## National Grid

# The Narragansett Electric Company 

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan

## Annual Reconciliation

August 3, 2020

## Docket No. 4915

Submitted to:
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission

Submitted by:
nationalgrid

August 3, 2020

## VIA HAND DELIVERY \& ELECTRONIC MAIL

Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

## RE: Docket 4915 - Fiscal Year 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Dear Ms. Massaro:

On behalf of National Grid, ${ }^{1}$ relating to the Company’s Fiscal Year ("FY") 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability ("ISR") Plan, I have enclosed ten (10) copies of the Company's Electric ISR Reconciliation Filing. Pursuant to the approved ISR Plan and the ISR Provision, RIPUC No. 2199, after the end of the ISR Plan year, which runs from April 1 through March 31, the Company must file annually, by August 1 of each year, the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors and Operation and Maintenance ("O\&M") Reconciling Factor that will become effective for the 12 months beginning October 1. The CapEx Reconciling Factors recover or refund the difference between the reconciliation of actual billed revenue generated from the CapEx Factors and the actual revenue requirement based on actual cumulative ISR capital investment for the applicable plan year. Similarly, the annual O\&M Reconciling Factor recovers or refunds the difference between the reconciliation of actual billed revenue from the O\&M Factor and actual Inspection and Maintenance ("I\&M") program expense and actual Vegetation Management ("VM") program expense for the ISR Plan year. Additionally, on August 1, the Company must report on the prior fiscal year's ISR Plan activities and include descriptions of deviations from the original plans approved by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission ("PUC").

This filing provides the actual discretionary and non-discretionary capital investment spending and the actual VM and I\&M expenses for the period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020. As explained in this filing, the actual capital plant-in-service is compared to the budgeted amounts for these categories, as approved by the PUC in Docket No. 4915. The plant-in-service investment and O\&M expenses for VM and I\&M are then used in the calculation of the revenue requirement for the annual reconciliation of investment and expenses for the fiscal year. This revenue requirement is then compared to actual revenue billed, and any difference forms the basis for the proposed

[^0]Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Docket 4915 - FY2020 Electric ISR Plan Reconciliation Filing
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Electric ISR Plan reconciliation factors for effect October 1, 2020. This filing also includes details on the Company's actual discretionary and non-discretionary capital investment spending by category during FY 2020. Finally, this filing includes a summary of the Company's Reliability Performance through December 31, 2019.

The pre-filed direct testimonies of Patricia Easterly, Melissa A. Little, and Adam S. Crary are enclosed with this filing. Ms. Easterly presents the Company's FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan Reconciliation Filing related to the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan, which the PUC approved in this docket. Ms. Little's testimony describes the calculation of the revenue requirement based on the capital plant-in-service and the total annual actual VM and I\&M expenses for the fiscal year. Ms. Little's testimony also includes a description of the revenue requirement model and attachments that support the final revenue requirement. As explained in Ms. Little's testimony, for the FY 2020 Electric ISR reconciliation, the Company has an updated revenue requirement of $\$ 22,371,835$. The revenue requirement is based on actual FY 2020 O\&M programs, the actual capital investment levels for each of FY 2018 through FY 2020 incremental to the level of investment assumed in base distribution rates under Docket No. 4770, and actual tax deductibility percentages for FY 2019 capital additions.

Mr. Crary describes the reconciliation of the final FY 2020 revenue requirement against revenue billed in support of that revenue requirement, the proposed factors resulting from the reconciliation, and the bill impacts of those proposed factors. The reconciliation reflects CapEx revenue billed through the CapEx Factors and O\&M revenue billed through the O\&M Factor during the period of April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020. The impact of the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors and the proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor on a typical residential customer receiving Standard Offer Service and using 500 kWhs per month is an increase of $\$ \$ 0.17$, or $0.2 \%$, from $\$ 110.51$ to $\$ 110.68$ per month.

Thank you for your attention to this filing. If you have any questions, please contact me at 401-784-7288.

Very truly yours,


Jennifer Brooks Hutchinson

## Enclosures

cc: Docket 4915 Service List<br>Leo Wold, Esq.<br>John Bell, Division

## Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the cover letter and any materials accompanying this certificate was electronically transmitted to the individuals listed below.


Joanne M. Scanlon
\$ XJ XWW mer
Date

Docket No. 4915 - National Grid's Electric ISR Plan FY 2020
Docket No. 4857 - Performance Incentives Pursuant to R.I.GL. §39-1 27.7.1(e)(3)
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# PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY 

OF

PATRICIA C. EASTERLY

August 3, 2020

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## I. Introduction and Qualifications

Q. Ms. Easterly, please state your name and business address.
A. My name is Patricia C. Easterly. My business address is 40 Sylvan Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451.
Q. Ms. Easterly, by whom are you employed and in what position?
A. I am employed by National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. (NGSC) as Director - New England Electric Performance and Strategy. In my position, I am responsible for regulatory compliance for The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (the Company) related to electric distribution operations, and, in particular, for capital expenditures, in Rhode Island.
Q. Ms. Easterly, please describe your educational background and professional experience.
A. In 1983, I earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance from Simmons College. In October 1983, I joined Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell in St. Louis, Missouri as a staff auditor, progressing to senior auditor and becoming a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Missouri. In November 1987, I joined Edison Brothers Stores in St. Louis as Assistant Controller. In June 1988, I joined NGSC as a financial analyst in the Accounting division. Since that time, I have held various positions within National Grid, including Manager of Accounting, Director of Internal Audit, Transmission Finance Director, Distribution Finance

Director, Director Rhode Island - New Energy Solutions Planning, Budget and Performance, and Director for Finance Performance Management program. In September of 2018, I assumed my current position as Director - New England Electric Performance and Strategy.
Q. Have you previously testified before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC)?
A. Yes. I have previously testified before the PUC in support of the Company's Rhode Island Storm Contingency Fund, and the FY 2021 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability (ISR) Plan in Docket No. 4995, FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan in Docket No. 4915. and the FY 2019 Electric ISR Annual Reconciliation in Docket No. 4783. .

## II. Purpose of Testimony

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
A. The purpose of my testimony is to present the Company's FY 2020 Annual

Reconciliation filing related to the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan approved by the PUC in this docket. This filing provides the actual plant-in-service for discretionary and nondiscretionary capital investment and associated cost of removal (COR), the actual vegetation management (VM) operation and maintenance (O\&M) expenses, and the actual inspection and maintenance (I\&M) O\&M expenses for the period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020. As described in Ms. Melissa Little’s testimony in this filing, this plant-in-service investment and the O\&M expenses for VM and I\&M is used to calculate the
R.I.P.U.C. DOCKET NO. 4915

FY 2020 ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY, AND RELIABILITY PLAN ANNUAL RECONCILIATION FILING WITNESS: PATRICIA C. EASTERLY

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FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan revenue requirement. As explained in Mr. Adam S. Crary’s testimony in this filing, the revenue requirement is then reconciled against the actual revenue billed during FY 2020. Specific details by category for the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan plant-in-service additions, associated COR, and actual capital spending are included in Attachment PCE-1, which is attached to this testimony.

## III. Plant-In-Service

## Q. Please provide an overview of the plant-in-service for FY 2020.

A. As shown in Table 2 of Attachment PCE-1, in FY 2020, the Company’s plant-in-service investment was $\$ 104.9$ million. This amount was approximately $\$ 2.1$ million over the planned amount of $\$ 102.8$ million. Non-Discretionary plant additions totaling $\$ 47.8$ million were placed in service, which was $\$ 14.1$ million over the planned amount of \$33.6 million. This variance was due to more customer-driven work, storm related plant, and transformer costs. Discretionary plant additions totaling $\$ 57.1$ million were placed in service, which was approximately $\$ 12.0$ million under the planned amount of $\$ 69.2$ million. Lower System Capacity and Performance were driven by lower Aquidneck Island project additions than targeted offset by higher Chase Hill and Quonset substation additions. Asset Condition plant additions were lower than target primarily due to Underground Cable projects. As shown in Table 3 of Attachment PCE-1, in FY 2020, the associated cost of removal (COR) was $\$ 14.4$ million which was over-budget by approximately $\$ 0.4$ million from the FY 2020 forecast of $\$ 14.0$ million. These totals
resulted in a net Electric ISR Plan investment of $\$ 119.3$ million, which was approximately $\$ 2.5$ million over the Company's combined plant-in-service and COR planned amount of $\$ 116.8$ million. Details on these variances are included in Section I of Attachment PCE-1.

## IV. Capital Spending

## Q. Please summarize the Company's actual capital spending for FY 2020 for the

 Electric ISR Plan.A. As shown in Table 4 of Attachment PCE-1, for FY 2020, the Company spent $\$ 103.7$ million for capital investment under the Electric ISR Plan. This amount was $\$ 1.9$ million over the annual approved budget of $\$ 101.8$ million. The significant drivers related to nondiscretionary capital spending were storm related capital spending, new businesscommercial and public requirements spending and two transformer failures. This is offset by decreases in Distributed Generation projects.

For FY 2020, capital spending in the Discretionary sub-category (excluding Southeast Substation) was $\$ 53.6$ million, which was $\$ 1.5$ million under the annual approved budget of $\$ 55.0$ million. This was driven primarily by underspending of $\$ 4.2$ million on the Dyer Street Substation project, offset by increased spending on the Aquidneck Island project. Capital spending on the Southeast Substation project, which was managed as a
separate Discretionary sub-category, was $\$ 4.4$ million, which was $\$ 1.8$ million under the annual approved budget of $\$ 6.3$ million.

The key drivers and variances by category are discussed in more detail in Section III of Attachment PCE-1.

## V. O\&M Spending

Q. Please summarize the Company's actual O\&M spending for the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan.
A. As shown in Table 10 of Attachment PCE-1, for FY 2020, the Company's VM O\&M spending was $\$ 10.5$ million, which was slightly over-budget by $\$ 0.1$ million. In addition, as shown in Table 11, the Company's Other O\&M spending for costs related to the I\&M program and VVO was $\$ 1.0$ million, which was $\$ 0.1$ million under the O\&M approved budget of $\$ 1.1$ million. Detailed information regarding the work completed are discussed in Attachment PCE-1 in Section IV and Section V, respectively.

## VI. Reliability Performance

Q. Please summarize the results of the Company's reliability performance for CY 2019.
A. Section VI of Attachment PCE-1 includes the Company's Reliability Performance for calendar year 2019 (CY 2019). The Company met both its System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) and System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)
$6 \quad$ Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
7 A. Yes.

[^1]
#### Abstract

Attachment PCE-1 FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Annual Reconciliation Filing


## FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Annual Reconciliation Filing

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with its tariff, RIPUC No. 2199, Sheets 1-5, The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (the Company) submits this Annual Reconciliation Filing for the FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan approved by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) in Docket No. 4915. This filing provides the actual capital investment, vegetation management (VM) and other operation and maintenance (O\&M) spending for the period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020. In addition, actual Plant-In-Service Additions and Cost of Removal are compared to the forecasted amounts for the discretionary and non-discretionary categories. Finally, this filing includes a summary of the Company's reliability performance through December 31, 2019. Table 1 summarizes the FY 2020 program.

Table 1
FY 2020 ISR Activity

| FY 2020 |
| :--- |
|  Target $I$ <br> in millions $\$$ Budget |
| Actuals Variance <br> Over $/$ <br> (Under)  <br> Plant in Service Additions - Non-discretionary $\$ 33.6$ $\$ 47.8$ <br> Plant in Service Additions - Discretionary $\$ 69.2$ $\$ 14.1$ <br> Plant in Service Additions $\$ 102.8$ $\$ 104.9$ <br> $(\$ 12.0)$   |


| Cost of Removal Spending - Non-discretionary | $\$ 6.1$ | $\$ 5.4$ | $(\$ 0.8)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of Removal Spending - Discretionary | $\$ 7.9$ | $\$ 9.0$ | $\$ 1.2$ |
| Cost of Removal Spending | $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 4}$ |


| Capital Spending - Non-discretionary | $\$ 40.5$ | $\$ 45.7$ | $\$ 5.2$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital Spending - Discretionary | $\$ 61.3$ | $\$ 58.0$ | $(\$ 3.3)$ |
| $\quad$ Capital Spending | $\$ 101.8$ | $\$ 103.7$ | $\$ 1.9$ |


| Vegetation Management Spending | $\$ 10.4$ | $\$ 10.5$ | $\$ 0.1$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I\&M and Other O\&M Spending | $\$ 1.1$ | $\$ 1.0$ | $(\$ 0.1)$ |
| O\&M Spending | $\$ 11.5$ | $\$ 11.5$ | $\$ 0.0$ |

This filing includes testimony from Ms. Little and Mr. Crary. Ms. Little’s testimony describes the calculation of the revenue requirement based on the capital plant-in-service and the total annual actual VM and O\&M expenses for the fiscal year. Ms. Little’s testimony also includes a
description of the revenue requirement model and attachments that support the final revenue requirement. As shown in Ms. Little's testimony, for the FY 2020 filing, the Company has an updated revenue requirement of approximately $\$ 22.4$ million.

Mr. Crary's testimony provides a description of the reconciliation of the final actual FY 2020 revenue requirement against revenue billed in support of that revenue requirement, the proposed factors resulting from the reconciliation, and the bill impacts of those proposed factors. The impact of the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factor and the proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor on a typical residential customer receiving Standard Offer Service and using 500 kWhs per month is an increase of $\$ 0.17$, or approximately $0.2 \%$ from $\$ 110.51$ to $\$ 110.68$.

## I. FY 2020 Capital for Plant Investment Placed in Service

As shown in Table 2 below, in FY 2020, $\$ 104.9$ million of plant additions were placed in service, which was $\$ 2.1$ million over the annual forecasted amount of $\$ 102.8$ million. Non-discretionary plant additions totaling $\$ 47.8$ million were placed in service, which was $\$ 14.1$ million over the planned amount of $\$ 33.6$ million. This increase was due to more customer-driven work, storm related plant, and increases in transformer costs. Discretionary plant additions totaling $\$ 57.1$ million were placed in service, which was $\$ 12.0$ million under the planned amount of $\$ 69.2$ million. Lower System Capacity \& Performance plant additions were driven by lower Aquidneck Island Newport and Jepson project additions than targeted offset by higher Chase Hill and Quonset Substation additions. Asset Condition plant additions were lower than target driven primarily by underground cable work.

Table 2
Plant Additions by Category

|  | Target | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Customer Request/Public Requirement | $\$ 20,052,882$ | $\$ 29,730,147$ | $\$ 9,677,265$ |
| Damage Failure | $\$ 13,568,416$ | $\$ 18,035,246$ | $\$ 4,466,830$ |
| Non-Discretionary Sub-total |  |  |  |
| Asset Condition | $\$ 33,621,298$ | $\$ 47,765,393$ | $\$ 14,144,095$ |
| Non-Infrastructure | $\$ 553,020$ | $\$ 236$ | $\$ 23,869,680$ |
| System Capacity \& Performance | $\$ 4,138,006)$ |  |  |
| Discretionary Sub-total | $\$ 69,175,702$ | $\$ 57,144,002$ | $(\$ 359,519)$ |
| Total Capital Investment in System | $\$ 102,797,000$ | $\$ 104,909,394$ | $\$ 2,112,394$ |

The variances shown in Table 2 reflect the timing of when plant investment is placed into service. In general, once equipment is energized and placed into service to support electric load, capital costs are transferred from FERC Account 107 (Construction Work in Progress or CWIP) to FERC Account 106 (Plant-In-Service), which is when the underlying capital work becomes used and useful in the service of customers. This can differ by the type of plant and facility. For example, electric distribution line equipment is normally placed in service closer to the time it is installed because it is typically energized at that time and begins to support electric load, and therefore, is used and useful in the service of customers. Because electric distribution line equipment is typically energized as it is installed, a relatively significant amount of plant is placed into service as work progresses. By contrast, substation construction typically involves multi-year projects. The assets must pass testing, the work must be commissioned, and the assets must be energized before they can be placed in service. Because substation construction is typically completed in one or more phases as part of a multi-year process, the assets will only be placed in service to serve customers once all work in a particular phase is completed.

Table 3 provides the total Cost of Removal (COR) for FY 2020, which was $\$ 14.4$ million, $\$ 0.4$ million over the forecast of $\$ 14.0$ million. Non-discretionary COR spending was $\$ 5.4$ million, which was $\$ 0.8$ million under the planned amount of $\$ 6.1$ million. COR associated with Discretionary projects totaled $\$ 9.0$ million, which was $\$ 1.2$ million over the annual planned amount of $\$ 7.9$ million.

Table 3
COR by Category

|  | Target | Actuals | Variance Over I (Under) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Customer Request/Public Requirement | \$3,418,000 | \$3,089,403 | $(\$ 328,597)$ |
| Damage Failure | \$2,726,000 | \$2,278,401 | $(\$ 447,599)$ |
| Non-Discretionary Sub-total | \$6,144,000 | \$5,367,803 | $(\$ 776,197)$ |
| Asset Condition | \$6,216,000 | \$7,786,402 | \$1,570,402 |
| Non-Infrastructure | \$5,000 | \$11,786 | \$6,786 |
| System Capacity \& Performance | \$1,635,000 | \$1,221,491 | (\$413,509) |
| Discretionary Sub-total | \$7,856,000 | \$9,019,678 | \$1,163,678 |
| Total Capital Investment in System | \$14,000,000 | \$14,387,482 | \$387,482 |

## II. FY 2020 Capital Spending Summary

As shown in Table 4 below, capital spending for FY 2020 totaled $\$ 103.7$ million, which was $\$ 1.9$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 101.8$ million.

Table 4
Capital Spending by Category

|  | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Customer Request/Public Requirement | $\$ 27,025,000$ | $\$ 28,667,287$ | $\$ 1,642,287$ |
| Damage Failure | $\$ 13,505,000$ | $\$ 17,028,480$ | $\$ 3,523,480$ |
| Non-Discretionary Sub-total | $\$ 40,530,000$ | $\$ 45,695,767$ | $\$ 5,165,767$ |
| Asset Condition | $\$ 33,425,000$ | $\$ 28,450,068$ | $(\$ 4,974,932)$ |
| Non-Infrastructure | $\$ 550,000$ | $\$ 145,367$ | $(\$ 404,633)$ |
| System Capacity \& Performance | $\$ 21,045,000$ | $\$ 24,957,836$ | $\$ 3,912,836$ |
| Discretionary Sub-total (without Southeast Substatio | $\$ 55,020,000$ | $\$ 53,553,271$ | $(\$ 1,466,729)$ |
| Southeast Substation Project | $\$ 6,250,000$ | $\$ 4,427,043$ | $(\$ 1,822,957)$ |
| Discretionary Sub-total | $\$ 61,270,000$ | $\$ 57,980,314$ | $(\$ 3,289,686)$ |
| Total Capital Investment in System | $\$ 101,800,000$ | $\$ 103,676,080$ | $\$ 1,876,080$ |

## III. FY 2020 Capital Spending by Key Driver Category

## 1. Non-Discretionary Spending

## a. Customer Request/Public Requirement - $\$ 1.6$ million over-budget

Capital spending for FY 2020 in the Customer Request/Public Requirement category was approximately $\$ 28.7$ million, which was $\$ 1.6$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 27.0$ million. The major drivers of this variance are:

- Capital spending on New Business-Commercial projects and Public Requirements blankets totaled $\$ 13.0$ million, which was $\$ 3.5$ million over the budget of $\$ 9.5$ million.Net spending on Distributed Generation (DG) projects was $\$ 3.1$ million under-budget. The timing of project spending and receipt of CIACs results in Budget to Actual variances.
- Capital spending on transformer purchases was $\$ 5.2$ million, which was $\$ 1.6$ million over the budgeted spending of $\$ 3.5$ million. This is driven by increased purchases of capacitors and regulators and associated impact from capital overheads.

Detailed budget and actual spending by budget classification for the Customer Request/Public Requirement category is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5
Customer Request/Public Requirement Capital Spending

| Category | Budget Classification | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third-party Attachments | New Business - Residential | $\$ 165,000$ | $\$ 185,919$ |

## b. Damage/Failure - \$3.5 million over-budget

Capital spending in the Damage/Failure category was $\$ 17.0$ million, which was approximately $\$ 3.5$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 13.5$ million. This variance was driven primarily by the following:

- Costs related to two failed transformers that were $\$ 1.2$ million over budgeted substation failure budget, partially offset by $\$ 0.3$ million of favorability in other spending.
- Capital spending related to storms was $\$ 4.3$ million, which was $\$ 2.6$ million over the budget of $\$ 1.7$ million.

Detailed budget and actual spending for the Damage/Failure category is shown in Table 6 below.

## Table 6 <br> Damage/Failure Capital Spending

| Category | Budget Classification | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Damage/Failure | $\$ 11,855,000$ | $\$ 12,764,010$ | $\$ 909,010$ |
|  | Major Storms | $\$ 1,650,000$ | $\$ 4,264,470$ | $\$ 2,614,470$ |
|  | Damage/Failure Spending | $\$ 13,505,000$ | $\$ 17,028,480$ | $\$ 3,523,480$ |

## 2. Discretionary Spending

## a. Asset Condition (without Southeast Substation) - $\$ 5.0$ million under-budget

Capital spending in the Asset Condition category (absent the Southeast Substation project) was $\$ 28.5$ million, which was $\$ 5.0$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 33.4$ million. The following projects and programs drove the under-spending:

- Capital spending on Dyer Street substation was $\$ 0.7$ million, $\$ 4.2$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 4.9$ million. The Company has paused work on this project so that options can be reassessed as current cost estimates are higher than previous estimates.
- Capital spending on the Providence Area Study projects was $\$ 1.6$ million, $\$ 1.3$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 2.9$ million primarily due to project delays.
- Capital spending on the Lee, Cottage and Front Street projects was $\$ 4.8$ million, $\$ 1.5$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 3.3$ million. The overage is due to additional costs on Cottage and Front Street projects associated with working in a thickly settled, urban area.
- Capital spending on the South Street Substation project was $\$ 0.8$ million less than the budget of $\$ 1.8$ million due to work occurring in FY 2019 that was expected to occur in the FY 2020 when the budget was developed.
- Capital spending on the Pawtucket 1 breaker replacement project was $\$ 1.1$ million under the FY 2020 budget due to less expensive manufacturing costs associated with the Pawtucket breakers.


## b. $\underline{\text { Asset Condition - Southeast Substation - } \$ 1.8 \text { million under-budget }}$

Capital spending on the Southeast Substation Replacement project was $\$ 4.4$ million, which was $\$ 1.8$ million under the budget of $\$ 6.3$ million, which was primarily due to project delays. The Company expects the FY 2020 delays to be caught up in FY 2021.

Detailed budget and actual spending by budget classification for the Asset Condition category is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7
Asset Condition Capital Spending

| Category | Budget Classification | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over / (Under) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Asset Replacement | $\$ 31,375,000$ | $\$ 26,502,921$ | $(\$ 4,872,079)$ |
|  | Asset Replacement - Southeast | $\$ 6,250,000$ | $\$ 4,427,043$ | $(\$ 1,822,957)$ |
|  | Asset Replacement - I\&M | $\$ 1,700,000$ | $\$ 1,894,490$ | $\$ 194,490$ |
|  | Safety \& Other | $\$ 350,000$ | $\$ 52,656$ | $(\$ 297,344)$ |
|  | Asset Condition Spending | $\$ 39,675,000$ | $\$ 32,877,111$ | $\mathbf{( \$ 6 , 7 9 7 , 8 8 9 )}$ |

## c. Non-Infrastructure - \$0.4 million under-budget

Capital spending for the Non-Infrastructure category was $\$ 0.2$ million, which was $\$ 0.4$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 0.6$ million.

Detailed budget and actual spending for the Non-Infrastructure category is shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8
Non-Infrastructure Capital Spending

| Category | Budget Classification | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Corporate/Admin/General/Other | $\$ 0$ | $(\$ 243,905)$ | $(\$ 243,905)$ |
|  | General Equipment | Telecommunications | $\$ 300,000$ | $\$ 161,446$ |
|  | Non-Infrastructure Spending | $\$ 250,000$ | $\$ 227,826$ | $(\$ 22,174)$ |

## d. System Capacity \& Performance - $\$ 3.9$ million over-budget

Capital spending for FY 2020 for the System Capacity and Performance category was $\$ 25.0$ million, which was $\$ 3.9$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 21.1$ million. This variance was driven primarily by the following projects:

- Capital spending on the Aquidneck Island project was $\$ 17.7$ million, $\$ 3.6$ million over the budget of $\$ 14.1$ million. The factors impacting costs were limitations placed on work hours and soil conditions.
- Capital spending on Quonset and Chase Hill substations was $\$ 1.9$ million. Budgets were not set for these projects in FY 2020 as project delays pushed completion of work from FY 2019 into FY 2020 after budgets were set.

Detailed budget and actual spending for the System Capacity \& Performance category is shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9
System Capacity \& Performance Capital Spending

| Category | Budget Classification | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System Capacity <br> \& Performance | Load Relief | $\$ 17,690,000$ | $\$ 21,411,765,68$ | $\$ 3,721,766$ |
|  | Reliability | System Capacity \& Performance <br> Spending | $\$ 2,355,000$ | $\$ 3,546,070$ |
| $\$ 191,070$ |  |  |  |  |

For additional information on specific large project variances, please see Attachment E to the Company’s FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan revised quarterly report for the fourth quarter period ending March 31, 2020 (Docket 4915) filed with the PUC on May 20, 2020. A copy of this report is attached as Attachment 1.

## IV. FY 2020 Vegetation Management (VM)

For FY 2020, the Company completed 1,208 miles of distribution cycle pruning at a cost of $\$ 10.5$ million. The Company completed $100 \%$ of its work plan for FY 2020. Table 10 below provides the spending components in the VM category.

Table 10
Vegetation Management O\&M Spending

|  | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cycle Pruning (Base) | $\$ 5,600,000$ | $\$ 5,539,967$ | $(\$ 60,033)$ |
| Hazard Tree | $\$ 2,250,000$ | $\$ 2,230,150$ | $(\$ 19,850)$ |
| Sub-T (on \& off road) | $\$ 500,000$ | $\$ 615,840$ | $\$ 115,840$ |
| Police/Flagman Details | $\$ 825,000$ | $\$ 745,997$ | $(\$ 79,003)$ |
| Core Crew (all other activities) | $\$ 1,225,000$ | $\$ 1,384,744$ | $\$ 159,744$ |
| Total VM O\&M Spending | $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 4 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ \mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 5 1 6 , 6 9 8}$ | $\$ 116,698$ |

## V. FY 2020 Other Operations and Maintenance (O\&M)

For FY 2020, the Company completed $100 \%$ of its annual goal of 56,613 overhead structures inspected with an associated spend of $\$ 0.5$ million Table 11 below provides the total FY 2020 spending for all components in the Other O\&M category.

Table 11 Other O\&M Spending

|  | Budget | Actuals | Variance <br> Over $/$ (Under) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opex Related to Capex | $\$ 256,000$ | $\$ 251,264$ | $(\$ 4,736)$ |
| Repair \& Inspections Related Costs | $\$ 515,000$ | $\$ 523,520$ | $\$ 8,520$ |
| System Planning \& Protection Coordination Study | $\$ 25,000$ | $\$ 103,546$ | $\$ 78,546$ |
| VVO/CRV Program | $\$ 311,000$ | $\$ 121,262$ | $(\$ 189,738)$ |
| Total I\&M O\&M Spending | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 0 7 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 999,592$ | $\mathbf{( \$ 1 0 7 , 4 0 8 )}$ |

For additional information of the Company’s I\&M program, deficiencies and repairs made, please see the Company’s FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan revised quarterly report for the fourth quarter period ending March 31, 2020 (Docket 4915) filed with the PUC on May 20, 2020. A copy of this report is attached as Attachment 1.

## VI. Reliability Performance

The Company met both its System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) and System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) performance metrics in CY 2019, with SAIFI of 1.02 against a target of 1.05 , and SAIDI of 68.2 minutes, against a target of 71.9 minutes. For additional information on reliability and major event days, please refer to the 2019 Service Quality Report filed under Docket 3628 on May 1, 2020. A copy is attached to this report as Attachment 2.

## Attachment 1

Revised Quarterly Report for the Fourth Quarter Period Ending March 1, 2020

## VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

## RE: Docket 4915 - FY2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Revised Quarterly Update - Fourth Quarter Ending March 31, 2020

Dear Ms. Massaro:
On behalf of National Grid, ${ }^{1}$ I have enclosed a revised electronic version ${ }^{2}$ of the Company's fiscal year (FY) 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan quarterly update for the fourth quarter ending March 31, 2020.

The Company revised the third bullet on page 2 of the enclosed quarterly report to correct the FY 2020 Distributed Generation budget from $\$ 1.6$ million to $\$ 4.7$ million. The remainder of the report remains unchanged from the Company's May 15, 2020 filing.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please contact me at 401-784-7288.

