

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSON**

IN RE: THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY :
d/b/a NATIONAL GRID GAS INFRASTRUCTURE, : **DOCKET NO. 4678**
SAFETY, AND RELIABILITY PLAN :

REPORT AND ORDER

I. Introduction

On December 1, 2016, the Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or Company) filed its proposed Gas Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan (Plan or Gas ISR Plan) for FY 2018, pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7.1.¹ The Gas ISR Plan set forth proposals that the Company identified as necessary to enhance the safety and reliability of its natural gas distribution system. The Gas ISR Plan is designed to protect and improve the gas delivery system through, inter alia, proactively replacing leak-prone gas mains and services, accelerating the Company’s replacement of leak-prone facilities, and upgrading the system’s pressure regulating systems. In support of the Plan, the Company presented the prefiled testimony of John B. Currie, Melissa A. Little, William R. Richer, and Suhila Nouri Nutile.²

On January 27, 2017, the Company filed a Revised Gas Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan for FY 2018 (Revised Gas ISR Plan or Revised Plan). It contained John B. Currie’s supplemental prefiled testimony and both a redlined and a clean version of the Revised Gas ISR Plan.³ The Revised Plan proposed ISR spending totaling \$101.76 million, including \$34.73

¹All filings in this docket are available at the PUC offices located at 89 Jefferson Boulevard, Warwick, Rhode Island or at http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4678-NGrid-GasISRPlan-FY2018_12-1-16.pdf.

²Mr. Currie is the Company’s Jurisdictional Lead for all gas Network Strategy issues. Ms. Nouri Nutile is a Senior Analyst in the New England Pricing group of the Regulation and Pricing Department of National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. Ms. Little, serves as Lead Specialist for New England Revenue Requirements in the Regulation and Pricing Department of National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. (Service Company) and Mr. William R. Richer is National Grid’s Director of Revenue Requirements for Rhode Island.

³ [http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4678-NGrid-Rev-FY2018-GasISR\(1-26-17\).pdf](http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4678-NGrid-Rev-FY2018-GasISR(1-26-17).pdf).

million for non-discretionary capital expenditures, \$66.46 million for discretionary capital expenditures, and \$0.57 million in Operation & Maintenance (O&M) expenses.⁴ Additionally, the Revised Plan incorporated an updated revenue requirement reflecting an estimated capital investment of \$3.59 million for decommissioning the Cumberland LNG tank as well as the actual net operating loss (NOL) generated for FY 2016, reported on National Grid's 2016 tax return.⁵ Additionally, National Grid's revised Plan no longer projected an NOL for FY 2018.⁶ A calculation of updated bill impacts for an average customer utilizing 846 therms per year shows an annual increase of \$30.74 or 2.7%.⁷ The annual increase under the Revised Plan was reduced from the figures under the original plan which had proposed a \$32.88 increase, or 2.9%.⁸

On February 8, 2017, the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) filed comments in the form of a letter from Leo Wold, Assistant Attorney General.⁹ Mr. Wold explained that the Division had reviewed both the Original Plan and the Revised Plan and he provided comments on five components of the program. In addition to Mr. Wold's letter, the Division also submitted a memo from its consultant, David Effron, who opined that the proposed revenue requirement was reasonably calculated, subject to the future reconciliation of the FY 2018 Plan revenue requirement.¹⁰

On February 17, 2017, the Commission conducted an evidentiary hearing. After hearing all the evidence and asking a few clarifying questions, the Commissioners unanimously approved the proposed FY 2018 Gas ISR Plan, with conditions.

⁴ FY 2018 Gas ISR Revised Plan, Exh. 1S-JBC, Section 2: Gas Capital Investment Plan at 2 (Jan.26, 2017).

⁵ *Id.* at 9-10.

⁶ FY 2018 Gas ISR Revised Plan, Exh. 1S-JBC, Section 3: Revenue Requirement at 9 (Jan.26, 2017).

⁷ FY 2018 Gas ISR Revised Plan, Exh. 1S-JBC, Section 4: Rate Design & Bill Impacts at 1 (Jan.26, 2017).

