

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

IN RE: THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY d/b/a NATIONAL GRID'S 2018 ELECTRIC RETAIL RATE FILING	: : : : :	DOCKET NO. 4805
IN RE: THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY d/b/a NATIONAL GRID'S 2018 RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD CHARGE AND RECONCILIATION	: : : : :	DOCKET NO. 4692

REPORT AND ORDER

I. National Grid's Proposed 2018 Electric Retail Rate Filing

On February 15, 2018, The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or Company) filed its 2018 Electric Retail Rate Filing.¹ The retail rate filing proposed rate adjustments pertaining to the reconciliation of the Company's Standard Offer Service (SOS) related costs, transition costs, transmission related charges, the Net Metering charge, and the Long-Term Contracting for Renewable Energy Recovery factor. In this docket, the Company also projects costs of transmission, transition, and net metering over the upcoming twelve-month period.

On March 9, 2018, the Company filed a Revised 2018 Retail Rate Filing that included revisions to schedules and testimony after errors were found in the original filing.² Specifically, the Company revised the SOS Adjustment Factors and SOS Administrative Cost Factors.³ The overall combined impact of all the Revised Filing rate changes on a typical residential customer using 500 kWh per month is an increase of \$2.17, or

¹ National Grid's 2018 Electric Retail Rate Filing (Feb. 15, 2018). All 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/4805page.html>.

² National Grid's Revised 2018 Electric Retail Rate Filing (Mar. 9, 2018) (Revised Filing); [http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4805-NGrid-Rev-RetailRate\(3-9-18\).pdf](http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4805-NGrid-Rev-RetailRate(3-9-18).pdf).

³ *Id.* The Revised Filing updated Adam S. Cray's testimony and Schedules ASC-1 through ASC-7 and ASC-19.

approximately 2.1%.⁴ This is a decrease of \$0.90 or 0.07% from the Company's initial filing.

A. Standard Offer Service Adjustment Factors

The proposed 2018 SOS adjustment factors are designed to collect a total over-recovery of \$2.2 million from the Company's three customer groups for the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017.⁵ This total balance is the sum of over- and/or under-recoveries for each of the three customer groups. For the Industrial Group, the Company reported an over-recovery of \$2,041,659 million.⁶ For the Commercial Group, the Company reported an over-recovery of \$392,851. And for the Residential Group, the Company reported an under-recovery of \$187,167.⁷ The proposed factor for each group is calculated based on the projected sales for that group in the upcoming twelve-month period.

B. Standard Offer Service Administrative Cost Factors

The Company is authorized to collect its administrative costs associated with arranging, administering, and providing SOS.⁸ The administrative costs that the Company is allowed to recover as part of this adjustment factor include the cost of working capital; administrative costs of complying with the Renewable Energy Standard; the costs of creating the environmental disclosure label; the costs associated with the New England Power Pool's (NEPOOL) Generation Information System (GIS) attributable to SOS; costs

⁴ ASC-19 Revised at 1; Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 4 (Mar. 9, 2018).

⁵ ASC-3 Revised at 1. The Company proposed the following SOS rate adjustment factors: Industrial Group \$0.00830 credit; Commercial Group \$0.00041 credit; Residential Group \$0.00007 charge.

⁶ ASC-2 Revised at 4. Reconciliation balances include interest. The Industrial Group is comprised of rates G-32, G-62, and X-1.

⁷ ASC-2 Revised at 2-3. The Commercial Group is comprised of rates C-06, G-02, and all outdoor lighting rates, S-05, S-06, S-10, and S-14. The Residential Group is comprised of rates A-16 and A-60.

