April through March. The heating-degree days for the period April 2005 through March 2006 were approximately 11 percent less than the 30-year average. The Company recorded approximately \$327,000 in additional revenues in the prior quarter to reflect the impact of the WNA tariff for the difference in margin realized for weather between 11 percent and 6 percent warmer than the 30-year average. For the measurement period of April 2004 through March 2005, the heating-degree days were approximately 12 percent less than the 30-year average. As a result, the income statement for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2005 includes approximately \$445,000 in additional revenues related to the application of the WNA tariff. On May 3, 2006, Roanoke Gas Company received approval for the WNA rate factors and billed its customers during the May billing cycle.

Results of Operations

Consolidated net income (loss) for the three-month and nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 was (\$56,959) and \$3,552,297, respectively, compared to \$229,525 and \$3,918,639 for the same periods last year. Net income from continuing and discontinued operations is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net Income				
Continuing Operations	\$ 9,095	\$ 87,482	\$ 3,463,905	\$ 3,596,916
Discontinued Operations	(66,054)	142,043	88,392	321,723
Net Income	\$ (56,959)	\$ 229,525	\$ 3,552,297	\$ 3,918,639

Continuing Operations**Three Months Ended June 30, 2006:**

The table below reflects volume activity and heating degree-days.

	Three Months Ended		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	2005		
Delivered Volumes				
Regulated Natural Gas (DTH)				
Tariff Sales	987,615	1,201,008	(213,393)	-18%
Transportation	664,013	787,107	(123,094)	-16%
Total	1,651,628	1,988,115	(336,487)	-17%
Heating Degree Days	279	371	(92)	-25%

(Unofficial)

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Tariff sales, primarily consisting of residential and commercial usage, declined 18 percent due to a decrease in heating degree-days and conservation. Transporting volumes, which generally correlate more with economic conditions rather than weather, reflected a reduction of 16 percent from the same period last year. This reduction in transporting volumes appears to be related to a combination of fuel switching and other economic factors. Over half of the reduction in transporting volumes relates to one industrial customer that has converted a majority of its processes to utilize coal as a means to reduce energy costs. Most of the remaining reduction is related to certain smaller industrial transportation customers closing their operations in the Roanoke area.

The table below reflects operating revenues.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	2005		
Operating Revenues				
Gas Utilities	\$ 12,722,366	\$ 15,637,845	\$ (2,915,479)	-19%
Other	237,092	181,869	55,223	30%
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 12,959,458	\$ 15,819,714	\$ (2,860,256)	-18%

Total operating revenues from continuing operations for the three months ended June 30, 2006 decreased by \$2,860,256 or 18 percent, compared to the same period last year, primarily due to a 17 percent decrease in total delivered natural gas volumes. Natural gas costs continued their decline from first quarter peak levels and have fallen slightly below last year's levels for the quarter. The decline in sales volume resulted from the 25 percent decline in heating degree-days, reductions in industrial use of natural gas and conservation. Other revenues increased by 30 percent due to services provided under the Company's master meter services program more than offsetting the services agreement with the Acquirer of Highland Propane Company to provide billing, facility and other services in the prior year.

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	Three Months Ended		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	June 30, 2005		
Gross Margin				
Gas Utilities	\$ 4,819,015	\$ 4,781,333	\$ 37,682	1%
Other	47,460	143,171	(95,711)	-67%
Total Gross Margin	\$ 4,866,475	\$ 4,924,504	\$ (58,029)	-1%

Total gross margin was nearly the same as the third quarter of fiscal 2005 with a decrease of \$58,029, or 1 percent. Regulated natural gas margins were flat with a small increase of \$37,682, or 1 percent, even though total delivered volume (tariff and transporting) decreased by 336,487 decatherms, or 17 percent.