⁸ FY2018 Gas ISR Plan Exh. 1-JSC Section 4: Rate Design & Bill Impacts at 1(Dec. 1, 2016)

⁹ http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4678-DPU-Memo_2-8-17.pdf.

¹⁰ http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4678-DPU-Effron_2-13-17.pdf.

II. Detailed Description of the Revised Gas ISR Plan

A. Non-Discretionary Work

1. Public Works

The Company has an ongoing plan to replace targeted gas mains on a risk-based approach. The Revised Plan incorporates \$13.55 million in spending for the replacement of approximately ten miles of leak-prone gas main consisting of cast iron and unprotected steel main. \$1.33 million is anticipated to be reimbursed under agreement with third parties. The Company will coordinate scheduling with various municipalities for other system improvement work, such as the replacement of leak-prone pipe, system reliability upgrades, elimination of redundant main, and regulator station upgrades.¹¹ The Division supported the Company's Revised Plan for public works projects.

2. Mandated Programs

Spending for Mandated Programs falls into the following eight categories: Corrosion, Purchase Meter Replacement, Pipeline Integrity IMP Programs, Cross Bore Remediation, Main Replacement Reactive – Cast Iron Joint Encapsulation, Reactive Service Replacement (Leaks), Reactive Service Replacement (Non-leak /Other), and Reactive Main Replacement Maintenance.¹²

The Corrosion program serves to extend the life of buried steel cable facilities through ensuring proper coating by establishing proper conditions on pipe segments through installation of rectifiers, anodes, insulators, and test stations.¹³ The program also includes control line work at existing regulator stations and cathodic protection upgrades. For FY 2018, the Company proposes to spend \$1.04 million.¹⁴ The Purchase Meter Replacement program does exactly what its title

¹¹ *Id.* at 4.

¹² *Id.* at 5.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

says, pays for the replacement of aging/outdated gas meters. In FY 2018, the Company proposes to replace \$14,300 meters at a cost of \$2.37 million.¹⁵ The Pipeline Integrity Program is for the testing, modification, and/or replacement of the Company's high pressure facilities and pipelines. In FY 2018, the Plan proposes \$.75 million in expenditures.¹⁶ The Cross Bore Remediation program will provide for assessment and remediation of gas mains which may have accidentally penetrated sewer laterals. If the condition of the mains is unknown, mechanical cleaning of laterals could damage the gas main and cause gas to rush into a building. For FY 2018, a budget of \$.50 million is proposed.¹⁷

The Main Replacement Cast Iron Joint Encapsulation program provides funding for the leak sealing of cast iron bell joints at a cost of \$3.52 million for FY 2018.¹⁸ The Reactive Service Replacement Leaks program proposes an expenditure of \$7.26 million to replace or abandon leaking gas services.¹⁹ The Reactive Service Replacement Non-Leak program represents the capital costs for service relocations, meter protection service abandonments, and the installation of curb valves, especially for locations where Company personnel have encountered difficulty in gaining access to meters. The FY 2018 expenditure proposal in the original plan was \$2.67 million, and the Revised Plan amended this downward to \$2.50 million.²⁰ The Reactive Main Replacement Management program contemplates emergency main replacements or modifications due to leaks or other unplanned events where main conditions dictate immediate replacement and/or gas facilities are subject to water intrusion or exposure and require remediation. The FY

¹⁵ *Id.* at 6.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.* at 7.

²⁰ *Id.*

2018 budget for this work is proposed at \$.75 million.²¹ In sum, these categories total \$18.84 million.²² The Division supported all of these elements of the Revised Plan.

3. Damage Failure Program

The Company proposed a budget of \$0.25 million for funding safety and reliability projects associated with remediation of damage or failure occurrences, initiated in response to events outside the Company's control.²³ The Division had no objections to this program or its funding.

