

Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project

Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, RI

PREPARED FOR

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Purpose and Need.....	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Planning Process	4
2.2.1	<i>Gas Demand Forecast.....</i>	<i>4</i>
2.2.2	<i>Gas Resource Portfolio Planning.....</i>	<i>6</i>
2.2.3	<i>Hydraulic Modelling Planning Studies.....</i>	<i>7</i>
2.3	Need.....	8
2.3.1	<i>Capacity Vulnerability.....</i>	<i>9</i>
2.3.2	<i>Capacity Constraint.....</i>	<i>10</i>
2.3.3	<i>Ability of the Project to Address Capacity Vulnerability and Capacity Constraint.....</i>	<i>12</i>
2.4	Conclusion	13
3	Project Description and Proposed Action.....	15
3.1	Description of Project.....	15
3.1.1	<i>Properties of LNG.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.2	Property	16
3.2.1	<i>Construction Sequence.....</i>	<i>18</i>
3.2.2	<i>Equipment and Operation.....</i>	<i>19</i>
3.3	Safety and Public Health Considerations	20
3.3.1	<i>Safety Record.....</i>	<i>20</i>
3.3.2	<i>Federal and State Rules Governing Mobile LNG Vaporization.....</i>	<i>21</i>
3.3.3	<i>Process Safety and Guidelines.....</i>	<i>21</i>
3.3.4	<i>Vendor Selection Process and Safety Records.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.3.5	<i>Coordination and Training with Local Officials and Emergency Responders.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.4	Reliability	23
3.5	Stakeholder Engagement	23
3.5.1	<i>Aquidneck Island Long-Term Capacity Study Engagement.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.5.2	<i>Property Owner Engagement.....</i>	<i>25</i>
3.6	Costs (O&M and Estimated Project).....	25
3.7	Project Schedule.....	26
4	Alternatives to the Proposed Action.....	27

4.1	Introduction	27
4.2	Preferred Solution – Seasonal Portable LNG Operation on Company-Owned Property at Old Mill Lane	27
4.3	Seasonal Portable LNG Operation at a New Navy Site.....	29
4.4	Permanent LNG at a New Navy Site.....	30
4.5	LNG Barge.....	31
4.6	AGT Reinforcement Project.....	32
4.7	Non-Infrastructure Solution.....	34
4.7.1	<i>Non-Infrastructure Solution to address Capacity Constraint and Provide Contingency for Capacity Vulnerability</i>	<i>34</i>
4.8	Non-Infrastructure Solutions to Address Capacity Constraint Only.....	36
4.9	Other Options Considered and Ruled Out	38
4.9.1	<i>Existing LNG Facility at the Naval Station Newport</i>	<i>38</i>
4.9.2	<i>Portable CNG</i>	<i>39</i>
4.9.3	<i>Gas Decarbonization Through Hydrogen Blending.....</i>	<i>39</i>
4.9.4	<i>Local Supply of Renewable Natural Gas</i>	<i>39</i>
4.9.5	<i>Accelerated Leak Reduction</i>	<i>40</i>
4.9.6	<i>Methanation</i>	<i>40</i>
4.10	Greenhouse Gas Analysis.....	40
4.10.1	<i>Solution Options Considered</i>	<i>41</i>
4.10.2	<i>Global Warming Potential.....</i>	<i>41</i>
4.10.3	<i>Baseline Emissions, GHG Emission Rate, and Demand-Side Management Assumptions.....</i>	<i>42</i>
4.10.4	<i>GHG Emission Savings Results.....</i>	<i>45</i>
4.10.5	<i>Discussion of Results.....</i>	<i>46</i>
4.10.6	<i>Limitations of this GHG Analysis.....</i>	<i>47</i>
4.11	Conclusion on Project Alternatives	47
5	Description of Affected Natural Environment.....	49
5.1	Project Study Area	49
5.2	Climate and Weather.....	49
5.3	Geology.....	50
5.3.1	<i>Bedrock Geology</i>	<i>50</i>
5.3.2	<i>Surficial Geology</i>	<i>51</i>
5.3.3	<i>Geological Hazards</i>	<i>51</i>
5.3.4	<i>Sand and Gravel Mining.....</i>	<i>52</i>
5.4	Soils	52
5.4.1	<i>Soil Series.....</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.2	<i>Canton and Charlton Series.....</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.3	<i>Mansfield Series.....</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.4	<i>Newport Series.....</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.5	<i>Pittstown Series.....</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.6	<i>Stissing Series</i>	<i>53</i>
5.4.7	<i>Udorthents.....</i>	<i>54</i>
5.4.8	<i>Prime Farmland Soils</i>	<i>54</i>
5.4.9	<i>Farmland of Statewide Importance.....</i>	<i>54</i>