⁸ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 10-11.

pertaining to the issuance of requests for bids, contract negotiation, execution and contract administration; costs of notifying SOS customers of the rates; costs associated with updating rate changes in the Company's billing system, and an SOS-related uncollectible expense.⁹ National Grid estimated administrative expenses of \$337,977 for the period April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019 in the Industrial Group; \$1.52 million in the Commercial Group; and \$4.29 million in the Residential Group.¹⁰ These amounts are recovered through the base SOS administrative cost factor for each customer class.¹¹

The 2018 SOS administrative cost reconciliation factors are designed to collect an under-recovery of \$97,481 for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2017 from the Industrial Group; credit an over-recovery of \$545 to the Commercial Group; and credit an over-recovery of \$97,925 to the Residential Group.¹² The factors for each class were calculated by dividing the respective over- or under-collections (plus interest) by the forecasted kilowatt-hour sales for each respective customer group for the twelve month period ending March 31, 2019.¹³ Both the estimated administrative costs for calendar year 2018 and the over- or under-collection of 2017 administrative costs are divided by the forecasted SOS kWh sales by customer group to calculate the SOS administrative cost factor for each group.¹⁴

⁹ *Id.* at 10; ASC-4 Revised at 1.

¹⁰ ASC-4 Revised at 1. The amounts included estimated commodity-related uncollectible expense for 2017.

¹¹ The Company proposed the following base SOS administrative cost factors: Industrial Group \$0.00135; Commercial Group \$0.00159; and Residential Group \$0.00163. ASC-4 Revised at 1.

¹² ASC-5 Revised at 2-4. The Company proposed the following SOS administrative cost reconciliation adjustment factors: Industrial Group \$0.00039 charge; Commercial Group \$0.00000; Residential Group \$0.00003 credit. ASC-4 Revised at 1.

¹³ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 14. For the period ending March 31, 2019, the Company forecasted kWh deliveries of 249,842,034 for the Industrial Group; 957,409,005 for the Commercial Group; and 2,618,774,950 for the Residential Group. ASC-7 Revised at 1.

¹⁴ The Company proposed the following SOS administrative cost factors for the period ending March 31, 2019: Industrial Group \$0.00174; Commercial Group \$0.00159; and Residential Group \$0.00160. ASC-4 Revised at 1.

C. Transition Adjustment Factors

National Grid is authorized to charge electric distribution customers a base transition charge to recover contract termination fees paid by National Grid to wholesale power suppliers as a result of electricity restructuring.¹⁵ The 2018 base transition charge is a weighted average base transition charge reflecting the individual contract termination fees paid by National Grid in 2018 and estimated gigawatt-hour sales for The Narragansett Electric Company,¹⁶ and the former Blackstone Valley Electric and Newport Electric.¹⁷ The total proposed transition charge for the period April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019, including base transition charge and transition adjustment factors, is a credit of \$0.00087/kWh.¹⁸

D. Transmission Adjustment Factors

National Grid is authorized to collect transmission-related costs billed to it by the Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE), New England Power (NEP), and any other transmission service provider that is authorized to bill the Company directly for transmission services.¹⁹ Similar to other retail charges, the transmission charge is comprised of a base transmission charge and a transmission adjustment factor.²⁰ The base transmission charge is a forecast of upcoming transmission expenses for the period April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019. The forecasted amount of transmission expense for 2018

¹⁵ R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.4 (a)-(e).

¹⁶ The use of Narragansett Electric is important here because the contract termination charges resulting from restructuring were different for The Narragansett Electric Company and the Eastern Utilities companies which included Blackstone Valley Electric Company and Newport Electric Company.

¹⁷ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 18; ASC-9 at 2.

¹⁸ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 19; ASC-9 at 1.

¹⁹ R.I.P.U.C. No. 2115; Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 21.

²⁰ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 21-22. The transmission charge includes a transmission related uncollectible expense.

is then allocated to each rate class using a coincident peak demand allocation factor.²¹ The base transmission charge is largely controlled by the provisions of the ISO-NE Transmission, Markets, and Services Tariff (ISO/RTO Tariff). National Grid, like other electric distribution companies in New England, receives transmission-related services from ISO-NE, including regional and local transmission service, as well as transmission scheduling and market administration services.²²

National Grid forecasted transmission expenses of \$208.08 million for 2018. That forecast was approximately \$4.64 million, or 2.18% below the 2017 forecast. Of the total 2018 forecast, \$21.93 million is attributable to the Block Island Transmission System (BITS) Surcharge.²³ The BITS Surcharge recovers the Company's allocated share of the costs for the Block Island Cable and related facilities associated with the construction of the Block Island Wind Farm, including the undersea cable connecting the island to the mainland.²⁴ Included in the BITS Surcharge for 2018 is \$2.2 million to install protective sleeving over 275 feet of the cable.²⁵ The Company represented that installation is scheduled for the fall of 2018.