4. Special Project

The Company proposed decommissioning an LNG tank in Cumberland, Rhode Island with work and funding to proceed in three phases. Phase I, at an estimated cost of \$0.99 million, involves completing modifications to the facility to allow for utilization of portable tankers. Phase II, which will involve emptying liquids and purging gaseous vapors from the tank, is projected to cost \$1.38 million. The costs for Phase I and Phase II are expected to be included in the Company's FY 2017 reconciliation filing. According to the Revised Plan, the cost for Phase III, the final demolition of the tank, is projected to be \$3.59 million.²⁴

Although the Division did ultimately support the tank decommissioning, this approval was not without concerns and recommended conditions.²⁵ The Division recommended that the Commission require National Grid to keep both the Division and the Commission informed as to the cause(s) of the facility's decommissioning and to provide the Division and Commission with all reports and documents that will provide an explanation and/or analysis as to the causes or causes of the facility's decommissioning. The Division also suggested that the Company be required to

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.* at 8.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Wold letter at 3 (Feb. 8, 2017).

try to resell or retain all existing high cost components currently installed, including, but not limited to Cryogenic pumps, Jet Compressor and the tanks LNG Enraf level gauge. The Division stated that National Grid should be required, as part of the demolition project, to consult with the Division before randomly disposing of high value components.²⁶

B. Discretionary Programs

In FY 2018, the Company proposes to spend a total of \$66.59 million for discretionary work, broken down into categories of Proactive Main Replacement, Proactive Service Replacement, and Gas System Reliability.²⁷

1. Proactive Main Replacement & Proactive Service Replacement

The Company will continue its program of replacing leak-prone gas mains by spending \$54.11 million for approximately fifty miles of leak prone gas mains and 3,000 service relay, inserts, or tie-ins.²⁸ This program consists of abandonment of approximately forty-nine miles of cast iron mains and unprotected steel main with a diameter less than sixteen inches.²⁹ The cost of this program has increased due to the greater number of cast iron mains, which are typically located in urban areas with higher customer density and greater underground congestion.³⁰ In addition, the Company proposes to rehabilitate one-half to one mile of large diameter (greater than sixteen inches) pipes through the implementation of a sealing and lining program, at a cost of \$2.0 million.³¹ The proactive service replacement program prioritizes leak prone services replacement based on an asset risk prioritization algorithm. The program is targeted to cost \$.90 million.³²

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ FY 2018 Gas ISR Revised Plan, Exh. 1S-JBC, Section 2: Gas Capital Investment Plan at 3 (Jan.26, 2017).

²⁸ *Id.* at 9.

²⁹ *Id.* at 10.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.* at 11.

³² *Id.*

Additionally, the Company proposed \$0.57 million in O&M costs to maintain trained personnel who work under the Proactive Main Replacement program.³³

2. Gas System Reliability

The Company's Gas System Reliability Plan includes eleven programs to address system automation, valve installation/replacement, take station, pressure regulation, heating, LNG facilities, gas network reliability and resiliency, capital tools, and equipment.³⁴ The Revised FY 2018 Gas ISR Plan contains a total of \$11.45 million in spending for Gas System Reliability.³⁵ The Division approved of and supported the forecasted spending for the all of these Gas Reliability programs.

The Valve Installation/Replacement program accounts for \$0.20 million in spending to replace inoperable valves, ensuring the Company's continued ability to isolate portions of the distribution system, thus avoiding broader shutdowns.³⁶ The budget for the System Automation is level-funded at \$1.0 million for FY 2018. This program is intended to meet federal Department of Transportation requirements for pipeline safety by maintaining 195 gas pressure regulator stations disbursed throughout its Rhode Island gas service territory. The Company's proposal will provide AC power, telemetry, and/or remote control to approximately forty sites.³⁷

The Heater Installation Program provides for the installation and replacement of gas system heaters which are operated to ensure proper conditioning and control of gas temperatures at key Company facilities. The Company plans to engineer and construct heaters at the Company's

³³ *Id.* at 16.

³⁴ *Id.* at 11.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.* at 11-12.

³⁷ *Id.* at 13.

