

Raquel J. Webster Senior Counsel

September 18, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

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

RE: Docket 5043 - National Grid's Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan Forecast Period 2020/21 to 2024/25 Responses to PUC Data Requests – Set 1

Dear Ms. Massaro:

I have enclosed an electronic version of National Grid's¹ responses to the Public Utilities Commission's ("PUC") First Set of Data Requests in the above-referenced docket.²

The Company's responses to PUC 1-1 and PUC 1-5 are pending.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please contact me at 781-907-2121.

Very truly yours,

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Raquel J. Webster

Enclosures

cc: Docket 5043 Service List Leo Wold, Esq. Al Mancini, Division John Bell, Division

¹ The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or the Company).

² Because of the COVID-19 Pandemic emergency period, the Company is providing a PDF version of the abovereferenced transmittal. The Company is providing the PUC with one copy and, if needed, additional hard copies at a later date.

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

<u>September 18, 2020</u> Date

Docket No. 5043 – National Grid's Gas Long-Range Resource Plan Service List as of 9/18/2020

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<u>PUC 1-2</u>

Request:

Please identify the elements of the costs the company incurs to connect new customers to the natural gas system in Rhode Island.

Response:

Capital costs to connect new customers to the natural gas system in Rhode Island include: labor, material & handling (including, but not limited to, plastic and steel main/service pipe, fittings, couplings, valves, tracer wire), contractor & consultant expenses, transportation, permitting costs, and overheads. Contractor & consultant expenses include: police detail, installation and restoration services, design fees, and paving costs. In addition, the Company incurs operating expenses, including property and income taxes and depreciation, in support of the infrastructure used to supply natural gas to customers.

<u>PUC 1-3</u>

Request:

What is the revenue per customer allowed by National Grid's current decoupling mechanism?

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 1-3 for the revenue per customer benchmarks for the period September 2020 through August 2021.

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Per (
Revenue

	Total Sep 20- Aug 21 (m)	S304	S658	\$952	\$5,121
	S((1) S(16,686 \$320,304 \$19.19	227,183 \$5,354,088 \$23.56	19,117 \$691,142 \$36.15	5,253 \$1,555,214 \$296.06
	<u>Jul-21</u> (k)	16,707 \$329,388 \$19.71	227,825 \$5,564,621 \$24.42	19,272 \$706,235 \$36.64	5,244 \$1,557,323 \$296.97
	<u>Jun-21</u> (j)	16,742 \$363,945 \$21.73	228,571 \$6,530,253 \$28.56	19,429 \$860,235 \$44.27	5,236 \$1,536,630 \$293.47
	<u>May-21</u> (i)	16,791 \$425,523 \$25.34	229,132 \$9,310,665 \$40.63	19,544 \$1,080,229 \$55.27	5,227 \$1,963,700 \$375.68
	<u>Apr-21</u> (h)	16,842 \$528,038 \$31.35	229,423 \$15,769,762 \$68.73	19,608 \$1,954,256 \$99.66	5,220 \$2,539,257 \$486.44
DM	<u>Mar-21</u> (g)	16,952 \$616,780 \$36.38	229,303 \$21,565,258 \$94.04	19,601 \$2,668,741 \$136.15	5,211 \$3,099,956 \$594.88
Customer for RDN	Feb-21 (f)	17,034 \$513,187 \$30.12	228,469 \$24,293,562 \$106.33	19,487 \$2,894,108 \$148.51	5,201 \$3,182,191 \$611.84
Revenue Per (<u>Jan-21</u> (e)	17,144 \$526,357 \$30.70	227,181 \$22,443,277 \$98.79	19,289 \$2,774,752 \$143.85	5,188 \$3,288,344 \$633.83
	<u>Dec-20</u> (d)	17,225 \$471,902 \$27.39	225,660 \$16,861,833 \$74.72	19,086 \$2,126,747 \$111.42	5,173 \$2,748,428 \$531.30
	<u>Nov-20</u> (c)	17,273 \$394,305 \$22.82	224,567 \$10,481,978 \$46.67	18,966 \$1,177,447 \$62.08	5,162 \$1,994,414 \$386.36
	<u>Oct-20</u> (b)	17,314 \$351,544 \$20.30	224,029 \$6,050,013 \$27.00	18,915 \$768,863 \$40.64	5,153 \$1,665,384 \$323.18
	<u>Sep-20</u> (a)	17,323 \$335,140 \$19.34	223,841 \$5,468,994 \$24.43	19,003 \$711,007 \$37.41	5,146 \$1,495,801 \$290.67
	Approved Year 3	Residential non-heat Number of Customers Final Revenue Requirement Revenue Per Customer	Residential heat Number of Customers Final Revenue Requirement Revenue Per Customer	Small C&I Number of Customers Final Revenue Requirement Revenue Per Customer	Medium C&I Number of Customers Final Revenue Requirement Revenue Per Customer
		(3)	(5)	683	(10) (11) (12)