Very truly yours,


Jennifer Brooks Hutchinson
Enclosures

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { cc: } & \text { Docket } 4915 \text { Service List } \\
\text { Christy Hetherington, Esq. } \\
& \text { John Bell, Division } \\
\text { Greg Booth, Division }
\end{array}
$$

[^2]
## Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the cover letter and any materials accompanying this certificate was electronically transmitted to the individuals listed below.


Joanne M. Scanlon
May 20, 2020
Date

Docket No. 4915 - National Grid's Electric ISR Plan FY 2020
Docket No. 4857 - Performance Incentives Pursuant to R.I.GL. §39-1 27.7.1(e)(3)
Service List as of 8/15/2019

| Name/Address | E-mail Distribution | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Linda Kushner <br> L. Kushner Consulting, LLC <br> 514 Daniels St. \#254 <br> Raleigh, NC 27605 | Lkushner33@.gmail.com; | $919-810-1616$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Office of Energy Resources (OER) <br> Andrew Marcaccio, Esq. <br> Dept. of Administration <br> Division of Legal Services <br> One Capitol Hill, 4 <br> Providence, RI |  |  |

# Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan 

FY 2020 Quarterly Update
Revised Fourth Quarter Ending March 31, 2020

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As shown in Attachment A for Fiscal Year 2020 (FY 2020), the Company ${ }^{1}$ spent $\$ 103.7$ million for capital investment projects against a FY 2020 budget of $\$ 101.8$ million. Overall, FY 2020 spending was over-budget by $\$ 1.9$ million. FY 2020 spending for the Non-Discretionary category was $\$ 5.1$ million over the budget of $\$ 40.5$ million. FY 2020 spending for the Discretionary category, including the Southeast Substation project, was $\$ 3.3$ million under the budget of $\$ 61.3$ million. Each of these categories is addressed in more detail below.

On July 11, 2016, the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) issued an Order ${ }^{2}$ directing the Company to provide more detail on capital spending in the Damage/Failure category. The detail must include work type, location, and, where applicable, Level 1 Inspections and Maintenance (I\&M) repairs completed with Damage/Failure funding. The Company has included additional detail on Level 1 I\&M repairs in Section 5 of this report and has included summary information on capital spending in the Damage/Failure category in Attachment F of this report. Attachment F is also included as an executable Excel file that organizes raw data captured in the Company's financial, asset, and work management systems.

For FY 2020, the Company and the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) agreed to provide a quarterly budget and project management report on the Southeast Substation project. The latest report is included as Attachment G of this report.

As part of the FY 2020 budget process, the Company has agreed to provide detail related to meter purchases as part of its quarterly report. Attachment H is the meter purchase detail through March 31, 2020.

[^3]
## I. FY 2020 Capital Spending by Key Driver Category

## 1. Non-Discretionary Spending

## a. Customer Request/Public Requirement $-\$ 1.6$ million over budget

FY 2020 capital spending in the Customer Request/Public Requirement category was $\$ 28.7$ million, which was over budget by $\$ 1.6$ million. The major drivers of the variance are

- New Business Commercial and Public Requirements projects spending was $\$ 13.0$ million, $\$ 3.5$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 9.5$ million.
- Transformer purchase spending was $\$ 5.2$ million, $\$ 1.6$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 3.5$ million. This is primarily driven by increased purchases of capacitors and regulators and applied capital overheads.
- Partially offsetting these overages was the FY 2020 spending on Distributed Generation projects, which was $\$ 1.6$ million, $\$ 3.1$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 4.7$ million.


## b. Damage/Failure - $\$ 3.5$ million over budget

FY 2020 capital spending in the Damage/Failure category was $\$ 17.0$ million, which was $\$ 3.5$ million over the budget of $\$ 13.5$ million. This variance is primarily driven by overspending of $\$ 2.6$ million on the storms capital confirming projects and two transformer failures. The budget includes a cost estimate for one transformer failure.

## 2. Discretionary Spending

## a. Asset Condition (without Southeast Substation) - $\$ 5.0$ million under budget

FY 2020 capital spending in the Asset Condition category (excluding the Southeast Substation project) was $\$ 28.5$ million, which was $\$ 5.0$ million under the budget of $\$ 33.4$ million. The major variances were the following:

- Capital spending on Dyer Street substation was $\$ 0.7$ million, $\$ 4.2$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 4.9$ million. The Company has paused work on this project so that options can be reassessed as current cost estimates are higher than previous estimates.
- Capital spending on the Providence Area Study projects was $\$ 1.6$ million, $\$ 1.3$ million under the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 2.9$ million primarily due to project delays.
- Capital spending on the Lee, Cottage and Front Street projects was $\$ 4.8$ million, $\$ 1.5$ million over the FY 2020 budget of $\$ 3.3$ million. The overage is due to additional costs on Cottage and Front Street projects associated with working in a thickly settled, urban area.
- Capital spending on the South Street Substation project was $\$ 0.8$ million less than the budget of $\$ 1.8$ million due to work occurring in FY 2019 that was expected to occur in the FY 2020 when the budget was developed.
- Capital spending on the Pawtucket 1 breaker replacement project was $\$ 1.1$ million under the FY 2020 budget due to less expensive manufacturing costs associated with the Pawtucket breakers.


## b. Non-Infrastructure - $\$ 0.4$ million under budget

Capital spending for FY 2020 for the Non-Infrastructure category was $\$ 0.2$ million, which was $\$ 0.4$ million under the budget of $\$ 0.6$ million. This variance is attributed to the application of capital overheads.

## c. System Capacity and Performance - $\$ 3.9$ million over budget

FY 2020 capital spending for the System Capacity and Performance category was $\$ 25.0$ million, which was $\$ 3.9$ million over the budget of $\$ 21.1$ million.

- Capital spending on the Aquidneck Island project was $\$ 17.7$ million, $\$ 3.6$ million over the budget of $\$ 14.1$ million. The factors impacting costs were limitations placed on work hours and soil conditions.
- Capital spending on Quonset and Chase Hill substations was $\$ 1.9$ million. Budgets were not set for these projects in FY 2020 as project delays pushed completion of work from FY 2019 into FY 2020 after budgets were set.


## d. Southeast Substation Projects - $\$ 1.8$ million under budget

FY 2020 capital spending on the Southeast Substation project was $\$ 4.4$ million, $\$ 1.8$ million under the budget of $\$ 6.3$ million. The Company expects the FY 2020 delays to be caught up in FY 2021. See Attachment G for additional details.

## e. Large Project Variances

As ordered by the PUC in Docket No. 4473, ${ }^{3}$ the Company provides explanations for large projects ${ }^{4}$ with variances that exceed $+/-10 \%$ of the annual fiscal year budget in quarterly reports. These projects represented $\$ 42.3$ million of the total FY 2020 budget of $\$ 101.8$ million. Specific project information is provided in Attachment E.

## f. New Distribution System Technology Update

In Order No. 22955, the PUC directed the Company to include an explanation of all new technologies that National Grid is exploring to assist in distribution planning, particularly related to the integration of distributed energy resources or providing additional visibility on the distribution grid. ${ }^{5}$ Currently, these include the following:

- The Company utilizes CYME advanced power engineering software to perform distribution system analysis. The software's Hosting Capacity module was used to develop the Rhode Island Hosting Capacity Map which was delivered via the System Data Portal on September 28, 2018.
- The Company has implemented advanced protection function and logic in Point of Common Coupling (PCC) Reclosers which will help reduce the witness testing required at customer DG sites. Also, the advanced sensing and logic functions will allow automatic reconnect to the utility for utility side interruptions which will minimize outage and nuisance tripping.
- The Company has implemented Python Scripting training to assist in refining CYME models. The training focused on creation scripts intended to automate tasks formally done by hand and create accurate base models in a more efficient manner. The training can also be used for data maintenance and review.


## 3. Investment Placed-in-Service

For FY 2020, $\$ 105.0$ million of plant additions were placed-in-service which was $102 \%$ of the FY 2020 current projected year-end target of $\$ 102.8$ million. Details by spending rationale are included in Attachment B.

[^4]As shown on Attachment B, for FY 2020, Non-Discretionary plant additions placed in service totaled $\$ 47.9$ million, which was $142 \%$ of the annual forecast of $\$ 33.6$ million. The Discretionary plant additions place in service totaled $\$ 57.1$ million, which was $83 \%$ of the annual forecast of $\$ 69.2$ million.

## 4. Vegetation Management (VM)

In FY 2020 the Company completed 1,208 miles or $100 \%$ of its annual distribution mileage cycle pruning goal. The Company's VM O\&M spending was $\$ 10.5$ million, $1 \%$ over budget, for the year.

Attachment C provides the spending for FY 2020 for the sub-components of VM, as well as an update of the gypsy moth and other pest-related damage tracked by the Company. ${ }^{6}$

## 5. Inspection and Maintenance (I\&M)

In FY 2020 the Company completed $100 \%$ of its annual structure inspection goal of 53,241 with an associated spend of $\$ 0.5$ million, or $102 \%$ of the Repair and Inspections Related Cost category of the O\&M budget. Repairs and Inspection Related Costs includes mobile elevated voltage testing and repairs, which the PUC approved in Docket No. 4237.

The Company began performing inspections on its overhead distribution system in FY 2011 and began performing the repairs based on those inspections in FY 2012. Deficiencies found are categorized as Level I, II, or III. Level I deficiencies are repaired immediately or within one week of the inspection. The Company bundles Level II and III work for planned replacement. At the end of the FY 2020, the Company has completed repairs for $33 \%$ of the total deficiencies found. Total deficiencies found and repairs made are shown in the table below.

[^5]FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan
FY 2020 Quarterly Update
Revised Fourth Quarter Ending March 31, 2020
Page 6 of 22

| Summary of Deficiencies and Repair Activities RI Distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Inspection Performed | Priority Level/Repair Expected | Deficiencies <br> Found (Total) | Repaired as of 3/31/20 | Not Repaired as of $3 / 31 / 20$ |
| FY 2011 | I | 18 | 18 | 0 |
|  | II | 13,146 | 13,128 | 18 |
|  | III | 28 | 28 | 2,578 |
| FY 2012 | I | 17 | 17 | 0 |
|  | II | 15,847 | 15,455 | 392 |
|  | III | 626 | 567 | 1,200 |
| FY 2013 | I | 15 | 15 | 0 |
|  | II | 26,149 | 16,471 | 9,678 |
|  | III | 8,862 | 4,617 | 4,245 |
| FY 2014 | I | 11 | 11 | 0 |
|  | II | 22,418 | 3,898 | 18,520 |
|  | III | 8,623 | 2,789 | 5,834 |
| FY 2015 | I | 5 | 5 | 0 |
|  | II | 21,136 | 1 | 21,135 |
|  | III | 4,383 | 0 | 4,383 |
| FY 2016 | I | 2 | 2 | 0 |
|  | II | 11,018 | 558 | 10,460 |
|  | III | 6,441 | 59 | 6,382 |
| FY 2017 | I | 2 | 2 | 0 |
|  | II | 8,300 | 0 | 8,300 |
|  | III | 7,539 | 0 | 7,539 |
| FY 2018 | I | 11 | 11 | 0 |
|  | II | 8,740 | 0 | 8,740 |
|  | III | 7,208 | 0 | 7,208 |
| FY 2019 | I | 28 | 28 | 0 |
|  | II | 3,699 | 0 | 3,699 |
|  | III | 2,464 | 0 | 2,464 |
| FY 2020 | I | 19 | 19 | 0 |
|  | II | 67 | 1 | 66 |
|  | III | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| Total Since Program Inception | I, II, III | 176,853 | 57,700 | 122,872 |


| FY 2020 - I\&M Level 1 Deficiencies Repaired |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Inspection Performed | Deficiencies Found | Structure Number | Location | Description of Work Performed | Inspection Date | Repaired Date |
| 2019 | 1 | 53 | Douglas Ave, Providence | Replaced switch tag. | 4/4/2019 | 4/16/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 83 | Danielson Pike, Scituate | Replaced switch tag. | 4/4/2019 | 5/9/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 181 | Plainfield Pike, Foster | Replaced switch tag. | 5/8/2019 | 5/14/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 6 | Hilton St, Pawtucket | Replaced defective switch. | 5/23/2019 | 6/4/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 5 | Eaton Ave, Warwick | Repaired floating insulator. | 9/13/2019 | 9/16/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 143 | Pippin Orchard Rd, Cranston | Repaired broken guy wire. | 9/10/2019 | 9/26/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 105 | Rockland Rd, Scituate | Replaced switch tag. | 6/14/2019 | 10/31/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 10 | Chestnut St, Warwick | Repaired floating primary. | 10/15/2019 | 11/12/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 16 | Peck Hill Rd, Johnston | Repaired street light hazard condition | 9/18/2019 | 11/12/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 9273 | Pawtucket Ave, East Providence | Replaced switch tag. | 11/13/2019 | 11/20/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 17 | Langworthy Rd, Westerly | Replaced switch tag. | 10/8/2019 | 11/27/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 2 | Snow Rd, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/2/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 1 | Namquid Dr, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/17/2019 | 12/2/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 158-50 | Cmdr Oliver Hazard Perry Memor, South Kingstown | Replaced switch tag. | 6/24/2019 | 12/2/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 7 | Farnum Rd, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/3/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 1 | Maple St, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/3/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 9006 | Maple St, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/3/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 87 | Warwick Ave, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/3/2019 |
| 2019 | 1 | 63-50 | West Shore Rd, Warwick | Replaced switch tag. | 9/19/2019 | 12/3/2019 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: Table includes replaced switch tag deficiencies identified during FY20, but these are not considered Level 1 work that requires repair within one week.
As shown in the table below, results of the Company's manual elevated voltage testing for FY 2020 have not indicated any instances of elevated voltages found through either overhead or manual elevated voltage inspections.

| Manual Elevated Voltage Testing |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manual Elevated <br> Voltage Testing | Total System <br> Units Requiring <br> Testing | FY 2020 Units <br> Completed thru <br> $3 / 31 / 20$ | Units with <br> Voltage Found <br> (>1.0v) | Percent of Units <br> Tested with <br> Voltage (>1.0v) |
| Distribution Facilities | 268,651 | 52,587 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Underground Facilities | 12,438 | 3 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Street Lights | 4,929 | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |

FY 2020 I\&M program costs and other O\&M spending are shown in Attachment D

## Attachment A

US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island Capital Spending by Spending Rationale

FY 2020 through March 31, 2020
(\$000)

|  | FY 2020 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Variance <br> Over Spend $/$ <br> (Under Spend) |
| Budget | Actual | $\$ 27,025$ | $\$ 28,646$ |
| Customer Request/Public Requirement | $\$ 13,505$ | $\$ 17,028$ | $\$ 3,523$ |
| Damage Failure | $\$ 40,530$ | $\$ 45,674$ | $\$ 5,144$ |
| Subtotal Non-Discretionary | $\$ 33,425$ | $\$ 28,450$ | $(\$ 4,975)$ |
| Asset Condition | $\$ 550$ | $\$ 145$ | $(\$ 405)$ |
| Non-Infrastructure | $\$ 21,045$ | $\$ 24,957$ | $\$ 3,912$ |
| System Capacity \& Performance | $\$ 55,020$ | $\$ 53,553$ | $(\$ 1,467)$ |
| Subtotal Discretionary (Without Southeast Sub) | $\$ 6,250$ | $\$ 4,427$ | $(\$ 1,823)$ |
| Southeast Substation Project | $\$ 61,270$ | $\$ 57,980$ | $(\$ 3,290)$ |
| Subtotal Discretionary | $\$ 101,800$ | $\$ 103,654$ | $\$ 1,854$ |
| Total Capital Investment in System |  |  |  |

## Attachment B

US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island
Plant Additions by Spending Rationale FY 2020 through March 31, 2020
(\$000)

|  | Target | Actual | \% of Target Placed in Service |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Customer Request/Public Requirement | \$20,053 | \$29,844 | 149\% |
| Damage Failure | \$13,568 | \$18,035 | 133\% |
| Subtotal Non-Discretionary | \$33,621 | \$47,879 | 142\% |
| Asset Condition (w/Southeast Substation) | \$28,008 | \$23,271 | 83\% |
| Non- Infrastructure | \$553 | \$194 | 35\% |
| System Capacity \& Performance | \$40,615 | \$33,671 | 83\% |
| Subtotal Discretionary | \$69,176 | \$57,136 | 83\% |
| Total Capital Investment in System | \$102,797 | \$105,015 | 102\% |

## Attachment C

US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island Vegetation Management O\&M Spending FY 2020 through March 31, 2020
(\$000)

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Budget | Actual | \% Spend |
| Cycle Pruning (Base) | $\$ 5,600$ | $\$ 5,540$ | $99 \%$ |
| Hazard Tree | $\$ 2,250$ | $\$ 2,230$ | $99 \%$ |
| Sub-T (on \& off road) | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 616$ | $123 \%$ |
| Police/Flagman Details | $\$ 825$ | $\$ 746$ | $90 \%$ |
| Core Crew (all other activities) | $\$ 1,225$ | $\$ 1,385$ | $113 \%$ |
| Total VM O\&M Spending |  |  |  |


|  | Goal | Completed | \% Complete |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distribution Mileage Trimming | 1,208 | 1,208 | $100 \%$ |

FY 2020 Q4 Gypsy Moth Update

| District | Circuit | Location | Removals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital | 49_53_112W43 | Cumberland | 18 |
| Capital | 49_53_112W44 | Cumberland | 17 |
| Capital | 49_53_127W40 | Burrilliville | 180 |
| Capital | 49_53_34F1 | Foster/ Scituate | 251 |
| Capital | 49_53_34F2 | Foster/ Scituate | 160 |
| Capital | 49_53_34F3 | Foster/ Scituate | 134 |
| Capital | 49_53_38F1 | Smithfield | 1 |
| Capital | 49_53_26W 1 | North Smithfield | 54 |
| Capital | 49_53_15F2 | Scituate | 55 |
| Coastal | 49_56_155F6 | Hopkinton | 38 |
| Coastal | 49_56_155F8 | Hopkinton | 58 |
| Coastal | 49_56_30F2 | North Kingstown | 5 |
| Coastal | 49_56_54F1 | Coventry | 247 |
| Coastal | 49_56_63F6 | Coventry/Exeter | 1,504 |
| Coastal | 49_56_85T3 | Charlestown | 19 |
| Coastal | 49_56_68F4 | Kenyon | 68 |
| Coastal | 49_56_68F2 | Kenyon | 19 |
| Coastal | 49_56_68F3 | Kenyon | 33 |
| Coastal | 49_56_68F1 | Kenyon | 134 |
| Totals |  |  | 2,995 |


| FY 2020 Total Gypsy Moth Spend | $\$ 1,291,634$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gypsy Moth Removals | 2,626 |
| Cost/Tree | $\$ 492$ |

## Attachment D

US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island Inspection and Maintenance Program and Other O\&M Spending FY 2020 through March 31, 2020
(\$000)

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Budget | Actual | \% Spend |
| Opex Related to Capex | $\$ 256$ | $\$ 202$ | $79 \%$ |
| Repair \& Inspections Related Costs | $\$ 515$ | $\$ 524$ | $102 \%$ |
| System Planning \& Protection Coordination Study | $\$ 25$ | $\$ 104$ | $414 \%$ |
| VVO/CRV Program | $\$ 311$ | $\$ 121$ | $39 \%$ |
| Total I\&M Program and Other O\&M Spending |  |  |  |


|  | Goal | Completed | \% Complete |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RI Distribution Overhead Structures Inspected | 53,241 | 53,241 | $100 \%$ |

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan FY 2020 Quarterly Update Revised Fourth Quarter Ending March 31, 2020

## Attachment F

## US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island Damage/Failure Detail by Work Type FY 2020 through March 31, 2020 (\$000)

|  | Project Type |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D-Line Blanket | D-Line Property Damage | D-Line Storm | D-Sub Blanket | D-Sub \& DLine Specific | Grand Total |
| AFUDC | \$77,643 | \$0 | \$22,589 | \$3,770 | \$45,606 | \$149,608 |
| Default Accounting | \$1,808,627 | \$276,668 | \$173,090 | \$190,192 | \$238,574 | \$2,687,150 |
| Engineering/Design/Supervision | \$692,559 | \$101,312 | \$412,801 | \$12,557 | \$44,284 | \$1,263,513 |
| Outdoor Lighting - Cable/Wire | \$10,828 | (\$3) | \$123 | \$0 | \$3 | \$10,951 |
| Outdoor Lighting - Framing | \$73,393 | \$2,064 | \$2,427 | \$0 | \$0 | \$77,885 |
| Outdoor Lighting - Poles/Foundation | \$28,995 | \$3,262 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$32,257 |
| Overhead Bonding/Grounding | \$14,207 | \$347 | \$1,659 | \$0 | \$184 | \$16,398 |
| Overhead Services | \$257,150 | \$11,320 | \$133,800 | \$0 | \$0 | \$402,270 |
| Overhead Switches/Reclosers/Fuses | \$496,443 | \$34,660 | \$106,713 | \$0 | \$159 | \$637,975 |
| Overhead Transformers/Capacitors/Regulators/Meters | \$549,147 | \$46,471 | \$315,507 | \$0 | \$0 | \$911,125 |
| Overhead Wire \& Conductor | \$499,361 | \$12,624 | \$235,268 | \$0 | \$532 | \$747,785 |
| Pole Framing | \$274,004 | \$76,090 | \$145,444 | \$0 | \$2,213 | \$497,751 |
| Poles/Anchors/Guying | \$1,571,418 | \$619,231 | \$2,462,252 | \$0 | \$3,532 | \$4,656,433 |
| Substation Equipment Installations | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$460,202 | \$1,607,332 | \$2,067,535 |
| Substations Civil/Structural | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,128 | \$31,421 | \$34,549 |
| Switching and Restoration | \$75,912 | \$4,422 | \$8,609 | \$1,164 | \$0 | \$90,107 |
| Traffic Control | \$300,978 | \$132,376 | \$118,047 | \$0 | \$10,496 | \$561,897 |
| Underground Cable | \$895,090 | \$8,759 | \$76,752 | \$0 | \$69,712 | \$1,050,314 |
| Underground Cable Splicing | \$68,841 | (\$392) | \$5,163 | \$0 | \$0 | \$73,612 |
| Underground Civil Infrastructure | \$331,865 | \$64,868 | \$13,566 | \$0 | \$80,401 | \$490,699 |
| Underground Direct-Buried Cable | \$110,211 | $(\$ 1,207)$ | \$7,808 | \$0 | \$0 | \$116,812 |
| Underground Services | \$20,191 | \$419 | $(\$ 1,357)$ | \$0 | \$0 | \$19,254 |
| Underground Switches/Reclosers/Fuses | \$135,256 | (\$5) | \$4,713 | \$0 | \$801 | \$140,765 |
| Underground Transformers/Capacitors/Regulators/Meters | \$284,198 | \$14,453 | \$19,495 | \$0 | \$0 | \$318,146 |
| Grand Total | \$8,576,317 | \$1,407,739 | \$4,264,470 | \$671,013 | \$2,135,250 | \$17,054,789 |

## Attachment G

US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island New Southeast Substation Budget and Project Management Report FY 2020 through March 31, 2020

# New Southeast Substation 

Date: May 1, 2020
nationalgrid
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## New Southeast Substation Project nationalgrid <br> Agenda

- Background \& Drivers
- Scope
- Cost \& Major Milestones
- Support Documentation
- Other


## New Southeast Substation Project Background \& Drivers

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Pawtucket No. 1 substation supplies load in the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. It consists of an indoor substation located in a four story brick building constructed in 1907 and an outdoor substation on the yard. It supplies approximately 36,000 customers with a peak electrical demand of 114 MW . There are a number of concerns in this area:

- The equipment in the indoor substation is 40 to 94 years old, obsolete, and no longer supported by any vendor. Parts have to be custom made or salvaged from facilities removed from service.
- The building has structural issues that cause concern for the continued safe and reliable operation of the substation.
- There is un-served load for loss of either the 73 transformer or the 74 transformer that exceeds the distribution planning criteria.
- The loading on a number of feeders is projected to exceed summer normal ratings along with the loading on bus section 73


## New Southeast Substation Project Scope <br> nationalgrid HERE WMTH YOU. HFRE FOR YOU

- Construct a new eight feeder $115 / 13.8 \mathrm{kV}$ metal clad station (Dunnell Park \#1201) with two transformers and breaker and a half design on a site adjacent to the transmission line right of way on York Avenue in the City of Pawtucket.
- Supply the new station from the existing 115 kV lines crossing the site, $\mathrm{X}-3$ and T 7.
- Rearrange the 13.8 kV distribution system so that the new station supplies most of the load east of the Seekonk River.
- Install a new control house at the Pawtucket No 1 station site to house the control equipment for the 115 kV station presently located in the four story brick building and upgrade the 115 kV Line Protections ( $\mathrm{P}-11, \mathrm{X}-3, \mathrm{~T}-7$ ).
- Upgrade in Valley station the 115 kV Line Protections for P-11.
- Remove the indoor substation and all electrical equipment from the four story brick building and demolish the building.


# New Southeast Substation Project Cost \& Major Milestones 

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Project Cost

- Total Project Cost of \$38.182M(+/-10\%) DOA: $\$ 38.182 \mathrm{M}$
- Transmission Project Cost of $\$ 12.742 \mathrm{M}(+/-10 \%)$
- Distribution Project Cost of \$25.440M (+/-10\%)


## New Southeast Substation Project Cost \& Major Milestones

- The variance between the initial potential project investment of $\$ 23.000 \mathrm{M}$ and this sanction of $\$ 38.182 \mathrm{M}$ was caused by:
- Addition of new 115 kV equipment on Pawtucket No. 1 and on the new substation (Dunnell Park \#1201) as result of the review of protection requirements for the project. The updated scope includes the installation of $115 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{CCVT's}$, Line Traps, Line Tuners and related relaying and civil \& structural work on X-3 and T-7 transmission line terminals on both substations ( $\$ 4.485 \mathrm{M}$ ).
- Additional civil and environmental scope of work on Pawtucket No. 1 based on the final location of the new control house inside the 100 year floodplain and the alignment with Tidewater Environmental Project requirements (\$4.865M).
- Underestimation on the scope and level of effort on the distribution line work for the new feeders and distribution circuits rearrangement on the City of Pawtucket (\$4.517M).
- Increase on equipment market value and other miscellaneous additional costs (\$1.315M).


## New Southeast Substation Project Major Milestones

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Project Major Milestones

| Project Sanction | July 2019 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Engineering Design Complete (EDC) | December 2019 |
| Construction Start | January 2020 |
| Dunnell Park Sub Ready for Load (RFL) | April 2021 |
| Pawtucket 1 \& Valley Sub Ready for Load (RLF) | September 2021 |
| Construction Complete (CC) | November 2021 |
| Demolish Pawtucket 1 Station Building | January 2022 |
| Project Closeout | October 2022 |

# New Southeast Substation Project <br> Location 

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New Southeast Station (Dunnell Park) - Location


## Attachment H

## US Electricity Distribution - Rhode Island Meter Purchases

FY 2020 through March 31, 2020

| TYPE | DESCRIPTION | QUANTITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METER | KV2C-45S | 84 |
| METER | KV2C - 9S | 296 |
| METER | KV2C-2S | 24 |
| SWITCHES | "B" \& "X" SWITCHES | 5 |
| METER | CENTRON - 2S ERT CL200 | 13,200 |
| METER | CENTRON - 12S ERT CL200 | 3,000 |
| METER | CENTRON - C1SR, CL320 240V | 240 |
| METER | FOCUS - 2S AMR 240V CL320 | 1,344 |
| METER | FOCUS - 2S ERT CL200 | 8,256 |
| METER | FORM 12S, 120 V | 960 |
| METER | 2S AMR 240V | 192 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 75/5 15KV | 44 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 50/5 15KV | 10 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 15/5 15KV | 12 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 25/5 15KV | 15 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 70/1 8.4KV | 48 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 5/5 15KV | 13 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 60/1 7.2KV | 16 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 15KV | 12 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | CUR OUTDOOR 15KV | 0 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 200:5 BASE BUSHINGS | 120 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 400:5 BASE BUSHINGS | 240 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 800:5 BASE BUSHINGS | 60 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 400:5 CAP | 240 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 240:120 VT | 24 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 2000:5 BASE BUSHINGS | 54 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 600:120 VT | 36 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 2000:5 CAP | 18 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 1200:5 CAP | 30 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 1500:5 CAP | 24 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | 1500:5 CAP | 18 |
| INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER | ASTRA DB 2.5 300:120 | 240 |
|  | TOTAL | 28,875 |

## Attachment 2

## 2019 Electric Service Quality Report

# nationalgrid 

May 1, 2020

## VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

## RE: Docket 3628-2019 Service Quality Report (Electric Operations)

Dear Ms. Massaro:

On behalf of The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or the Company), enclosed, please find an electronic version ${ }^{1}$ of the Company's Annual Service Quality Report which assesses the quality of the Company's electric operations for the performance period of January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 (the 2019 Service Quality Report or Report). As indicated in the Report, the Company's actual performance results for both reliability and customer service was within acceptable levels and, as a result, the Company did not incur any penalties for calendar year 2019.