Cranston station during FY 2018 and FY 2019. The Company projects spending \$0.2 million for the preliminary work on the project during FY 2018.³⁸

The FY 2018 spending projection for the Pressure Regulating Facilities program is \$1.64 million. These funds will be used to replace regulators at two East Providence facility sites. The plan includes enhancements in response to station work prioritized through condition-based assessments, which include, in part, station accessibility, pipe condition (i.e., corrosion), water intrusion, redundancy, station isolation, and common mode failure.³⁹

The Allens Avenue Multi-Station Rebuild Project is a multi-year project designed to replace or retire seven existing pressure regulating facilities at the major gas interchange. The work includes the abandonment and/or removal of obsolete pipe and equipment in support of the safety and reliability of the Company's system at this location. For FY 2018, the Company proposes to spend \$2.97 million for this project.⁴⁰ Spending is also planned in the amount of \$0.80 million in the Take Station Refurbishment program to modify two custody transfer stations located in East Providence, to provide for protection against over-pressurization.⁴¹

"The Gas Planning program identifies projects that support system reliability through standardization and simplification of system operations (e.g., system up-ratings and de-ratings and regulator elimination), integration of systems (e.g., tie-ins), and new supply sources (e.g., take stations). For FY 2018, the Company proposes to spend approximately \$2.25 million for five projects in its Gas Planning program."⁴² The Instrumentation & Regulation Reactive Program will provide \$1.30 million in costs for capital project requirements that are in addition to the Pressure

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.* at 13-14.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 14.

⁴¹ *Id.* at 14-14.

⁴² *Id.* at 15.

Regulation Capital budget. These expenditures include: instrumentation replacement due to failure; replacement of obsolete/unreliable equipment (ie, regulators, pilots, boilers, heat exchangers, odorant equipment, station valves; and replacement of building roofs or doors due to deterioration.⁴³ The LNG Blanket program addresses capital project requirements for the Company's plant in Exeter. The Company proposes to spend \$0.59 million to perform a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrade and purchase a vibration monitor.⁴⁴ Finally, the Company proposes to spend \$0.50 in the Capital Tools & Equipment program.⁴⁵ The Company represented that as of December 31, 2015, approximately 1,237 miles, or 39 %, of the 3,210 miles in the Company's gas distribution system in Rhode Island is made up of leak-prone pipe. The 1,237 miles of leak-prone pipe are comprised of 452 miles of unprotected steel and 785 miles of cast iron and wrought iron gas main. At the current pace of proposed replacement, the Company will eliminate or rehabilitate all cast iron, wrought-iron and unprotected steel main and services within the next 19 years."⁴⁶

III. Summary of Prefiled Testimony

In addition to the previously discussed testimony of Mr. Currie, the Company submitted prefiled testimony of Ms. Little, and Mr. Richer, who collectively testified that the Company's revenue requirements for the FY 2018 Gas ISR Plan is \$36,550,952, an incremental \$10,964,501 over the amount currently being billed for the Gas ISR Plan. The revenue requirement consists of the following elements: (1) \$571,000 of incremental O&M expense for the hiring, training and supervision of additional personnel to support the increase in leak-prone pipe replacement for FY 2018; (2) a revenue requirement of \$3,928,543 comprised of the Company's return, taxes and

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 16.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 17.

depreciation expense associated with FY 2018 proposed non-growth ISR capital investment in gas utility infrastructure; (3) FY 2018 property tax expense of \$7,699,824; and (4) prior year adjustments related to the work order write off, in the amount of (\$532,674) related to capital investment and (\$24,620) related to property tax.⁴⁷

Ms. Suhila Nouri Nutile, Senior Analyst in the New England Pricing group of the Regulation and Pricing Department of National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. (Service Company), provided prefiled testimony regarding rate-design, ISR factors, and bill impacts to customers. She described the rate design methodology in detail and testified that the starting point for developing the rate-design was the rate base in Docket No. 4323, as well as incremental O&M expense and property tax expense.⁴⁸ She testified that for the average residential heating customer using 846 therms annually, the ISR factors will result in an annual bill increase of \$32.88 or 2.9%.⁴⁹ In the Revised Plan, the impact to the average residential heating customer was further adjusted downward to \$30.74 or 2.7%.⁵⁰

IV. The Division of Public Utilities and Carriers

The Division's comments on the Revised Gas ISR Plan centered primarily on the proposed decommissioning of the Cumberland LNG tank. The Division indicated that it continued to examine all applicable regulations pertaining to both the former operation of the plant and its decommissioning. The Division recommended that the Commission require National Grid to keep both the Division and the Commission informed as to the cause(s) of the facility's decommissioning and to provide the Division and Commission with all reports and documents that will provide an explanation and/or analysis as to the causes or causes of the facility's

⁴⁷ Little and Richer at Test. at 4 (Dec. 1, 2016).