Even with the reduction in natural gas deliveries, the Company was still able to realize a slight increase in regulated natural gas margins due to non-gas cost rate increases and the recovery of the financing costs (carrying costs) related to higher dollar investments in storage gas inventories. Both Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company placed increased rates into effect during the quarter ended December 31, 2005. Roanoke Gas Company's rates were placed into effect subject to refund pending a final order from the Virginia SCC. Bluefield Gas Company's rates were placed into effect in accordance with a final rate order issued by the West Virginia PSC. As a result of the new rates, the Company realized an increase in customer base charges, which is the flat monthly fee billed to each natural gas customer, as well as higher volumetric rates. The components of the gas utility margin increase are summarized below.

Net Margin Increase	
Customer Base Charge including rate increase	\$ 95,438
WNA	(11,106)
Carrying Cost	89,664
Volumetric (rate increase and volume decrease)	(145,424)
Other	9,110
Total	\$ 37,682

Both Roanoke Gas and Bluefield Gas have approved rate structures in place that allow each company to accrue revenue to cover the financing costs related to the level of investment in natural gas inventory. Therefore, during times of rising gas costs and/or rising inventory levels, both companies recognize revenues to offset the higher financing costs; conversely, the companies pass along savings to customers if financing costs decrease due to lower inventory gas balances resulting from reductions in gas costs or volumes. The net effect of increased investment of gas in storage resulted in a \$89,664 increase in revenues and margin. Due to much

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warmer weather during the last two heating seasons, natural gas storage volumes have remained at higher levels than expected. As a result, carrying cost revenues have been at a higher level than would normally be expected. During periods of declining gas costs and storage gas levels, the Company will experience a reduction in revenues and margins as well. Based upon a stipulated agreement with the West Virginia PSC staff, subject to approval by the Commission, Bluefield Gas Company will no longer calculate a separate carrying cost revenue based on natural gas storage balances beginning in November 2006. Instead, these revenues will be included as part of the base non-gas rates and will only be adjusted as a result of rate case filings and not automatically adjusted for the level of inventory and/or the price of natural gas.

Other margins decreased by \$95,711 due to the elimination of the services agreement with the Acquiror of Highland Propane Company to provide billing, facility and other services.

Operations expenses decreased by \$25,112, or 1 percent, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period last year, as reductions in bad debt expense and a greater level of capitalized overheads more than offset higher employee benefit costs. The combination of the warm winter, energy conservation by customers and stabilizing energy prices all have contributed to reducing bad debt expense by more than \$28,000. In addition, an increase in construction activity for the quarter has reduced operating expenses by \$89,000 through the capitalization of a greater level of labor, benefits and administrative overhead. The Company experienced an increase of approximately \$124,000 attributable to its pension and post-retirement medical plan due to the actuarial effect of reducing the discount rate used in expense and liability calculations as well as the adoption of new mortality tables in its most recent valuation. Maintenance expenses decreased \$31,468, or 9 percent, from the same period last year. The decrease in maintenance primarily related to timing of repairs associated with pipeline leaks in the Company's distribution system determined through leak surveys. The majority of the leaks identified through the survey were repaired during the first two quarters.

General taxes increased \$18,382, or 5 percent, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period last year primarily due to increased business and occupation (B&O) taxes, a revenue sensitive tax, related to higher revenues in the West Virginia natural gas operations, as well as increased property taxes.

Net other income expense increased by \$63,209 due to increase in investment income related to increasing interest rates on the Company's temporary cash investments.

Interest expense increased by \$96,459, or 21 percent, as the result of the combination of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy, which resulted in higher interest rates on the Company's variable rate debt, combined with a \$4,200,000 increase in the Company's average total outstanding debt during the quarter. The effective average interest rate on the Company's outstanding lines-of-credit balances increased from 3.8 percent last year to 5.8 percent for the current period while the effective rate on long-term debt held steady at 6.6 percent.

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Income tax expense decreased by \$53,716, which corresponds to the reduction in pre-tax income on continuing operations for the quarter. The effective tax rate for the quarter was 41.3 percent.

Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006:

The table below reflects volume activity and heating degree-days.

	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	2005		
Delivered Volumes				
Regulated Natural Gas (DTH)				
Tariff Sales	6,903,554	7,472,527	(568,973)	-8%
Transportation	2,254,440	2,542,953	(288,513)	-11%
Total	9,157,994	10,015,480	(857,486)	-9%
Heating Degree Days	3,649	3,783	(134)	-4%

(Unofficial)

The table below reflects operating revenues.

	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	2005		
Operating Revenues				
Gas Utilities	\$ 94,787,492	\$ 81,947,596	\$ 12,839,896	16%
Other	549,319	663,281	(113,962)	-17%
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 95,336,811	\$ 82,610,877	\$ 12,725,934	15%

Total operating revenues from continuing operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 increased by \$12,725,934, or 15 percent, compared to the same period last year, primarily due to higher gas costs during the winter heating season and the implementation of base rate increases more than offsetting reductions related to lower sales volumes associated with warmer weather and energy conservation. Although total tariff sales of the gas utilities declined by 8 percent, the average unit cost of natural gas delivered to customers increased by 29 percent as energy prices spiked in December due to the combination of cold weather and production issues in the Gulf of Mexico attributable to damage caused by hurricanes last year. Other revenues decreased by \$113,962, or 17 percent, due to the elimination of the services agreement with the Acquiror of the assets of Highland Propane Company to provide billing, facility and other services.

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	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage
	2006	2005		
Gross Margin				
Gas Utilities	\$ 21,241,129	\$ 20,036,620	\$ 1,204,509	6%
Other	217,237	394,227	(176,990)	-45%
Total Gross Margin	\$ 21,458,366	\$ 20,430,847	\$ 1,027,519	5%

Total gross margin increased by \$1,027,519, or 5 percent, for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2006 over the same period last year. Regulated natural gas margins increased by \$1,204,509, or 6 percent, even though total delivered volume (tariff and transporting) decreased by 857,486 decatherms, or 9 percent. The decline in delivered tariff volumes was attributable in part to weather that had 4 percent fewer heating degree-days; however, the greater impact surrounding the decline in volume resulted from customers' energy conservation presumably in response to high natural gas prices. Transportation sales deliveries, composed of large industrial customers, declined by 11 percent due to energy costs and other economic factors as discussed above. Even though delivered volumes declined, the regulated natural gas margin increased due to non-gas cost rate increases and the recovery of the financing costs (carrying costs) related to rising interest rates and higher dollar investments in storage gas inventories. The components of the margin increase are summarized below:

Net Margin Increase	
Customer base charge including rate increase	\$ 318,862
WNA	(118,622)
Carrying cost	330,368
Volumetric (rate increase and volume decrease)	653,799
Other	20,102
Total	\$ 1,204,509

Other margins decreased by \$176,990 due to the elimination of the services agreement with the Acquiror of Highland Propane Company to provide billing, facility and other services.

Operations expenses increased by \$522,588, or 7 percent, for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period last year. The increase is primarily due to higher bad debt expense and employee benefit costs. Bad debt expense increased by approximately \$110,000, or 28 percent. This increase corresponds to the increase in total revenues over the same period last year. The combination of a cold December and rapidly increasing natural gas costs generated concern that customer delinquencies would rise at a more than proportionate rate than sales. However, the combination of a much warmer than normal heating season and a decline in energy

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prices over the last two quarters has eased pressure on customer delinquency issues, and although delinquencies are higher than last year, the level is consistent with the increase in sales. Employee benefit costs increased due to higher health care, pension and post-retirement benefit expenses. The Company had been self-insured for medical insurance purposes for the past several years with stop/loss coverage only for extremely high claim activity. The self-insurance program generated volatility in expense due to fluctuating claim levels. During the quarter ended December 31, 2004, claims expense was unusually low. In January 2005, the Company switched to fully insured coverage to provide a more predictable expense trend, which has reduced volatility between reporting periods but resulted in approximately \$165,000 in higher cost in the first quarter. The Company also experienced an increase of approximately \$329,000 attributable to its pension and post-retirement medical plan due to the actuarial effect of reducing the discount rate used in expense and liability calculations as well as the adoption of new mortality tables in its most recent valuation. Maintenance expenses increased \$71,889, or 7 percent, over the same period last year. The increase in maintenance primarily related to repairs of pipeline leaks in the Company's distribution system determined through leak surveys.