The 2019 Service Quality Report stems from the Company's electric Service Quality Plan (the SQ Plan) as approved by the Public Utilities Commission (the PUC or Commission) through Order Nos. 18294, 19020, and 22456. ${ }^{2}$ The purpose of the SQ Plan is to ensure that ratepayers receive a reasonable level of service. To this end, the SQ Plan establishes penalties and offsets relating to performance standards in four categories comprising of service reliability and customer service: (i) interruption frequency; (ii) interruption duration; (iii) customer contact survey; and (iv) telephone calls answered within 20 seconds. For each category, a benchmark or range representing acceptable performance is set forth. If the Company's performance falls below the acceptable range in any of the four categories, a penalty is assessed. For additional details on the SQ Plan, please see Attachment 1 of the Settlement Agreement. ${ }^{3}$

[^6]Luly E. Massaro, Commission Clerk
Docket 3628 - 2019 Service Quality Report
May 1, 2020
Page 2 of 2
Section 1 of the Report includes descriptions of each of the performance standards, the targeted performance levels for 2019 with their related dollar values, and the actual 2019 results with the applicable annual penalty or offset. Section 2 of the Report provides a summary calculation of the Company's annual penalty or offset for each of the four categories for 2019. As shown in Column (i), there is no annual penalty for calendar year 2019.

In addition, the Plan requires the Company to report on additional aspects of service quality: (1) the worst performing circuits; (2) trouble/non-outage calls received; (3) annual meter reading performance; and (4) information on Major Event Days. In accordance with the SQ Plan, Major Event Days are excluded from the calculation of the reliability performance standards for the purposes of penalty and offset assessment. Section 3 summarizes the results of these reporting requirements.

Thank you for your attention to this filing. If you have any questions, please contact me at 401-784-4263.

Sincerely,


Andrew S. Marcaccio
Enclosures
cc: Docket 3628 Service List
Christly Hetherington, Esq.
John Bell, Division

## Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the cover letter and any materials accompanying this certificate was electronically transmitted to the individuals listed below.

The paper copies of this filing are being hand delivered to the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission and to the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers.


Joanne M. Scanlon
May 1, 2020
Date

## National Grid - Electric Service Quality Plan - Compliance - Docket 3628 Service List Updated 5/1/2020

| Name | E-mail Distribution List | Phone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Warwick, RI 02888 | Alan.nault@puc.ri.gov; |  |

# 2019 Service Quality Report 

May 1, 2020

Submitted to:
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
RIPUC Docket No. 3628

Submitted by:

## nationalgrid

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Reliability and Customer Service Performance Standards ..... 1
Section 2: Calculation of Penalty/Offset ..... 4
Section 3: Additional Reporting Criteria ..... 5

# SECTION 1: RELIABILITY AND CUSTOMER SERVICE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS 

## Interruption Frequency and Duration

Under the Service Quality Plan, an interruption is defined as the loss of electric service to more than one customer for more than one minute. The interruption duration is defined as the period of time, measured in minutes, from the initial notification of the interruption event to the time when service has been restored to the customers. Interruptions are tracked using System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) and System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI). SAIFI is calculated by dividing the total number of customers interrupted by the total number of customers served. SAIFI measures the number of times per year the average customer experienced an interruption. This is an average, so in any given year some customers will experience no interruptions, and some will experience several interruptions. SAIDI measures the length of interruption time that the average customer experienced for the year. It is calculated by dividing the total customer minutes of interruption by the total number of customers served.

Certain events are defined as Major Event Days and are excluded from the calculation of reliability performance standards for the purpose of penalty and offset assessment. There were six Major Event Days that occurred during 2019. The Major Event Days are February 25, April 15, October 16, October 17, October 31 and November 1.

| 2019 Total Frequency Standard |  | 2019 Frequency (SAIFI) Results |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency of Interruptions | (Penalty)/Offset | Frequency of Interruptions per | Annual |
| per Customer | (Penalty)/Offset | Customer | (Penalty)/Offset |
| Greater than 1.18 | $(\$ 916,000)$ |  |  |
| 1.06-1.18 | linear interpolation |  |  |
| 0.84-1.05 | \$0 | 1.02 | \$0 |
| 0.75-0.83 | linear interpolation |  |  |
| Less than 0.75 | \$229,000 |  |  |



## CUSTOMER SERVICE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

## Customer Contact Survey

The customer contact survey results are based on responses from National Grid's Rhode Island customers from a survey performed by an independent third-party consultant, Praxis Research Partners. Praxis surveys a random sample of customers who have contacted National Grid recently to determine their level of satisfaction with their most recent contact with the Company regarding any call reason. Survey results are based on a composite measure of two questions from National Grid's internal contactor survey: (1) Overall, on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "dissatisfied", and 10 means "satisfied", how satisfied are you with the services provided by National Grid? (2) Overall, on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "dissatisfied", and 10 means "satisfied", how satisfied are you with the quality of service provided by the telephone representative? The individual score for each question is the percentage of respondents who provided a rating of " 8 ", " 9 ", or " 10 " on a 10 -point scale, where 1 means "dissatisfied", and 10 means "satisfied". The "percent satisfied" composite score is a simple arithmetic average of the satisfaction score from each question.

| 2019 Customer Contact Standard |  | 2019 Customer Contact Results |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\text { Percent Satisfied }}$ | (Penalty)/Offset | Percent Satisfied | $\underset{\text { (Penalty)/Offset }}{\begin{array}{c}\text { Annual } \\ \end{array}}$ |
| Less than $74.4 \%$ | (\$184,000) |  |  |
| 74.4\%-78.7\% | linear interpolation |  |  |
| 78.8\%-87.6\% | \$0 | 80.4\% | \$0 |
| 87.7\%-92.0\% | linear interpolation |  |  |
| More than 92.0\% | \$46,000 |  |  |

## Telephone Calls Answered Within 20 Seconds

The calls answered performance standard reflects the annual percentage of calls answered within 20 seconds. "Calls answered" include calls answered by a customer service representative (CSR) and calls completed within the Voice Response Unit (VRU). The time to answer is measured once the customer makes a selection to either speak with a CSR or use the VRU.

| 2019 Calls Answered Standard |  | 2019 Calls Answered Results |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { \% Answered Within } 20}{\underline{\text { Seconds }}}$ | (Penalty)/Offset | $\frac{\frac{\% \text { Answered }}{}}{\frac{\text { Within } 20}{\text { Seconds }}}$ | Annual <br> (Penalty)/Offset |
| Less than 53.5\% 53.5\%-65.7\% <br> 65.8\%-90.4\% | $(\$ 184,000)$ <br> linear interpolation \$0 | 77.91\% | \$0 |
| 90.5\%-100.0\% | linear interpolation, to maximum of $\$ 46,000$ |  |  |

## SECTION 2: CALCULATION OF PENALTY/OFFSET

National Grid<br>2019 Results of Service Quality Plan<br>Calculation of Penalty/Offset

| Performance Standard | Potential Penalty <br> (a) | Potential Offset <br> (b) | 2019 <br> Results <br> (c) | Maximum Penalty <br> (d) | One Std Dev. Worse Than Mean <br> (e) | Mean <br> (f) | One Std Dev. Better Than Mean (g) | Maximum Offset <br> (h) | Annual (Penalty)/ Offset <br> (i) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reliability - Frequency | \$ 916,000 | \$229,000 | 1.024 | 1.18 | 1.05 | 0.94 | 0.84 | 0.75 | \$0 |
| Reliability - Duration | \$ 916,000 | \$229,000 | 68.2 | 89.9 | 71.9 | 57.5 | 45.9 | 36.7 | \$0 |
| Customer Service - Customer Contact Survey | \$ 184,000 | \$ 46,000 | 80.4\% | 74.4\% | 78.8\% | 83.2\% | 87.6\% | 92.0\% | \$0 |
| Customer Service - Telephone Calls Answered | \$ 184,000 | \$ 46,000 | 77.91\% | 53.5\% | 65.8\% | 78.1\% | 90.4\% | 100.0\% | \$0 |
| Total Penalty/Offset | \$ 2,200,000 | \$550,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |

Notes:
Columns (a), (b), and (d)-(h) are per the Amended Electric Service Quality Plan, RIPUC Docket No. 3628.

Column (c) represents the actual 2019 annual results for the performance standards listed in the first column.

```
Column (i) is calculated as follows
    - For Reliability Standards:
        If Column (c) is between Column (g) and Column (e): $0
    If Column (c) is between Column (h) and Column (g): [Column (g) - Column (c)] 
    If Column (c) is between Column (e) and Column (d): [Column (c) - Column (e)]\div[Column (d) - Column (e)] x Column (a)
    If Column (c) is greater than Column (d): 100% of Column (a)
    If Column (c) is less than Column (h): 100% of Column (b)
    - For Customer Service Standards:
        If Column (c) is between Column (e) and Column (g):
    If Column (c) is between Column (g) and Column (h): [Column (c) - Column (g)] % [Column (e) - Column (d)] x Column (b)
    If Column (c) is between Column (d) and Column (e): [Column (e) - Column (c)] % [Column (e) - Column (d)] x Column (a)
    If Column (c) is less than Column (d): 100% of Column (a)
    If Column (c) is greater than Column (h): 100% of Column (b)
```


## SECTION 3: ADDITIONAL REPORTING CRITERIA

Under the Company's Service Quality Plan, the following additional reporting criteria are required to be filed with the PUC.

1. Reporting Requirement: Each quarter, the Company will file a report of 5\% of all circuits designated as worst performing on the basis of customer frequency.
Included in the report will be:
2. The circuit ID and location.
3. The number of customers served.
4. The towns served.
5. The number of events.
6. The average duration.
7. The total customer minutes.
8. A discussion of the cause or causes of events.
9. A discussion of the action plan for improvements including timing.

Results: The Company filed its first quarter 2019 feeder ranking results on August 28, 2019, the second quarter results on September 20, 2019, the third quarter results on February 4, 2020 and fourth quarter results on March 4, 2020.
2. Reporting Requirement: The Company will track and report monthly the number of calls it receives in the category of Trouble, Non-Outage. This includes inquiries about dim lights, low voltage, half-power, flickering lights, reduced TV picture size, high voltage, frequently burned-out bulbs, motor running problems, damaged appliances and equipment, computer operation problems, and other non-interruptions related inquiries.

Results: The Company filed the required Trouble, Non-Outage reports during 2019, with the final report for the 13 months ended December 2019 filed on January 21, 2020.
3. Reporting Requirement: The Company will report its annual meter reading performance as an average of monthly percentage of meters read.

Results: During 2019, the Company's annual meter reading performance (as an average of monthly percentage of meters read) was $99.15 \%$, compared to $99.06 \%$ during 2018, and $97.43 \%$ during 2017. The following table details the percentage of meters read per month for 2019, 2018, and 2017.

The Narragansett Electric Company Monthly Percentage of Meters Read

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| January | $99.21 \%$ | $98.93 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| February | $99.23 \%$ | $99.01 \%$ | $98.50 \%$ |
| March | $99.26 \%$ | $98.19 \%$ | $98.34 \%$ |
| April | $99.29 \%$ | $99.11 \%$ | $98.32 \%$ |
| May | $99.32 \%$ | $99.13 \%$ | $98.60 \%$ |
| June | $99.29 \%$ | $99.19 \%$ | $98.92 \%$ |
| July | $99.24 \%$ | $99.11 \%$ | $98.94 \%$ |
| August | $99.22 \%$ | $99.16 \%$ | $98.96 \%$ |
| September | $99.12 \%$ | $99.24 \%$ | $98.96 \%$ |
| October | $98.70 \%$ | $99.21 \%$ | $98.95 \%$ |
| November | $99.03 \%$ | $99.19 \%$ | $98.92 \%$ |
| December | $98.94 \%$ | $99.20 \%$ | $82.62 \%$ |
| YTD Average | $99.15 \%$ | $99.06 \%$ | $98.94 \%$ |

4. Reporting Requirement: For each event defined as a Major Event Day, the Company will prepare a report, which will be filed annually as part of the annual SQ filing, detailing the following information:
5. Start date/Time of event.
6. Number/Location of crews on duty (both internal and external crews).
7. Number of crews assigned to restoration efforts.
8. The first instance of mutual aid coordination.
9. First contact with material suppliers.
10. Inventory levels: pre-event/daily/post-event.
11. Date/Time of request for external crews.
12. Date/Time of external crew assignment.
13. \# of customers out of service by hour.
14. Impacted area.
15. Cause.
16. Weather impact on restoration.
17. Analysis of protective device operation.
18. Summary of customers impacted.

Results: IEEE Std. 1366-2012 ${ }^{1}$ identifies reliability performance during both day-today operations and Major Event Days. Major Event Days represent those few days during the year on which the energy delivery system experienced stresses beyond that normally expected, such as severe weather. A day is considered a Major Event Day if the daily SAIDI exceeds a threshold value, calculated using the IEEE methodology. For 2019 the TMED value was 5.05 minutes of SAIDI (using IEEE Std. 1366-2012 methodology). There were six days during four separate storms that exceeded this threshold in 2019. These four storms occurred on February 25, April 15, October 16-17, and October 31-November 1. The storms are described below.

[^7]
## February 25, 2019 Storm

1. Start Date and Time of event: The storm began in the late morning on Monday, Feb 25, 2019 with scattered interruptions starting at approximately 7:00 a.m. and peaked around 7:25 p.m. on Monday Feb 25, 2019. The peak reached 17,009 customers interrupted.
2. Number/Location of crews on duty (both internal and external crews): The Company secured 309.5 internal and external field crews to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 170 external crews and 139.5 internal crews. The internal and external field crew numbers included transmission and distribution overhead line, forestry, substation, and underground personnel.
3. Number of crews assigned to restoration efforts: At peak, the Company had the following crews performing restoration activities throughout the impacted areas in the state.

| Location | Crew Type | \# Crews |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rhode Island | Internal Overhead Line | 60.5 crews total |
|  | External Overhead Line | 106 crews total |
|  | Internal Wire Down | 25 crews total |
|  | Internal Transmission | 1 crews total |
|  | Internal Underground | 10 crews total |
|  | Internal Substation | 9 crews total |
|  | Contractor Forestry | 64 crews total |

4. The first instance of mutual aid coordination: The Company did not call for mutual aid coordination for this event.
5. The first contact with material suppliers: The first contact with material suppliers was February 25, 2019.
6. Inventory levels: Pre-event/Daily/Post-event: Inventory levels and issues are summarized in the table below. Balances represent actual day-end totals. The balances do not include "no cost", pre-capitalized items, such as transformers. These items are not reported as inventory on the balance sheet. The inventory positions indicate those inventories held in RI and those allocated to RI stored in National Grid's Central Warehouse located in Whitinsville, MA.

| Date | RI Inventory <br> Location | NEDC total | RI ELEC \% | Allocated NEDC <br> Inventory | Total Narragansett <br> Electric Inventory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 / 25 / 2019$ | $\$ 1,615,382.37$ | $\$ 35,948,525.71$ | $22.70 \%$ | $\$ 8,153,047.36$ | $\$ 9,768,429.73$ |

7. Date/Time of request for External Crews: Given the potential magnitude of the Storm and forecast of hazardous winds, the Company secured crews in advance from its contractors of choice and other outside contractors to support restoration efforts for all New England as part of its regional preparation for the Storm, consistent with its Emergency Response Plan. By 8:00 a.m. on Monday, February 25, the Company had 60.5 internal overhead line crews, 106 external overhead line crews, 64 external forestry crews, 10 internal underground crews, 18 internal substation resources, 1 internal transmission crew, and 50 internal wires down resources. The Company established two staging sites to support restoration across the state at the Community College of Rhode Island in Warwick and the Twin River Casino in Lincoln.
8. Date/Time of external Crews assignment: External crews were first assigned and began working on outages beginning on Monday, February 25, 2019, at approximately 12:00 a.m. through the end of the Storm.
9. \# of customers out graph (graphs following):

10. Impacted area: The following map shows the towns that were impacted by the storm and the customers interrupted during the storm.

## Customer Interrupted by Town at Company Peak RI 02/25/2019-02/26/2019


11. Cause: February storm caused widespread destruction to Rhode Island's electric infrastructure resulting in interruptions to customers. The causes of interruptions are shown in the table below.

12. Weather impact on restoration: The February 25, 2019 Storm was a significant weather event that resulted in moderate damage to the Company's electrical system. The Storm brought widespread hazardous winds to the Company's service territory. Much of Rhode Island experienced wind gusts in the 50 to 55 mph range, with a peak gust of 56 mph in Providence.

The Company experienced interruptions in 36 of the 38 Rhode Island communities it serves. The Towns of West Greenwich and Little Compton were affected most heavily with approximately 71 and 52 percent of their customers impacted, respectively, by the event.
13. Analysis of Protective Device Operation: National Grid maintains a wide array of protection and interrupting devices designed to separate faulted components from the electrical system while containing outages to the smallest area practicable. On the distribution system, those devices include fuse cutouts, reclosers, and circuit breakers of various designs. On the transmission system, interrupting devices include circuit breakers, air-break switches, and circuit switchers. Protection relays are used to detect the faults and operate the interrupting device(s) to isolate a faulted component(s).

For the distribution system, design standards exist that indicate how protection devices are to be deployed and coordinated with other devices. Distribution engineers evaluate such devices under normal and fault conditions. Where recent performance may indicate a need for improvement, National Grid performs engineering studies and makes improvements. During a major storm like this event, outages in the distribution system may be far too extensive to assess the function and coordination of individual protection devices in detail, as the focus of storm response is on service restoration. A meaningful analysis would be difficult to perform unless there were specific indications of protection equipment mis-operation.

Protection standards, guides and practices also exist and are followed in the design of the National Grid's transmission system. Post event analysis of all interruptions in the National Grid Bulk Electric System (BES) is performed to confirm proper operation of protection systems. If an improper operation is identified, further analysis is conducted to identify the cause, propose and implement a solution. In addition, National Grid undertakes analysis of transmission and substation protection devices and coordination where there is evidence of a mis-operation.
14. Summary of Customers Impacted: The February storm caused the following customer impact:

February 25, 2019 - During this storm, on February 25, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 224 interruptions that affected 36,238 customers and $5,456,514$ customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.073 SAIFI, 10.97 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 10.97 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, February 25, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

February 26, 2019 - During this storm, on February 26, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 37 interruptions that affected 5,459 customers and 475,357 customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.011 SAIFI, 0.95 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 0.96 minutes is less than the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, February 26 is not qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

## April 15, 2019 Lightning Storm

1. Start Date and Time of event: The storm began in the late morning on Monday, April 15, 2019 with scattered interruptions starting at approximately 6:00 a.m. and peaked around 7:15 p.m. on Monday, April 15, 2019. The peak reached 25,189 customers interrupted.
2. Number/Location of crews on duty (both internal and external crews): The Company secured 105 internal and external field crews to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 53 external crews and 52 internal crews. The internal and external field crew numbers included distribution overhead line, forestry, substation, and underground personnel.
3. Number of crews assigned to restoration efforts: At peak, the Company had the following crews performing restoration activities throughout the impacted areas in the State.

## Location

Rhode Island

Crew Type
Internal Overhead Line
Internal Underground
Internal Substation
Contractor Forestry

## \# Crews

34 crews total
11 crews total
14 crews total
53 crews total
4. The first instance of mutual aid coordination: The Company did not call for mutual aid coordination for this event.
5. The first contact with material suppliers: The first contact with material suppliers was April 15, 2019.
6. Inventory levels: pre-event/daily/post-event: Inventory levels and issues are summarized in the table below. Balances represent actual day-end totals. The balances do not include "no cost", pre-capitalized items, such as transformers. These items are not reported as inventory on the balance sheet. The inventory positions indicate those inventories held in Rhode Island and those allocated to RI stored in National Grid's Central Warehouse located in Whitinsville, MA.

| Date | RI Inventory <br> Location | NEDC total | RI ELEC \% | Allocated NEDC Inventory | Total Narragansett Electric Inventory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4/15/2019 | \$1,610,461.06 | \$35,948,526.00 | 23.50\% | \$8,440,147.75 | \$10,050,608.81 |

7. Date/Time of request for external Crews: External crews were not requested for this storm.
8. Date/Time of external Crews assignment: External crews were not requested for this storm.
9. \# of customers out graph (graphs following):


April 15, 2019
10. Impacted area: The following map shows the towns that were impacted by the storm and the customers interrupted during the storm.

Customer Interrupted by Town at Company Peak RI 04/15/2019

11. Cause: April lightning storm caused some destruction to Rhode Island's electric infrastructure resulting in interruptions to customers. The causes of interruptions are shown in the table below.

12. Weather impact on restoration: The April 15, 2019 Storm was a mild weather event that resulted in some damage to the Company's electrical system. There was a transmission line lockout caused by lightning.
13. Analysis of Protective Device Operation: National Grid maintains a wide array of protection and interrupting devices designed to separate faulted components from the electrical system while containing outages to the smallest area practicable. On the distribution system, those devices include fuse cutouts, reclosers, and circuit breakers of various designs. On the transmission system, interrupting devices include circuit breakers, air-break switches, and circuit switchers. Protection relays are used to detect the faults and operate the interrupting device(s) to isolate a faulted component(s). For the distribution system, design standards exist that indicate how protection devices are to be deployed and coordinated with other devices. Distribution engineers evaluate such devices under normal and fault conditions. Where recent performance may indicate a need for improvement, National Grid performs engineering studies and makes improvements. During a major storm like this event, outages in the distribution system may be far too extensive to assess the function and coordination of individual protection
devices in detail, as the focus of storm response is on service restoration. A meaningful analysis would be difficult to perform unless there were specific indications of protection equipment mis-operation.

Protection standards, guides and practices also exist and are followed in the design of the National Grid's transmission system. Post event analysis of all interruptions in the National Grid Bulk Electric System (BES) is performed to confirm proper operation of protection systems. If an improper operation is identified, further analysis is conducted to identify the cause, propose and implement a solution. In addition, National Grid undertakes analysis of transmission and substation protection devices and coordination where there is evidence of a mis-operation.
14. Summary of Customers Impacted: During this storm, on April 15, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 31 interruptions that affected 26,023 customers and 4,027,424 customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.052 SAIFI, 8.09 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 8.09 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, April 15, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

## October 16-17, 2019 Storm

1. Start Date and Time of event: The storm began in the late night on Wednesday, October 16, 2019 with scattered interruptions starting at approximately 9:00 p.m. and peaked around 1:25 a.m. on Thursday October 17, 2019. The peak reached 36,737 customers interrupted.
2. Number/Location of crews on duty (both internal and external crews): The Company secured 248 internal and external field crews1 to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 141 external crews and 107 internal crews. The internal and external field crew numbers included transmission and distribution overhead line, forestry, substation, and underground personnel.
3. Number of crews assigned to restoration efforts: At peak, the Company had the following crews performing restoration activities throughout the impacted areas in the state.

Location<br>Rhode Island

Crew Type<br>Internal Overhead Line<br>External Overhead Line<br>Internal Wire Down<br>Internal Transmission<br>Internal Underground<br>Damage Appraisal<br>Internal Substation<br>Contractor Forestry

\# Crews
35 crews total
75 crews total
81 crews total
1 crews total
12 crews total
20 crews total
33 crews total
54 crews total
4. The first instance of mutual aid coordination: The State Incident Commander for National Grid's Rhode Island Company requested mutual assistance from companies in the North Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group (NAMAG) to support restoration for this event staring October 17, 2019 7:00 a.m.
5. The first contact with material suppliers: The first contact with material suppliers was October 16, 2019.
6. Inventory levels: pre-event/daily/post-event: Inventory levels and issues are summarized in the table below. Balances represent actual day-end totals. The balances do not include "no cost", pre-capitalized items, such as transformers. These items are not reported as inventory on the balance sheet. The inventory positions indicate those inventories held in Rhode Island and those allocated to RI stored in National Grid's Central Warehouse located in Whitinsville, MA.

| Date | $\underline{\text { RI Inventory }}$Location | $\underline{\text { NEDC total }}$ | $\underline{\text { RI ELEC \% }}$ | $\underline{\underline{\text { Allocated NEDC }}}$Inventory | Total Narragansett <br> Electric Inventory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 / 16 / 2019$ | $\$ 1,580,148.07$ | $\$ 34,054,276.00$ | $22.20 \%$ | $\$ 7,555,030.58$ | $\$ 9,135,178.65$ |
| $10 / 17 / 2019$ | $\$ 1,580,148.07$ | $\$ 34,054,276.00$ | $22.20 \%$ | $\$ 7,555,030.58$ | $\$ 9,135,178.65$ |

7. Date/Time of request for external Crews: Given the potential magnitude of the Storm and forecast of hazardous winds, the Company secured crews in advance from its contractors of choice and other outside contractors to support restoration efforts for all New England as part of its regional preparation for the Storm, consistent with its Emergency Response Plan. The Company secured 248 internal and external field crews1 to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 141 external crews and 107 internal crews.
8. Date/Time of external Crews assignment: External crews were first assigned and began working on outages beginning on Thursday, October 17, 2019, at approximately 7:00 a.m. through the end of the Storm.
9. \# of customers out graph (graphs following):


National Grid
RIPUC Docket No. 3628 2019 Service Quality Plan Results

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10. Impacted area: The following map shows the towns that were impacted by the storm and the customers interrupted during the storm.

Customer Interrupted by Town at Company Peak RI 10/16/2019to 10/19/2019

11. Cause: February storm caused widespread destruction to Rhode Island's electric infrastructure resulting in interruptions to customers. The causes of interruptions are shown in the table below.

12. Weather impact on restoration: The October 16-17, 2019 Storm was a significant weather event that resulted in moderate damage to the Company's electrical system. The Storm brought widespread rain and hazardous winds to the Company's service territory. Much of Rhode Island experienced wind gusts in the 40 to 50 mph range, with coastal areas seeing 55 to 65 mph gusts. The Town of Westerly experienced a peak gust of 70 mph . The Towns of Westerly and Gloucester were affected most heavily with approximately 85 and 59 percent of their customers impacted, respectively, by the event.
13. Analysis of Protective Device Operation: National Grid maintains a wide array of protection and interrupting devices designed to separate faulted components from the electrical system while containing outages to the smallest area practicable. On the distribution system, those devices include fuse cutouts, reclosers, and circuit breakers of various designs. On the transmission system, interrupting devices include circuit breakers, air-break switches, and circuit switchers. Protection relays are used to detect the faults and operate the interrupting device(s) to isolate a faulted component(s). For the distribution system, design standards exist that indicate how protection devices are to be deployed and coordinated with other devices. Distribution engineers evaluate such devices under normal and fault conditions. Where recent performance may indicate a need for improvement, National Grid performs engineering studies and makes improvements. During a major storm like this event, outages in the distribution system may be far too extensive to assess the function and coordination of individual protection
devices in detail, as the focus of storm response is on service restoration. A meaningful analysis would be difficult to perform unless there were specific indications of protection equipment mis-operation.

Protection standards, guides and practices also exist and are followed in the design of the National Grid's transmission system. Post event analysis of all interruptions in the National Grid Bulk Electric System (BES) is performed to confirm proper operation of protection systems. If an improper operation is identified, further analysis is conducted to identify the cause, propose and implement a solution. In addition, National Grid undertakes analysis of transmission and substation protection devices and coordination where there is evidence of a mis-operation.
14. Summary of Customers Impacted:

October 16, 2019 - During this storm, on October 16, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 81 interruptions that affected 15,442 customers and $16,820,937$ customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.031 SAIFI, 33.92 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 33.92 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, October 16, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

October 17, 2019 - During this storm, on October 17, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 462 interruptions that affected 43,359 customers and $31,045,840$ customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.087 SAIFI, 62.61 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 62.61 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, October 17, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

October 18, 2019 - During this storm, on October 18, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 25 interruptions that affected 614 customers and 184,225 customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.0012 SAIFI, 0.37 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 0.37 minutes was less than the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, October 18, 2019 is not qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

October 19, 2019 - During this storm, on October 19, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 28 interruptions that affected 508 customers and 57,833 customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.001 SAIFI, 0.12 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 0.12 minutes was less than the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, October 19, 2019 is not qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

## October 31 - November 1, 2019 Wind Storm

1. Start Date and Time of event: The storm began in the late morning on Thursday, Oct 31, 2019 with scattered interruptions starting at approximately 10:00 a.m. and peaked around 3:58 a.m. on Friday, Nov 1, 2019. The peak reached 36,524 customers interrupted.
2. Number/Location of crews on duty (both internal and external crews): The Company secured 269 internal and external field crews to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 129 external crews and 140 internal crews. The internal and external field crew numbers included transmission and distribution overhead line, forestry, substation, and underground personnel.
3. Number of crews assigned to restoration efforts: At peak, the Company had the following crews performing restoration activities throughout the impacted areas in the state.

