

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.

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 (TLF), 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 factors.

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 is greater than the secondary TLF, or lower than a reasonable 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 GA workform should be included in continuity schedule?

A3: The following items are 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)

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 stand on its own and must include all evidence supporting each distributors requests in an application.