

Welcome to the Webinar on Supporting Workforms for 2022 Rate Applications

July 20, 2021

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Land Acknowledgement

Agenda

1. Look Back at 2021 IRMs
2. Updates to Chapter 3
3. Updates to LRAMVA
4. GA Analysis Workform
5. Account 1595 Workform

Look Back at 2021 IRMs

Look back at 2021 IRMs

- Responding to the pandemic
 - Deferred rate implementation
 - Residuals from forgone revenue amounts to be disposed in 2023 rate proceedings (IRM or COS)
 - Bill impact mitigation
- Strength of applications
 - Robust and detailed evidence
 - Implementation of OEB's accounting guidance
 - Disposition of accounts on final basis

Updates to Chapter 3 Filing Requirement for 2022

Updates to Chapter 3 Filing Requirements

- Z-factor – Application of Means Test
 - Distributor's achieved regulatory ROE must not exceed its approved ROE by more than 300 basis points in its most recently completed fiscal year to qualify for a Z-factor claim
- Inflationary Adjustment Means Test
 - Option for a distributor to file a proposal to normalize its ROE for out-of-period impacts (for example, revenues or costs that pertain to a prior period but recognized in a subsequent one)

Application Filing Deadlines for 2022 rates

Tranche	Application Filing Deadline	No. of Applications
1	August 18, 2021	22
2	October 13, 2021	10
3	November 3, 2021	11
4	November 24, 2021	7
		50

Hearing Process

The following requests may trigger a written hearing before a panel:

- Incremental Capital Module/Advanced Capital Module
- Z-factor claims
- Distributors earning above 300 basis points over their deemed return on equity and are requesting a base rate increase
- Renewable Generation and/or Smart Grid Funding Adder
- Rate year alignment
- Correction of previously approved DVA disposition amounts
- Requests for disposition of group 2 DVAs
- Fixed rate design where mitigation plans need consideration

LRAMVA Updates

Key Changes - LRAMVA

- 3.2.6.1 – Disposition of LRAMVA
 - Distributors will continue to have access to the LRAMVA related to CFF programs
 - Minister’s directive extended some in-service deadlines for CFF projects to December 31, 2021, due to delays caused by COVID-19 emergency; savings from these projects will be LRAM-eligible
 - As part of 2022 rate applications, distributors should strive to dispose of all CFF-related LRAMVA balances if possible
 - Distributors must use version 5 of LRAMVA Workform
 - Energy and/or demand related savings in the LRAMVA must be supported by:
 - Participation and Cost (P&C) Reports (2018-2019 savings)
 - Detailed project savings files (CDM-IS reports) and/or
 - Final Verified Results Reports (2015-2017) as applicable

Key Changes – LRAMVA con't

- If a distributor seeks to claim lost revenues related to program savings to December 31, 2020:
 - **CFF related program savings**
 - explanation must be provided as to how savings have been estimated based on available data, and rationale to justify eligibility of program savings
 - e.g. persisting savings into 2020 that are not reported on P&C Report, CFF wind-down project savings
 - **Other programs delivered by distributor**
 - explanation and rationale should be provided to justify the eligibility of additional program savings
 - e.g. these may include interim framework programs delivered through the Local Program Fund, but must be adequately supported in the application

Key Changes – LRAMVA con't

- **Personal information:**

- Distributors should ensure that evidence to support disposition of LRAMVA balances (e.g. project savings files) does not include personal information unless filed in accordance with rule 9A of the OEB's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

GA Analysis Workform

GA Analysis Workform - Overview

1. Background
2. Accounting Guidance
3. GA Analysis Workform
4. Reconciling Items vs. Principal Adjustments
5. Examples of Reconciling Items
6. Account 1588 Reasonability Test
7. Principal Adjustments Tab
8. Questions

Background

- OEB instituted the GA Analysis Workform starting in 2018 rate applications due to concerns over the accuracy of account balances.
- The Workform was developed as a reasonability tool to assess the balance in Account 1589 – RSVA GA and Account 1588 RSVA – Power before requesting disposition.
- Account 1588 is closely interrelated with Account 1589. However, accounts 1588 and 1589 relate to different subsets of customers.