National Grid reported a net over-recovery of transmission related revenue and expenses of approximately \$3.9 million for the reconciliation period from January 2017

²¹ The allocation factor is calculated by first taking customers' coincident peak data from years 2008 and 2011 (years with relatively normal weather) and then multiplying these load factors by each class's weather normalized forecasted kilowatt-hours for the period April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019. Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 22-23.

²² Test. of Polina V. Demers at 3-8. ISO-NE charges also include charges billed to ISO-NE by the New England States Commission on Electricity (NESCOE). NESCOE is a committee comprised of Governor-appointed individuals from the New England states tasked with promoting a regional electric system that ensures the lowest reasonable costs for customers while maintaining reliable service and environmental quality. *Id.* at 9.

²³ Test. of Polina V. Demers at 15-16; PVD-1 at 2.

²⁴ R.I.G.L. §39-26.1-7; Test. of Polina V. Demers at 13.

²⁵ National Grid's Resp. to PUC 1-2

through December 2017.²⁶ In order to recover the \$3.9 million transmission service reconciliation balance, as well as transmission-related uncollectible expenses, the Company proposed separate per-kWh transmission charges allocated by customer rate class, including the base transmission charge, the transmission adjustment factor.²⁷

E. Net Metering Charge and Reconciliation

National Grid is authorized to collect a uniform, per kWh Net Metering charge from all distribution customers to recover net metering credits paid to eligible net metering customers, less any payments received from ISO-NE for sales of excess generation. The charge also includes the difference, whether positive or negative, between the payments made to Renewable Generation Qualifying Facilities and the payments received from ISO-NE for energy sold into the wholesale market from those projects.²⁸ The Company proposed a net metering charge of \$0.00043/kWh to collect a 2017 net under-recovery of \$3.15 million.²⁹

F. Long-Term Contracting Renewable Energy Recovery Reconciling Factor

The Long-Term Contracting for Renewable Energy Recovery factor is designed to compensate National Grid for the costs associated with the Company's Long-Term Contracts for Renewable Energy, net of the proceeds received by National Grid from the sale of the energy, capacity, and/or Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) resulting from those contracts. The factor is set semi-annually for effect in January and July.³⁰ National

²⁶ Test. of Adam S. Crary at 25-26; ASC-12 at 1.

²⁷ ASC-11 at 1 (base transmission charge); ASC-13 (transmission adjustment factor); ASC-14 (transmission uncollectible factor); ASC-1 Revised (Summary of Proposed Rate Changes).

²⁸ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 32-34.

²⁹ *Id.* at 35; ASC-16 at 1.

³⁰ R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26.1-5(f). National Grid is required by law to enter into long-term contracts with newly developed renewable energy resources for a total, aggregate capacity of 90 MW by December 30, 2014. R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26.1-2 and §39-26.1-3. In addition, the Company is authorized to recover 2.75% of the total payments made under each contract as remuneration. R.I. Gen. Laws §39.26.1-4.