General taxes increased \$126,300, or 10 percent, for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period last year primarily due to an 18 percent increase in business and occupation taxes, a revenue sensitive tax, related to higher revenues in the West Virginia natural gas operations, as well as increased payroll and property taxes.

Other income, net, increased by \$18,949 due to a loss last year related to the retirement and disposal of an old propane air facility.

Interest expense increased by \$376,144, or 25 percent, due to the combination of rising interest rates and a \$4,000,000 increase in the average total debt outstanding during the period. The effective average interest rate on the Company's variable rate lines-of-credit balances increased from 3.0 percent last year to 5.0 percent this year.

Income tax expense decreased by \$91,757, which corresponds to the decrease in pre-tax income on continuing operations. The effective tax rate remained consistent with the same period last year at 38.2 percent.

The three-month and nine-month earnings presented herein should not be considered as reflective of the Company's consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006. The total revenues and margins realized during the first nine months reflect higher billings and margins due to the weather sensitive nature of the gas business. Improvement or decline in earnings for the balance of the year will depend primarily on the level of operating and maintenance costs.

Discontinued Operations

On July 10, 2006, Diversified Energy Company d/b/a Highland Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of RGC Resources, Inc. (Resources or Company), entered into an asset purchase

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and sale agreement for the sale of the assets relating to its energy marketing business to Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC (Atmos). The assets sold include the gas supply contracts between Highland Energy and its customers and related business records. The date of transfer was set as the date from the first meter read performed for each of the end user customers on or after August 1, 2006.

The Board of Directors approved the plan to sell the assets and operations of Highland Energy for several reasons. Competition from other energy marketing companies has put increasing downward pressure on already low margins. Significantly rising energy prices over the last few years have increased concern over credit risk of customers and increasing the margin on these sales to an acceptable level for the increased credit risk would likely negatively impact the ability to be competitive. The Board and company management believed the developing risk-return relationship of the energy marketing operations warranted exiting the business and monetizing the remaining value of existing customer service contracts.

Highland Energy and Resources agreed with Atmos for a period of three years ending July 1, 2009 to not sell any natural gas for consumption by an existing Highland Energy customer at any facility serviced under the assigned contracts with the exception of tariff gas sales by a public utility affiliate.

The purchase price for the assets sold by Highland Energy is valued at up to \$414,270. Atmos will pay Highland Energy the sum of \$233,216 at closing. The remaining \$181,054 will be paid by Atmos to Highland Energy on the first annual anniversary of the closing provided that the remaining balance to be paid will be adjusted downward on a customer by customer basis by a prescribed amount to the extent (i) the customer pursuant an assigned contract is no longer a customer on the anniversary date and such customer was not a customer for two of the preceding twelve months, or (ii) the customer reduces their average natural gas consumption by more than 20 percent from current annualized levels.

As a result of the sale of the assets of Highland Energy, the Company recognized a loss of approximately \$147,000 in June's discontinued operations related to basis intended for future gas deliveries. Basis is defined as the transportation cost component of the gas purchase agreements necessary for pipeline utilization to transport customer gas purchases from supplier to the distribution company's pipeline. The loss reflects the difference in the cost of such basis in excess of the net realizable value that Highland Energy would expect to receive for resale of the acquired basis as a result of recent declines in natural gas and natural gas basis prices.