Accounting Guidance

- The OEB issued *Accounting Guidance Related to Commodity Pass-Through Accounts 1588 & 1589* and associated Illustrative Model, on February 21, 2019.
 - Effective January 1, 2019, to be implemented by August 31, 2019
- Expectation is that all transactions recorded in accounts 1588 and 1589 during 2019 were accounted for in accordance with this guidance
 - Former Appendix A in the GA Analysis Workform Instructions and RPP settlement description are no longer required
- In 2019 rate applications, Group 1 accounts were only approved on an interim basis, if approved for disposition. Distributors are expected to consider the accounting guidance in the context of pre-2019 historical balances that have yet to be disposed on a final basis
 - Refer to the Filing Requirements for details
- OEB inspection reports help support commodity account balances and verify any changes to historical balances that are requested for disposition. Distributors should consider filing inspection reports on the record
 - If a distributor is of the view that certain details in the inspection report should be kept confidential, it can make such a request based on the Practice Direction on Confidential Filings

GA Analysis Workform

- The Workform is a stand-alone spreadsheet available on the OEB's website. Reminder to use most updated version posted July 22, 2021.
- Instructions to the Workform are in a separate document.
 - Includes Appendix A, examples of reconciling items and principal adjustments.
- The Workform is required to be completed irrespective of whether Group 1 DVA disposition is sought.
- The Workform is to be completed from the year following the last approved disposition (interim or final).
 - If there are adjustments to the Account 1589 and 1588 balances that were previously approved on an interim basis, the Workform is required to be completed from the year following final disposition.

GA Analysis Workform - Updates

1. A reasonability test for Account 1588 has been added into the Workform in the Account 1588 tab.
2. The calculation of the expected GA balance has been updated to include an expected volume variance for the impacts of unaccounted for energy. This replaces the need for the reconciling item “Differences in actual system losses and billed TLFs” as shown in prior years.
3. GA Analysis Workform Instructions Appendix A – Refined and updated examples as applicable.
 - Refer to prior year’s Instructions for reconciling items and principal adjustments relating to load transfers, GA balances pertaining to Class A customers, differences between posted and invoiced GA rates.

GA Analysis Workform - Methodology

- The Workform calculates an amount that can be reasonably expected in Account 1589 and is reconciled to the GL balance.
- The expected balance is the difference between monthly revenues at the GA rate billed and monthly expense at the actual GA rate. It is calculated as the sum of the expected price variance and volume variance.
- Expected price variance is calculated in the same manner as in prior years. It is the difference between GA rate billed and paid, multiplied by the applicable calendar month retail consumption.
 - Consumption is assumed to be equal to *billed kWhs minus prior month unbilled kWhs plus current month unbilled kWhs*
 - Distributors who have more precisely allocated monthly kWh volume data available may propose to use this data in the Workform.
- Expected volume variance is now reflected in the expected balance. It is calculated as the difference between annual wholesale and retail consumption, multiplied by the weighted average GA rate paid.
 - Distributors may propose a more precise calculation of the expected GA volume variance using monthly consumption and monthly GA actual rates.

GA Analysis Workform - Methodology (cont'd)

Example of 2020 volume variance, including consideration of impact from GA deferral

Annual Non-RPP Class B Wholesale kWh *	Annual Non-RPP Class B Retail billed kWh (excludes April to June 2020)	Annual Unaccounted for Energy Loss kWh	Weighted Average GA Actual Rate Paid (\$/kWh)**	Expected GA Volume Variance (\$)
O	P	Q=O-P	R	P= Q*R
269,200,000	268,550,000	650,000	0.11190	\$ 72,735

Equal to (AQEW - Class A + embedded generation kWh)(Non-RPP Class B retail kWh/Total retail Class B kWh). Note that the data for April to June 2020 should be excluded as the line loss volume variance would be reflected in the reconciling item below for #5 Impacts from GA deferral.

