

## **GA Analysis Workform Q&A**

**Q1: Non-RPP Class B customers can be charged one of two different total loss factors: one for secondary metered customers with demands less than 5,000 kW, and the other for primary metered customers with demands greater than 5,000 kW. Therefore, this would result in a calculated loss factor in the GA Analysis Workform which is a mix of the two approved loss factors. Is this correct?**

A1: Correct. Typically distributors have Class B non-RPP customers who are secondary metered and those that are primary metered. Primary metered customers have a lower total loss factor (TLF) than secondary metered customers.

Since most of the Class B non-RPP customer consumption is billed based on the secondary TLF factor , and to a smaller degree Class B non-RPP customer consumption is billed based on the primary TLF which is lower, the calculated loss factor in the GA Analysis Workform (in cell 57) should be somewhere between the secondary total loss factor and the primary total loss factor.

**Q2: The instructions mention that the calculated loss factor "should not be significantly different from the approved loss factor". What is the definition and calculation for significance?**

A2: If the calculated loss factor in the GA Analysis Workform is greater than the secondary TLF, or lower than a reasonably weighted average TLF (for primary metered and secondary metered consumption), an assessment would be required to determine if the difference is significant.

To determine if a difference is significant, the monetized dollar amount of the difference in the loss factor that varies by +/- 0.1% of the total GA Costs (at the actual GA rates as calculated in the GA Analysis Workform) would be considered significant, and distributors would need to identify the cause of the difference and reconcile it.

**Q3: Can you please confirm which reconciling items in the GA workform should be included in the continuity schedule?**

A3: The following items are typically to be included as adjustments in the DVA continuity schedule in the 2019 Rate Generator Model:

- 1a (Reversal of prior year true-up impact of GA charges based on actual non-RPP volumes)
- 1b (Add current year true-up impact of GA charges based on actual non-RPP volumes)
- 2a (Reversal of prior-year unbilled to actual revenue differences)
- 2b (Add current year-end unbilled to actual revenue differences)
- 3a (Reversal of difference between prior year accrual/forecast and actual load transfer impact)
- 3b (Add current year accrual/forecast to actual load transfer impact)
- 4 (Reversal of prior year adjustment and removal of impact of all Class A related variance in Account 1589 in current year)

With respect to adjustments 1a to 3b, it is important to note that distributors must record adjustments in their DVA continuity schedule for items that pertain to a particular fiscal year but have been recorded in a different fiscal year in the general ledger. For example, if true-up adjustments for GA revenues or GA costs that relate to 2016 were recorded in the general ledger in 2017, an adjustment would need to be made in the 2016 principal adjustments column for those amounts. In addition, since the general ledger in 2017 contains transactions that related to 2016, reversing entries would need to be recorded in the 2017 principal adjustments column in the continuity schedule. If the adjustments related to 2016 were recorded in the general ledger in 2018, then the reversing entries would be recorded in the 2018 principal adjustments column.

**Q4: Are we required to resend the GA workform for 2015 and 2016 with our 2017 application if we haven't disposed of the accounts?**

A4: Distributors are required to submit one GA Analysis Workform (i.e. the new one) with a tab completed for each of the years requested for disposition. Each rate application must include all evidence supporting a distributor's requests in the application.