Location<br>Rhode Island<br>Crew Type<br>Internal Overhead Line<br>External Overhead Line<br>Internal Wire Down<br>Internal Transmission<br>Internal Underground<br>Internal Substation<br>Contractor Forestry

## \# Crews

35 crews total
31 crews total
35 crews total
2 crews total
11 crews total
29 crews total
43 crews total
4. The first instance of mutual aid coordination: The State Incident Commander for National Grid's Rhode Island Company requested mutual assistance from companies in the North Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group (NAMAG) to support restoration for this event staring November 1, 2019 7:00 a.m.
5. The first contact with material suppliers: The first contact with material suppliers was October 31, 2019.
6. Inventory levels: pre-event/daily/post-event: Inventory levels and issues are summarized in the table below. Balances represent actual day-end totals. The balances do not include "no cost", pre-capitalized items, such as transformers; these items are not reported as inventory on the balance sheet. The inventory positions indicate those inventories held in Rhode Island and those allocated to RI stored in National Grid's Central Warehouse located in Whitinsville, MA.

| Date | $\underline{\text { RI Inventory }}$Location | NEDC total | RI ELEC \% | $\underline{\underline{\text { Allocated NEDC }}}$Inventory | Total Narragansett <br> Electric Inventory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 / 31 / 2019$ | $\$ 1,580,148.07$ | $\$ 34,054,276.00$ | $22.20 \%$ | $\$ 7,555,030.58$ | $\$ 9,135,178.65$ |
| $11 / 1 / 2019$ | $\$ 1,311,836.68$ | $\$ 34,603,309.57$ | $21.50 \%$ | $\$ 7,455,532.00$ | $\$ 8,767,368.68$ |

7. Date/Time of request for external Crews: Given the potential magnitude of the Storm and forecast of hazardous winds, the Company secured crews in advance from its contractors of choice and other outside contractors to support restoration efforts for all New England as part of its regional preparation for the Storm, consistent with its Emergency Response Plan. The Company secured 269 internal and external field crews to restore power to customers in Rhode Island, consisting of approximately 129 external crews and 140 internal crews.
8. Date/Time of external Crews assignment: External crews were first assigned and began working on outages beginning on Friday, November 1, 2019, at approximately 7:00 a.m. through the end of the Storm.
9. \# of customers out graph (graphs following):

10. Impacted area: The following map shows the towns that were impacted by the storm and the customers interrupted during the storm.

Customer Interrupted by Town at Company Peak RI 10/31/2019to 11/03/2019

11. Cause: October 31 storm caused widespread destruction to Rhode Island's electric infrastructure resulting in interruptions to customers. The causes of interruptions are shown in the table below.

12. Weather impact on restoration: The October 31, 2019 Storm was a significant weather event that resulted in moderate damage to the Company's electrical system. The Storm brought widespread rain and hazardous winds to the Company's service territory. Much of Rhode Island experienced wind gusts in the 40 to 50 mph range, with interior areas seeing 55 to 60 mph gusts. The Towns of Foster and Hopkinton were affected most heavily with approximately 88 and 39 percent of their customers impacted, respectively, by the event.
13. Analysis of Protective Device Operation: National Grid maintains a wide array of protection and interrupting devices designed to separate faulted components from the electrical system while containing outages to the smallest area practicable. On the distribution system, those devices include fuse cutouts, reclosers, and circuit breakers of various designs. On the transmission system, interrupting devices include circuit breakers, air-break switches, and circuit switchers. Protection relays are used to detect the faults and operate the interrupting device(s) to isolate a faulted component(s). For the distribution system, design standards exist that indicate how protection devices are to be deployed and coordinated with other devices. Distribution engineers evaluate such devices under normal and fault conditions. Where recent performance may indicate a need for improvement, National Grid performs engineering studies and makes improvements. During a major storm like this event, outages in the distribution system may be far too extensive to assess the function and coordination of individual protection devices in detail, as the focus of storm response is on service restoration. A meaningful analysis would be difficult to perform unless there were specific indications of protection equipment mis-operation.

Protection standards, guides and practices also exist and are followed in the design of the National Grid's transmission system. Post event analysis of all interruptions in the National Grid Bulk Electric System (BES) is performed to confirm proper operation of protection systems. If an improper operation is identified, further analysis is conducted to identify the cause, propose and implement a solution. In addition, National Grid undertakes analysis of transmission and substation protection devices and coordination where there is evidence of a mis-operation.
14. Summary of Customers Impacted:

October 31, 2019 - During this storm, on October 31, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 63 interruptions that affected 11,676 customers and $3,059,222$ customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.023 SAIFI, 6.17 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 6.17 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5 . minutes, October 31, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

November 1, 2019 - During this storm, on November 1, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 254 interruptions that affected 43,949 customers and $23,336,315$ customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.089 SAIFI, 46.98 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 46.98 minutes exceeded the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, November 1, 2019 qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology.

November 2, 2019 - During this storm, on November 2, 2019 Rhode Island experienced a total of 42 interruptions that affected 1,456 customers and 139,181 customer minutes of interruption. On average these interruptions resulted in 0.0029 SAIFI, 0.28 minutes of SAIDI. Since a SAIDI value of 0.28 minutes was less than the threshold value of 5.05 minutes, November 2, 2019 is not qualified as a Major Event Day under the IEEE methodology. On November 3, 2019, the restoration was going on. But SAIDI on November 3 was much less than 5.05 and is not qualified as a Major Event Day.

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# PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY 

## OF

MELISSA A. LITTLE

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## I. Introduction

Q. Please state your full name and business address.
A. My name is Melissa A. Little, and my business address is 40 Sylvan Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451.

## Q. Please state your position.

A. I am a Director for New England Revenue Requirements in the Strategy and Regulation department of National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. (Service Company). The Service Company provides engineering, financial, administrative, and other technical support to subsidiary companies of National Grid USA (National Grid). My current duties include revenue requirement responsibilities for National Grid's electric and gas distribution activities in New England, including the electric operations of The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (Narragansett or the Company).
Q. Please describe your education and professional experience.
A. In 2000, I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting Information Systems from Bentley College (now Bentley University). In September 2000, I joined Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP in Boston, Massachusetts, where I worked as an associate in the Assurance practice. In November 2004, I joined National Grid in the Service Company as an Analyst in the General Accounting group. After the merger of National Grid and KeySpan in 2007, I joined the Regulation and Pricing department as a Senior

Analyst in the Regulatory Accounting function, also supporting the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation Revenue Requirement team. I was promoted to Lead Specialist in July 2011 and moved to the New England Revenue Requirement team. In August 2017, I was promoted to my current position.
Q. Have you previously testified before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC)?
A. Yes. Among other testimony, I testified in support of the Company's revenue requirement (1) for Narragansett, in the 2017 general rate case filing in Docket No. 4770; (2) for Narragansett Electric, in the Fiscal Year 2018 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan and reconciliation filings in Docket No. 4682, FY 2019 in Docket 4783, FY 2020 in Docket No. 4915 and FY 2021 in Docket No. 4995;and (3) for Narragansett Gas, in the Gas ISR Plan and reconciliation filings for FY 2016 in Docket No. 4540, FY 2017 in Docket No. 4590, FY 2018 in Docket No. 4678, FY 2019 in Docket No. 4781, FY 2020 in Docket No. 4916 and FY 2021 in Docket No. 4996.

## Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. In this docket, the PUC approved a new Electric ISR factor, which went into effect on April 1, 2019. That factor was based on a projected FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement of $\$ 17,567,757$ for the estimated operation and maintenance (O\&M) work associated with the Company's vegetation management (VM) and inspection and maintenance (I\&M)
programs for the Company's FY ended March 31, 2020, on the estimated ISR plant additions during the Company’s FYs ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, and on the actual ISR additions during the Company's FY ended March 31, 2018, which were incremental to the levels reflected in rate base in the Company's last base rate case (Docket No.4770). On September 1, 2018, new distribution base rates as approved in Docket No. 4770 became effective. The revenue requirements on actual ISR additions made from FY 2012 through FY 2017 plus forecasted ISR additions for FY 2018, FY 2019 and a portion of FY 2020 were included in these new base rates. Thus, the purpose of my testimony is to present an updated FY 2020 Electric ISR revenue requirement associated with actual FY 2020 O\&M programs, the actual capital investment levels for each of FY 2018 through FY 2020 incremental to the level of investment assumed in Docket No. 4770, and actual tax deductibility percentages for FY 2019 capital additions.

At this time, the Company's Tax Department estimates that it will not earn taxable income and not utilize prior years' tax net operating losses (NOL) in FY 2020. In Docket No. 4770, the accumulated deferred income taxes included in rate base assumed estimated NOL utilization, and therefore the NOL utilization assumed in base rates has been reversed in the vintage year FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement based on this most recent estimate of FY 2020 tax deductibility. Actual tax deductibility percentages for FY 2020 plant additions will not be known until the Company files its FY 2020 income tax return in December 2020. Consequently, the actual tax deductibility percentages for FY

2020 plant additions will be reflected in the Company’s FY 2021 Electric ISR Reconciliation filing and will generate a true-up adjustment in that filing.

The updated FY 2020 revenue requirement also includes an adjustment associated with the property tax recovery formula that was approved in Docket No. 4323 and Docket No. 4770. As the vintage years FY 2012 through FY 2017 were rolled into the base rates approved in Docket No. 4770 that became effective on September 1, 2018, the property tax recovery adjustment covers only the months of September 2018 through March 2019 and the twelve-month period ended March 31, 2020.

As shown on Attachment MAL-1, Page 1 at Line 12, the updated FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement collectible through the Company’s ISR factor for the FY 2020 period, including updated tax deductibility adjustments to the FY 2019 revenue requirement, totals $\$ 22,371,835$. This is an increase of \$4,804,078 from the projected FY 2020 Electric ISR revenue requirement of $\$ 17,567,757$, previously approved by the PUC in this docket. This increase is primarily attributable to the revenue requirement on increased capital investment and corresponding rate base over the estimated amount of capital investment and rate base in the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan for vintage years FY 2019 and 2020.
R.I.P.U.C. DOCKET NO. 4915

FY 2020 ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY, AND RELIABILITY PLAN ANNUAL RECONCILIATION FILING WITNESS: MELISSA A. LITTLE

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## Q. Are there any schedules attached to your testimony?

A. Yes, I am sponsoring the following Attachments with my testimony:

- Attachment MAL-1: FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Revenue Requirement twelve-month Summary and Calculation and FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement twelve-month Summary and Calculation for the seven-month period September 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019
- Attachment MAL-2: FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement for the five-month period April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018


## II. Electric ISR FY 2020 Revenue Requirement

Q. Did the Company calculate the updated FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement in the same fashion as calculated in the previous ISR Factor submissions and the August 2019 ISR factor reconciliation?
A. Yes, the Company calculated the FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan revenue requirement in the same fashion as calculated in the previous Electric ISR Factor submissions. Similar to the FY 2019 filing, the calculation incorporates the approved weighted average cost of capital and depreciation rates from Docket No. 4770 and known tax deductibility percentages for FY 2019 while reflecting that the actual revenue requirement on FY 2012 through FY 2017 capital investment in addition to the estimated revenue requirement on FY 2018 through FY 2020 capital investment were included in base rates effective September 1, 2018. Therefore, the updated FY 2020 revenue requirement calculation is presented in two parts: (1) the FY 2020 revenue requirement on incremental FY 2018
through FY 2020 capital investment and the FY 2019 revenue requirement on incremental FY 2018 through FY 2019 capital investment reflecting known tax deductibility (representing the seven-month period after new base rates were effective) and (2) the FY 2019 revenue requirement on incremental FY 2012 through FY 2019 capital investment reflecting known tax deductibility (representing the five-month period before new base rates were effective).

The Company also changed the presentation of the property tax recovery adjustment calculation which is discussed later in my testimony.

Other than these changes, the updated FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement calculation is nearly identical to the ISR revenue requirement used to develop the approved ISR factors that became effective April 1, 2019, and as described in previous testimony in this proceeding. I will rely on the testimony included in the Company's FY 2020 Plan Proposal for a detailed description of the revenue requirement calculation and will limit this testimony to the following: (1) a description of the impact of Docket No. 4770 to the Electric ISR revenue requirement, (2) a summary of the revenue requirement update shown on Page 1 of Attachment MAL-1, (3) a summary of the FY 2019 revenue requirement income tax true-up shown on Page 2 of Attachment MAL-1 and the update for known tax deductibility, and (4) a presentation change in the property tax recovery calculation.
Q. Please summarize the change in the FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement proposed in this reconciliation filing as compared to the FY 2020 revenue requirement effective April 1, 2019 which was based on projected capital additions approved in the FY 2019 and FY 2020 ISR Plans.
A. Per Attachment MAL-1, Page 1, Line 12, column (c), the overall FY 2020 revenue requirement increase is $\$ 4,804,078$, which is the net impact of: (1) a $\$ 3.9$ million increase in the FY 2020 revenue requirement on vintage FY 2019 ISR capital additions mainly driven by $\$ 22$ million higher actual capital investment compared to the estimated FY 2019 investment approved in the Plan, plus the actual FY 2019 income tax deductibility update particularly a $\$ 7$ million decrease in NOL utilization; (2) a \$416,040 increase in the FY 2020 revenue requirement on vintage FY 2020 ISR capital additions caused by $\$ 2$ million higher capital investment compared to the amount approved in the FY 2020 Plan, \$15 million lower actual plant retirements than estimated in the FY 2020 Plan, and a $\$ 2.5$ million reduction in the FY 2020 NOL utilization estimate; (3) a \$138,053 increase in the FY 2020 property tax recovery adjustment for higher actual FY 2019 and FY 2020 investments and (4) increase of \$352,656 due to the true-up of FY 2019 revenue requirement to reflect actual tax deductibility as described in detail later in this testimony.
Q. Would you describe the impact on the FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement recoverable through the FY 2020 ISR factor resulting from the implementation of new electric base distribution rates that were approved by the PUC in Docket No. 4 and put into effect on September 1, 2018 ?
A. The ISR mechanism was established to allow the Company to recover outside of base rates its costs associated with capital investment incurred to expand its electric infrastructure and improve the reliability and safety of its electric facilities. When new base rates are implemented, as was the case in Docket No. 4770, the costs being recovered associated with pre-rate case ISR capital investment cease to be recovered through a separate ISR factor, and are instead recovered through base rates, and the underlying ISR capital investment becomes a component of base distribution rate base from that point forward. In November 2017, the Company filed an application with the PUC seeking a change in base rates for its gas and electric distribution businesses. The proceeding culminated with the Commission's approval of a settlement agreement with the Division and numerous intervenors establishing new base rates for the Company. The Company's rate base in that request reflected projected capital investments through August 31, 2019. In its base rate request, the Company proposed to maintain consistency with the existing ISR mechanism for the FY 2019 and FY 2020 periods. Consequently, the forecast used to develop rate base in the first year of the distribution rate case included actual capital investment through the test year ending June 30, 2017, nine months of the ISR approved capital investment levels for vintage FY 2018, 12 months of
vintage FY 2019 investment and five months of vintage FY 2020 investment (using the FY 2018 ISR approved level of plant additions as a proxy for FY 2018, FY 2019 and FY 2020).

## Q. Please continue.

A. As a result of the implementation of new base rates pursuant to Docket No. 4770 effective September 1, 2018, the cumulative amount of forecasted ISR capital investments was rolled into base rates effective at that date. Consequently, the Company has reflected only a five-month (April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018) amount of the FY 2019 revenue requirement associated with the ISR capital investment that was rolled into base rates effective September 1, 2018. The FY 2019 revenue requirement on FY 2018 and FY 2019 ISR investments that are incremental to the estimated level of investment assumed in base rates reflects seven months (September 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019) of a full year FY 2019 revenue requirement as none of these incremental investments are included in the Company's base rate rate-base. These incremental FY 2018 and FY 2019 vintage amounts are to remain in the ISR recovery mechanism as provided for in the terms of the Docket No. 4770 approved Settlement. Therefore, the FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement includes two Attachments: Attachment MAL-1 presents the 12-month FY 2020 revenue requirement and the seven-month FY 2019 (September 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019) revenue requirement reflecting actual tax deductibility on actual FY 2018 and FY 2019 capital investments, incremental to the
estimated FY 2018 through FY 2020 capital investments included in Docket No. 4770; and Attachment MAL-2 reflects the five-month (April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018) FY 2019 revenue requirement reflecting actual tax deductibility on actual FY 2012 through FY 2019 incremental capital investments.
Q. How was the Electric ISR revenue requirement revised for the change in the federal income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent?
A. The decrease in the federal income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent reduced the amount of income tax to be recovered from customers on the return on equity component of each Electric ISR vintage year revenue requirement. The return on rate base in each revenue requirement is calculated by multiplying the Electric ISR rate base times the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The equity component of the return on rate base is the taxable component of the Electric ISR revenue requirement. The federal income taxes that the Company must recover from customers are derived by grossing up the WACC to a pre-tax rate of return. Consequently, the Company revised the pre-tax WACC to reflect the change in the federal income tax rate. The calculation of the revised pre-tax WACC is shown on Page 22 of Attachment MAL-1 and Page 35 of Attachment MAL-2. The pre-tax WACC approved in Docket No. 4323 was 9.68 percent at the 35 percent tax rate and 8.41 percent at the 21 percent tax rate, effective January 1, 2018, as shown. The pre-tax WACC approved in Docket No. 4770 is 8.23 percent effective September 1, 2018. The Company used the Docket No. 4323 pre-tax WACC of 8.41
percent for the revenue requirement calculation of April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018 and the approved pre-tax WACC of 8.23 percent to calculate the return on rate base included in the revenue requirement for the period from September 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019 and FY 2020.
Q. Were there any other revisions to the Electric ISR revenue requirement that were the result of the change in the federal income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent?
A. Yes, effective December 31, 2017, the Company has restated all its deferred tax balances based on the new 21 percent federal income tax rate because the Company is paying income taxes as the book/tax timing differences reverse at that 21 percent federal income tax rate. However, because deferred taxes are an offset to rate base in the Electric ISR revenue requirement, reducing the deferred tax balances based on the 21 percent federal income tax rate has the effect of artificially increasing rate base. To counteract this artificial increase to rate base, a new line item called Excess Deferred Income Taxes has been added to each vintage year's revenue requirement calculation reflecting the value of the decrease to ISR rate base as of December 31, 2017. These excess deferred income taxes represent the net benefit as of December 31, 2017 that will eventually be earned by the Company through reduced future income taxes and must ultimately be passed back to customers. The pass back of excess deferred income taxes to customers is fully reflected in base distribution rates under Docket No. 4770 per the Company’s Excess Deferred

Income Tax True-Up - Second Compliance filing dated May 30, $2019^{2}$ and as approved by the PUC on June 17, 2019; thus, there is no need to adjust the excess deferred tax balance in the ISR revenue requirements.

## Q. Please describe the calculation of the excess deferred income tax amounts.

A. The excess deferred income taxes are calculated on Page 34 of Attachment MAL-2. The Company derived the excess deferred income tax amounts by calculating the balance of ISR deferred taxes as of December 31, 2017 by vintage fiscal year and multiplying that amount by the 14 percent change in the tax rate ( 35 percent minus 21 percent).
Q. How was the Electric ISR revenue requirement revised for the change in the bonus depreciation rules resulting from the Tax Act?
A. Bonus depreciation, sometimes known as first year bonus depreciation, is an accelerated tax depreciation method that was established first in 2002 as an economic stimulus to incent U.S. corporations to increase capital investments. Bonus depreciation allows companies to take an immediate tax deduction for some portion of certain qualified capital investments based on the bonus depreciation rates in effect for that year of investment. Bonus depreciation rates have ranged from a high of 100 percent in some years, to as low as 30 percent for calendar 2019 as was specified in the tax laws prior to the passage of the Tax Act. Pursuant to those prior tax laws, bonus depreciation was set

[^8]to expire at the end of calendar year 2019. However, the Tax Act changed the rules for bonus depreciation for certain capital investments, including ISR eligible investments, effective September 28, 2017. Based on the 2017 Tax Act, property acquired prior to September 28, 2017 and placed in service during tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 are allowed bonus depreciation.

As indicated in the Company's FY 2021 ISR Plan Section 5, the Company's original interpretation of the 2017 Tax Act was that no deduction for bonus depreciation would be allowed in FY 2019 and FY 2020. However, based on current industry practice, the Company has included actual FY 2019 and estimated FY 2020 bonus depreciation in its calculation of accumulated deferred income taxes in the respective vintage year's rate base. The Company’s FY 2020 revenue requirement includes the impact of the 2017 Tax Act on vintage FY 2018 through FY 2020 investments.

## Q. Are there any updates to the FY 2019 revenue requirement reflected in the FY 2020 Electric ISR Reconciliation?

A. Yes. The Company filed its FY 2019 Electric ISR Reconciliation on August 1, 2019. However, it had not filed its FY 2019 income tax return until later that year in the month of December. As a result, the Company used certain tax assumptions, and the Company has revised its vintage FY 2019 revenue requirement to reflect the following updates on Attachment MAL-1, Pages 7 and 15 and Attachment MAL-2, Pages 2 and 3: (1) actual
capital repairs deduction rate of 9.68 percent as shown on Attachment MAL-1, Page 7, Line 2 and Attachment MAL-2, Page 3, Line 2 ; (2) actual bonus depreciation rate of 14.20 percent as shown on Attachment MAL-1 Page 7, Line 12 and Attachment MAL-2 Page 3, Line 12; (3) actual tax loss on retirements of $\$ 1,449,776$ as shown on Attachment MAL-1 Page 7, Line 20 and Attachment MAL-2 Page 3, Line 21; and (4) actual NOL utilization of $\$ 1,506,783$ as shown on Attachment MAL-1 Page 15, Line 11, column (b) and Attachment MAL-2 Page 33, Line 13 column (p). The net result of these tax deductibility updates is an increase to the FY 2019 ISR revenue requirement of \$352,656, as shown on Attachment MAL-1, Page 2 at Line 17 and carried forward to Page 1 of that Attachment at Line 10.
Q. Q. Are there any updates to the FY 2020 Property Tax calculation in the FY 2020 Gas ISR Reconciliation?
A. Yes, to simplify the property tax calculation, format changes were made as shown in Attachment MAL-1 at Page 20 and Page 21. In previous ISR Plan and Reconciliation filings, the property tax calculation was presented in two parts: the first part showed the net ISR plant additions by vintage investment year multiplied by the rate case effective property tax rate; the second part showed all net ISR additions as well as net plant amounts embedded in the most recent rate case multiplied by the difference between the rate case effective property tax rates as approved in Docket No. 4323 or Docket No. 4770 and the ISR year effective rate. The sum of these two parts would arrive at the total
property tax adjustment. Starting with this FY2020 ISR Reconciliation filing, the net ISR plant additions are multiplied directly by the ISR year effective property tax rate; the net plant amount embedded in the rate case is multiplied by the difference between the Rate Case effective property tax rate as approved in Docket No. 4770 and the ISR year effective rate. These revisions to the presentation of the property tax adjustment in no way change the underlying calculation of the property tax adjustment mechanism established in Docket No. 4323.
Q. Please summarize the updated FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement.
A. As shown on Page 1 of Attachment MAL-1, the Company's FY 2020 Electric ISR Program revenue requirement includes two elements: (1) O\&M expense associated with the Company's VM activities and system inspection, feeder hardening, and potted porcelain cutouts, as encompassed by the Company's I\&M Program (2) the Company's capital investment in electric utility infrastructure. The description of these elements and the related amounts are supported by the direct testimony and supporting attachments of Ms. Patricia Easterly. Line 4 reflects the actual FY 2020 revenue requirement related to O\&M expenses of \$11,516,290.

As shown on Page 1, at Line 11 of Attachment MAL-1, the FY 2020 revenue requirement associated with the Company's actual capital investment totals $\$ 10,855,545$. As previously noted, the total FY 2020 capital investment component of revenue
requirement includes (1) FY 2020 revenue requirement on vintages FY 2018 through FY 2020 ISR capital investments above or below the level of capital investment reflected in base distribution rates in Docket No. 4770, (2) the FY 2020 property tax recovery mechanism component, and (3) the FY 2019 revenue requirement true-up for changes to previously estimated tax depreciation expense and NOL position to align with the Company’s FY 2019 tax return, which was filed in December 2019. The total actual FY 2020 ISR Plan revenue requirement for both O\&M expenses and capital investment of \$22,371,835 is shown on Line 12.

## Q. Please describe how the attachments to your testimony are structured.

A. Page 1 of Attachment MAL-1 summarizes the individual components of the updated FY 2020 ISR revenue requirement. Page 1, Column (a) reflects the approved FY 2020 Electric ISR Plan revenue requirement on projected VM and I\&M program costs and incremental ISR capital investment as well as the projected FY 2020 property tax recovery adjustment. Page 1, Column (b) represents (1) the O\&M components for FY 2020; (2) FY 2020 ISR revenue requirements for incremental FY 2018 through FY 2020 ISR investments - not included in the Company's base rates in Docket No. 4770- and as supported with detailed calculations on Attachment MAL-1, Pages 3 , 6 and 11; (3) FY 2020 property tax adjustment on incremental capital not included in the Company's base rates in Docket No. 4770; and (4) Line 10 reflects the reconciliation of the approved FY 2019 ISR revenue requirement for vintage FY 2019 plant additions with the actual
vintage FY 2019 revenue requirement on those investments. As previously discussed, this reconciliation is necessary because the actual level of tax deductibility on FY 2019 investments was not known when the Company filed the FY 2019 ISR reconciliation and FY 2020 ISR Plan proposals. A detailed calculation of the updated FY 2019 revenue requirement is presented on page 2 of Attachment MAL-1.

Attachment MAL-2 represents the five months of FY 2019 (April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018) ISR revenue requirements for incremental FY 2012 through FY 2019 ISR investments - meaning those investments not included in the Company's base rates in Docket No. 4323- and as supported with detailed calculations on Pages 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 25, respectively. The actual FY 2019 tax deductibility is reflected on Page 3 and the resulting five-month revenue requirement for FY 2019 is included on Page 2 at Line 37.

## Q. Has the Company provided support for the actual level of FY 2020 ISR-eligible plant investments?

A. Yes. The description of the FY 2020 Electric ISR program and the amount of the incremental plant additions eligible for inclusion in the ISR mechanism are supported by the direct testimony and supporting attachment of Ms. Easterly. The ultimate revenue requirement on the ISR eligible plant additions equals the return on the investment (i.e. average rate base at the weighted average cost of capital), plus depreciation expense and
R.I.P.U.C. DOCKET NO. 4915

FY 2020 ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY, AND RELIABILITY PLAN ANNUAL RECONCILIATION FILING

WITNESS: MELISSA A. LITTLE
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property taxes associated with the investment. Incremental ISR eligible plant additions for this purpose are intended to represent the net change in rate base for electric infrastructure investments, since the establishment of the Company's ISR mechanism effective April 1, 2011, and are defined as capital additions plus cost of removal, less annual depreciation expense included in the Company's rates, net of depreciation expense attributable to general plant. As discussed in the testimony of Ms. Easterly, the actual ISR eligible plant additions for FY 2020 totals $\$ 104.9$ million associated with the Company’s FY 2020 ISR Plan (electric infrastructure investment net of general plant).

## Q. Please explain the distinction between non-discretionary and discretionary capital

 spending as they relate to the revenue requirement calculation.A. For purposes of calculating the capital-related revenue requirement, investments in electric infrastructure have been divided into two categories: (1) non-discretionary capital investments, which principally represent the Company's commitment to meet statutory and/or regulatory obligations; and (2) discretionary capital investments, which represent all other electric infrastructure-related capital investment falling outside of the specifically defined non-discretionary categories. The amount of discretionary investment the Company is allowed to include in the revenue requirement calculation is subject to certain limitations. The amount of discretionary capital investment the Company uses in the revenue requirement must be no greater than the cumulative amount of discretionary project spend as approved by the PUC in this proceeding. This means
that the discretionary investment is limited to the lesser of actual cumulative discretionary capital additions or spending, or cumulative discretionary spending approved by the PUC in this docket. For purposes of the FY 2020 revenue requirement, the lesser of these items was actual discretionary capital additions of $\$ 57,144,002$, as shown on Attachment MAL-1, Page 23, Line 13, column (a), of which $\$ 39,597,335$ was incremental to the amount of discretionary capital additions assumed in base rates.

## Q. What is the updated revenue requirement associated with actual plant additions?

A. The updated FY 2020 revenue requirement, associated with the Company's actual FY 2018 through FY 2020 ISR eligible plant investments, totals \$22,371,835. This amount includes the updated FY 2020 O\&M components and revenue requirement on FY 2018 through FY 2020 incremental ISR investments, inclusion of the property tax recovery adjustment pursuant to the rate case settlement agreements in Docket No. 4323 and in Docket No. 4770, and the reconciliation of the approved FY 2019 ISR revenue requirements on vintage FY 2019 investments with the actual FY 2019 income tax deductibility on those investments.