**Equal to annual Non-RPP Class B \$ GA paid (i.e. non-RPP portion of CT 148 on IESO invoice) divided by Non-RPP Class B Wholesale kWh (as quantified in column O in the table above). Note that the data for April to June 2020 should be excluded as the line loss volume variance would be reflected in the reconciling item below for #5 Impacts from GA deferral.

2020	Non-RPP Class B Wholesale kWh	\$ Non-RPP portion of CT 148 on IESO invoice	Weighted Average Actual GA Rate Paid (\$/kWh)
January	38,300,000	\$ 3,918,090	
February	35,000,000	\$ 3,965,500	
March	27,500,000	\$ 3,283,500	
July	25,000,000	\$ 2,475,000	
August	27,600,000	\$ 2,856,600	
September	26,800,000	\$ 3,264,240	
October	29,000,000	\$ 3,714,900	
November	28,000,000	\$ 3,278,800	
December	32,000,000	\$ 3,379,200	
Total	269,200,000 (Column O)	\$ 30,135,830	\$ 0.1119 (Column R)

GA Analysis Workform - Methodology (cont'd)

- The same GA rate is to be used for all non-RPP Class B customers within a customer class (per O.Reg. 429/04, Section 16(3)).
 - Where a distributor uses multiple GA rates, but no more than one GA rate within a customer class to bill non-RPP Class B customers, the Workform would have to be adapted for this.

- All applicable reconciling items in the Workform are to be addressed.

- Materiality Threshold:
 - Assessed on an annual basis based on a threshold of +/- 1% of the annual IESO GA charges.
 - Any unexplained discrepancy greater than materiality would prompt further analysis.

Reconciling Items vs. Principal Adjustments

- Reconciling items explain the difference between the expected balance in the Workform and the GL balance.
- Principal adjustments are amounts that adjust the balance in the GL to the appropriate balance to be requested for disposition in the DVA Continuity Schedule.
- Reconciling items may or may not be principal adjustments.
- Refer to GA Workform Instructions – Appendix A for detailed examples of reconciling items and principal adjustments.

Example of Reconciling Item 1a and 1b

True-up of GA Charges based on Actual Non-RPP Volumes

Assume:

- Year-end cost of power accrual based on IESO power bill for December 2020 was reflected in the December 2020 GL
 - Estimated non-RPP Class B volumes was lower than actual volumes. Therefore, estimated GA costs were lower than actual GA costs.
 - The true-up of estimated to actual GA costs was not included in the 2020 GL.
- **Reconciling item** - A debit reconciling item required in the 2020 Workform.
- Expected balance calculated in Workform is for the entire calendar year (i.e. including the true-up). The GL balance does not include the true-up.
- **Principal adjustment** – A debit principal adjustment required in DVA Continuity Schedule to true-up understated 2020 GA costs to actual costs.

Reconciling Item 2a and 2b

Unbilled Revenue Differences

- Distributors are to record the unbilled to actual GA revenue (billed in subsequent year) true-up in the year in which it relates for account disposition purposes.

Reconciling item and Principal Adjustments

	Expected GA balance in Note 4 is calculated based on estimated consumption	Expected GA balance in Note 4 is calculated based on actual consumption
GL balance -Includes unbilled to actual revenue true-up	-Reconciling item is required -Principal adjustment is not required	-Reconciling item is not required -Principal adjustment is not required
GL balance -Excludes unbilled to actual revenue true-up	-Reconciling item is not required -Principal adjustment is required	-Reconciling item is required -Principal adjustment is required

Example of Reconciling Item 2a and 2b

Unbilled Revenue Differences

Assume:

- Estimated unbilled GA revenue for non-RPP Class B customers at the end of 2020 was higher than actual revenue billed in 2021 related to 2020 consumption.
 - Estimated unbilled consumption is incorporated in the calculated Expected GA Balance table of the Workform.
 - 2020 GL did not include the unbilled to actual revenue true-up, but was included in the 2021 GL through normal billing journal entries.
- **Reconciling item** – None required
- Both the expected balance calculated in the Workform and the GL balance are based on the same level of consumption (i.e. estimated unbilled consumption), so there is no misalignment between the Workform and GL.
- **Principal adjustment** - A debit principal adjustment required in DVA Continuity Schedule to true-up the overstated 2020 unbilled revenues to actual revenues.