Discontinued operations for the prior year also includes the lease income and gain on sale of 10 parcels of real estate previously used in Diversified's propane operations.

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The operations associated with both the energy marketing and the real estate activities were reclassified as Discontinued Operations in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. A summary of the components of discontinued operations is presented below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Discontinued Operations:				
Lease and sale of real estate	\$	\$ 166,269	\$	\$ 192,513
Energy marketing operations	(106,470)	63,329	142,475	326,808
Income taxes	40,416	(87,555)	(54,083)	(197,598)
Discontinued Operations	\$ (66,054)	\$ 142,043	\$ 88,392	\$ 321,723

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of RGC Resources, Inc. are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in the Company's financial statements are affected by accounting policies, estimates and judgments that are necessary to comply with generally accepted accounting principles. Estimates used in the financial statements are derived from prior experience, statistical analysis and professional judgments. Actual results could differ from the estimates, which would affect the related amounts reported in the Company's financial statements. The following policies and estimates are important to understanding certain key components of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition Regulated utility sales and transportation revenues are based upon rates approved by the SCC for Roanoke Gas Company and the PSC for Bluefield Gas Company. The non-gas cost component of rates may not be changed without a formal rate increase application and corresponding authorization by the appropriate regulatory commission; however, the gas cost component of rates may be adjusted periodically through the PGA mechanism with approval from the respective commission. Roanoke Gas Company also has a WNA, which is designed to partially offset the impact of weather that is either more than 6 percent warmer than normal or 6 percent colder than normal over a 12 month period. Under the Company's unregulated energy marketing operations, revenues are recognized when the natural gas is delivered based on the contracted or market price.

The Company bills its regulated natural gas customers on a monthly cycle. The billing cycle periods for most customers do not coincide with the accounting periods used for financial reporting. The Company accrues estimated revenue for natural gas delivered to customers not yet billed during the accounting period. Determination of unbilled revenue relies on the use of estimates and current and historical data. As of June 30, 2006, the financial statements included unbilled revenue of \$1,286,737. The Company also accrues a provision for rate refund during periods in which the Company has implemented new billing rates pending the results of a final review and hearing on the increases by the corresponding state regulatory body. The Company's estimated refund provision is based upon Commission orders, Commission staff reports, historical experience and discussions with the regulatory body and other relevant factors.

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Bad debt reserves The Company evaluates the collectibility of its accounts receivable balances based upon a variety of factors including loss history, level of delinquent account balances and general economic climate.

Retirement plans The Company offers a defined benefit pension plan (pension plan) and a postretirement medical plan (postretirement plan) to eligible employees. The expenses and liabilities associated with these plans are determined through actuarial means requiring the estimation of certain assumptions and factors. In regard to the pension plan, these factors include assumptions regarding discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, compensation increases and life expectancies, among others. Similarly, the postretirement medical plan also requires the estimation of many of the same factors as the pension plan in addition to assumptions regarding future medical costs and Medicare availability. Actual results may differ materially from the results expected from the actuarial assumptions due to changing economic conditions, volatility in interest rates and changes in life expectancy to name a few. Such differences may result in a material impact on the amount of expense recorded in future periods or the value of the obligations on the balance sheet.

Derivatives As discussed in the Item 3 Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk section below, the Company hedges certain risks incurred in the normal operation of business through the use of derivative instruments. The Company applies the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, which requires the recognition of all derivative instruments as assets or liabilities in the Company's balance sheet at fair value. In most instances, fair value is based upon quoted futures prices for the natural gas commodities and interest rate futures for interest rate swaps. Changes in the commodity and futures markets will impact the estimates of fair value in the future. Furthermore, the actual market value at the point of realization of the derivative may be significantly different from the values used in determining fair value in prior financial statements.