## III. Conclusion

## Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

## 

## Index of Attachments

Attachment MAL-1 FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Revenue Requirement Twelve-month Summary and Calculation and FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement Twelve-month Summary and Calculation for the seven-month period September 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019

Attachment MAL-2 FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement for the five-month period April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018

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## Attachment MAL-1

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Revenue Requirement Twelve-month Summary and Calculation
and
FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement Twelvemonth Summary and Calculation for the seven-month period September 1, 2018 through March August 31, 2019


| LineNo. | The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliatio FY 2019 Annual Revenue Requirement Summary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As Reconciled Fiscal Year $\underline{2019}$ |
|  |  | (a) |
| Operation and Maintenance (O\&M) Expenses: |  |  |
| 1 | Current Year Vegetation Management (VM) | \$9,738,760 |
| 2 | Current Year Inspection \& Maintenance (I\&M) | \$603,06 |
| 3 | Current Year Other Programs | \$126,700 |
| 4 | Electric Contact Voltage expenses included in RIPUC Docket No. 4323 | (\$68,22 |
| 5 | Total O\&M Expense Component of Revenue Requirement | \$10,400,29 |
| Capital Investment: |  |  |
| 6 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2012 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | \$97,25 |
| 7 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2013 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | (\$393,472) |
| 8 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2014 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | \$271,208 |
| 9 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2015 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,404,557 |
| 10 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2016 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,395,55 |
| 11 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2017 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,356,179 |
| 12 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2018 Actual Capital Investment | \$3,774,64 |
| 13 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2019 Actual Capital Investment | \$3,117,935 |
| 14 | Subtotal | \$11,023,858 |
| 15 | FY 2019 Property Tax Recovery Adjustment | \$1,535,387 |
| 16 | Total Capital Investment Component of Revenue Requirement | \$12,559,24 |
| 17 | Total Fiscal Year Revenue Requirement | \$22,959,540 |
| Column Notes: |  |  |
| (a) <br> (b) | As approved per RIPUC Docket No. 4783 Reconciliation Filing, Attachment MAL-1, P 1, Column (e) Attachment MAL-2, Page 1 of 35, Column (b) |  |
| Line Notes: |  |  |
| Line 1~4 | As actual per RIPUC Docket No. 4783 Reconciliation Filing, Attachment MAL-1, P 1, Column ( c) |  |
| 5 | Sum of Lines 1 through 4 |  |
| 12(c) | Page 3 of 23, Line 35 Column (b) |  |
| 13(c) | Page 6 of 23, Line 36 Column (a) |  |
| 14 | Sum of Lines 6 through 13 |  |
| 15(c) | Page 21 of 23 , Line 44, Column (c) $\times 1,000$ |  |
| 16 | Sum of Lines 14 through 15 |  |
| 17 | Line $5+$ Line 16 |  |

RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-1
Page 3 of 23

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\begin{gathered}
\text { The Narragansett Electric Company } \\
\text { d/b/a National Grid } \\
\text { FY } 2020 \text { Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation } \\
\text { FY } 2020 \text { Revenue Requirement on FY } 2018 \text { Actual Incremental Capital Investment }
\end{gathered}
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(\$ 5,245,072) & \$ 2 & \$ 23,061,726 \\
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& \text { RIPUC Docket No. } 4323 \text { and Docket No. } 4770 \\
& \text { of 23, Line } 23 \text {; then = Page } 4 \text { of } 23 \text {, Column (d) } \\
& \text { then }=\text { Prior Year Line } 15 \text { + Current Year Line } 14 \\
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& .55 \% \text { blended FY } 18 \text { tax rate) - Line 20, Then }=\text { Year1 } \\
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FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY 2018 Incremental Capital Investments

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[^9]RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2018 Incremental Capital Investment 

| Line |  |  |  | (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Deferred Tax Subject to Proration |  |  | FY20 |
| 1 | Book Depreciation | Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, | 1S, P 4 of 19, Col (a) | \$729,805 |
| 2 | Bonus Depreciation |  |  | \$0 |
| 3 | Remaining MACRS Tax Depreciation | Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, | 1S, P 4 of 19, Col (a) | $(\$ 528,156)$ |
| 4 | FY18 tax (gain)/loss on retirements |  |  | \$0 |
| 5 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer | Sum of Lines | through 4 | \$201,649 |
| 6 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  | 21.00\% |
| 7 | Deferred Tax Reserve | Line 5 * | ine 6 | \$42,346 |
|  | Deferred Tax Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 8 | Capital Repairs Deduction |  |  |  |
| 9 | Cost of Removal |  |  |  |
| 10 | Book/Tax Depreciation Timing Difference at 3/31/2017 |  |  |  |
| 11 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer |  |  |  |
| 12 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 13 | Deferred Tax Reserve |  |  |  |
| 14 | Total Deferred Tax Reserve | Line $7+$ | ne 13 | \$42,346 |
| 15 | Net Operating Loss |  |  |  |
| 16 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve | Line $14+$ | ine 15 | \$42,346 |
|  | Allocation of FY 2018 Estimated Federal NOL |  |  |  |
| 17 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 18 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 19 | Total Cumulative Book/Tax Timer |  |  |  |
| 20 | Total FY 2018 Federal NOL |  |  |  |
| 21 | Allocated FY 2018 Federal NOL Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 22 | Allocated FY 2018 Federal NOL Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 23 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 24 | Deferred Tax Benefit subject to proration |  |  |  |
| 25 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve subject to proration | Line $7+$ Line 24 |  | \$42,346 |
|  |  | (h) | (i) | (j) |
|  | Proration Calculation | Number of Days in Month | Proration Percentage | FY20 |
| 26 | April | 30 | 91.78\% | \$3,240 |
| 27 | May | 31 | 83.29\% | \$2,941 |
| 28 | June | 30 | 75.07\% | \$2,651 |
| 29 | July | 31 | 66.58\% | \$2,353 |
| 30 | August | 31 | 58.08\% | \$2,054 |
| 31 | September | 30 | 49.86\% | \$1,764 |
| 32 | October | 31 | 41.37\% | \$1,466 |
| 33 | November | 30 | 33.15\% | \$1,176 |
| 34 | December | 31 | 24.66\% | \$877 |
| 35 | January | 31 | 16.16\% | \$579 |
| 36 | February | 28 | 8.49\% | \$299 |
| 37 | March | 31 | 0.00\% | \$0 |
| 38 | Total | 365 |  | \$19,399 |
| 39 | Deferred Tax Without Proration | Line |  | \$42,346 |
| 40 | Average Deferred Tax without Proration | Line 25 | 50\% | \$21,173 |
| 41 | Proration Adjustment | Line 38 - | ne 40 | $(\$ 1,774)$ |

Column Notes:
(a) Docket no. 4915, Revised section 5, Att. 1S, Page 4 of 19, Col (a)
(i)

[^10]

RIPUC Docket No． 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure，Safety， and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment MAL－1

Page 7 of 23
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY 2019 Incremental Capital Investments

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RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2019 Incremental Capital Investment

| Line |  |  |  | (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Deferred Tax Subject to Proration | Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 7 of 19, Col (a) |  | FY20 |
| 1 | Book Depreciation |  |  | \$243,233 |
| 2 | Bonus Depreciation |  |  | \$0 |
| 3 | Remaining MACRS Tax Depreciation | Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 7 of 19, Col (a) |  | $(\$ 537,263)$ |
| 4 | FY 2019 tax (gain)/loss on retirements |  |  | \$0 |
| 5 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer | Sum of Lines 1 through 4 |  | $(\$ 294,029)$ |
| 6 | Effective Tax Rate | Line 5 * Line 6 |  | 21.00\% |
| 7 | Deferred Tax Reserve |  |  | $(\$ 61,746)$ |
|  | Deferred Tax Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 8 | Capital Repairs Deduction |  |  |  |
| 9 | Cost of Removal |  |  |  |
| 10 | Book/Tax Depreciation Timing Difference at 3/31/2018 |  |  |  |
| 11 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer |  |  |  |
| 12 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 13 | Deferred Tax Reserve |  |  |  |
| 14 | Total Deferred Tax Reserve | Line $7+$ | ne 13 | (\$61,746) |
| 15 | Net Operating Loss |  |  | \$0 |
| 16 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve | Line 14 + | ine 15 | (\$61,746) |
|  | Allocation of FY 2019 Estimated Federal NOL |  |  |  |
| 17 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 18 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 19 | Total Cumulative Book/Tax Timer |  |  |  |
| 20 | Total FY 2019 Federal NOL |  |  |  |
| 21 | Allocated FY 2019 Federal NOL Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 22 | Allocated FY 2019 Federal NOL Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 23 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 24 | Deferred Tax Benefit subject to proration |  |  |  |
| 25 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve subject to proration | Line $7+$ Line 24 |  | (\$61,746) |
|  |  | (h) | (i) | (j) |
|  | Proration Calculation | Number of Days in Month | Proration Percentage | FY20 |
| 26 | April | 30 | 91.80\% | $(\$ 4,724)$ |
| 27 | May | 31 | 83.33\% | $(\$ 4,288)$ |
| 28 | June | 30 | 75.14\% | $(\$ 3,866)$ |
| 29 | July | 31 | 66.67\% | $(\$ 3,430)$ |
| 30 | August | 31 | 58.20\% | $(\$ 2,995)$ |
| 31 | September | 30 | 50.00\% | $(\$ 2,573)$ |
| 32 | October | 31 | 41.53\% | $(\$ 2,137)$ |
| 33 | November | 30 | 33.33\% | $(\$ 1,715)$ |
| 34 | December | 31 | 24.86\% | $(\$ 1,279)$ |
| 35 | January | 31 | 16.39\% | (\$844) |
| 36 | February | 29 | 8.47\% | (\$436) |
| 37 | March | 31 | 0.00\% | \$0 |
| 38 | Total | 366 |  | (\$28,286) |
| 39 | Deferred Tax Without Proration | Line |  | $(\$ 61,746)$ |
| 40 | Average Deferred Tax without Proration | Line 39 | 50\% | $(\$ 30,873)$ |
| 41 | Proration Adjustment | Line 38 - | ine 40 | \$2,587 |

Column Notes:
(a) Docket no. 4995, Revised section 5 Revised: Attachment 1R, Page 4 of 19, column (a)
(i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
(j) Current Year Line $\div 12 \times$ Current Month Col (i)

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Per Company's Book } \\
\text { Per Company's Book } \\
\text { Per Company's Book } \\
\text { Per Company's Book } \\
\text { Line } 5 \div \text { Line } 7 \times \text { month to Year End, 2019,2020, } \\
2021 \\
\text { Line } 5 \div \text { Line } 7 \times \text { month to Year End, 2020 ,2021, } \\
2022 \\
\text { (Line } 8+\text { Line } 9) \div 2 \\
\text { Page } 10 \text { of } 23 \\
\text { Per Tax Department } \\
\text { Per Tax Department } \\
\text { Year } 1=(\text { L. } 5-\text { L. } 12) \times \text { L.13, Then }=0 \\
\text { (L. } 5-\text { L. 12- L.14) } \times(\mathrm{Y} 1 \times 0 ; \text { Y2 } \times 33.33 \% \text {; Y3 } \times \\
72.78 \% \text {; Y4 } \times 92.59 \% \text {, Y5 } \times 100 \%) \\
\text { (L. } 5-\text { L. 12- L.14) } \times(\mathrm{Y} 1 \times 33.33 \% \text {; Y2 } \times \\
77.78 \% \text {; Y3 } \times 92.59 \% \text {, Y4 } \times 100 \% \text { ) } \\
\text { (Line } 15+\text { Line } 16) \div 2 \\
\text { Line } 5 \text { - Line } 8 \\
\text { Line } 5-\text { Line } 9 \\
\text { (Line } 18+\text { Line } 19) \div 2 \\
\text { Line } 17 \text { - Line } 20 \\
\text { Line } 21 \times \text { Line } 22 \\
\text { Line } 10 \\
\text { Line } 23 \\
\text { Line } 24-\text { Line } 25 \\
\text { year } 1=\text { Page } 22 \text { of } 23, \text { Line } 28, \text { column }(e) \times 7 \div 12 \\
\text { Then }=\text { Page } 22 \text { of } 23, \text { Line } 28(e) \\
\text { Line } 26 \times \text { Line } 27 \\
\text { Line } 9-\text { Line } 8 \\
\text { Line } 28+\text { Line } 29
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

d/b/a National Grid
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## The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation MACRS Tables For Information Systems

| Line | Annual Rate |  |  | Monthly Cumulative Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Year |  |  | Year | Period | Cumulative Rate |  |
| 1 | Yr 1 | 33.33\% | 33.33\% | 1 | 1 | 33.33\% | 2.78\%\|Yr 1 - Monthly rate |
| 2 | Yr 2 | 44.45\% | 77.78\% | 1 | 2 | 33.33\% |  |
| 3 | Yr 3 | 14.81\% | 92.59\% | 1 | 3 | 33.33\% |  |
| 4 | Net Salvage Value | 7.41\% | 100.00\% | 1 | 4 | 33.33\% |  |
| 11 |  |  |  | 1 | 11 | 33.33\% |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | 1 | 12 | 33.33\% |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | 2 | 13 | 77.78\% | 3.70\% Yr 2 - Monthly rate |
| 25 |  |  |  | 3 | 25 | 92.59\% | 1.23\% Yr 3-Monthly rate |
| 36 |  |  |  | 3 | 36 | 92.59\% | $0.62 \%$ Yr 3- Monthly rate |
| 48 |  |  |  | 4 | 48 | 100.00\% |  |
| 60 |  |  |  | 5 | 60 | 100.00\% |  |
| 72 |  |  |  | 6 | 72 | 100.00\% |  |
| 84 |  |  |  | 7 | 84 | 100.00\% |  |
| 96 |  |  |  | 8 | 96 | 100.00\% |  |
| 108 |  |  |  | 9 | 108 | 100.00\% |  |
| 120 |  |  |  | 10 | 120 | 100.00\% |  |
| 132 |  |  |  | 11 | 132 | 100.00\% |  |
| 144 |  |  |  | 12 | 144 | 100.00\% |  |
| 156 |  |  |  | 13 | 156 | 100.00\% |  |
| 168 |  |  |  | 14 | 168 | 100.00\% |  |
| 180 |  |  |  | 15 | 180 | 100.00\% |  |
| 192 |  |  |  | 16 | 192 | 100.00\% |  |
| 204 |  |  |  | 17 | 204 | 100.00\% |  |
| 216 |  |  |  | 18 | 216 | 100.00\% |  |
| 228 |  |  |  | 19 | 228 | 100.00\% |  |
| 240 |  |  |  | 20 | 240 | 100.00\% |  |
| 252 |  |  |  | 21 | 252 | 100.00\% |  |
| 264 |  |  |  | 22 | 264 | 100.00\% |  |
| 276 |  |  |  | 23 | 276 | 100.00\% |  |
| 288 |  |  |  | 24 | 288 | 100.00\% |  |
| 300 |  |  |  | 25 | 300 | 100.00\% |  |

# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan <br> FY 2020 Revenue Requirement on FY 2020 Actual Incremental Capital Investment 

| Line <br> No. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal Year } \\ & \underline{2020} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (a) |
| Capital Investment Allowance |  |  |  |
| 1 | Non-Discretionary Capital | Page 23 of 23, Line 1 | \$34,127,476 |
|  | Discretionary Capital |  |  |
| 2 | Lesser of Actual Cumulative Non-Discretionary Capital Additions or Spending, or Approved Spending | Page 23 of 23, Line 13 | \$39,597,335 |
| 3 | Total Allowed Capital Included in Rate Base | Page 15 of 23, Line 4(c) | \$73,724,811 |
|  | Depreciable Net Capital Included in Rate Base |  |  |
| 4 | Total Allowed Capital Included in Rate Base in Current Year | Line 3 | \$73,724,811 |
| 5 | Retirements | Page 15 of 23, Line $10, \mathrm{Col}$ (c) | \$4,015,632 |
| 6 | Net Depreciable Capital Included in Rate Base | Year 1-Line 4 -Line 5; Then = Prior Year Line 6 | \$69,709,179 |
|  | Change in Net Capital Included in Rate Base |  |  |
| 7 | Capital Included in Rate Base | Line 3 | \$73,724,811 |
| 8 | Depreciation Expense | Page 19 of 23, Line 41, $\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{d}) \times 7 \div 12$ | \$29,112,370 |
| 9 | Incremental Capital Amount | Year 1-Line 7-Line 8; then = Prior Year Line 9 | \$44,612,441 |
| 10 | Cost of Removal | Page 15 of 23 , Line 7, Col (c) | \$10,949,557 |
| 11 | Total Net Plant in Service | Year 1 = Line $9+$ Line 10, Then $=$ Prior year | \$55,561,997 |
|  | Deferred Tax Calculation: |  |  |
| 12 | Composite Book Depreciation Rate | Page 17 of 23, Line 3, Col (e) | 3.16\% |
| 13 | Vintage Year Tax Depreciation: |  |  |
| 14 | 2020 Spend | Year $1=$ Page 12 of 23, Line 22 , Then $=$ | \$35,527,606 |
| 15 | Cumulative Tax Depreciation | Prior Year Line 15 + Current Year Line 14 | \$35,527,606 |
| 16 | Book Depreciation | Year $1=$ Line 6 * Line 12 * 50\%; Then = Line 6 * Line 12 | \$1,101,405 |
| 17 | Cumulative Book Depreciation | Year $1=$ Line 16; Then $=$ Prior Year Line $17+$ Current Year Line 16 | \$1,101,405 |
| 18 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer | Line 15 - Line 17 | \$34,426,201 |
| 19 | Effective Tax Rate |  | 21.00\% |
| 20 | Deferred Tax Reserve | Line 18 * Line 19 | \$7,229,502 |
| 21 | Add: FY 2020 Federal NOL Utilization | Page 15 of 23, Line 15, Col (c) | (\$1,462,980) |
| 22 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve before Proration Adjustment | Sum of Lines 20 through 21 | \$5,766,522 |
|  | Rate Base Calculation: |  |  |
| 23 | Cumulative Incremental Capital Included in Rate Base | Line 11 | \$55,561,997 |
| 24 | Accumulated Depreciation | -Line 17 | (\$1,101,405) |
| 25 | Deferred Tax Reserve | -Line 22 | $(\$ 5,766,522)$ |
| 26 | Year End Rate Base beforee Deferred Tax Proration | Sum of Lines 23 through 25 | \$48,694,071 |
|  | Revenue Requirement Calculation: |  |  |
| 27 | Average Rate Base before Deferred Tax Proration Adjustment | Year 1 = Current Year Line 26 * Page 14 of 23, Line 16, Col(e); Then | \$18,339,599 |
| 28 | Proration Adjustment | Page 13 of 23, Line 41, Column (j) | \$30,912 |
| 29 | Average ISR Rate Base after Deferred Tax Proration | Line 28 + Line 29 | \$18,370,512 |
| 30 | Pre-Tax ROR | Page 22 of 23, Line 36 | 8.23\% |
| 31 | Return and Taxes | Line 29 * Line 30 | \$1,511,893 |
| 32 | Book Depreciation | Line 16 | \$1,101,405 |
| 33 | Annual Revenue Requirement | Line $31+$ Line 32 | \$2,613,298 |

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The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan
Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY 2020 Incremental Capital Investments
The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan
Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY 2020 Incremental Capital Investments


## Fiscal Year $\frac{2020}{\text { (a) }}$






| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 1 | Plant Additions |
| 2 | Capital Repairs Deduction Rate |
| 3 | Capital Repairs Deduction |
|  | Bonus Depreciation |
| 4 | Plant Additions |
| 5 | Plant Additions |
| 6 | Less Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 7 | Plant Additions Net of Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 8 | Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation |
| 9 | Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation |
| 10 | Bonus Depreciation Rate (Estimated) |
| 11 | Bonus Depreciation Rate |
| 12 | Total Bonus Depreciation Rate |
| 13 | Bonus Depreciation |
|  | Remaining Tax Depreciation |
| 14 | Plant Additions |
| 15 | Less Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 16 | Less Bonus Depreciation |
|  | Remaining Plant Additions Subject to 20 YR MACRS Tax |
| 17 | Depreciation |
| 18 | 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation Rates |
| 19 | Remaining Tax Depreciation |
| 20 | FY20 Loss incurred due to retirements |
| 21 | Cost of Removal |
| 22 | Total Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction |
|  | Per Tax Department |
|  | Per Tax Department |
|  | Per Tax Department |

# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation <br> Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2020 Incremental Capital Investment 

| Line |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. | Deferred Tax Subject to Proration |
| 1 | Book Depreciation |
| 2 | Bonus Depreciation |
| 3 | Remaining MACRS Tax Depreciation |
| 4 | FY 2020 tax (gain)/loss on retirements |
| 5 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer |
| 6 | Effective Tax Rate |
| 7 | Deferred Tax Reserve |
|  | Deferred Tax Not Subject to Proration |
| 8 | Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 9 | Cost of Removal |
| 10 | Book/Tax Depreciation Timing Difference at 3/31/2020 |
| 11 | Cumulative Book / Tax Timer |
| 12 | Effective Tax Rate |
| 13 | Deferred Tax Reserve |
| 14 | Total Deferred Tax Reserve |
| 15 | Net Operating Loss |
| 16 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve |
|  | Allocation of FY 2021 Estimated Federal NOL |
| 17 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Subject to Proration |
| 18 | Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Not Subject to Proration |
| 19 | Total Cumulative Book/Tax Timer |
| 20 | Total FY 2020 Federal NOL (Utilization) |
| 21 | Allocated FY 2020 Federal NOL Not Subject to Proration |
| 22 | Allocated FY 2020 Federal NOL Subject to Proration |
| 23 | Effective Tax Rate |
| 24 | Deferred Tax Benefit subject to proration |
| 25 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve subject to proration |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (a) } \\ \text { FY20 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | \$826,941 |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | \$0 |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | (\$2,022,961) |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | (\$1,998,280) |
| Sum of Lines 1 through 4 | (\$3,194,300) |
|  | 21.00\% |
| Line 5 * Line 6 | $(\$ 670,803)$ |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | (\$17,666,783) |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | (\$10,562,075) |
|  | \$0 |
| Line $8+$ Line $9+$ Line 10 | (\$28,228,858) |
|  | 21.00\% |
| Line 11 * Line 12 | (\$5,928,060) |
| Line $7+$ Line 13 | $(\$ 6,598,863)$ |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | \$0 |
| Line 14 + Line 15 | (\$6,598,863) |
| $\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{a})=$ Line 5 | (\$3,194,300) |
| Line 11 | (\$28,228,858) |
| Line 17 + Line 18 | $(\$ 31,423,157)$ |
| Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a) | (\$2,962,501) |
| (Line 18 / Line 19 ) * Line 20 | (\$2,661,350) |
| (Line 17 / Line 19 ) * Line 20 | (\$301,151) |
|  | 21.00\% |
| Line 22 * Line 23 | $(\$ 63,242)$ |
| Line $7+$ Line 24 | (\$734,045) |
| (h) (i) | (j) |



## Column Notes:

(a) Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, Col (a)
(i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
(j) Docket No. 4915, R. S. 5, Att. 1S, P 10 of 19, $\operatorname{Col}$ (j)
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The Narragansett Electric Company FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation ISR Additions April 2019 through March 2020

0.958
0.875
0.792
0.708
0.625
0.542
0.458
0.375
0.292
0.208
0.125
0.042
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Total } \quad \$ 104,909,394 & \$ 31,184,583 & \$ 73,724,811 \\ \text { Total September } 2019 \text { through March } 2020 & \text { \$ 61,197,147 } \\ \text { FY2020 Weighted Average Incremental Rate Base Percentage }\end{array}$ Column (a)=Page 15 of 23 , Line 1(c)
Column(b)=Page 15 of 23 , Line 2(c)
Line 15 = sum of Line 7 (c) through Line 13(c)
Line 16 = Line $14(f) /$ Line $14(c)$
.
Weight for
$\underline{\text { Not in Rates }}$
$(\mathrm{f})=(\mathrm{c}) / \operatorname{Total}(\mathrm{c})$ $3.40 \%$
$3.40 \%$
$3.40 \%$
$3.40 \%$
$3.40 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$
$11.86 \%$

$100.00 \%$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Weighted } \\ \text { Average }\end{gathered}$
$(\mathrm{e})=(\mathrm{d}) *(\mathrm{c})$

$2,401,136$
$2,192,341$
$1,983,547$
$1,774,752$
$1,565,958$
$4,735,493$
$4,006,956$
$3,278,419$
$2,549,881$
$1,821,344$
$1,092,806$
364,269

|  |  | The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation FY 2018-2020 Incremental Capital Investment Summary |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line No. |  |  | Fiscal Year $\underline{2018}$ <br> (a) | Fiscal Year $\underline{2019}$ <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal Year } \\ & \frac{2020}{\text { (c) }} \end{aligned}$ |
| Capital Investment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | ISR - Eligible Capital Investment | Col (a) = FY 2018 ISR Docket No.4682, Att MAL-1 P2, L3; Col (b)=FY 2019 ISR Docket No.4783, Att PCE-1 P3, Table 1; Col (c)=Section I of Att. PCE-1, Table 2 | \$92,659,654 | \$111,243,061 | \$104,909,394 |
| 2 | Intangible Assest included in Total Allowed Discretionary Capital | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})=0 ; \mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{~b})= \\ \text { FY } 2019 \text { ISR Docket No. 4783, Att. MAL-1, Page } 30 \text { of } 38, \\ \text { Line13; } \operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{c})=\text { Actual per Operation } \end{gathered}$ | \$0 | \$3,460,626 | \$0 |
| 3 | ISR - Eligible Capital Additions included in Rate Base per RIPUC Docket No. 4770 | Docket No. 4770, S. C. Att. 2, Sch 11-ELEC, P5, L1, $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})=\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})+\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{b})$; $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{b})=\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{c})+\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{d}) ; \operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{c})=\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{e}), \operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{d})=\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{j})+\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{k})$ | \$74,843,000 | \$74,843,000 | \$31,184,583 |
| 4 | Incremental ISR Capital Investment (non-intangible) | Line 1 - Line 2 - Line 3 | \$17,816,654 | \$32,939,435 | \$73,724,811 |
| Cost of Removal |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | ISR - Eligible Cost of Removal | $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})=$ FY 2018 ISR Docket No. 4682; Col (b) = FY 2019 ISR Docket No. 4783, Att PCE-1 P3, Table 2, Col (c )= Section 1 of Att. PCE-1, Table 3 | \$9,979,698 | \$7,949,082 | \$14,387,482 |
| 6 | ISR - Eligible Cost of Removal in Rate Base per RIPUC Docket No. 4770 | Schedule 6-ELEC, Docket No. 4770: Col(a)=Docket No. 4682, FY2018 ISR Elec Rec, $[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 10 \times 3 \div 12,[\mathrm{P} 1] \mathrm{L} 26+\mathrm{L} 45 \times 7 \div 12 ; \operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{b})=[\mathrm{P} 1] \mathrm{L} 45 \times 5 \div 12+[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 18 \times 7 \div 12$; $\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{c})=[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 18 \times 5 \div 12+\mathrm{L} 39 \times 7 \div 12$ | \$8,259,707 | \$7,848,009 | \$3,437,925 |
| 7 | Incremental Cost of Removal | Line 5 - Line 6 | \$1,719,991 | \$101,073 | \$10,949,557 |
| Retirements |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | ISR - Eligible Retirements/Actual | $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})=$ FY 2018 ISR Docket No. 4682; Col (b) = FY 2019 ISR Docket No. 4783, Att PCE-1 P3, Table 2, Col (c)=Per Company's Book | \$15,206,748 | \$12,015,754 | \$13,944,441 |
| 9 | ISR - Eligible Retirements in Rate Base per RIPUC Docket No. 4770 | Schedule 6-ELEC, Docket No. 4770: Col(a)=Docket No. 4682, FY2018 ISR Elec Rec, $[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 5 \times 3 \div 12+[\mathrm{P} 1] \mathrm{L} 25+\mathrm{L} 27+\mathrm{L} 46 \times 7 \div 12$; <br> $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{b})=[\mathrm{P} 1] \mathrm{L} 46 \times 5 \div 12+[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 19 \times 7 \div 12 ; \mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{c})=[\mathrm{P} 2] \mathrm{L} 19 \times 5 \div 12+\mathrm{L} 40 \times 7 \div 12$ | \$20,451,820 | \$22,665,233 | \$9,928,809 |
| 10 | Incremental Retirements | Line 8 - Line 9 | $(\$ 5,245,072)$ | (\$10,649,479) | \$4,015,632 |
| Net NOL Position |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | ISR - (NOL)/Utilization | Col (a) =FY 2018 ISR Docket No. 4682; Col (b) = FY 2021 ISR Plan Docket No. 4995, Col (c )=Per Tax Departmen | (\$4,571,409) | \$1,506,783 | \$0 |
| 12 | less: (NOL)/Utilization recovered in transmission rates | Quarterly average transmission plant allocator per Integrated Facilities Agreement (IFA) * Line 11 | (\$1,572,911) | \$515,161 | \$0 |
| 13 | Distribution-related (NOL)/Utilization | Maximum of (Line 11 - Line 12) or -Page 16 of 23, Line 9 | (\$2,998,499) | \$991,622 | \$0 |
| 14 | (NOL)/Utilization in Rate Base per RIPUC Docket No. 4770 | Docket No. 4770, S. C. Att. 2, Sch 11-ELEC, P. 12: Col (c)= L39×7*12 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,462,980 |
| 15 | Incremental (NOL)/Utilization | Line 13 - Line 14 | $(\$ 2,998,499)$ | \$991,622 | (\$1,462,980) |