Example of Reconciling Item 3

Significant out of period billing adjustments

- Normal part of business for distributors to make billing corrections, bill cancellations, and re-billings. If distributors know that such circumstances have occurred at the time of requesting disposition of Account 1589, the related reconciling item should be identified for 2020.

Assume:

- Significant billing adjustments in 2020 related to GA revenue, where certain customers were under-billed for 2019 consumption.
 - The billing adjustment was recorded in the 2020 GL and was reflected in 2020 billing stats.
 - The applicable 2020 GA rate was lower than the applicable 2019 GA rate.
- **Reconciling item** – A debit reconciling item is required in the 2020 Workform.
 - The GA cost component that forms part of the 2020 expected balance calculated in the Workform is based on billed consumption, including consumption related to the 2020 billing adjustment. The 2020 GL balance excluded this amount, as it would have been charged by the IESO and recorded in the GL in a prior period.
 - The GA revenue component that forms part of the 2020 expected balance calculated in the Workform is calculated based on the 2020 GA rate. The billing adjustment included in the 2020 GL balance is calculated based on the 2019 GA rate. (No similar misalignment in 2019).
 - As the reconciliation starts with the GL balance and reconciles that to the expected balance calculated in the Workform, a debit reconciling item is required for 2020.
 - **Principal adjustment** – Not required as the 2020 GL balance reflects the billings in the year.

Reconciling Item 4

Charge Type 2148 for Prior Period Corrections

- Effective February 28, 2019, the IESO established Charge Type 2148 to capture corrections to prior period input data for embedded generation, energy storage or Class A load quantities for the impacted market participant. Only the market participant requesting the prior period correction will see Charge Type 2148 on its IESO invoice.

Assume:

- The IESO included CT 2148 on a distributor's monthly invoice during 2020. The CT 2148 charge pertained to an error from 2019, where the distributor was undercharged GA costs.
- **Reconciling item** – A credit reconciling item required in the 2020 Workform for the portion of CT 2148 pertaining to non-RPP customers.
 - The GA costs including CT 2148 was recorded in the GL. However, CT 2148 was not reflected the expected balance calculated in the Workform (i.e. reflects actual posted GA rate, excluding CT 2148).
 - As the reconciliation starts with the GL balance and reconciles that to the expected balance calculated in the Workform, a credit reconciling item is required.
- **Principal adjustment** – Not required as CT 2148 was appropriately recorded in the GL.

Reconciling Item 5

Impacts of GA Deferral

- In May 2020, an Emergency Order was implemented in Ontario, under which a portion of the GA cost was deferred for non-RPP customers. For non-RPP Class B customers, the Class B GA rate was limited to \$115/MWh for April, May and June 2020.
- For April to June 2020, a distributor's month-end settlement statement showed CT 148 based on the unadjusted GA price and the GA deferral for non-RPP Class B customers as a credit to CT 148. The credit to CT 148 was calculated by the IESO based on estimated RPP consumption quantities, reported by distributors through their RPP settlement practices.