⁴⁸ Nutile Test. at 2-3 (Dec.1, 2016).

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 4 (Dec.1, 2016).

⁵⁰ Revised FY 2018 Gas ISR Plan, Section 4: Rate Design & Bill Impacts at 1 (Jan. 26, 2017).

decommissioning. The Division also recommended that the Company be required to try and resell or retain all existing high cost components currently installed, including, but not limited to Cryogenic pumps, Jet Compressor and the tanks LNG Enraf level gauge. The Division stated that National Grid should be required, as part of the demolition project, to consult with the Division before randomly disposing of high value components.⁵¹

In addition to Leo Wold's letter, the Division also submitted a memo from its Consultant, David Effron, in regards to the revenue requirements associated with the Revised Plan. He noted that the Revised Plan also reflects a forecast of positive taxable income in FY 2018, thereby eliminating the FY 2018 NOL that had been included in the original calculation of the FY 2018 Gas ISR revenue requirements.⁵² Mr. Effron expressed his opinion that the revenue requirement is reasonably calculated, subject to the future reconciliation of the FY 2018 Plan revenue requirement.⁵³

V. Hearing

At the February 17, 2017 hearing, National Grid presented testimony of John B. Currie, William R. Richer, and Suhila Nouri Nutile, all of whom adopted their original and supplemental prefiled testimony and exhibits under oath. During the Division's cross-examination, Mr. Currie acknowledged that proposed spending in the 2018 Plan for two specific programs represented an 11% increase over the current budgeted and actual spent amounts.⁵⁴ The proposed plan, however, does include a small reduction in proposed spending in a non-discretionary program in the amount of \$169,000 and \$135,000 in one discretionary program.⁵⁵ On the issue of the proposed LNG tank

⁵¹ Wold letter at 3 (Feb 8, 2017).

⁵² Effron Memo (Feb. 8, 2017).

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ Hr'g Tr. at 24 (Feb. 17, 2017).

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 30.

decommissioning, Mr. Currie testified that the spending for Phase I and Phase II of the decommissioning plan had not been included in the 2017 Gas ISR Plan because at that time the information concerning the condition of the tank was not known.⁵⁶ Mr. Currie testified that notwithstanding the fact that these costs had not been anticipated under the 2017 Plan, the Company was planning to include the costs in the 2017 reconciliation filing.⁵⁷ As for Phase III expenses, proposed at \$3.589 million in the 2018 Plan, Mr. Currie clarified that this figure was a calculated estimate only and would not commit to an upper figure for expenditure.⁵⁸ Proposed expenditures for Phase IV of the decommissioning, site remediation, will be included in the 2019 Gas ISR Plan. Mr. Currie also testified that there was another expense within 2017's third quarter report, caused by an unexpected occurrence of over-pressurization of piping between regulators, that was not included in the 2017 Gas ISR Plan. As a result, the Company expended \$586,000 to rebuild regulator runs and install dual regulators with three pressure regulating devices at a facility located on Day Street in East Providence.⁵⁹ Mr. Currie provided details on the Company's new, non-discretionary Cross Bore Remediation program in which the Company proposes an expenditure in 2018 of \$500,000. He explained that this involves performing camera inspections of gas mains where the Company had previously utilized directional drill installations. The intent is to insert cameras into sewer laterals to ensure that directional drilling procedures didn't accidentally penetrate through a sewer lateral. Mr. Currie acknowledged that he was unaware of any incidents of previously known lateral penetrations in Rhode Island, and while he was generally aware of this being an issue in other parts of the country, he could not be more specific.⁶⁰ Similarly,

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 34.

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 35.

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 38.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 50-51.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 54-55.