Regulatory accounting The Company's regulated operations follow the accounting and reporting requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, *Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation*. The economic effects of regulation can result in a regulated company deferring costs that have been or are expected to be recovered from customers in a period different from the period in which the costs would be charged to expense by an unregulated enterprise. When this results, costs are deferred as assets in the consolidated balance sheet (regulatory assets) and recorded as expenses when such amounts are reflected in rates. Additionally, regulators can impose liabilities upon a regulated company for the amounts previously collected from customers and for current collection in rates of costs that are expected to be incurred in the future (regulatory liabilities).

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Asset Management

Both Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company use a third party as an asset manager to manage its pipeline transportation and storage rights and gas supply inventories. In return for being able to utilize the excess capacities of the transportation and storage rights, the third party pays both Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company a monthly utilization fee, which is used to reduce the cost of gas for their customers. The current agreements expire October 31, 2007.

Energy Costs

Natural gas commodity prices for the quarter were comparable to those for the previous year. The NYMEX natural gas contract for a decatherm of natural gas settled this quarter averaged \$6.785, compared to \$6.730 for the same period the previous year.

Even though natural gas prices remain at high levels in relation to historical prices, management believes that it has planned for adequate supplies to fulfill projected customer needs for the upcoming heating season. The Company uses various hedging mechanisms, including summer storage injections and financial instruments, to mitigate volatility in energy prices.

Prudently incurred natural gas costs are fully recoverable under the present regulatory Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) mechanisms; and increases and decreases in the cost of gas are passed through to the Company's customers. Although rising energy prices are recoverable through the PGA mechanism for the regulated operations, high energy prices may have a negative impact on earnings through increases in bad debt expense, higher interest costs because the delay in recovering higher gas costs requires borrowing to temporarily fund receivables from customers and reduced energy consumption due to conservation and conversion to alternative fuel sources. The Company's current rate structure provides a level of protection against the impact that rising energy prices may have on bad debts and carrying costs of gas in storage by allowing for more timely recovery of these costs. However, the rate structure does not protect the Company from increased rate of bad debts or increases in interest rates.

Regulatory Affairs

On October 23, 2005, Roanoke Gas Company placed rates into effect providing for approximately \$2.0 million in additional annual non-gas revenues subject to refund. In March 2006, Roanoke Gas Company reached a stipulated agreement with the SCC staff for a rate award of \$1,663,456. Roanoke Gas received approval from the SCC Hearing Examiner to implement rates designed to collect \$1,663,456 in additional annual non-gas revenues beginning April 1, 2006. On April 6, 2006, the SCC issued a final rate order approving the stipulated agreement. Roanoke Gas Company has completed the refund to its customers of \$124,310 in excess revenues and accrued interest associated with the higher rates placed into effect in October 2005. The Company had provided for the expected refund in prior quarters. Management filed a notice of intent in July to inform the SCC of Roanoke Gas Company's plan to file a new request for rate increase in September.

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On January 19, 2006, Bluefield Gas Company filed an application with the West Virginia PSC for an increase in non-gas rates of \$198,841, or 1.7 percent. On July 6, 2006, the Company jointly filed with West Virginia PSC staff a stipulated agreement proposing a non-gas rate increase of \$337,000. The stipulated increase is greater than the amount requested by the Company reflecting the PSC staff's recommended removal of both the inventory carrying cost and the gas cost component of bad debts from recovery through the PGA mechanism and incorporating these items back into non-gas rates. The result of the change in recovery mechanism to non-gas rates is to put these operating costs on the same basis as all other non-gas operating expenses. The stipulation has not been approved by the West Virginia PSC, but its approval is expected with a likely November 2006 rate implementation.