Assume:

- For April to June 2020, the net CT 148 (i.e. sum of CT 148 and credit CT 148) recorded in the GL for non-RPP customers from the distributor's IESO invoice was \$9.6M.
- For April to June 2020, total GA costs calculated in the Workform (i.e. column M of the Analysis of Expected GA Amount table) was calculated to be \$9.3M.
- **Reconciling item** – A credit reconciling item of \$300k required in the 2020 Workform.
 - The GA costs component that forms part of the 2020 expected balance calculated in the Workform is based on billed consumption, which may not necessarily correspond with the consumption the IESO used to calculate the credit to CT 148.
 - As the reconciliation starts with the GL balance and reconciles that to the expected balance calculated in the Workform, a credit reconciling item is required.
- **Principal adjustment** – Not required as GA costs reflected in the GL appropriately reflects the IESO invoice

Other Reconciling Items

- Depending on the circumstances, a distributor may have other types of reconciling items.
- Distributors would provide a detailed explanation of the cause of the reconciling item and provide calculations for any additional items included in the Workform.

Account 1588 Reasonability Test

- Typically, large balances are not expected for Account 1588, as it should only hold the variance between commodity costs based on actual line losses and commodity revenues calculated based on approved line losses.
- The Account 1588 Reasonability Test included in the Workform compares the annual Account 1588 variance to the Cost of Power purchased in that respective year. Any annual Account 1588 variance greater than +/- 1% of that year's cost of power purchased must be explained.

Account 1588 Reasonability Test

Year	Account 1588 - RSVA Power			Account 4705 - Power Purchased	Account 1588 as % of Account 4705
	Transactions ¹	Principal Adjustments ¹	Total Activity in Calendar Year		
2020	600,000	- 150,000	450,000	66,000,000	0.7%
Cumulative	600,000	- 150,000	450,000	66,000,000	0.7%

Principal Adjustments Tab

- Purpose is to reconcile the GL balance to the balance requested for disposition for Accounts 1588 and 1589.
- Principal adjustments adjust the GL balance to the balance requested for disposition, which would reflect the calendar year transactions in the account.
 - Reduces year-over-year volatility in account balances and bill impacts.
 - Reduces intergenerational inequity
- Principal adjustment reconciliation required for each year being requested for disposition.
 - Requires breakdown of principal adjustments in last approved balance to determine whether these adjustments need to be reversed in the current year DVA balance.

Questions



Account 1595 Workform

Background

- OEB instituted Workform starting in 2019 rate applications.
 - Workform was developed to help the OEB assess if the residual balances in Account 1595 sub-accounts are reasonable.
- **Workform must be completed for all Account 1595 sub-accounts that are eligible for disposition, and disposition is sought:**
 - **Eligibility:** Sub-account balance as at the end of two years after the expiry of the rate rider, (i.e. requested for disposition in the fourth rate year after expiry of the rate rider)
 - Request final disposition of residual balances for Account 1595 sub-accounts only once.
- The full Workform will only need to be completed where an initial test, at the group account level, identifies that there is a material residual account balance exceeding 10% of the original amounts approved for disposition.
- The Workform is a stand-alone spreadsheet available on the OEB's website. Reminder to use most updated version posted July 12, 2021.

Examples:

January 1 rate year – If 2019 rate riders end on December 31, 2019, the balance of sub-account 1595 (2019) could be disposed of once the December 31, 2021 account balance has been audited. Therefore, sub-account 1595 (2019) would be eligible for disposition in the 2023 rate year.

May 1 rate year – If 2019 rate riders end on April 30, 2020, the balance of sub-account 1595 (2019) could be disposed of once the December 31, 2022 account balance has been audited. Therefore, sub-account 1595 (2019) would be eligible for disposition in the 2024 rate year.

No further transactions are expected to flow through the Account 1595 sub-accounts once the residual balance has been disposed of.

1595 Analysis Workform - Walkthrough



Ontario Energy Board

1595 Analysis Workform

Account 1595 Analysis Workform

Input cells
Drop down cells

Utility Name

Utility name must be selected

	Eligible for disposition?
2015 and pre-2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	No
2020	No

Note that vintage years 2019 and 2020 are not eligible for disposition in the current rate year application.