The Narragansett Electric Company
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation


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The Narragansett Electric Company

| Line | The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 ISR Property Tax Recovery Adjustment (000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
|  |  | End of FY 2018 | ISR Additions | $\frac{\text { Non-ISR }}{\underline{\text { Add's }}}$ | Total Add's | Bk Depr (1) | Retirements | COR | End of FY 2019 |
| 1 | Plant In Service | \$1,595,499 | \$111,243 | \$3,137 | \$114,380 |  | (\$12,016) |  | \$1,697,863 |
| 2 | Accumulated Depr | \$672,116 |  |  |  | \$52,896 | $(\$ 12,016)$ | $(\$ 7,949)$ | \$705,047 |
| 3 | Net Plant | \$923,383 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$992,816 |
| 4 | Property Tax Expense | \$30,354 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$32,077 |
| 5 | Effective Prop tax Rate | 3.29\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3.23 \%$ |
|  | Effective tax Rate Calculation | End of FY 2019 | ISR Additions | $\frac{\text { Non-ISR }}{\underline{\text { Add's }}}$ | Total Add's | Bk Depr (1) | Retirements | COR | End of FY 2020 |
| 6 | Plant In Service | \$1,697,863 | \$104,909 | \$2,602 | \$107,511 |  | (\$14,649) |  | \$1,790,725 |
| 7 | Accumulated Depr | \$705,047 |  |  |  | \$54,344 | $(\$ 14,649)$ | $(\$ 14,387)$ | \$730,354 |
| 8 | Net Plant | \$992,816 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$1,060,371 |
| 9 | Property Tax Expense | \$32,077 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$32,568 |
| 10 | Effective Prop tax Rate | 3.23\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.07\% |
|  | Property Tax Recovery Calculation | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |  |
|  |  | Cumulative Increm. ISR Prop. Tax for FY2018 |  |  |  | Cumulative Increm. ISR Prop. Tax for FY20191st 5 months |  |  |  |
| 11 | Incremental ISR Additions |  | \$92,660 |  |  |  | \$111,243 |  |  |
| 12 | Book Depreciation: base allowance on ISR eligible plant |  | (\$43,032) |  |  |  | $(\$ 43,032)$ |  |  |
| 13 | Book Depreciation: current year ISR additions |  | $(\$ 1,317)$ |  |  |  | $(\$ 1,628)$ |  |  |
| 14 | COR |  | \$9,980 |  |  |  | \$7,949 |  |  |
| 15 | Net Plant Additions |  | \$58,291 |  |  |  | \$74,532 |  |  |
| 16 | RY Effective Tax Rate |  | 3.98\% |  |  |  | 3.98\% |  | き, |
| 17 | ISR Year Effective Tax Rate | 3.29\% |  |  |  | 3.23\% |  |  | O |
| 18 | RY Effective Tax Rate | 3.98\% | -0.69\% |  |  | 3.98\% | -0.75\% |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ |
| 19 | RY Effective Tax Rate 5 mos for FY 2019 |  | -0.69\% |  |  | 5 month | -0.31\% |  | O. |
| 20 | RY Net Plant times 5 mo rate | \$746,900 | -0.69\% | $(\$ 5,191)$ |  | \$746,900 | -0.31\% | $(\$ 2,338)$ | F |
| 21 | FY 2014 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate | \$1,566 | 3.29\% | \$51 |  | \$1,232 | 1.35\% | \$17 | - |
| 22 | FY 2015 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate | \$34,308 | 3.29\% | \$1,128 |  | \$32,324 | 1.35\% | \$435 | 0 |
| 23 | FY 2016 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate | \$33,535 | 3.29\% | \$1,102 |  | \$32,090 | 1.35\% | \$432 | O |
| 24 | FY 2017 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate | \$38,200 | 3.29\% | \$1,256 |  | \$37,040 | 1.35\% | \$499 | \% |
| 25 | FY 2018 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate | \$58,291 | 3.29\% | \$1,916 |  | \$55,850 | 1.35\% | \$752 | $\stackrel{\square}{ }{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 26 | FY 2019 Net Adds times ISR Year Effective Tax rate |  |  |  |  | \$74,532 | 1.35\% | \$1,003 | $\begin{array}{ll} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 27 | Total ISR Property Tax Recovery |  |  | \$263 |  |  |  | \$800 |  |

RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-1
Page 21 of 23

The Narragansett Electric Company<br>d/b/a National Grid

Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan
Calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital
Line
No.
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in RIPUC Docket No. 4323 at $35 \%$ income tax rate effective April 1, 2013

Long Term Debt
Short Term Debt

| Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $49.95 \%$ | $4.96 \%$ | $2.48 \%$ |  | $2.48 \%$ |
| $0.76 \%$ | $0.79 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| $0.15 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| $49.14 \%$ | $9.50 \%$ | $4.67 \%$ | $2.51 \%$ | $7.18 \%$ |
| $100.00 \%$ |  | $7.17 \%$ | $2.51 \%$ | $9.68 \%$ |

(d) - Column (c) x $35 \%$ divided by (1-35\%)

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in RIPUC Docket No. 4323 at $21 \%$ income tax rate effective January 1, 2018

| Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $49.95 \%$ | $4.96 \%$ | $2.48 \%$ |  | $2.48 \%$ |
| $0.76 \%$ | $0.79 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| $0.15 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| $49.14 \%$ | $9.50 \%$ | $4.67 \%$ | $1.24 \%$ | $5.91 \%$ |
| $100.00 \%$ |  | $7.17 \%$ | $1.24 \%$ | $8.41 \%$ |

(d) - Column (c) x $21 \%$ divided by ( $1-21 \%$ )

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in RIPUC Docket No. 4770 effective September 1, 2018

|  | Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long Term Debt | $48.35 \%$ | $4.62 \%$ | $2.23 \%$ |  | $2.23 \%$ |
| Short Term Debt | $0.60 \%$ | $1.76 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| Preferred Stock | $0.10 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ |  | $0.00 \%$ |
| Common Equity | $50.95 \%$ | $9.28 \%$ | $4.73 \%$ | $1.26 \%$ | $5.99 \%$ |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | $6.97 \%$ | $1.26 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $8.23 \%$ |

(d) - Column (c) x $21 \%$ divided by (1-21\%)

| FY18 Blended Rate | Line 7(e) x $75 \%+$ Line $17(\mathrm{e}) \times 25 \%$ | $9.36 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| FY19 Blended Rate | Line $17 \times 5 \div 12+$ Line $28 \times 7 \div 12$ | $8.31 \%$ |
| FY20 and after Rate | Line $28(\mathrm{e})$ | $8.23 \%$ |

## The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid FY 2020 Incremental Capital Investment

|  |  |  | Fiscal Year 2020 | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\text { In Base Rates }}{\text { Included In }} \\ \text { Docket No. } 4770 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Amount to be } \\ \text { Included in FY } \\ \mathbf{2 0 2 0} \text { ISR }\end{array}\right)}{\underline{\text { and }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line |  |  | (a) | (b) | (c) $=$ (a) - (b) |
| No. | Non Discretionary Capital |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | FY 2020 Non-Discretionary Capital Additions | Column (a): Att. PCE-1, Section I, Table 2; Column (b): Docket No. 4770, Schedule 11ELEC, Page 5, Line 5, Col (c) + Col (d) | \$47,765,393 | \$13,637,917 | \$34,127,476 |
|  | Discretionary Capital |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cumulative FY 2019 Discretionary Capital ADDITIONS | Docket No. 4783 -ISR Plan Reconciliation | \$333,735,665 |  |  |
| 3 | FY 2020 Discretionary Capital ADDITIONS | Column (a): Att. PCE-1, Section I, Table 2 | \$57,144,002 |  |  |
| 4 | Cumulative Actual Discretionary Capital Additions | Line $2+$ Line 3 | \$390,879,667 |  |  |
| 5 | Cumulative FY 2019 Discretionary Capital SPENDING | Docket No. 4783 -ISR Plan Reconciliation | \$381,654,545 |  |  |
| 6 | FY 2020 Discretionary Capital SPENDING | Column (a): Att. PCE-1, Section II, Table 4 | \$57,980,314 |  |  |
| 7 | Cumulative Actual Discretionary Capital Spending | Line $5+$ Line 6 | \$439,634,859 |  |  |
| 8 | Cumulative FY 2019 Approved Discretionary Capital SPENDING | Docket No. 4783 -ISR Plan Reconciliation | \$364,211,536 |  |  |
| 9 | FY 2020 Approved Discretionary Capital SPENDING | Column (a): Att. PCE-1, Section II, Table 4 | \$61,270,000 |  |  |
| 10 | Cumulative Actual Approved Discretionary Capital Spending | Line $8+$ Line 9 | \$425,481,536 |  |  |
| 11 | Cumulative Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in Rate |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base | Lesser of Line 4, Line 7, or Line 10 | \$390,879,667 |  |  |
| 12 | Prior Year Cumulative Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in Rate Base | Docket No. 4783 -ISR Plan Reconciliation | \$333,735,665 |  |  |
| 13 | Total Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in Rate Base Current Year | Line 11 - Line 12 | \$57,144,002 | \$17,546,667 | \$39,597,335 |
| 14 | Total Allowed Capital Included in Rate Base Current Year | Line 3 + Line 6 | \$104,909,394 | \$31,184,583 | \$73,724,811 |

## Attachment MAL-2

FY 2019 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan Revenue Requirement for the fivemonth period April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018

RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2
Page 1 of 35

## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation <br> Revenue Requirement Summary for the 5-month period April 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018

| Line No. |  | As Reconciled Apr~Aug FY 2019 | FY 2019 - Tax Update Apr~Aug FY 2019 | Variance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (a) | (b) | $(\mathrm{e})=(\mathrm{c})+(\mathrm{d})$ |
|  | Operation and Maintenance (O\&M) Expenses: |  |  |  |
| 1 | Current Year Vegetation Management (VM) | \$4,057,817 | \$4,057,817 | \$0 |
| 2 | Current Year Inspection \& Maintenance (I\&M) | \$251,277 | \$251,277 | \$0 |
| 3 | Current Year Other Programs | \$52,792 | \$52,792 | \$0 |
| 4 | Electric Contact Voltage expenses included in RIPUC Docket No. 4323 | $(\$ 68,229)$ | $(\$ 68,229)$ | \$0 |
| 5 | Total O\&M Expense Component of Revenue Requirement | \$4,293,657 | \$4,293,657 | \$0 |
|  | Capital Investment: |  |  |  |
| 6 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2012 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | \$97,255 | \$97,255 | \$0 |
| 7 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2013 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | $(\$ 393,472)$ | $(\$ 393,472)$ | \$0 |
| 8 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2014 Actual Incremental Capital Investment | \$271,208 | \$271,208 | \$0 |
| 9 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2015 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,404,557 | \$1,404,557 | \$0 |
| 10 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2016 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,395,551 | \$1,395,551 | \$0 |
| 11 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2017 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,356,179 | \$1,356,179 | \$0 |
| 12 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2018 Actual Capital Investment | \$2,494,752 | \$2,494,752 | \$0 |
| 13 | FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2019 Actual Capital Investment | \$1,757,124 | \$1,916,002 | \$158,878 |
| 14 | Subtotal | \$8,383,155 | \$8,542,033 | \$158,878 |
| 15 | FY 2019 Property Tax Recovery Adjustment | \$799,626 | \$799,626 | \$0 |
| 16 | Total Capital Investment Component of Revenue Requirement | \$9,182,781 | \$9,341,659 | \$158,878 |
| 17 | Total Fiscal Year Revenue Requirement | \$13,476,437 | \$13,635,315 | \$158,878 |

## Column Notes:

(a) As approved per RIPUC Docket No. 4783 Reconciliation Filing, Attachment MAL-1, P 1, Column (c)

Line Notes:
1(b) $\sim 4$ (b)
As actual per RIPUC Docket No. 4783 Reconciliation Filing, Attachment MAL-1, P 1, Column (c)
5
6(b)
7 (b) Page 25 of 35 , Line $32(\mathrm{~h}) \times 5 \div 12$
Page 22 of 35 , Line $37(\mathrm{~g}) \times 5 \div 12$
8(b) Page 19 of 35 , Line 35 (f) $\times 5 \div 12$
9(b) Page 16 of 35 , Line 37 (e) $\times 5 \div 12$
10(b) Page 13 of 35 , Line 37 (d) $\times 5 \div 12$
11(b)
12(b)
13(b)
14
15(b)
16
17
(a)

RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2
Page 2 of 35

## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation

FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2019 Actual Incremental Capital Investment

| Line |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. |  |  |

1/ Based on actual retirements of capital investment
2/ The Federal Income Tax rate changed from $35 \%$ to $21 \%$ on January 1, 2018 per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017

1/ Capital Repairs percentage is the actual result of FY 2019 tax return
2/ Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation is the actual result of

[^11]RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2019 Capital Investment 

Column Notes:
(i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
(j) Current Year Line $25 \div 12 *$ Current Month Col (i)

Deferred Tax Subject to Proration
Book Depreciation

Bonus Depreciation

Remaining MACRS Tax Depreciation
FY18 tax (gain)/loss on retirements
Cumulative Book / Tax Timer
Effective Tax Rate
Deferred Tax Reserve

## Deferred Tax Not Subject to Proration

Capital Repairs Deduction

Cost of Removal
Book/Tax Depreciation Timing Difference at Mar 31
Cumulative Book / Tax Timer
Effective Tax Rate
Deferred Tax Reserve
Total Deferred Tax Reserve
Net Operating Loss
Net Deferred Tax Reserve
Allocation of FY 2018 Estimated Federal NOL
Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Subject to Proration
Cumulative Book/Tax Timer Not Subject to Proration Total Cumulative Book/Tax Timer

Total FY 2019 Federal NOL
Allocated FY 2019 Federal NOL Not Subject to Proration
Allocated FY 2019 Federal NOL Subject to Proration
Effective Tax Rate
Deferred Tax Benefit subject to proration
Net Deferred Tax Reserve subject to proration
(h)

Number of Days in Month
(a)

| RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L | FY 19 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1, C (b) | $\$ 1,017,686$ |
| RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L | $\$ 0$ |
| 2, C (b) |  |
| RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L | $(\$ 2,269,538)$ |
| 3, C (b) |  |
| RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L | $(\$ 3,492,895)$ |
| 4, C (b) | $(\$ 4,744,747)$ |
| $21.00 \%$ |  |
| Sum of Lines 1 through 4 | $(\$ 996,397)$ |

RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L

$$
8, \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{~b})
$$

(\$24,816,000)
RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L
9, C (b)
(\$11,834,000)
Line $8+$ Line $9+$ Line $10 \quad(\$ 36,650,000)$
$21.00 \%$
(\$7,696,500)
$(\$ 8,692,897)$
Line $7+$ Line 13
RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L
15, C (b)
$\$ 0$
Line 14 + Line 15
$(\$ 8,692,897)$

RIPUC Docket No. 4783, Compliance Section 5, Attachment 1, P 26a of 29, L

Proration Calculation
43191
43221
43252
43282
43313
43344
43374
43405
43435
43466
43497

| nth | Proration Percentage | (j) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 91.78\% | $(\$ 76,208)$ |
| 31 | 83.29\% | $(\$ 69,156)$ |
| 30 | 75.07\% | $(\$ 62,332)$ |
| 31 | 66.58\% | $(\$ 55,280)$ |
| 31 | 58.08\% | $(\$ 48,227)$ |
| 30 | 49.86\% | $(\$ 41,403)$ |
| 31 | 41.37\% | (\$34,351) |
| 30 | 33.15\% | $(\$ 27,526)$ |
| 31 | 24.66\% | $(\$ 20,474)$ |
| 31 | 16.16\% | $(\$ 13,422)$ |
| 28 | 8.49\% | $(\$ 7,052)$ |
| 31 | 0.00\% | \$0 |
| 365 |  | (\$455,431) |
| Line 25 |  | $(\$ 996,397)$ |
| Line 25 * 50\% |  | $(\$ 498,198)$ |
| Line 38 - Line 40 |  | \$42,768 |

(i)

Proration Percentage
$(\$ 996,397)$
$(\$ 498,198)$
$\$ 42,768$

| Col $(b)=$ Line 5 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\quad$ Line 11 | $(\$ 4,744,747)$ |
| Line $17+$ Line 18 | $(\$ 41,394,747)$ |

20, C (b)
$\begin{array}{ll}(\text { Line } 18 / \text { Line } 19) * \text { Line 20 } & \$ 0 \\ (\text { Line } 17 / \text { Line } 19) * \text { Line } 20 & \$ 0\end{array}$
$21.00 \%$
Line 22 * Line 23

Line 7 + Line 24
(\$996,397)
(

Line 25 * 50\%
Line 38 - Line 40
$(\$ 36,650,000)$
(\$41,394,747)
$21.00 \%$
$\$ 0$

## The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid

FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2019 Intangible Investment

| Capital Investment |
| :---: |
| Start of Rev. Req. Period |
|  |  |
|  |
| Work Order |
| Total Spend |
| In ServiceDate |
| Book AmortizationPeriod |
| 04/01/2018 Book Balance |
| 08/31/2018 Book Balance |
| Average Book Balance |
| Deferred Tax Calculation: |
| Tax Amortizaton Period |
| Tax Expensing |
| Tax Bonus Rate |
| Bonus Depreciation |
| 04/01/2018 Acc. Tax Balance |
| 08/31/2018 Acc. Tax Balance |
| Average Acc. Tax Balance |
| 04/01/2018 Acc. Dep. Balance |
| 08/31/2018 Acc. Dep Balance |
| Average Acc. Dep. Balance |
| Average Book / Tax Timer |
| Effective Tax Rate |
| Deferred Tax Reserve |
| Rate Base Calculation: |
| Average Book Balance |
| Deferred Tax Reserve |
| Average Rate Base |
| Revenue Requirement Calculation: |
| Pre-Tax ROR |
| Return and Taxes |
| Book Depreciation |
| Annual Revenue Requirement |

Reference

| Reference | Item 1 <br> (a) | Item 2 <br> (b) | Total $(\mathrm{c})=(\mathrm{a})+(\mathrm{b})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beginning of FY19 | 04/01/18 | 04/01/18 |  |
| End of FY19 | 08/31/18 | 08/31/18 |  |
|  | Volt-Var |  |  |
|  | Optimization for |  |  |
|  | Lincoln Ope. | Volt-Var |  |
| Per Company's Book | Center | Optimization IS |  |
| Per Company's Book | 90000194754 | 90000194755 |  |
|  | \$2,140,000 | \$1,320,626 | \$3,460,626 |
| Per Company's Book | 06/19/18 | 07/11/18 |  |
| Per Company's Book | 84 | 84 |  |
| Line $5 \div$ Line $7 \times$ month to 04/01/2018 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Line $5 \div$ Line $7 \times$ month to $08 / 31 / 2018$ | \$2,089,048 | \$1,289,183 | \$3,378,230 |
| $($ Line $8+$ Line 9$) \div 2$ | \$1,044,524 | \$644,591 | \$1,689,115 |
| Page 6 of 35 | 36 | 36 |  |
| Per Tax Department | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Per Tax Department | 0\% | 0\% |  |
| Year $1=($ L. $5-$ L. 12) $\times$ L. 13, after $=0$ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| (L. $5-$ L. 12-L. $14 \mathrm{Y} 1 \times 0$; Y2 $\times 33.33 \%$; Y3 $\times$ |  |  |  |
| $72.78 \%$; Y4 $\times 92.59 \%$, $\mathrm{Y} 5 \times 100 \%$ ) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| (L. 5 - L. 12-L. $14 \mathrm{Y} 1 \times 33.33 \%$; Y2 $\times 77.78 \%$; |  |  |  |
| Y3 $\times 92.59 \%, \mathrm{Y} 4 \times 100 \%$ ) | \$713,262 | \$440,165 | \$1,153,427 |
| $($ Line $15+$ Line 16) $\div 2$ | \$356,631 | \$220,082 | \$576,713 |
| Line 5 -Line 8 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Line 5 - Line 9 | \$50,952 | \$31,443 | \$82,396 |
| $($ Line $18+$ Line 19) $\div 2$ | \$25,476 | \$15,722 | \$41,198 |
| Line 17 - Line 20 | \$331,155 | \$204,361 | \$535,515 |
|  | 21\% | 21\% |  |
| Line $21 \times$ Line 22 | \$69,543 | \$42,916 | \$112,458 |
| Line 10 | \$1,044,524 | \$644,591 | \$1,689,115 |
| Line 23 | \$69,543 | \$42,916 | \$112,458 |
| Line 24 - Line 25 | \$974,981 | \$601,676 | \$1,576,657 |
| Page 35 of 35 , Line 48, column (e) $\times 5 \div 12$ | 3.50\% | 3.50\% |  |
| Line $26 \times$ Line 27 | \$34,165 | \$21,084 | \$55,249 |
| Line 9 - Line 8 | \$50,952 | \$31,443 | \$82,396 |
| Line 28 + Line 29 | \$85,117 | \$52,527 | \$137,645 |

Company's Book Per Company's Book

Per Company's Book Per Company's Book Line $5 \div$ Line $7 \times$ month to $04 / 01 / 2018$ Line $5 \div$ Line $7 \times$ month to $08 / 31 / 2018$ $($ Line $8+$ Line 9$) \div 2$

Item 1
(a)

Item 2
(b)

Total
(c) $=(a)+(b)$

## Capital Investment

Start of Rev. Req. Period
End of Rev. Req. Period

Investment Name
Work Order
a
Book AmortizationPeriod 04/01/2018 Book Balance Balance ferred Tax Calculation:

Tax Amortizaton Period
Expensing
Tax Bonus Rate
Bonus Depreciation

04/01/2018 Acc. Tax Balance

08/31/2018 Acc. Tax Balance

04/01/2018 Acc. Dep. Balance
08/31/2018 Acc. Dep Balance

Effective Tax Rate
Deferred Tax Reserve
Average Book Balance
Deferred Tax Reserve
Average Rate Base
Pre-Tax ROR
Return and Taxes

Annual Revenue Requirement
d/b/a National Grid
RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2
Page 6 of 35

## The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation MACRS Tables For Information Systems

| Line | Annual Rate |  |  | Monthly Cumulative Rate Cumulative |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Year |  |  | Year | Period | Rate |  |
| 1 | Yr 1 | 33.33\% | 33.33\% | 1 | 1 | 33.33\% | 2.78\% Yr 1 - Monthly rate |
| 2 | Yr 2 | 44.45\% | 77.78\% | 1 | 2 | 33.33\% |  |
| 3 | Yr 3 | 14.81\% | 92.59\% | 1 | 3 | 33.33\% |  |
| 4 | Net Salvage Value | 7.41\% | 100.00\% | 1 | 4 | 33.33\% |  |
| 11 |  |  |  | 1 | 11 | 33.33\% |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | 1 | 12 | 33.33\% |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | 2 | 13 | 77.78\% | 3.70\% Yr 2 - Monthly rate |
| 25 |  |  |  | 3 | 25 | 92.59\% | 1.23\% Yr 3 - Monthly rate |
| 36 |  |  |  | 3 | 36 | 92.59\% | 0.62\% Yr 3 - Monthly rate |
| 48 |  |  |  | 4 | 48 | 100.00\% |  |
| 60 |  |  |  | 5 | 60 | 100.00\% |  |
| 72 |  |  |  | 6 | 72 | 100.00\% |  |
| 84 |  |  |  | 7 | 84 | 100.00\% |  |
| 96 |  |  |  | 8 | 96 | 100.00\% |  |
| 108 |  |  |  | 9 | 108 | 100.00\% |  |
| 120 |  |  |  | 10 | 120 | 100.00\% |  |
| 132 |  |  |  | 11 | 132 | 100.00\% |  |
| 144 |  |  |  | 12 | 144 | 100.00\% |  |
| 156 |  |  |  | 13 | 156 | 100.00\% |  |
| 168 |  |  |  | 14 | 168 | 100.00\% |  |
| 180 |  |  |  | 15 | 180 | 100.00\% |  |
| 192 |  |  |  | 16 | 192 | 100.00\% |  |
| 204 |  |  |  | 17 | 204 | 100.00\% |  |
| 216 |  |  |  | 18 | 216 | 100.00\% |  |
| 228 |  |  |  | 19 | 228 | 100.00\% |  |
| 240 |  |  |  | 20 | 240 | 100.00\% |  |
| 252 |  |  |  | 21 | 252 | 100.00\% |  |
| 264 |  |  |  | 22 | 264 | 100.00\% |  |
| 276 |  |  |  | 23 | 276 | 100.00\% |  |
| 288 |  |  |  | 24 | 288 | 100.00\% |  |
| 300 |  |  |  | 25 | 300 | 100.00\% |  |

# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation 

 <br> <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation}

FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2018 Actual Incremental Capital Investment


Page 8 of 35
룰
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation


## The Narragansett Electric Company

d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2018 Capital Investment


[^12]|  | FY 2020 Ele <br> Calculation of Tax Depreciation | Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> ISR Revenue Requirement Recon Repairs Deduction on FY2017 Inc |  | Capital Investments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal Year } \\ \underline{2017} \end{gathered}$ |
| Line |  |  |  | (a) |
| No. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital Repairs Deduction |  |  |  |
| 1 | Plant Additions | Page 10 of 35, Line 3 |  | \$75,489,338 |
| 2 | Capital Repairs Deduction Rate | Per Tax Department | 1/ | 20.50\% |
| 3 | Capital Repairs Deduction | Line 1 * Line 2 |  | \$15,475,314 |
|  | Bonus Depreciation |  |  |  |
| 4 | Plant Additions | Line 1 |  | \$75,489,338 |
| 5 | Less Capital Repairs Deduction | - Line 3 |  | $(\$ 15,475,314)$ |
| 6 | Plant Additions Net of Capital Repairs Deduction | Line 4 + Line 5 |  | \$60,014,024 |
| 7 | Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation | Per Tax Department | 2/ | 99.08\% |
| 8 | Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation | Line 6 * Line 7 |  | \$59,461,895 |
| 9 | Bonus Depreciation Rate (April 2016 - December 2016) | 1*75\% * $50 \%$ |  | 37.50\% |
| 10 | Bonus Depreciation Rate (January 2017 - March 2017) | 1*25\% * 50\% |  | 12.50\% |
| 11 | Total Bonus Depreciation Rate | Line $9+$ Line 10 |  | 50.00\% |
| 12 | Bonus Depreciation | Line 8 * Line 11 |  | \$29,730,948 |
|  | Remaining Tax Depreciation |  |  |  |
| 13 | Plant Additions | Line 1 |  | \$75,489,338 |
| 14 | Less Capital Repairs Deductions | - Line 3 |  | (\$15,475,314) |
| 15 | Less Bonus Depreciation | - Line 12 |  | (\$29,730,948) |
| 16 | Remaining Plant Additions Subject to 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation | Sum of Line 13 through Line 15 |  | \$30,283,076 |
| 17 | 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation Rates | Per IRS Publication 946 |  | 3.750\% |
| 18 | Remaining Tax Depreciation | Line 16 * Line 17 |  | \$1,135,615 |
| 19 | FY17 Loss incurred due to retirements | Per Tax Department | 3/ | \$1,980,487 |
| 20 | Cost of Removal | Page 10 of 35, Line 10 |  | \$7,806,949 |
| 21 | Total Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction | Sum of Lines 3, 12, 18, 19, and 20 |  | \$56,129,313 |

## The Narragansett Electric Company

d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2017 Capital Investment


The Narragansett Electric Compan!
d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
FY 2019 Revenue Requirement on FY 2016 Actual Incremental Capital Investment
 and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment MAL-2

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The Narragansett Electric Company
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY2016 Incremental Capital Investments