Grid proposed a long-term contracting for renewable energy recovery reconciling factor for effect on April 1, 2018 of \$0.00068/kWh to collect an under-recovery from calendar year 2017 of \$5.0 million.³¹ The Company proposed a net Long-Term Contracting Recovery Factor of \$0.00587/kWh, for effect April 1, 2018, which includes the proposed reconciling factor and the currently-effective Long-Term Contracting for Renewable Energy Recovery factor of \$0.00519.³²

II. National Grid's 2018 Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation

National Grid is authorized to collect a Renewable Energy Standard (RES) charge from distribution customers to recover the estimated costs associated with National Grid's annual compliance with the Renewable Energy Standard.³³ On February 27, 2018, National Grid filed a proposed RES charge of \$0.00004/kWh for effect on April 1, 2018, a decrease from the current RES charge of \$0.00040/kWh.³⁴ The bill impact of this proposed RES charge on a typical residential customer consuming 500/kWh per month is a decrease of \$0.19 or 0.2%.³⁵

The proposed RES charge is based on National Grid's estimated costs for the 2018 RES obligation year and remaining costs from the 2017 RES obligation year. National Grid projected a net, over-collection for 2017 of approximately \$7.13 million.³⁶ The Company estimated the 2018 incremental RES cost to be \$1.74/MWh using a market-

³¹ Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 36-36; ASC-18 at 1. The under-recovery of \$5.0 million includes interest of \$53,856. ASC-18 at 1.

³² Revised Test. of Adam S. Crary at 39-40; ASC-18.

³³ R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26-4, §39-26-6(b).

³⁴ National Grid's 2018 Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation (Feb. 27, 2018) (RES Filing). All filings in this docket are available at the PUC offices, located at 89 Jefferson Boulevard, Warwick, R.I. or at <http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4692page.html>. Attach. 3 to RES Filing at 1.

³⁵ Attach. 3 to RES Filing at 1.

³⁶ Attach. 1 to RES Filing at 2. The 2017 RES obligation year ends June 15, 2018. Letter of Raquel J. Webster at 2 (Feb. 27, 2018).

based, estimated REC cost of \$15.83 and the 2018 RES new renewable resource obligation of 11.0%.³⁷

III. Division of Public Utilities and Carriers

The Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) reviewed National Grid's 2018 Retail Rate filing, the March 9, 2018 Revised Retail Rate Filing, and 2018 Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation Filing, and all supporting documentation. On March 19, 2018, the Division submitted a memorandum that found the proposed charges to be reasonable and consistent with applicable tariffs, as well as consistent with the underlying data provided to the Division.³⁸ The Division recommended approval of all rates contained in the February 15, 2018 Retail Rate Filing, as revised on March 9, 2018, and the February 27, 2018 RES Charge and Reconciliation Filing. The Division noted, however, that the Company proposed to recover estimated 2018 transmission costs using allocators for assigning costs to each rate class based on a weighted average energy use for the calendar years 2008 and 2011. While the Division found the Company's allocation calculations to be accurate, the Division recommended that the Company should consider using a more recent set of years to develop the allocators for assigning transmission costs to each rate class.³⁹

Finally, the Division reviewed additions of revenue and interest in the January 2017 reconciliations for transmission, standard offer service, transition, and long-term contracting and found the amounts to be reasonable. The adjustments represented revenue not billed to a single large energy user due to an incorrectly programmed meter that under-

³⁷ Attach. 1 to RES Filing at 1; R.I. Gen. Laws §39-26-4(a).

³⁸ Mem. of Richard Hahn, Matthew Loiacono, and Carlo Bencomo-Jasso (Mar. 21, 2017); [http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4805-4692-DIV-Memo\(2-19-18\).pdf](http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4805-4692-DIV-Memo(2-19-18).pdf).

³⁹ *Id.* at 10.

billed the customer. The meter was reprogrammed in September 2016. The Company did not rebill the customer because the under-billing was not caused by the customer.⁴⁰

IV. Hearing

At a hearing held on March 28, 2018, the Company presented Adam S. Crary, Senior Analyst for Electric Pricing, Regulation and Pricing Department; Polina V. Demers, Senior Analyst, Regulation and Pricing Department; and James Ruebenacker, Manager of Wholesale Electric Supply New England.⁴¹ Division attorney Leo Wold, Assistant Attorney General, Rhode Island Department of Attorney General, questioned Mr. Ruebenacker regarding the basis for the significant over-recovery over the last several years of costs associated with the Renewable Energy Standard factor. Mr. Ruebenacker confirmed that the amount of the over-recovery as of December 31, 2017 was \$9.16 million. For the prior year ending December 31, 2016, the net estimated over-recovery was \$7.13 million. While there has been an over-recovery over the last several years, Mr. Ruebenacker pointed out that in 2013 there was an under-recovery of almost \$7 million.⁴²