- Utilities will select their name from the dropdown menu and indicate which 1595 sub-account vintage year is eligible for disposition.
 - A workform will be generated for each year selected.

Walkthrough Example – Step 1

Year in which this worksheet relates to		2016		
Components of the 1595 Account Balances:		Principal Balance Approved for Disposition	Carrying Charges Balance Approved for Disposition	Total Balances Approved for Disposition
Total Group 1 and Group 2 Balances excluding Account 1589 - Global Adjustment		\$100,000	\$20,000	\$120,000
Account 1589 - Global Adjustment		-\$30,000	-\$5,000	-\$35,000
Total Group 1 and Group 2 Balances		\$70,000	\$15,000	\$85,000

“New – addition of shared tax savings amount if any”

1. Enter the principal balances and carrying charges that were approved, separating the amounts by GA (Account 1589) and the remainder of all other accounts.
 - Refer to the DVA Continuity Schedule that approved the amount to be transferred to the particular 1595 sub-account.
2. Enter the total amounts that have been collected from (or returned to) customers during the rate rider period, separating the GA rate rider amounts from all other rate riders.

Walkthrough Example – Step 1 (con't)

Total Balances Approved for Disposition	Rate Rider Amounts Collected/(Returned)	Residual Balances Pertaining to Principal and Carrying Charges Approved for Disposition	Carrying Charges Recorded on Net Principal Account Balances	Total Residual Balances	Collections/Returns Variance (%)
\$120,000	\$85,002	\$34,998	\$2,000	\$36,998	29.2%
-\$35,000	-\$27,500	-\$7,500	-\$500	-\$8,000	21.4%
\$85,000	\$57,502	\$27,498	\$1,500	\$28,998	32.4%
Shared Tax Savings (Approved by the OEB in Prior Decision(s) and Order(s) and Transferred to Account 1595), if any:					
				\$900	
Total Balances:				\$29,898	
Total residual balance per continuity schedule:				\$29,898	
Difference (any variance should be explained):				\$0	

3. Enter the carrying charges that have been recorded on the net principal account balances during the duration of the rate rider term.
 - The difference between the amounts disposed and collected, in addition to the carrying charges applied over the rider term, should sum to the amount in the DVA Continuity Schedule (before forecasted interest).

4. Enter the total principal and carrying charge balances (before forecasted interest) from the DVA Continuity Schedule. Any variance between the DVA Continuity Schedule and the total residual balances must be explained.

5. When one of the group account residual balances exceeds +/-10% of the amounts originally approved, further analysis is required.

Walkthrough Example – Step 2

Step 2	Select Rate Rider(s) Applicable for 1595 Recovery Period by indicating "Yes" in column G	Rate Rider- Group 1 DVA Accounts (Excluding Global Adjustment)	Yes
		Rate Rider- Group 1 DVA Accounts (Excluding Global Adjustment) - Non-WMP	No
		Rate Rider - RSVA - Global Adjustment	Yes
		Rate Rider - RSVA - Group 2 Accounts (If a separate Group 2 rate rider was created)	No
		Other 1	No
		Other 2	No
		Other 3	No

- When the 10% threshold is exceeded, select YES for all rate riders that apply to the 1595 sub-account being tested.
 - For each rider that applies, a table will appear to calculate the rate rider amounts approved versus those collected for each class of customers.

Walkthrough Example – Step 3

Step 3

RATE RIDER - GROUP 1 DVA ACCOUNTS (EXCLUDING GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT)
Rate Rider Recovery Period (Months)

12			
Data used to calculate rate rider (Data to agree with Rate Generator Model and OEB Decision as applicable for the vintage year) versus actuals			
Rate Class	Unit	Allocated Balance to Rate Class as Approved by OEB	Denominator Used in Rider Calculation as Approved by OEB (annualized)
RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$60,000	250,000
GENERAL SERVICE LESS THAN 50 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$20,000	325,000
GENERAL SERVICE 50 TO 999 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kW	\$20,000	200,000
GENERAL SERVICE 1,000 TO 4,999 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$4,000	150,000
microFIT SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$12,000	260,000
SENTINEL LIGHTING SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kW	\$4,000	80,000
STREET LIGHTING SERVICE CLASSIFICATION			
UNMETERED SCATTERED LOAD SERVICE CLASSIFICATION			
STANDBY POWER SERVICE CLASSIFICATION			
TOTAL		\$120,000	

Populate data for all of the individual rate riders.