The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid RIPUC Docket No. 5043 Attachment PUC 1-3 Page 1 of 1

<u>PUC 1-4</u>

Request:

Please describe (quantitatively and qualitatively) the gas system benefits realized by connecting new customers to the natural gas system in Rhode Island.

Response:

Connecting new customers to the natural gas system in Rhode Island is beneficial because it results in increased throughput, thereby spreading fixed costs over a larger customer base and reducing all rates for all (existing and new) customers. For reconciling factors such as the Gas Cost Recovery ("GCR") factor, Distribution Adjustment Charge ("DAC"), and Energy Efficiency ("EE") factor, increased throughput will result in a reduction in the fixed components of these factors.

For example, the components of the DAC (except for the Low-Income Discount Recovery Factor) are largely fixed in nature. Therefore, additional customers and increased throughput will reduce the DAC on a per-therm basis, thereby lowering customer bills from what they would have been without the addition of the addition of new customers. Furthermore, the addition of new customers also dilutes the fixed component of the GCR, assuming the Company does not need to purchase incremental pipeline capacity to serve these customers. Finally, assuming the EE budgets remain constant, the EE factors will decrease if the annual throughput increases.

Although base distribution rates do not change outside of a general rate case, incremental base distribution revenue from new customers increases the Company's return on equity ("ROE") (assuming marginal revenue exceed marginal costs), which, all else being equal, lessens the need to request base distribution rate increases in the future. This benefit, derived from the addition of new customers, is driven by more efficient utilization of the natural gas system. To the extent that any increase in the ROE exceeds the defined threshold stipulated in the Company's Amended Settlement Agreement approved in R.I.P.U.C. Docket No. 4770, the benefit of additional customers is shared with all customers through the Earnings Sharing Mechanism.

In Attachment PUC 1-4, the Company provides a range of illustrative high-level bill reductions for a typical residential heating customer resulting from additional throughput assumed to be generated from additional customers, ranging from one percent to ten percent. This analysis is limited to impacts to the GCR, DAC, and EE factors.

GCR, DAC and EE Bill Reductions Resulting from Addition of New Customers Residential Heating Customer