According to Mr. Ruebenacker, the over- and under-recoveries reflect the use of REC estimates in setting rates. The REC forecast is determined through environmental broker quotes which are the market's estimate of what the REC price should be based on supply and demand. The Company estimated the REC price at the time of the renewable energy charge filing. This REC price may become stale over time. Regarding a future over-recovery, Mr. Ruebenacker stated that the estimated REC price for 2018 is \$16. Mr.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 12. The Company determined that it had underbilled the customer by 55,612,613 kWh unbilled to this customer from April 2004 through September 2016. National Grid's Resp. to COMM 2-1.

⁴¹ Mr. Crary, Ms. Demers, and Mr. Ruebenacker appeared at the hearing to be cross-examined on their pre-filed testimony that they provided in this docket.

⁴² Hr'g Tr. at 17-18.

Ruebenacker did not believe that there would be a large decrease in estimated REC prices compared to actual REC prices, which was the basis for the significant over-recoveries for the last several years.⁴³

Regarding the large industrial customer that was underbilled for approximately 12.5 years, Mr. Crary stated that the underbilling was discovered in September 2016, but was not included in the 2017 Retail Rate Filing. According to Mr. Crary, it took considerable time and effort to recalculate the billing rates dating back 12 years in order to calculate all adjustments resulting from the under-collection.⁴⁴

Mr. Crary testified that, as required by the PUC's 2016 Retail Rate Order, the Company submitted all of its work papers and supporting documentation in conjunction with the 2018 Retail Rate Filing, Docket No. 4805.⁴⁵ The Company did not provide the underlying data concurrently with the 2018 RES Filing, Docket No. 4692, but pledged to do so going forward.⁴⁶

The Division presented its consultant, Mr. Matthew Loiacono, Daymark Energy Advisors, in support of its recommendation that the Company consider using a more recent set of years to develop the allocators for assigning transmission costs to each rate class. The allocators were used to assign estimated transmission costs to each rate class and are a weighted average of energy use for the 12 months ending December 31, 2008 and 12 months ending November 30, 2011.⁴⁷ According to Mr. Crary, these years experienced relatively normal weather and thus have a minimum of weather-related externalities that

⁴³ Hr'g Tr. at 17-24.

⁴⁴ Hr'g Tr. at 27-28, 35.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 50-51. See PUC Order No. 22650 (Docket No. 4599) (Jan. 1, 2017); http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4599-4556-NGrid-Ord222650_1-11-17.pdf.

⁴⁶ Hr'g Tr. at 50-51.

⁴⁷ Hr'g Tr. at 67-68.

impact load. Mr. Crary explained that the Company's intent was to identify the most weather-normal period and not necessarily the most current years. Mr. Crary indicated that the Company would consider developing a more recent set of years to develop the allocators for assigned transmission costs to each rate class.⁴⁸

V. Commission Findings

At the conclusion of the March 28, 2018 hearing, the PUC approved the Company's 2018 Electric Retail Rate Filing submitted February 15, 2018, as revised March 9, 2018, and the 2018 Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation Filing submitted on February 27, 2018. The PUC based its decision on the testimony of the Division's witness, Mr. Loiacono, that the rates, as revised, were appropriately calculated. The PUC also directed National Grid to submit all excel schedules, underlying work papers, including hard-coded data, in support of the Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation Filing to the PUC and Division in electronic form, with all formulas intact, at the same time it makes its filing with the PUC. Finally, the PUC ordered the Company to use a more recent set of years to develop the allocators for assigning transmission costs to each rate class or explain why that is not possible.

Accordingly, it is hereby

(23252) ORDERED:

1. The proposed 2018 Electric Retail Rates filed by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid in Docket No. 4805 on February 15, 2018, and further revised on March 9, 2018, as set forth in Schedule ASC-1 Revised hereto attached as Exhibit A, are hereby approved for effect on April 1, 2018.