1. Input all the data, as approved by the OEB, for the calculation of the applicable rate rider, including:
 - Rate rider recovery period in months
 - Billing determinant unit for each rate class
 - Balance allocated to each rate class
 - Forecast denominator (annual kwh, # customers, etc.) used in the calculation of the rider

Walkthrough Example – Step 3 (con't)

RATE RIDER - GROUP 1 DVA ACCOUNTS (EXCLUDING GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT)

Rate Rider Recovery Period (Months)

12

Data used to calculate rate rider (Data to agree with Rate Generator Model and OEB Decision as applicable for the vintage year) versus actuals

Rate Class	Unit	Allocated Balance to Rate Class as Approved by OEB	Denominator Used in Rider Calculation as Approved by OEB (annualized)	Calculated Rate Rider as Approved by OEB	Projected Consumption over Recovery Period	Billed Consumption (kWh/kW) that the rider was applied against**	Forecasted versus billed Consumption Variance (kWh/kW)	Calculated Variance (\$)	Calculated Variance (%)
RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$60,000	250,000	\$0.2400	250,000	96,280	153,720	\$36,893	61.5%
GENERAL SERVICE LESS THAN 50 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$20,000	325,000	\$0.0615	325,000	400,000	-75,000	(\$4,613)	-23.1%
GENERAL SERVICE 50 TO 999 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kW	\$20,000	200,000	\$0.1000	200,000	180,000	20,000	\$2,000	10.0%
GENERAL SERVICE 1,000 TO 4,999 KW SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$4,000	150,000	\$0.0267	150,000	150,000	0	\$0	0.0%
microFIT SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kWh	\$12,000	260,000	\$0.0462	260,000	245,000	15,000	\$693	5.8%
SENTINEL LIGHTING SERVICE CLASSIFICATION	kW	\$4,000	80,000	\$0.0500	80,000	79,500	500	\$25	0.6%
STREET LIGHTING SERVICE CLASSIFICATION									
UNMETERED SCATTERED LOAD SERVICE CLASSIFICATION									
STANDBY POWER SERVICE CLASSIFICATION									
TOTAL		\$120,000						\$34,998	29.2%

2. Populate billed consumption that the rider was applied against:
 - Using billing system data, input the total units that the rate rider was applied against during the recovery period.
 - Note that this should approximate the data used in the RRR 2.1.5.4 filing (variances may exist due to calendar RRR data versus non-calendar recovery periods). Use RRR 2.1.5.4 as a guide to ensure figures are reasonable.
 - The model will compute a calculated variance, by rate class, for the specific rider. This information should guide the explanation for why a consumption/# of customers variance exists versus forecast used in establishing the rider.

Walkthrough Example – Final Summary

SUMMARY

Total Calculated Account Balance
Total Account Residual Balance per Step 1 above
Unreconciled Differences***

\$27,498
\$27,498
\$0

***Any unreconciled difference between amounts reported in the residual balances section in Step 1 and amounts calculated for the total of all applicable riders in Step 3 must be explained.

Additional Notes and Comments

- Final summary - The total calculated variance, by rate rider, by rate class, as determined in Step 3 of the model should be the same as the amount in Step 1 “Residual Balances Pertaining to Principal and Carrying Charges Approved for Disposition”. Minor rounding differences may exist.
- Additional Notes and Comments - This text box allows a distributor to explain the underlying causes for the variance in individual classes and riders as determined in Step 3, or to explain any unreconciled amounts throughout the workflow.

Questions



Thank you