	Section 1: Current Rates		(a)	(b)	(c)
	Current GCR				
(1)	Fixed Cost	Docket No. 4963	\$61,104,849		
(2)	Variable Costs	Docket No. 4963	\$81,765,646		
(3)	Total GCR Costs	Ln(1) + Ln(2)	\$142,870,496		
(4)	Annual Throughput - Sales Only	Docket No. 4963	275,570,601		
(5)	Fixed Factor	$Ln(1) \div Ln(3)$	\$0.2217		
(6)	Variable Factor	$Ln(2) \div Ln(3)$	<u>\$0.2967</u>		
(7)	Total	Ln(5) + Ln(6)	\$0.5185		
	Current DAC				
· · ·	LIDRF (Variable)	Docket No. 4955	\$0.0138		
(9)	Other Other DAC (Fixed)	Docket No. 4955	<u>\$0.0398</u>		
(10)	Total DAC	Ln(8) + Ln(9)	\$0.0536		
(11)	Residential Heating Throughput	Docket No. 4955	199,410,145		
	DAC costs allocated to Residential Heating	-			
· · ·	LIDRF Costs	Ln (8) x Ln (11)	\$2,751,860		
· · ·	Other DAC Costs	Ln (9) x Ln (11)	<u>\$7,936,524</u>		
(14)	Total DAC Costs	Ln(12) + Ln(13)	\$10,688,384		
	Current EE				
· · ·	EE Factor	Docket No. 4979	\$0.1011		
	Residential Heating Throughput	Docket No. 4955	199,410,145		
(17)	Total Residential Heating EE Costs	Ln (15) x Ln (16)	\$20,160,366		
(18)	Current GCR + DAC + EE	Ln(7) + Ln(10) + Ln(15)	\$0.6732		
	Section 2: Illustrative Rates Resulting for	om Additional Customers			
(10)			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
	Increase Customers / Usage		1%	5%	10%
	Increase Total Sales Usage	Ln (4) x (1+Ln (19))	278,326,307	289,349,131	303,127,661
(21)	Increase Residential Usage	Ln (16) x (1+Ln (19))	201,404,247	209,380,652	219,351,160
	Illustrative GCR				
(22)	Fixed GCR	Ln (1) ÷ Ln (20)	\$0.2195	\$0.2112	\$0.2016
(23)	Variable GCR	Ln (6)	\$0.2967	\$0.2967	<u>\$0.2967</u>
(24)	Total GCR	Ln (22) + Ln (23)	\$0.5163	\$0.5079	\$0.4983
	Illustrative DAC				
(25)	LIDRF	Ln (8)	\$0.0138	\$0.0138	\$0.0138
	Other DAC	$Ln(13) \div Ln(21)$	<u>\$0.0394</u>	<u>\$0.0379</u>	<u>\$0.0362</u>
(27)	Total DAC	Ln(22) + Ln(23)	\$0.0532	\$0.0517	\$0.0500
(28)	Illustrative Residential EE	Ln (17) ÷ Ln (21)	\$0.1001	\$0.0963	\$0.0919
(29)	Illustrative GCR + DAC + EE	Ln (24) + Ln (27) + Ln (28)	\$0.6696	\$0.6559	\$0.6402
(30)	Illustrative Rates vs. Current Rates	Ln (29) - Ln (18)	(\$0.0036)	(\$0.0173)	(\$0.0330)
	Section 3: Bill Impacts				
(31)	Total Residential Heating Bill	Docket No. 4996	\$1,249	\$1,249	\$1,249
	Annaul Usage	Docket No. 4996	845	845	845
	Annual Bill Saving	Ln (30) x Ln (32)	(\$3.03)	(\$14.59)	(\$27.86)
	% Annual Bill Savings	Ln (33) ÷ Ln (31)	-0.2%	-1.2%	-2.2%

<u>PUC 1-6</u>

Request:

Please provide a description of the baseline for the FY21 GCR's NGPMP? Has the company considered a multi-year NGPMP (or multi-year performance indicators)? Why or why not?

Response:

The Company's FY21 NGPMP revenue and credit projections included in this docket are based upon last year's results set forth in the NGPMP Annual Report for the period April 2019 through March 2020, provided as Attachment JMP-4. The Company has considered a multi-year performance indicator; however, in recent years, significant pipeline restrictions and erratic natural gas pricing have led to difficulty in forecasting beyond the upcoming year, and, ultimately, in setting multi-year performance indicators.

<u>PUC 1-7</u>

Request:

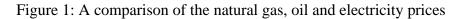
See page 51. Please provide the gas to electricity price ratio. Please provide the electricity to oil price ratio.

Response:

Below, the Company has updated the table on page 51 and page 1 of Chart III-B-3 to include the corresponding electricity prices (in \$/Dth) and the two price ratios. The historical electricity prices for Rhode Island are obtained from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