Mr. Currie could not be specific about what might fall under a new non-discretionary damage failure program, although the written plan described this program as “damage or failure of projects that are outside of the Company’s control which would require immediate action.”⁶¹

On cross-examination, Mr. Currie was not ready to commit that the Company would share the details of its decommissioning plan for the Cumberland LNG facility with the Division or to commit to permitting Division personnel physical access during the Company’s inspections. However, on re-direct examination, having had the opportunity to reconsider, Mr. Currie stated that the Company was indeed willing to provide its forensic analysis plan to the Division as well as to provide advance notice of the timing and date of the facility inspections. Furthermore, the Company agreed to allow Division personnel to observe, provided they complied with confidentiality and safety requirements.⁶²

Mr. Currie confirmed on cross-examination that the main replacement program for 2017, which anticipated a total of sixty-five miles of replacement mains, was on target to reach that projected goal.⁶³ Mr. Currie further clarified that although the 2017 Gas ISR Plan included an expenditure of \$900,000 for upgrades to the Cumberland LNG plant, the damage to the tank caused the Company to switch from upgrading to decommissioning. Fortunately, the damage to the LNG tank occurred prior to the projected expenditure and the budgeted funds were not spent.⁶⁴ Mr. Currie further confirmed that the expenses for Phase I and Phase II of the decommissioning were unbudgeted expenditures in 2017 and that the expenses for final site restoration in Phase IV, are not included in the FY 2018 Plan.⁶⁵ Therefore, only Phase III, decommissioning, is included in

⁶¹ *Id.* at 56-57; Exhibit 1S-JBC, Revised FY 2018 Gas ISR Plan, Section 1: Introduction & Summary at 1 (Jan. 26, 2017).

⁶² Hr’g. Tr. at 68.(Feb. 17, 2017).

⁶³ *Id.* at 70-71.

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 72.

⁶⁵ *Id.* at 72.

the FY 2018 Plan. Finally, Mr. Currie acknowledged that the FY 2018 Plan represents an increase in annual spending of \$15 million dollars over FY 2017, all as outlined and detailed in the Plan.⁶⁶

VI. Commission's Findings

Immediately following the hearing, the Commission conducted an Open Meeting to discuss the proposed FY 2018 Revised Gas ISR Plan. In unanimously approving the Revised Plan, the Commission required the Company to provide updates to both the Commission and the Division regarding the investigation of the causes requiring the Company to decommission the Cumberland LNG tank. Additionally, the Commission ordered the Company to provide to the Division advance notice of and access to any Cumberland LNG facility inspections. The Commission also directed the Company use its best efforts to either resell or retain the existing high-cost components of the Cumberland facility. Finally, the Commission ordered the Company to provide the Commission and the Division with immediate reports of any future damage incidents.

Accordingly, it is hereby

(22950) ORDERED:

1. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's proposed FY 2018 Revised Gas Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan and associated compliance tariffs are hereby approved for usage on and after April 1, 2017.

2. National Grid shall keep the Commission and the Division informed as to the progress of National Grid's investigation into the causes that led to the decommissioning of the Cumberland LNG facility.

3. National Grid shall provide the Division with advance notice as to the date and time of any inspections of the Cumberland LNG facility.

⁶⁶ *Id.* at 76.

4. National Grid shall permit Division personnel and experts to access the facility as observers during all inspections of the Cumberland LNG facility.

5. National Grid shall undertake its best efforts to resell or retain any and all existing high-cost components installed at the Cumberland LNG facility.

6. National Grid shall make reports to the Division and Commission, immediately upon occurrence, of any future damage incidents.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2017, IN WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND, PURSUANT TO AN OPEN MEETING DECISION ON FEBRUARY 17, 2017. WRITTEN ORDER ISSUED NOVEMBER 10, 2017.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION



Margaret R. Curran, Chairperson



*Herbert F. DeSimone, Jr. Commissioner



Marion S. Gold, Commissioner

*Commissioner DeSimone concurs with the decision but is unavailable for signature.

NOTICE OF RIGHT OF APPEAL

Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §39-5-1, any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the PUC may, within seven (7) days from the date of the order, petition the Rhode Island Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review the legality and reasonableness of the decision of order.