Environmental Issues

Both Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company, subsidiaries of RGC Resources, Inc., operated manufactured gas plants (MGPs) as a source of fuel for lighting and heating until the early 1950's. A by-product of operating MGPs was coal tar, and the potential exists for on-site tar waste contaminants at the former plant sites. The extent of contaminants at these sites, if any, is unknown at this time. An analysis at the Bluefield Gas Company site indicates some soil contamination. The Company, with concurrence of legal counsel, does not believe any events have occurred requiring regulatory reporting. Further, the Company has not received any notices of violation or liabilities associated with environmental regulations related to the MGP sites and is not aware of any off-site contamination or pollution as a result of prior operations. Therefore, the Company has no plans for subsurface remediation at the MGP sites. Should the Company eventually be required to remediate either site, the Company will pursue all prudent and reasonable means to recover any related costs, including insurance claims and regulatory approval for rate case recognition of expenses associated with any work required. A stipulated rate case agreement between the Company and the West Virginia Public Service Commission recognized the Company's right to defer MGP clean-up costs, should any be incurred, and to seek rate relief for such costs. If the Company eventually incurs costs associated with a required clean-up of either MGP site, the Company anticipates recording a regulatory asset for such clean-up costs to be recovered in future rates. Based on anticipated regulatory actions and current practices, management believes that any costs incurred related to this matter will not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Due to the capital intensive nature of Resources' utility and energy businesses, as well as the related weather sensitivity, Resources' primary capital needs are the funding of its continuing construction program and the seasonal funding of its natural gas inventories and accounts receivable. The Company's construction program is composed of a combination of replacing

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aging bare steel and cast iron pipe with new plastic or coated steel pipe and expansion of its natural gas system to meet the demands of customer growth. Total capital expenditures from continuing operations were \$5,488,411 and \$5,406,850 for the nine-month periods ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company's total capital budget for the current year is approximately \$7,410,000. It is anticipated that future capital expenditures will be funded with the combination of operating cash flow, sale of Company equity securities through the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and issuance of debt.

The level of borrowing under the Company's line-of-credit agreements can fluctuate significantly due to the time of the year, changes in the wholesale price of energy and weather outside the normal temperature ranges. As the wholesale price of natural gas increases, short-term debt generally increases because the payment to the Company's energy suppliers is due before the Company can recover its costs through the monthly billing of its customers. In addition, colder weather requires the Company to purchase greater volumes of natural gas, the cost of which is recovered from customers on a delayed basis.

On March 24, 2006, the Company and Wachovia Bank renewed the Company's line-of-credit agreements. The new agreements maintain the same variable interest rates based upon 30-day LIBOR and continue the multi-tier level for borrowing limits to accommodate the Company's seasonal borrowing demands. Generally, the Company's borrowing needs are at their lowest in Spring, increase during the Summer and Fall due to gas storage purchases and construction and reach their maximum levels in Winter. The multi-tier approach will keep the Company's borrowing costs to a minimum by improving the level of utilization on its line-of-credit agreements and providing increased credit availability as borrowing requirements increase. Effective with the execution of the new agreements, the Company's total available limits under the lines-of-credit are as follows:

	Available Line of Credit
Beginning	
Jul 16, 2006	\$ 19,000,000
Sep 16, 2006	29,000,000
Nov 16, 2006	34,000,000
Feb 16, 2007	27,000,000

The line-of-credit agreements will expire March 31, 2007, unless extended. The Company anticipates being able to extend or replace the credit lines upon expiration. At June 30, 2006, the Company had \$2,677,000 outstanding under its line-of-credit agreements.

In November 2005, Roanoke Gas Company and Bluefield Gas Company each entered into agreements to refinance maturing debt. Roanoke Gas Company entered into an unsecured 5-year variable rate note with provision for annual renewals thereafter in the amount of \$15,000,000.

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The proceeds of this note were used to refinance the \$8,000,000 unsecured note due November 30, 2005 and \$4,000,000 in outstanding line-of-credit balance. The remainder of the proceeds was used to call the \$3,000,000 collateralized term debenture due in 2016, including a call premium of \$206,250. Bluefield Gas Company entered into an unsecured 31-month variable rate note in the amount of \$2,000,000. The proceeds from this note were used to refinance the \$2,000,000 unsecured note due November 21, 2005. The Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement on the Roanoke Gas note for the purpose of fixing the interest rate over the total term of the note.