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal Year } \\ & \frac{2016}{\text { (a) }} \end{aligned}$ | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital Repairs Deduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant Additions | Page 13 of 35, Line 5 |  | \$72,003,445 | 20 Year MACRS Depreciation |  |  |  |
| Capital Repairs Deduction Rate | Per Tax Department | 1/ | 29.67\% |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Repairs Deduction | Line 1 * Line 2 |  | \$21,361,075 | MACRS basis: | Line 16 | \$25,885,847 |  |
| Bonus Depreciation |  |  |  | Fiscal Year |  |  |  |
| Plant Additions | Line 1 |  | \$72,003,445 | 2016 | 3.750\% | \$970,719 | \$60,569,127 |
| Less Capital Repairs Deduction | - Line 3 |  | (\$21,361,075) | 2017 | 7.219\% | \$1,868,699 | \$62,437,826 |
| Plant Additions Net of Capital Repairs Deduction | Line 4 + Line 5 |  | \$50,642,370 | 2018 | 6.677\% | \$1,728,398 | \$64,166,224 |
| Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation | Per Tax Department | 2/ | 97.77\% | 2019 | 6.177\% | \$1,598,969 | \$65,765,193 |
| Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation | Line 6 * Line 7 |  | \$49,513,045 | 2020 | 5.713\% | \$1,478,858 | \$67,244,051 |
| Bonus Depreciation Rate (April 2015 - December 2015) | 1 * $75 \%$ * $50 \%$ |  | 37.50\% | 2021 | 5.285\% | \$1,368,067 | \$68,612,118 |
| Bonus Depreciation Rate (January 2016 - March 2016) | $1 * 25 \% * 50 \%$ |  | 12.50\% | 2022 | 4.888\% | \$1,265,300 | \$69,877,419 |
| Total Bonus Depreciation Rate | Line $9+$ Line 10 |  | 50.00\% | 2023 | 4.522\% | \$1,170,558 | \$71,047,977 |
| Bonus Depreciation | Line 8*Line 11 | \$24,756,523 |  | 2024 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$72,203,003 |
|  |  |  |  | 2025 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$73,357,771 |
| Remaining Tax Depreciation |  |  |  | 2026 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$74,512,797 |
| Plant Additions | Line 1 |  | \$72,003,445 | 2027 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$75,667,565 |
| Less Capital Repairs Deduction | - Line 3 |  | (\$21,361,075) | 2028 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$76,822,591 |
| Less Bonus Depreciation | - Line 12 |  | (\$24,756,523) | 2029 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$77,977,359 |
| Remaining Plant Additions Subject to 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation | Sum of Line 13 through Line 15 |  | \$25,885,847 | 2030 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$79,132,386 |
| 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation Rates | Per IRS Publication 946 |  | 3.750\% | 2031 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$80,287,153 |
| Remaining Tax Depreciation | Line 16 * Line 17 | \$970,719 |  | 2032 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$81,442,180 |
|  |  |  |  | 2033 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$82,596,947 |
| FY16 Loss incurred due to retirements | Per Tax Department | 3/ | \$5,307,711 | 2034 | 4.462\% | \$1,155,026 | \$83,751,974 |
| Cost of Removal | Page 13 of 35 , Line $12+$ Line 13 | \$8,173,099 |  | 2035 | 4.461\% | \$1,154,768 | \$84,906,741 |
|  |  |  |  | 2036 | 2.231\% | \$577,513 | \$85,484,255 |
| Total Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction | Sum of Lines 3, 12, 18, 19, and 20 |  | \$60,569,127 |  | 100.000\% | \$25,885,847 |  |

[^13]
# The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation <br> Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2016 Capital Investment 



## Column Notes

(i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
j) \&(k) Current Year Line 25 $\div 12 *$ Current Month Col (i)

d／b／a National Grid
RIPUC Docket No． 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure，Safety， and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL－2
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 $\begin{array}{r} \\ \$ 76,340,403 \\ (\$ 17,634,633) \\ (\$ 29,326,468) \\ \hline\end{array}$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

RIPUC Docket No． 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure，Safety， and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL－2
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## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d／b／a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation <br> Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2015 Capital Investment

|  |  |  | （a） | （b） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line |  |  |  |  |
| No． | Deferred Tax Subject to Proration |  | FY 18 | FY 19 |
| 1 | Book Depreciation | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L1，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L1，C（f） | \＄2，062，926 | \＄2，062，926 |
| 2 | Bonus Depreciation | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L2，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L2，C（f） | \＄0 | \＄0 |
| 3 | Remaining MACRS Tax Depreciation | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L3，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L3，C（f） | （\＄1，814，760） | （\＄1，678，440） |
| 4 | FY18 tax（gain）／loss on retirements | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L4，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L4，C（f） | \＄0 | \＄0 |
| 5 | Cumulative Book／Tax Timer | Sum of Lines 1 through 4 | \＄248，166 | \＄384，486 |
| 6 | Effective Tax Rate |  | 35．00\％ | 21．00\％ |
| 7 | Deferred Tax Reserve | Line 5 ＊Line 6 | \＄86，858 | \＄80，742 |
|  | Deferred Tax Not Subject to Proration |  |  |  |
| 8 | Capital Repairs Deduction | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L8，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L8，C（f） |  |  |
| 9 | Cost of Removal | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L9，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L9，C（f） |  |  |
| 10 | Book／Tax Depreciation Timing Difference at 3／31／2017 |  |  |  |
| 11 | Cumulative Book／Tax Timer | Line $8+$ Line $9+$ Line 10 |  |  |
| 12 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 13 | Deferred Tax Reserve | Line 11 ＊Line 12 |  |  |
| 14 | Total Deferred Tax Reserve | Line $7+$ Line 13 | \＄86，858 | \＄80，742 |
| 15 | Net Operating Loss | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L15，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L15，C（f） |  |  |
| 16 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve | Line $14+$ Line 15 | \＄86，858 | \＄80，742 |
|  | Allocation of FY 2018 Estimated Federal NOL |  |  |  |
| 17 | Cumulative Book／Tax Timer Subject to Proration | $\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{b})=$ Line 5 |  |  |
| 18 | Cumulative Book／Tax Timer Not Subject to Proration | Line 11 |  |  |
| 19 | Total Cumulative Book／Tax Timer | Line 17 ＋Line 18 |  |  |
| 20 | Total FY 2018 Federal NOL | C（a）＝RIPUC Docket No．4682，Reconciliation Filing，Attachment MAL－1，P 24 of 26，L20，C（e）；C（b）＝RIPUC Docket No．4783，Compliance Section 5， Attachment 1，P 26b of 29，L20，C（f） |  |  |
| 21 | Allocated FY 2018 Federal NOL Not Subject to Proration | $($ Line $18 /$ Line 19$) *$ Line 20 |  |  |
| 22 | Allocated FY 2018 Federal NOL Subject to Proration | （Line $17 /$ Line 19 ）＊Line 20 |  |  |
| 23 | Effective Tax Rate |  |  |  |
| 24 | Deferred Tax Benefit subject to proration | Line 22 ＊Line 23 |  |  |
| 25 | Net Deferred Tax Reserve subject to proration | Line $7+$ Line 24 | \＄86，858 | \＄80，742 |
|  |  | （h）（i） |  |  |
|  | Proration Calculation | Number of Days in Month Proration Percentage | （j） | （k） |
| 26 | April 2017／2018 | 30 91．78\％ | \＄6，643 | \＄6，175 |
| 27 | May 2017／2018 |  | \＄6，029 | \＄5，604 |
| 28 | June 2017／2018 | 30 年 $75.07 \%$ | \＄5，434 | \＄5，051 |
| 29 | July 2017／2018 | 31 析 $6.58 \%$ | \＄4，819 | \＄4，480 |
| 30 | August 2017／2018 | 31 年 $58.08 \%$ | \＄4，204 | \＄3，908 |
| 31 | September 2017／2018 | 30 －49．86\％ | \＄3，609 | \＄3，355 |
| 32 | October 2017／2018 | 31 －41．37\％ | \＄2，994 | \＄2，784 |
| 33 | November 2017／2018 | 30 年 $33.15 \%$ | \＄2，400 | \＄2，231 |
| 34 | December 2017／2018 | 31 24．66\％ | \＄1，785 | \＄1，659 |
| 35 | January 2018／2019 | 31 16．16\％ | \＄1，170 | \＄1，088 |
| 36 | February 2018／2019 | 28 －8．49\％ | \＄615 | \＄571 |
| 37 | March 2018／2019 |  | \＄0 | \＄0 |
| 38 | Total | 365 | \＄39，701 | \＄36，905 |
| 39 | Deferred Tax Without Proration | Line 25 | \＄86，858 | \＄80，742 |
| 40 | Average Deferred Tax without Proration | Line 25 ＊50\％ | \＄43，429 | \＄40，371 |
| 41 | Proration Adjustment | Line 38 －Line 40 | $(\$ 3,728)$ | $(\$ 3,466)$ |

## Column Notes：

（i）Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
j）$\&(\mathrm{k}) \quad$ Current Year Line $25 \div 12 *$ Current Month $\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{i})$
j）$\&$（k）Current Year Line $25 \div 12$＊Current Month Col（i）


## Line notes

1/ Actual Retirements
2/ Depreciation Expense has been prorated for 2 months (February - March 2014)
3/ The federal Income Tax rate changed from $35 \%$ to $21 \%$ on Janurary 1, 2018 per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017
4/ $23.23 \%$ per RIPUC Docket No. 4382 (FY 2014 Elec ISR reconciliation), Attachment WRR-1-Revised, Page 12.
d／b／a National Grid
RIPUC Docket No． 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure，Safety， and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL－2
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The Narragansett Electric Company
d／b／a National Grid FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { The Narragansett Electric Company } \\ \text { d／b／a National Grid }\end{array}\right] \begin{gathered}\text { FY } 2020 \text { Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation } \\ \text { Calculation of Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction on FY2014 Incremental Capital Investments }\end{gathered}$


| Line <br> No． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 1 | Plant Additions |
| 2 | Capital Repairs Deduction Rate |
| 3 | Capital Repairs Deduction |
|  | Bonus Depreciation |
| 4 | Plant Additions |
| 5 | Less Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 6 | Plant Additions Net of Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 7 | Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation |
| 8 | Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation |
| 9 | Bonus Depreciation Rate（April 2013 －December 2013） |
| 10 | Bonus Depreciation Rate（January 2014 －March 2014） |
| 11 | Total Bonus Depreciation Rate |
| 12 | Bonus Depreciation |
|  | Remaining Tax Depreciation |
| 13 | Plant Additions |
| 14 | Less Capital Repairs Deduction |
| 15 | Less Bonus Depreciation |
| 16 | Remaining Plant Additions Subject to 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation |
| 17 | 20 YR MACRS Tax Depreciation Rates |
| 18 | Remaining Tax Depreciation |
| 19 | Cost of Removal |
| 20 | Total Tax Depreciation and Repairs Deduction |



> Sum of Lines 3, 12, 18 and 19
> $\begin{gathered}\text {-Line 3 } \\ \text { - Line 12 } \\ \text { Sum of Line } 13 \text { through Line } 15 \\ \text { Per IRS Publication } 946 \\ \text { Line } 16 \text { * Line } 17\end{gathered}$
> age 19 of Line $12+$ Line 13
Total Depecitor Repis Dedtion －
品 $\dot{Z}^{\circ}-\mathrm{Nm}$
さぃーへー
2 ㅇ

The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2014 Incremental Capital Investment


[^14]RIPUC Docket No． 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure，Safety， and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL－2
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The Narragansett Electric Company
$\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{a}$ National Grid



$\begin{array}{lllllll}(\$ 2,520,717) & (\$ 4,847,343) & (\$ 4,462,400) & (\$ 4,083,689) & (\$ 3,710,743) & (\$ 3,338,166) & (\$ 2,949,709)\end{array}$
 Year $1=$ Current Year Line $28 \div 2$ ；then $=$ Average of Prior and Current Year Line 28
（a）$\sim(\mathrm{e})=\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$, （f）$)=$ Page 24 of 35 ，Line 41 ，Colulmn（ j$)$ ；（g）$)$ Page 24 of 35，Line 41 ，
 Line 30 L Line 33
Line 18 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \$ 0 & (\$ 350,952) & (\$ 374,039) & (\$ 324,300) & (\$ 284,593) & (\$ 249,198)\end{array}(\$ 232,116)$

 （Zしゃを668）


## The Narragansett Electric Company

d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation
Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2013 Incremental Capital Investment


[^15]RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment MAL-2

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The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliatio

Calculatio

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{r}
\$ 144,256 \\
(\$ 30,366) \\
(\$ 84,706) \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Page } 25 \text { of } 35 \text {, Line } 3 \\
\text { Per Tax Department } \\
\text { Line } 1 * \text { Line } 2
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Line } 1 \\
- \text { Line } 3 \\
\text { Line } 4+\text { Line } 5
\end{array} \\
& \text { Per Tax Department } \\
& 1 * 75 \% * 100 \% \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Sum of Line } 13 \text { through Line } 15 \\
\text { Per IRS Publication } 946 \\
\text { Line } 16 \text { * Line } 17 \\
\text { Page } 25 \text { of } 35 \text {, Line } 8 \\
\text { Sum of Lines } 3,12,18,19
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

[^16]
## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation <br> Calculation of Net Deferred Tax Reserve Proration on FY 2012 Incremental Capital Investment



[^17]RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2

| Actual | Actual |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year |
| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| \$48,946,456 | \$44,331,141 | \$56,129,551 |
| \$0 | (\$784,153) | $(\$ 481,907)$ |
| \$48,802,200 | \$51,366,341 | \$42,805,284 |
| \$144,256 | (\$7,819,353) | \$12,842,360 |
| \$5,807,869 | \$5,179,941 | \$5,007,992 |
| \$0 | (\$106,751) | (\$37,062) |
| \$6,579,000 | \$7,075,000 | \$5,895,833 |
| (\$771,131) | (\$2,001,810) | (\$924,903) |
| \$7,740,446 | \$14,255,714 | \$3,299,874 |
| \$7,720,508 | \$8,416,779 | \$7,465,242 |
| \$19,938 | \$5,838,935 | $(\$ 4,165,367)$ |

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|  |  | The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation FY 2012-2014 Incremental Capital Investment Summary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line <br> No. |  |  |
| Capital Investment |  |  |
| 1 | ISR - Eligible Capital Investment | Col (a) =FY 2012 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4218; Col (b) = FY 2013 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4307; Col (c) = FY 2014 ISR Reconcilation Filing Docket No. 4382 |
| 1 a | Work Order Write Off Adjustment | Per Company's books |
| 2 | ISR - Eligible Capital Additions included in Rate Base per R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323 | Schedule MDL-3-ELEC Page 53, Docket No. 4323: Col (a)= Line Note 1(a); Col (b)= Line Note 2(b); Col (c)= Line Note 3(e ) |
| 3 | Incremental ISR Capital Investment | Line $1+$ Line 1a-Line 2 |
| Cost of Removal |  |  |
| 4 | ISR - Eligible Cost of Removal | Col (a) =FY 2012 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4218; Col (b) = FY 2013 Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4307; Col (c) = FY 2014 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4382 |
| 4 a | Work Order Write Off Adjustment | Per Company's books |
| 5 | ISR - Eligible Cost of Removal in Rate Base per R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323 | Workpaper MDL-19-ELEC Page 2, Docket No. 4323: $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{a})=$ Line Note 1(a); Col (b)= Line Note 2(b); Line Note 3(e ) |
| 6 | Incremental Cost of Removal | Line $4+$ Line 4a-Line 5 |
| Retirements |  |  |
| 7 | ISR - Eligible Retirements/Actual | Col (a)= FY 2012 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4218; Col (b) = FY 2013 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4307; Col (c) = FY 2014 ISR Reconciliation Filing Docket No. 4382 |
| 8 | ISR - Eligible Retirements/Estimated | Col (a)=FY 2012 ISR Proposal Filing Docket No. 4218; $\operatorname{Col}(\mathrm{b})=$ FY 2013 ISR Proposal Filing Docket No. 4307; Col (c) = Line 2 (c) * $17.44 \%$ Retirement rate per Docket 4323 (Workpaper MDL-19-ELEC Page 3) |
| 9 | Incremental Retirements | Line 7 - Line 8 |

## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2019 Capital Investment

| Line |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. | Discretionary Capital |
|  | Cumulative FY 2018 Discretionary Capital |
| 1 | ADDITIONS |
| 2 | FY 2019 Discretionary Capital ADDITIONS |
| 3 | Cumulative Actual Discretionary Capital Additions |
| 4 | Cumulative FY 2018 Discretionary Capital SPENDING |
| 5 | FY 2019 Discretionary Capital SPENDING |
| 6 | Cumulative Actual Discretionary Capital Spending |
| 7 | Cumulative FY 2018 Approved Discretionary Capital SPENDING |
| 8 | FY 2019 Approved Discretionary Capital SPENDING |
|  | Cumulative Actual Approved Discretionary Capital |
| 9 | Spending |
|  | Cumulative Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in |
| 10 | Rate Base |
|  | Prior Year Cumulative Allowed Disretionary Capital |
| 11 | Included in Rate Base |
|  | Total Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in Rate |
| 12 | Base Current Year |
|  | Intangible Assest included in Total Allowed |
| 13 | Discretionary Capital |
|  | Total Allowed Discretionary Capital Included in non- |
| 14 | Intangible Rate Base Current Year |

Actual FY 2019
(a)

Docket No. 4682 FY18 Reconciliation, Attachment
MAL-1, Page 17 of 26 , Line 3
Attachment PCE-1, Page 3, Table

Line $1+$ Line 2
Docket No. 4682 FY18 Reconciliation, Attachment
MAL-1, Page 17 of 26, Line 6
Attachment PCE-1, Page 5, Table 3
Line $4+$ Line 5
Docket No. 4682 FY18 Reconciliation, Attachment
MAL-1, Page 17 of 26, Line 9
\$294,123,536
Attachment PCE-1, Page 5, Table 3
Line $7+$ Line 8
\$364,211,536

Lesser of Line 3, Line 6, or Line 9
$\$ 333,735,665$
Docket No. 4682 FY 18 Reconciliation, Attachment MAL-1, Page 17 of 26, Line 10
\$262,676,263
Line 10 - Line 11
\$71,059,402

Page 5 of 35, Line 5, Column (c)
\$3,460,626

Line 12 - Line 13


RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2
Page 31 of 35

d/b/a National Grid
RIPUC Docket No. 4915
FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing

Attachment MAL-2
Page 32 of 35


| 1 | Total Base Rate Plant DIT Provision | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | $\begin{gathered} \text { (i) } \\ \text { CY } 2011 \\ \$ 15,856,458 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{j}) \\ \text { CY } 2012 \\ \$ 5,546,827 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{k}) \\ \mathrm{Jan-2013} \\ \$ 521,151 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{l}) \\ \text { Feb } 13-\mathrm{Jan} 14 \\ (\$ 1,967,911) \end{gathered}$ | (m) | (n) | (o) | (p) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 |
| 2 | Total Base Rate Plant DIT Provision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$13,279,050 | \$4,353,286 | (\$1,639,926) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 3 | Incremental FY $12 \quad(\$ 228,498)$ | (\$226,281) | (\$224,120) | $(\$ 222,009)$ | (\$219,947) | (\$217,927) | (\$216,147) | $(\$ 214,982)$ | (\$228,498) | \$2,217 | \$2,161 | \$2,110 | \$2,063 | \$2,019 | \$1,781 | \$1,165 |
| 4 | Incremental FY 13 | (\$2,013,121) | (\$1,937,607) | $(\$ 2,045,965)$ | (\$1,957,316) | (\$1,863,117) | (\$1,773,731) | (\$1,711,291) |  | (\$2,013,121) | \$75,514 | $(\$ 108,358)$ | \$88,649 | \$94,199 | \$89,386 | \$62,440 |
| 5 | Incremental FY 14 |  | \$2,763,058 | \$2,543,022 | \$2,439,963 | \$2,329,465 | \$2,223,804 | \$2,149,544 |  |  | \$2,763,058 | $(\$ 220,036)$ | $(\$ 103,059)$ | (\$110,498) | $(\$ 105,661)$ | (\$74,261) |
| 6 | FY 2015 |  |  | \$24,793,846 | \$24,814,134 | \$24,778,689 | \$24,700,516 | \$24,619,774 |  |  |  | \$24,793,846 | \$20,288 | $(\$ 35,445)$ | $(\$ 78,172)$ | ( $\$ 80,742$ ) |
| 7 | FY 2016 |  |  |  | \$20,940,288 | \$21,076,521 | \$21,154,935 | \$21,180,031 |  |  |  |  | \$20,940,288 | \$136,232 | \$78,414 | \$25,096 |
| 8 | FY 2017 |  |  |  |  | \$19,328,456 | \$19,446,841 | \$19,491,297 |  |  |  |  |  | \$19,328,456 | \$118,386 | \$44,456 |
| 8 | FY 2018 |  |  |  |  |  | \$20,066,387 | \$20,137,024 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$20,066,387 | \$70,637 |
| 9 | FY 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$7,382,618 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$7,382,618 |
| 10 | TOTAL Plant DIT Provision (\$228,498) | (\$2,239,403) | \$601,331 | \$25,068,893 | \$46,017,122 | \$65,432,086 | \$85,602,607 | \$93,034,016 | \$13,050,552 | \$2,342,381 | \$1,200,808 | \$24,467,561 | \$20,948,229 | \$19,414,964 | \$20,170,521 | \$7,431,409 |
| 11 | Distribution-related NOL (NOL Utilitzation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$3,434,992 | \$8,552,548 | \$13,179,356 | \$8,148,936 | \$10,693,796 | \$0 | \$2,998,499 | (\$991,622) |
| 12 | Lesser of Distribution-related NOL or DIT Provi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$3,434,992 | \$2,342,381 | \$1,200,808 | \$8,148,936 | \$10,693,796 | \$0 | \$2,998,499 | (\$991,622) |
| 13 | Total NOL (NOL Utilitzation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$4,310,461 | \$11,442,811 | \$19,452,677 | \$12,108,052 | \$16,267,471 | \$0 | \$4,571,409 | (\$1,506,783) |
| 14 | NOL recovered in transmission rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$875,468 | \$2,890,262 | \$6,273,321 | \$3,959,116 | \$5,573,675 | \$0 | \$1,572,911 | (\$515,161) |
| 15 | Distribution-related NOL (NOL Utilitzation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$3,434,992 | \$8,552,548 | \$13,179,356 | \$8,148,936 | \$10,693,796 | \$0 | \$2,998,499 | (\$991,622) |
| 1(h) | Per Dkt 4323 Compliance filing Attachment 1, P | ge 64 of 71, Lin | 19(e) less Line | 19(a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1(i)-1(k) | Per Dkt 4323 Compliance filing Attachment 1, P | age 70 of 71 , Lin | s 32,42 , and 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3(\mathrm{a})-9 \mathrm{~g}$ ) | ADIT per vintage year ISR revenue requirement | calculations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3(\mathrm{~h})-9(\mathrm{n})$ | Year over year change in ADIT shown in Cols (a) | through (e) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Sum of Lines 2 through 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Line 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Lesser of Line 10 or 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Per Tax Department |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Quarterly average transmission plant allocator per | Integrated Faci | ties Agreement | (IFA) * Line 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Line 13-Line 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## The Narragansett Electric Company <br> d/b/a National Grid <br> FY 2020 Electric ISR Revenue Requirement Reconciliation Excess Deferred Taxes

| Line |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. | Vintage Year |
|  |  |
| 1 | 2012 |
| 2 | 2013 |
| 3 | 2014 |
| 4 | 2015 |
| 5 | 2016 |
| 6 | 2017 |
| 7 | 2018 |


| Cumulative Book Cumulative Book |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Timing | Tax Timing |  |  | Cumulative Timing | Excess Deferred |
| Difference at | Difference at |  | Pro-Rated Change as of | Difference through | Taxes at |
| 3/31/17 | 3/31/18 | Difference | 12/31/17 | 12/31/17 | 12/31/17 |
| (a) | (b) | (c) $=(\mathrm{b})-(\mathrm{a})$ | $(\mathrm{d})=(\mathrm{c}) * 75 \%$ | $(\mathrm{e})=(\mathrm{a})+(\mathrm{d})$ | $(\mathrm{f})=(\mathrm{e}) * 14 \%$ |


| $(\$ 622,650)$ | $(\$ 616,996)$ | $\$ 5,653$ | $\$ 4,240$ | $(\$ 618,410)$ | $(\$ 86,577)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(\$ 5,323,191)$ | $(\$ 5,039,425)$ | $\$ 283,766$ | $\$ 212,824$ | $(\$ 5,110,367)$ | $(\$ 715,451)$ |
| $\$ 6,655,614$ | $\$ 6,320,184$ | $(\$ 335,430)$ | $(\$ 251,573)$ | $\$ 6,404,042$ | $\$ 896,566$ |
| $\$ 70,796,254$ | $\$ 70,548,087$ | $(\$ 248,166)$ | $(\$ 186,125)$ | $\$ 70,610,129$ | $\$ 9,885,418$ |
| $\$ 60,218,631$ | $\$ 60,467,565$ | $\$ 248,935$ | $\$ 186,701$ | $\$ 60,405,332$ | $\$ 8,456,746$ |
| $\$ 55,224,159$ | $\$ 55,599,986$ | $\$ 375,827$ | $\$ 281,870$ | $\$ 55,506,029$ | $\$ 7,770,844$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 63,702,816$ | $\$ 63,702,816$ | $\$ 47,777,112$ | $\$ 47,777,112$ | $\$ 6,688,796$ |

Line Notes

| 1(a) | Page 16, Line 15(f) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1(b) | Page 16, Line 15(h) |
| 2(a) | Page 14, Line 17(e) |
| 2(b) | Page 14, Line 17(g) |
| 3(a) | Page 12, Line 18(d) |
| 3(b) | Page 12, Line 18(f) |
| 4(a) | Page 10 Line 18(c) |
| 4(b) | Page 10, Line 18(e) |
| 5(a) | Page 8, Line 18(b) |
| 5(b) | Page 8, Line 18(d) |
| 6(a) | Page 6, Line 18(a) |
| 6(b) | Page 6, Line 18(b) |
| 7(b) | Page 4, Line 18(a) |

> The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid
> Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability (ISR) Plan
> Calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital

|  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| Long Term Debt | 52.08\% | 5.30\% | 2.76\% |  | 2.76\% |
| Short Term Debt | 4.98\% | 1.60\% | 0.08\% |  | 0.08\% |
| Preferred Stock | 0.19\% | 4.50\% | 0.01\% |  | 0.01\% |
| Common Equity | 42.75\% | 9.80\% | 4.19\% | 2.26\% | 6.45\% |
|  | 100.00\% |  | 7.04\% | 2.26\% | 9.30\% |

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4065 (Settlement)

|  | Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long Term Debt | $46.05 \%$ | $5.30 \%$ | $2.44 \%$ | $2.44 \%$ |  |
| Short Term Debt | $4.98 \%$ | $1.60 \%$ | $0.08 \%$ | $0.08 \%$ |  |
| Preferred Stock | $0.19 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  |
| Common Equity | $48.78 \%$ | $9.80 \%$ |  | $4.78 \%$ |  |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |  | $7.35 \%$ | $2.57 \%$ |  |

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323

|  | Ratio | Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Long Term Debt | $49.95 \%$ | $4.96 \%$ |
| Short Term Debt | $0.76 \%$ | $0.79 \%$ |
| Preferred Stock | $0.15 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ |
| Common Equity | $49.14 \%$ | $9.50 \%$ |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |  |


| Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2.48 \%$ |  | $2.48 \%$ |
| $0.01 \%$ |  | $0.01 \%$ |
| $0.01 \%$ | $2.51 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |
| $4.67 \%$ | $2.51 \%$ | $7.18 \%$ |
| $7.17 \%$ |  | $9.68 \%$ |


|  | Tax-Effected <br> Weighted Cost |  | Blended Tax-Effected <br> Weighted Cost |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4065 $9.88 \%$ Apr 12 - Jan 13 | $8.23 \%$ <br> R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323 | $9.68 \%$ | Feb 13 - Mar 13 |  |
|  |  |  | $1.61 \%$ |  |

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323 at $35 \%$ income tax rate

|  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes | Return |
| Long Term Debt | 49.95\% | 4.96\% | 2.48\% |  | 2.48\% |
| Short Term Debt | 0.76\% | 0.79\% | 0.01\% |  | 0.01\% |
| Preferred Stock | 0.15\% | 4.50\% | 0.01\% |  | 0.01\% |
| Common Equity | 49.14\% | 9.50\% | 4.67\% | 2.51\% | 7.18\% |
|  | 100.00\% |  | 7.17\% | 2.51\% | 9.68\% |

(d) - Column (c) $\times 35 \%$ divided by $(1-35 \%)$

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as approved in R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4323 at $21 \%$ income tax rate

|  | Ratio | Rate | Weighted Rate | Taxes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long Term Debt | $49.95 \%$ | $4.96 \%$ | $2.48 \%$ | $2.48 \%$ |  |
| Short Term Debt | $0.76 \%$ | $0.79 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  |
| Preferred Stock | $0.15 \%$ | $4.50 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ |  |
| Common Equity | $49.14 \%$ | $9.50 \%$ | $4.67 \%$ | $5.91 \%$ |  |
|  | $100.00 \%$ |  |  | $7.17 \%$ | $1.24 \%$ |

(d) - Column (c) $\times 21 \%$ divided by $(1-21 \%)$

## Клелэ `s uepy јо Киош!

# PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY 

OF

## ADAM S. CRARY

August 3, 2020

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## I. Introduction and Qualifications

Q. Please state your full name and business address.
A. My name is Adam S. Crary, and my business address is 40 Sylvan Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451.
Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
A. I am a Senior Analyst for Electric Pricing, New England in the Strategy and Regulation Department of National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. This department provides rate-related support to The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (the "Company" or "National Grid").
Q. Please describe your educational background and training.
A. In 1995, I graduated from Berklee College of Music in Boston, MA with a Bachelor of Music degree.
Q. Please describe your professional experience.
A. For approximately eight years between 2000 and 2014, I was employed by Computer Sciences Corporation as a Pricing Analyst for their Managed Hosting and Cloud Computing business divisions, respectively. I began my employment as a Senior Pricing Analyst with National Grid in June 2014.