(Prices in 2019 \$/Dth)									
Year	Natural Gas Residential Price	No 2 Distillate Residential Price by All Sellers	Electric Residential Price	Residential Gas-to-Oil Price Ratio	Residential Electric-to- Gas Price Ratio	Residential Electric-to- Oil Price Ratio	GDP (2009 Millions of \$)	House holds (thousa nds)	Non-Farm Employment (thousands)
1990	13.50	14.60	56.52	0.92	4.19	3.87	35616	377	454
1991	13.62	13.32	60.56	1.02	4.45	4.55	34372	381	424
1992	13.33	11.69	59.74	1.14	4.48	5.11	35063	384	424
1993	13.77	11.20	59.11	1.23	4.29	5.28	35716	387	430
1994	15.06	10.61	57.00	1.42	3.79	5.37	35826	391	434
1995	12.79	10.30	56.48	1.24	4.41	5.48	36505	395	439
1996	13.18	11.25	56.50	1.17	4.29	5.02	36926	401	441
1997	14.58	11.19	56.65	1.30	3.89	5.06	38989	406	450
1998	14.24	9.70	50.22	1.47	3.53	5.18	40360	411	458
1999	13.96	9.05	45.59	1.54	3.27	5.04	41651	411	466
2000	13.82	12.91	49.13	1.07	3.55	3.81	43474	410	477
2001	16.81	12.61	51.41	1.33	3.06	4.08	44386	407	479
2002	16.03	11.17	42.55	1.43	2.65	3.81	45877	410	479
2003	15.68	13.33	47.34	1.18	3.02	3.55	47804	411	484
2004	17.18	14.12	48.42	1.22	2.82	3.43	49762	412	488
2005	18.56	18.01	50.09	1.03	2.70	2.78	50378	411	491
2006	21.29	21.17	56.28	1.01	2.64	2.66	51304	411	493

(Prices in 2019 \$/Dth)									
Year	Natural Gas Residential Price	No 2 Distillate Residential Price by All Sellers	Electric Residential Price	Residential Gas-to-Oil Price Ratio	Residential Electric-to- Gas Price Ratio	Residential Electric-to- Oil Price Ratio	GDP (2009 Millions of \$)	House holds (thousa nds)	Non-Farm Employment (thousands)
2007	19.70	22.08	50.85	0.89	2.58	2.30	49843	411	492
2008	19.25	27.64	60.81	0.70	3.16	2.20	48263	414	481
2009	19.45	19.50	54.56	1.00	2.81	2.80	47708	414	459
2010	20.06	25.04	54.78	0.80	2.73	2.19	51466	415	458
2011	17.92	31.03	47.84	0.58	2.67	1.54	51270	417	461
2012	16.28	33.04	47.07	0.49	2.89	1.42	51641	421	465
2013	16.62	32.45	48.96	0.51	2.95	1.51	52085	425	471
2014	16.57	31.26	54.43	0.53	3.29	1.74	52133	428	479
2015	15.61	21.83	61.07	0.72	3.91	2.80	53095	428	485
2016	14.74	17.32	58.21	0.85	3.95	3.36	53091	427	490
2017	14.69	19.96	56.06	0.74	3.82	2.81	52989	426	493
2018	16.23	22.12	61.40	0.73	3.78	2.78	53622	426	496
2019	15.42	21.07	66.61	0.73	4.32	3.16	54464	429	501
2020	13.64	17.38	67.28	0.78	4.93	3.87	53470	431	495
2021	12.82	17.73	66.06	0.72	5.15	3.73	54933	432	496
2022	13.19	18.32	66.63	0.72	5.05	3.64	57588	434	506
2023	13.26	18.73	67.70	0.71	5.11	3.61	59640	436	513
2024	13.68	19.34	69.30	0.71	5.06	3.58	61109	438	515
2025	14.13	19.75	70.49	0.72	4.99	3.57	62449	440	517
2026	14.19	20.08	71.43	0.71	5.03	3.56	63820	442	519
2027	14.30	20.14	71.62	0.71	5.01	3.56	65280	443	520



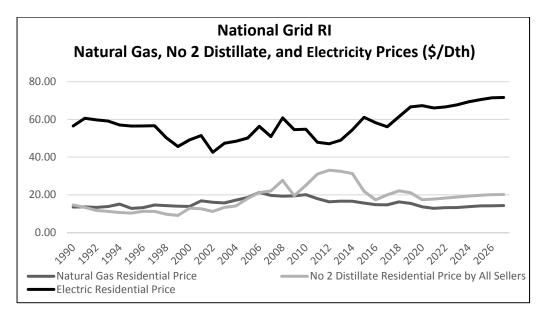


Figure 2: A comparison of the energy price ratios