Stockholders equity increased by \$3,195,159 for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, primarily due to earnings and proceeds from stock issued under the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP). The activity is summarized below:

Net income	\$ 3,552,297
Dividends	(1,908,359)
DRIP	694,986
Restricted stock and stock options	103,325
Net comprehensive income	752,910
Increase in stockholders' equity	 \$ 3,195,159

At June 30, 2006, the Company's consolidated long-term capitalization was 58 percent equity and 42 percent debt.

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The Company is exposed to market risks associated with interest rates and commodity prices. Interest rate risk is related to the Company's outstanding long-term and short-term debt. Commodity price risk is experienced by the Company's regulated natural gas operations and energy marketing business. The Company's risk management policy, as authorized by the Company's Board of Directors, allows management to enter into derivatives for the purpose of managing commodity and financial market risks of its business operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates associated with its borrowing activities. At June 30, 2006, the Company had \$2,677,000 outstanding under its lines of credit and \$2,000,000 outstanding on an intermediate-term variable rate note for Bluefield Gas. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in market interest rates applicable to the Company's variable rate debt outstanding at June 30, 2006 would have resulted in an increase in quarterly interest expense of approximately \$12,000. The Company also has a \$15,000,000 intermediate term variable rate note that is currently being hedged by a fixed rate interest swap. The balance of the long-term debt is at fixed rates.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company manages the price risk associated with purchases of natural gas by using a combination of fixed price contracts, gas storage injections and derivative commodity instruments including futures, price caps, swaps and collars. During the quarter, the Company used storage gas for the purpose of hedging the price of natural gas for heating season use. The Company did not utilize any derivative instruments for the purposes of hedging natural gas during the quarter. If the Company had entered into derivative instruments in its regulated natural gas operations, any cost incurred or benefit received from such derivative arrangements would be recoverable or refunded through the regulated natural gas purchased gas adjustment (PGA) mechanism. Both the Virginia SCC and the West Virginia PSC currently allow for full recovery of prudent costs associated with natural gas purchases, and any additional costs or benefits associated with the settlement of the derivative contract will be passed through to customers when realized. As of June 30, 2006, the Company had no outstanding natural gas derivative contracts.

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on their evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined by Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of June 30, 2006, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and principal financial officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There has been no change during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, this internal control over financial reporting.

Part II Other Information

ITEM 2 CHANGES IN SECURITIES.

Pursuant to the RGC Resources Restricted Stock Plan for Outside Directors (the Restricted Stock Plan), 40% of the monthly retainer fee of each non-employee director of the Company is paid in shares of unregistered common stock and is subject to vesting and transferability restrictions (restricted stock). A participant can, subject to approval of Directors of the Company (the Board), elect to receive up to 100% of his retainer fee in restricted stock. The number of shares of restricted stock is calculated each month based on the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq-NMS on the first day of the month. The shares of restricted stock are issued in reliance on section 3(a)(11) and section 4(2) exemptions under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act) and will vest only in the case of the participant's death, disability, retirement or in the event of a change in control of the Company. Shares of restricted stock will be forfeited to the Company upon (i) the participant's voluntary resignation during his term on the Board or (ii) removal for cause. During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the Company issued a total of 839,917 shares of restricted stock pursuant to the Restricted Stock Plan as follows:

Investment Date	Price	Number of Shares
4/3/2006	\$ 25.60	280,014
5/1/2006	\$ 25.94	276,345
6/1/2006	\$ 25.28	283,558

ITEM 6 EXHIBITS

Number	Description
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned there unto duly authorized.

RGC Resources, Inc.

Date: August 11, 2006

By: /s/ Howard T. Lyon
Howard T. Lyon
Vice-President, Treasurer and Controller
(Principal Financial Officer)