⁴⁸ Hr'g Tr. at 59-62.

2. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid shall file simultaneously all work papers, including but not limited to excel spreadsheets and hard coded data, in support of the Renewable Energy Standard Charge and Reconciliation Filing to the PUC and Division in electronic form, with all formulas intact, at the same time it makes its filing with the PUC. In the event of further revisions, the Company shall simultaneously file all supporting work papers, including but not limited to excel spreadsheets and hard-coded data to the PUC and the Division at the time all revisions are filed with the PUC.
3. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid shall use a more recent set of years to develop the allocators for assigning transmission costs to each rate class or explain why that is not possible.
4. The proposed 2018 Renewable Energy charge of \$0.00004/kWh filed by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's in Docket No. 4692 is approved for effect on April 1, 2018.
5. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid shall comply with all other findings and instructions contained in this Order.

EFFECTIVE AT WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND ON APRIL 1, 2018
PURSUANT TO A BENCH DECISION ON MARCH 28, 2018. WRITTEN ORDER
ISSUED AUGUST 22, 2018.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION



Margaret E. Curran, Chairperson



Marion S. Gold, Commissioner



Abigail Anthony, Commissioner



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 Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review the legality and reasonableness of the decision or order.

EXHIBIT A

The Narragansett Electric Company
Revised Summary of Proposed Rate Changes for April 1, 2018

Rate Class	Standard Offer Adjustment Factor (1) (a) Schedule ASC-3 Revised	Standard Offer Service Administrative Cost Factor (1) (b) Schedule ASC-4 Revised	Transition Charge (d) Schedule ASC-9	Transition Adjustment Charge (e) Schedule ASC-10	Net Transition Charge (f) (d) + (e)
(1) A-16	\$0.00007	\$0.00160	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(2) A-60	\$0.00007	\$0.00160	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(3) C-06	(\$0.00041)	\$0.00159	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(4) G-02 per kWh	(\$0.00041)	\$0.00159	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(5) G-32/B-32 per kWh	(\$0.00830)	\$0.00174	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(6) G-62/B-62 per kWh	(\$0.00830)	\$0.00174	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(7) Streetlights	(\$0.00041)	\$0.00159	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)
(8) X-01 per kWh	(\$0.00830)	\$0.00174	(\$0.00083)	(\$0.00004)	(\$0.00087)

Rate Class	Base Transmission Charge (g) Schedule ASC-11	Transmission Adjustment Factor Charge(Credit) (h) Schedule ASC-13	Transmission Uncollectible Factor (i) Schedule ASC-14	Net Transmission Charge (j) (g) + (h) + (i)	Net Metering Surcharge (k) Schedule ASC-16	LTCRER Charge (l) Schedule ASC-18
(9) A-16	\$0.03154	\$0.00076	\$0.00041	\$0.03271	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(10) A-60	\$0.03154	\$0.00076	\$0.00041	\$0.03271	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(11) C-06	\$0.03167	(\$0.00474)	\$0.00033	\$0.02726	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(12) G-02 per kWh	\$0.01231	(\$0.00236)	\$0.00033	\$0.01028	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(13) G-02 per kW	\$4.37			\$4.37		
(14) G-32/B-32 per kWh	\$0.01159	(\$0.00100)	\$0.00029	\$0.01088	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(15) G-32/B-32 per kW	\$4.69			\$4.69		
(16) G-62/B-62 per kWh	\$0.01489	\$0.00242	\$0.00032	\$0.01763	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(17) G-62/B-62 per kW	\$3.40			\$3.40		
(18) Streetlights	\$0.01440	\$0.01297	\$0.00035	\$0.02772	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(19) X-01 per kWh	\$0.01489	\$0.00242	\$0.00032	\$0.01763	\$0.00043	\$0.00587
(20) X-01 per kW	\$3.40			\$3.40		

(1) To be included with Standard Offer Service rate for billing purposes