## Q. Have you testified previously before Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission ("PUC")?

A. Yes, I have submitted pre-filed testimony and testified at evidentiary hearings in several PUC dockets, including RIPUC No. 5031, Residential Assistance Recovery Filing, RIPUC, No. 4770, Performance Incentive Factor Filing, and RIPUC No. 4995, FY 2021 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability ("ISR") Plan, as well as the FY2020 ISR Plan in this docket.

## II. Purpose of Testimony

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
A. My testimony presents the proposed CapEx and O\&M Reconciling Factors, as those terms are defined in the Company's Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Provision, R.I.P.U.C. No. 2199 effective September 1, 2018 ("ISR Provision"), resulting from the reconciliation of actual costs and revenue associated with the Fiscal Year ("FY") 2020 ISR Plan ("ISR Plan" or "Plan"). In support of the proposed factors, my testimony presents the following:

- the results of the annual reconciliation of the actual FY 2020 capital investment ("CapEx") revenue requirement and the Operation and Maintenance ("O\&M") expense to the actual revenue billed;
- the status of the FY 2018 CapEx and O\&M reconciliations;
- the status of the FY 2019 CapEx and O\&M reconciliations;
- the calculation of the proposed CapEx and O\&M Reconciling Factors to be effective October 1, 2020; and
- the typical bill impacts related to the proposed reconciling factors.


## Q. How is your testimony organized?

A. My testimony is organized as follows:

- Section III presents the Summary of FY 2020 CapEx and O\&M Reconciliations;
- Section IV presents the results of the FY 2020 CapEx Revenue and the Actual CapEx Revenue Requirement Reconciliation, the calculation of the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors, and the status of the refund and recovery of the FY 2018 and FY 2019 CapEx over and under-recovery reconciliation balances, respectively;
- Section V presents the results of the FY 2020 O\&M Revenue and Expense Reconciliation, the calculation of the proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor, and the status of the refunds of the FY 2018 O\&M and FY 2019 O\&M over-recovery reconciliation balances; and
- Section VI presents the rate class bill impact analysis.


## III. Summary of FY 2020 Capex and O\&M Reconciliations

Q. Please summarize the results of the FY 2020 CapEx and O\&M reconciliations.
A. A summary of the results of the FY 2020 CapEx and O\&M reconciliations is presented in

Attachment ASC-1. Pursuant to the ISR Provision, the annual reconciliations compare the actual revenue billed during the Plan year through the approved CapEx and O\&M Factors to the actual CapEx and O\&M revenue requirement. The calculation of the actual revenue requirement is presented in the testimony of Company Witness Melissa A. Little. As reflected in Attachment ASC-1, the result of the CapEx reconciliation is an under-recovery of approximately $\$ 4.9$ million; the result of the O\&M reconciliation is an under-recovery of approximately $\$ 0.2$ million.

## Q. Please briefly summarize the operation of the tariff provision that enables the

 Company to recover certain costs through the ISR Plan.A. In accordance with the ISR Provision, the Company is allowed to recover the revenue requirement related to capital investments through CapEx Factors and to recover certain expenditures for Inspection and Maintenance ("I\&M") and Vegetation Management ("VM") activities through O\&M Factors.

In the ISR Plan filing for the upcoming year, the Company determines the CapEx Factors, which are designed to recover the revenue requirement on the forecasted capital investment for the ISR Plan's investment year plus cumulative capital investment in prior years’ ISR Plans and determines the O\&M Factors based on the forecasted O\&M expense for the Plan year. On an annual basis, the Company is required to reconcile the annual CapEx revenue requirement on actual cumulative ISR capital investment and the
actual O\&M expense incurred to actual billed revenue generated from the CapEx Factors and the O\&M Factors. The over or under-recovered balances resulting from the CapEx and O\&M reconciliations are either credited to or recovered from customers through the CapEx Reconciling Factors and the O\&M Reconciling Factor, respectively.

## IV. Capex Reconciliation and Proposed Capex Reconciling Factors

## Q. What is the result of the CapEx reconciliation for FY 2020?

A. The FY 2020 CapEx reconciliation by rate class is presented in Attachment ASC-2, page 1. Line (5) represents the CapEx revenue billed during the period April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020 of approximately $\$ 5.9$ million. Line (4) reflects the CapEx revenue requirement on actual cumulative ISR capital investment of approximately $\$ 10.8$ million. Line (6) identifies the under-recovery by rate class of the CapEx revenue requirement, which totals approximately $\$ 4.9$ million.

## Q. Why has the Company prepared the CapEx reconciliation by rate class?

A. The ISR Provision requires that the CapEx Reconciling Factors be calculated as classspecific per-kWh factors designed to recover or credit the under- or over-recovery of the actual Cumulative Revenue Requirement, as allocated to each rate class by the Rate Base Allocator, for the prior fiscal year. The Rate Base Allocator is the percentage of total rate base allocated to each rate class determined in the most recently-approved allocated cost of service study. Page 1, Line (4) of Attachment ASC-2 shows the allocation of the

CapEx revenue requirement to each rate class based upon the Rate Base Allocator approved in the Company's 2017 general rate case in Docket No. 4770.

## Q. Please describe the results of the rate class reconciliation.

A. As shown in Attachment ASC-2, page 1, the allocated FY 2020 revenue requirement on actual cumulative capital investment (Line (4)) is subtracted from the CapEx Factor revenue billed for each rate class (Line (5)), resulting in the net under-recovery of approximately $\$ 4.9$ million (Line (6)). The detail of the CapEx revenue billed for each rate class is provided in Attachment ASC-2, page 2.
Q. Please describe the amounts included on Line (7) of Attachment ASC-2.
A. The amounts presented on Page 1, Line (7) reflect the final balance of the over-recovery resulting from the FY 2018 CapEx reconciliation. The net refund of the FY 2018 CapEx reconciliation balance is presented on page 3. Of the $\$ 3.8$ million net over-recovery for FY 2018 to be credited to customers via CapEx Reconciling Factors approved by the PUC, the Company credited $\$ 3.6$ million from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. The remaining balance is a net over-recovery amount of approximately $\$ 0.2$ million, as shown on Line (7), Column (a). As described in Docket No. 4682, the Company is including each rate class' residual balance associated with the remaining net over-recovery balance of the FY 2018 deferral as an adjustment to the FY 2020 CapEx
reconciliation balance, to ensure the Company does not over-credit or under-credit customers any amounts associated with the FY 2018 Plan.
Q. How is the Company proposing to recover the FY 2020 CapEx net under-recovery?
A. The Company is proposing to implement a CapEx Reconciling Factor for each rate class that is consistent with the results of the rate class reconciliation. The calculation of the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors is presented in Attachment ASC-2, page 1. The over or under-recovery by rate class on Line (8) is divided by each rate class' forecasted kWh deliveries for the period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 on Line (9). The class-specific CapEx Reconciling Factors are shown on Line (10).
Q. Is the Company providing the status of the net under-recovery from the FY 2019

## CapEx reconciliation?

A. Yes. The status of the FY 2019 CapEx reconciliation net under-recovery balance is presented in Attachment ASC-2, page 4. As of June 30, 2020, the balance reflects a remaining net under-recovery of approximately $\$ 1.2$ million, which the Company will continue to recover from customers through September 30, 2020.
Q. How will the Company propose to credit or recover any residual balances as of September 30, 2020?
A. Pursuant to the ISR Provision, the amount approved for recovery or refund through the

CapEx Reconciling Factors is subject to reconciliation. Therefore, the Company will present the final reconciliation of balances from the FY 2019 CapEx reconciliation in the FY 2021 ISR Plan Reconciliation Filing and include each rate class’ residual balance from the FY 2019 CapEx reconciliation with the balances resulting from the FY 2021 CapEx reconciliation and will propose CapEx Reconciling Factors on the total.

## V. O\&M Reconciliation and Proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor

Q. What is the result of the O\&M reconciliation for FY 2020?
A. The O\&M reconciliation for FY 2020 is presented in Attachment ASC-3, page 1. Line (1) shows the actual O\&M expense for FY 2020 of approximately $\$ 11.5$ million, which is supported in the testimony of Company Witnesses Ms. Patricia Easterly and Ms. Little. Line (2) shows O\&M revenue billed through the O\&M Factors from April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020 of approximately $\$ 11.3$ million. Line (3) shows the difference of approximately $\$ 0.2$ million, representing an under-recovery of actual O\&M expense.

## Q. Please describe the amount included on Line (4).

A. The amount presented on Line (4) reflects the remaining balance of the over-recovery resulting from the FY 2018 O\&M reconciliation. The crediting to customers of the over-
recovery is presented on page 3 . Of the $\$ 200,962$ over-recovery that formed the basis for the O\&M Reconciling Factor approved by the PUC, the Company credited customers $\$ 146,267$ from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019, leaving \$54,695 to be credited to customers. As described in Docket No. 4682, the Company is including the residual balance with the FY 2020 O\&M reconciliation balance.

## Q. Is the Company providing the O\&M Factor revenue?

A. Yes. Attachment ASC-3, page 2 presents the O\&M Factor revenue billed by month.
Q. What is the proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor?
A. The proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor is calculated on Attachment ASC-3, page 1. The total under-recovery of $\$ 172,390$ on Line (5) is divided by the forecasted kWhs during the refund period, October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, on Line (6), resulting in a factor of $0.002 \Phi$ per kWh on Line (7). Pursuant to the ISR Provision, the O\&M Reconciling Factor is a uniform per-kWh factor.
Q. Is the Company providing the status of the over-recovery of the FY 2019 O\&M reconciliation?
A. Yes. The status of the balance from the FY 2019 O\&M reconciliation is presented in Attachment ASC-3, page 4. As of June 30, 2020, there is a remaining over-recovery
balance of approximately $\$ 0.2$ million, which the Company will continue to credit to customers through September 30, 2020.
Q. How does the Company propose to credit or recover the residual balance at September 30, 2020?
A. Pursuant to the ISR Provision, the amount approved for recovery or refund through the O\&M Reconciling Factor is subject to reconciliation. Therefore, the Company will present the final reconciliation of the balance from the FY 2019 O\&M reconciliation in the FY 2021 ISR Reconciliation Filing and include the residual balance of the FY 2019 O\&M reconciliation with the results of the FY 2021 O\&M reconciliation and will propose an O\&M Reconciling Factor on the total.

## VI. Typical Bill Analysis

## Q. Is the Company providing a typical bill analysis to illustrate the impact of the

 proposed rates on each of the Company's rate classes?A. Yes. The typical bill analysis illustrating the monthly bill impact of the proposed rate changes for each rate class is provided in Attachment ASC-4. The impact of the proposed CapEx Reconciling Factor and the proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor on a typical residential customer receiving Standard Offer Service and using 500 kWhs per month is an increase of $\$ 0.17$, or approximately $0.2 \%$, from $\$ 110.51$ to $\$ 110.68$.

## VII. Summary of Retail Delivery Rates

Q. Is the Company providing a proposed Summary of Retail Delivery Rates, R.I.P.U.C. No. 2095, reflecting the reconciling factors proposed in this filing?
A. No, not at this time. Concurrent with this filing, the Company is submitting its Pension and Post-retirement Benefits Other than Pension Adjustment Factor ("PAF") filing in which the Company will propose a PAF, effective October 1, 2020. The Company has also submitted a Renewable Energy ("RE") Growth Factor Filing with proposed factors also effective October 1, 2020. The Company will file a Summary of Retail Delivery Rates tariff reflecting all rates proposed for October 1, 2020 in compliance with the PUC's orders in this proceeding, and the PAF and the RE Growth proceedings.

## VIII. Conclusion

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
A. Yes.

## List of Attachments

Attachment ASC-1 FY2020 ISR Plan Annual Reconciliation Summary<br>Attachment ASC-2 CapEx Reconciliations and Proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors<br>Attachment ASC-3 O\&M Reconciliations and Proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor<br>Attachment ASC-4 Typical Bill Analysis

FY2020 ISR Plan Annual Reconciliation Summary
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment ASC-1

FY 2020 ISR Plan Annual Reconciliation Summary
(1) Actual Revenue Requirement

| CapEx | O\&M | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| \$10,855,545 | \$11,516,290 | \$22,371,835 |
| \$5,936,480 | \$11,289,205 | \$17,225,685 |
| (\$4,919,065) | $(\$ 227,085)$ | (\$5,146,150) |

(1) Column (a) per Attachment MAL-1, Page 1, Line (11), Column (b)

Column (b) per Attachment MAL-1, Page 1, Line (4), Column (b) Column (c) sum of columns (a) and (b)
(2) Column (a) per Attachment ASC-2, page 1, Line (5); Column (b) per Attachment ASC-3, page 1, line (2)
(3) Line (2) - Line (1)

Attachment ASC-2
CapEx Reconciliations and Proposed CapEx Reconciling Factors
The Narragansett Electric Company


|  | Proposed Capex Reconciling Factors <br> For Fiscal Year 2020 ISR Plan |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


\$1,040,199


The Narragansett Electric Company






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Attachment ASC-3

O\&M Reconciliations and Proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment ASC-3 Page 1 of 4

Fiscal Year 2020 Operation \& Maintenance Reconciliation and Proposed Factor Reconciliation of O\&M Revenue and Actual O\&M Revenue Requirement For Fiscal Year 2020 ISR Plan
For the Recovery (Refund) Period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021
(1) Actual FY 2020 O\&M Revenue Requirement
\$11,516,290
(2) O\&M Revenue Billed
\$11,289,205
(3) Total Over (Under) Recovery for FY 2020
$(\$ 227,085)$
(4) Remaining Over (Under) For FY 2018
\$54,695
(5) Total Over (Under) Recovery (\$172,390)
(6) Forecasted kWhs - October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021

6,951,182,260
(7) Proposed O\&M Reconciling Factor per kWh \$0.00002
(1) per Attachment MAL-1, Page 1, Line (4), Column (e)
(2) per Page 2
(3) Line (2) - Line (1)
(4) per page 3 Line (4)
(5) Line (3) + Line (4)
(6) per Company forecast
(7) [Line (5) $\div$ Line (6)] x -1 , truncated to 5 decimal places

Fiscal Year 2020 Operations \& Maintenance Reconciliation For the Period April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020
For the Recovery/Refund Period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020

## O\&M Factor Revenue:

|  |  | Prior Period | Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | O\&M | Reconciliation Factor | O\&M |
|  | $\frac{\text { Revenue }}{\text { (a) }}$ | $\frac{\text { Revenue }}{}$ | (b) |


| (1) | Apr-19 | \$322,041 | $(\$ 7,706)$ | \$329,747 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May-19 | \$812,285 | $(\$ 10,650)$ | \$822,935 |
|  | Jun-19 | \$830,500 | $(\$ 10,949)$ | \$841,449 |
|  | Jul-19 | \$1,064,707 | (\$13,624) | \$1,078,331 |
|  | Aug-19 | \$1,283,814 | $(\$ 16,112)$ | \$1,299,926 |
|  | Sep-19 | \$1,042,538 | $(\$ 13,307)$ | \$1,055,845 |
|  | Oct-19 | \$774,744 | $(\$ 24,701)$ | \$799,445 |
|  | Nov-19 | \$782,431 | $(\$ 41,603)$ | \$824,034 |
|  | Dec-19 | \$859,697 | $(\$ 46,555)$ | \$906,252 |
|  | Jan-20 | \$957,198 | $(\$ 44,192)$ | \$1,001,390 |
|  | Feb-20 | \$861,318 | $(\$ 46,934)$ | \$908,252 |
|  | Mar-20 | \$841,906 | $(\$ 46,159)$ | \$888,065 |
| (2) | Apr-20 | \$507,250 | $(\$ 26,284)$ | \$533,534 |
|  | Total | \$10,940,429 | (\$348,776) | \$11,289,205 |

(1) Reflects kWhs consumed on and after April 1
(2) Reflects kWhs consumed prior to April 1
(a) from monthly revenue reports
(b) per page 3 and page 4
(c) Column (a) - Column (b)
d/b/a National Grid
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment ASC-3 Page 3 of 4

Fiscal Year 2018 O\&M Reconciliation of Over Recovery
For the Period April 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018
For the Recovery Period October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019

(1) per RIPUC. Docket No. 4682, Attachment ASC-3 page 1, line (5)
(2) per RIPUC. Docket No. 4682, Attachment ASC-3 page 1, line (7)
(3) sum of kWhs \& revenue
(4) Line (1) + Line (3)
(a) per Company Records
(b) Line (2) x Column (a)
d/b/a National Grid
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915

FY 2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing Attachment ASC-3 Page 4 of 4

# Fiscal Year 2019 O\&M Reconciliation of Over Recovery 

For the Period April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019
For the Recovery Period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020

(1) per RIPUC. Docket No. 4783, Attachment REP-3 page 1, line (5)
(2) per RIPUC. Docket No. 4783, Attachment REP-3 page 1, line (7)
(3) sum of kWhs \& revenue
(4) Line (1) + Line (3)
(a) per Company Records
(b) Line (2) x Column (a)

Attachment ASC-4

Typical Bill Analysis
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915
The Narragan sett Electric Company
Calculation of Monthly Typical Bill

| Monthly kWh (a) | Rates Effective July 1, 2020 |  |  |  | Proposed Rates effective October 1, 2020 |  |  |  | \$ Increase (Decrease) |  |  |  | Increase (Decrease) \% of Total Bill |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of Customers } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Delivery Services <br> (b) | Supply Services (c) | GET (d) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\mathrm{e})=(\mathrm{a})+(\mathrm{b})+(\mathrm{c}) \end{gathered}$ | Delivery Services (f) | Supply Services (g) | GET <br> (h) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\mathrm{i})=(\mathrm{f})+(\mathrm{g})+(\mathrm{h}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Delivery } \\ \text { Services } \\ (\mathrm{j})=(\mathrm{f})-(\mathrm{b}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Supply } \\ \text { Services } \\ (\mathrm{k})=(\mathrm{g})-(\mathrm{c}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GET } \\ (\mathrm{l})=(\mathrm{h})-(\mathrm{d}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\mathrm{m})=(\mathrm{j})+(\mathrm{k})+(\mathrm{l}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Delivery } \\ \text { Services } \\ (\mathrm{n})=(\mathrm{j}) /(\mathrm{e}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Supply } \\ \text { Services } \\ (\mathrm{o})=(\mathrm{g}) /(\mathrm{e}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GET } \\ (\mathrm{p})=(\mathrm{h}) /(\mathrm{e}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\mathrm{q})=(\mathrm{m}) /(\mathrm{e}) \end{gathered}$ | of Customers <br> (r) |
| 150 | \$25.47 | \$12.45 | \$1.58 | \$39.50 | \$25.51 | \$12.45 | \$1.58 | \$39.54 | \$0.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.04 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 30.1\% |
| 300 | \$42.23 | \$24.90 | \$2.80 | \$69.93 | \$42.33 | \$24.90 | \$2.80 | \$70.03 | \$0.10 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.10 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 12.9\% |
| 400 | \$53.41 | \$33.20 | \$3.61 | \$90.22 | \$53.54 | \$33.20 | \$3.61 | \$90.35 | \$0.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.13 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 11.6\% |
| 500 | \$64.59 | \$41.50 | \$4.42 | \$110.51 | \$64.75 | \$41.50 | \$4.43 | \$110.68 | \$0.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.17 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 9.6\% |
| 600 | \$75.76 | \$49.79 | \$5.23 | \$130.78 | \$75.95 | \$49.79 | \$5.24 | \$130.98 | \$0.19 | \$0.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.20 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 7.7\% |
| 700 | \$86.94 | \$58.09 | \$6.04 | \$151.07 | \$87.16 | \$58.09 | \$6.05 | \$151.30 | \$0.22 | 50.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.23 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 19.0\% |
| 1,200 | \$142.82 | \$99.59 | \$10.10 | \$252.51 | \$143.21 | \$99.59 | \$10.12 | \$252.92 | \$0.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.02 | \$0.41 | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 6.8\% |
| 2,000 | \$232.24 | \$165.98 | \$16.59 | \$414.81 | \$232.88 | \$165.98 | \$16.62 | \$415.48 | \$0.64 | \$0.00 | \$0.03 | \$0.67 | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 2.3\% |



(2)




|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

FY2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing
Attachment ASC-4
Page 2 of 6


| Monthly kWh (a) | Rates Effective July 1, 2020 |  |  |  | Proposed Rates effective October 1, 2020 |  |  |  | \$ Increase (Decrease) |  |  |  | Increase (Decrease) \% of Total Bill |  |  |  | Percentage of Customers <br> (n) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Delivery Services <br> (b) | Supply Services (c) | GET <br> (d) | Total <br> (e) | Delivery Services (b) | Supply Services (c) | GET <br> (d) | Total <br> (e) | Delivery Services (f) | Supply Services (g) | GET <br> (h) | Total <br> (i) | Delivery Services (j) | Supply Services (k) | $\begin{gathered} \text { GET } \\ \text { (I) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total (m) |  |
| 250 | \$40.64 | \$19.41 | \$2.50 | \$62.55 | \$40.70 | \$19.41 | \$2.50 | \$62.61 | \$0.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.06 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 56.3\% |
| 500 | \$67.53 | \$38.82 | \$4.43 | \$110.78 | \$67.65 | \$38.82 | \$4.44 | \$110.91 | \$0.12 | \$0.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.13 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 16.9\% |
| 1,000 | \$121.31 | \$77.64 | \$8.29 | \$207.24 | \$121.55 | \$77.64 | \$8.30 | \$207.49 | \$0.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.25 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 8.1\% |
| 1,500 | \$175.09 | \$116.46 | \$12.15 | \$303.70 | \$175.45 | \$116.46 | \$12.16 | \$304.07 | \$0.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.01 | \$0.37 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 5.0\% |
| 2,000 | \$228.87 | \$155.28 | \$16.01 | \$400.16 | \$229.35 | \$155.28 | \$16.03 | \$400.66 | \$0.48 | \$0.00 | \$0.02 | \$0.50 | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 13.6\% |


|  | Rates Effective July 1, 2020 | Proposed Rates effective October 1, 2020 | Line Item on Bill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (0) | (p) |  |
| (1) Distribution Customer Charge | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | Customer Charge |
| (2) LIHEAP Enhancement Charge | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | LIHEAP Enhancement Charge |
| (3) Renewable Energy Growth Program Charge | \$2.95 | \$2.95 | RE Growth Program |
| (4) Distribution Charge (per kWh) | \$0.04400 | \$0.04400 |  |
| (5) Operating \& Maintenance Expense Charge | \$0.00212 | \$0.00212 |  |
| (6) Operating \& Maintenance Expense Reconciliation Factor | (\$0.00008) | \$0.00002 |  |
| (7) CapEx Factor Charge | \$0.00339 | \$0.00339 |  |
| (8) CapEx Reconciliation Factor | \$0.00074 | \$0.00088 |  |
| (9) Revenue Decoupling Adjustment Factor | \$0.00118 | \$0.00118 | Distribution Energy Charge |
| (10) Pension Adjustment Factor | (\$0.00005) | (\$0.00005) |  |
| (11) Storm Fund Replenishment Factor | \$0.00288 | \$0.00288 |  |
| (12) Arrearage Management Adjustment Factor | \$0.00015 | \$0.00015 |  |
| (13) Performance Incentive Factor | \$0.00005 | \$0.00005 |  |
| (14) Low Income Discount Recovery Factor | \$0.00176 | \$0.00176 |  |
| (15) Long-term Contracting for Renewable Energy Charge | \$0.00931 | \$0.00931 | Renewable Energy Distribution Charge |
| (16) Net Metering Charge | \$0.00266 | \$0.00266 | Renewable Energy Distribution Ciarge |
| (17) Base Transmission Charge | \$0.03110 | \$0.03110 |  |
| (18) Transmission Adjustment Factor | (\$0.00467) | (\$0.00467) | Transmission Charge |
| (19) Transmission Uncollectible Factor | \$0.00031 | \$0.00031 |  |
| (20) Base Transition Charge | (\$0.00074) | (\$0.00074) | Transition Charge |
| (21) Transition Adjustment | (\$0.00008) | (\$0.00008) | Transtion Clarge |
| (22) Energy Efficiency Program Charge | \$0.01353 | \$0.01353 | Energy Efficiency Programs |
| (23) Standard Offer Service Base Charge | \$0.06580 | \$0.06580 |  |
| (24) SOS Adjustment Factor | \$0.00094 | \$0.00094 |  |
| (25) SOS Adminstrative Cost Adjustment Factor | \$0.00224 | \$0.00224 | Supply Services Energy Charge |
| (26) Renewable Energy Standard Charge | \$0.00866 | \$0.00866 |  |
| Line Item on Bill |  |  |  |
| (27) Customer Charge | \$10.00 | \$10.00 |  |
| (28) LIHEAP Enhancement Charge | \$0.80 | \$0.80 |  |
| (29) RE Growth Program | \$2.95 | \$2.95 |  |
| (30) Transmission Charge | \$0.02674 | \$0.02674 |  |
| (31) Distribution Energy Charge | \$0.05614 | \$0.05638 |  |
| (32) Transition Charge | (\$0.00082) | (\$0.00082) |  |
| (33) Energy Efficiency Programs | \$0.01353 | \$0.01353 |  |
| (34) Renewable Energy Distribution Charge | \$0.01197 | \$0.01197 |  |
| (35) Supply Services Energy Charge | \$0.07764 | \$0.07764 |  |



The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4915

FY2020 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan Reconciliation Filing
Attachment ASC-4
Page 6 of 6



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or Company).

[^1]:    1 A Major Event Day (MED) is defined as a day on which the daily system SAIDI exceeds a MED threshold value (minutes for CY 2019). For purposes of calculating daily system SAIDI, any interruption that spans multiple calendar days is accrued to the day on which the interruption began. Statistically, days having a daily system SAIDI greater than the MED are days on which the energy delivery system experiences stress beyond that normally expected, such as during severe weather.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or the Company).
    ${ }^{2}$ Per practice during the COVID-19 emergency period, the Company is providing a PDF version of the abovereferenced quarterly update. The Company will provide the Commission Clerk with a hard copy and, if needed, additional hard copies of this quarterly update at a later date.

[^3]:    1 The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or the Company).
    2 Written Order No. 22471 (issued on July 11, 2016 in Docket No. 4592), at pages 16, 29.

[^4]:    3 Written Order No. 21559 (issued on August 12, 2014 in Docket No. 4473), at page 25.
    4 Large projects are defined as exceeding $\$ 1.0$ million in total project cost.
    ${ }^{5}$ Written Order No. 22955 (issued on November 14, 2017 in Docket No. 4682), at page 19.

[^5]:    ${ }^{6}$ At the March 20, 2018 Open Meeting, in Docket 4783, the PUC directed the Company to include a summary in its FY 2019 ISR quarterly reports of the gypsy moth and other pest-related damage tracked by the Company.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Per practice during the COVID-19 emergency period, the Company is providing a PDF version of the 2019 Service Quality Report. The Company will provide the Commission Clerk with a hard copy and, if needed, additional hard copies of the Report at a later date.
    ${ }^{2}$ Through Order No. 18294, the PUC approved a Settlement Agreement between the Company and the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) which incorporated the SQ Plan to be effective January 1, 2005 (the Settlement Agreement). The SQ Plan also includes amendments made in 2007 (Order No. 19020) and 2016 (Order No. 22456).
    ${ }^{3}$ See http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/3628-NEC-Ord18294(7-12-05).pdf

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ RIPUC Order No 19020 refers to IEEE Std. 1366-2003. This standard has been superseded by IEEE Std. 13662012. The updated standard requires no changes for identifying Major Event Days or calculating thresholds.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ The Company's Compliance Filing for Electric Base Distribution Rates for Rate Year 3 filed on June 1, 2020 in Docket No. 4770 is currently pending with the PUC.

[^9]:    1/ Capital Repairs percentage is based on the actual results of the FY 2018 tax return.
    2/ Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation is the actual result of FY2018 tax r
    2/ Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation is the actual result of FY2018 tax return
    3/ Actual Loss for FY2018

[^10]:    Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$

[^11]:    2/ Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation is the actual result of FY 2019 tax return

[^12]:    Column Notes:
    (i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
    j) \& (k) Current Year Line $25 \div 12$ * Current Month Col (i)

[^13]:    1/ Capital Repairs percentage is based on the actual results of the FY 2016 tax return.
    2/ Percent of Plant Eligible for Bonus Depreciation is the actual result of FY2016 tax return
    3/ Actual Loss for FY 2016

[^14]:    Column Notes:
    (i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$ j) \&(k) Current Year Line $25 \div 12 *$ Current Month Col (i)

[^15]:    Column Notes:
    (i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
    (j) \& (k) Current Year Line $25 \div 12 *$ Current Month Col (i)

[^16]:    Per Docket 4307 FY 2013 Electric ISR Reconciliation Filing at Attachment WRR-1, Page 8, Line 2
    2/ Since not all property additions qualify for bonus depreciation and because a project must be started after the beginning of the

[^17]:    Column Notes:
    (i) Sum of remaining days in the year $(\mathrm{Col}(\mathrm{h})) \div 365$
    j) \&(k) Current Year Line $25 \div 12$ * Current Month Col (i)