5.4.10	Potentially Erosive Soils.....	55
5.5	Surface Water.....	56
5.5.1	Little Creek.....	58
5.5.2	Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River.....	58
5.5.3	Unnamed Small Waterbodies.....	58
5.5.4	Floodplain.....	59
5.5.5	Surface Water Protection Areas.....	59
5.6	Groundwater.....	60
5.7	Vegetation.....	60
5.7.1	Oak Forest Associations.....	60
5.7.2	Old Field Community.....	61
5.7.3	Upland Shrub Communities.....	61
5.7.4	Managed Lawn/Grass.....	62
5.7.5	Agricultural Areas.....	62
5.8	Wetlands.....	62
5.8.1	Study Area Wetlands.....	62
5.8.2	Ponds.....	63
5.8.3	Swamp.....	63
5.8.4	Marsh.....	64
5.8.5	Rivers.....	65
5.8.6	Stream/Intermittent Stream.....	65
5.8.7	Emergent Plant Community.....	65
5.8.8	Shrub/Forested Wetland.....	65
5.8.9	Floodplain.....	66
5.8.10	Area Subject to Storm Flowage.....	66
5.9	Wildlife.....	66
5.10	Fisheries.....	79
5.11	Rare and Endangered Species.....	79
5.12	Air Quality.....	81
6	Description of Affected Social Environment.....	83
6.1	Population Trends.....	83
6.2	Employment Overview and Labor Force.....	84
6.3	Land Use.....	87
6.3.1	Study Area Land Use.....	87
6.3.2	Open Space and Recreation.....	88
6.3.3	Local Conservation Land.....	88
6.3.4	Compatibility with Future Land Use Planning.....	90
6.4	Visual Resources.....	90
6.5	Noise.....	91
6.5.1	Facility.....	92
6.5.2	Noise Impact Criteria.....	92
6.6	Cultural Resources.....	93
6.7	Transportation/Traffic.....	94
7	Impact Analysis.....	95

7.1	Geology.....	95
7.2	Soils	96
7.3	Surface Water	96
	7.3.1 Water Quality.....	97
	7.3.2 Hydrology	97
	7.3.3 Floodplain.....	98
7.4	Groundwater.....	98
	7.4.1 Proposed Project.....	98
7.5	Wetlands.....	99
7.6	Wildlife	99
7.7	Social and Economic Impacts.....	99
	7.7.1 Social Impacts	99
	7.7.2 Population	100
	7.7.3 Employment.....	100
	7.7.4 Economic.....	100
7.8	Land Use and Recreation	100
	7.8.1 Land Use.....	100
	7.8.2 Residential.....	101
	7.8.3 Agriculture.....	101
	7.8.4 Educational Institutions	101
	7.8.5 Commercial and Industrial.....	101
	7.8.6 Recreation.....	101
	7.8.7 Consistency with Local Planning.....	101
7.9	Visual Resources.....	102
7.10	Noise	102
	7.10.1 Existing Sound Levels.....	102
	7.10.2 Project Sound Levels and Conclusion	103
7.11	Transportation.....	103
7.12	Cultural Resources	104
7.13	Air Quality	104
7.14	Operation Impacts.....	104
7.15	Safety and Public Health	105
8	Mitigation Measures	107
8.1	Introduction	107
8.2	Construction, Mobilization and Operation Phases.....	107
8.3	Mitigation of Natural Resource Impacts.....	108
	8.3.1 Wetlands	109
	8.3.2 Rare Species	110
	8.3.3 Water Quality and Water Quality Supply Protection	110
	8.3.4 Land Use.....	110
	8.3.5 Subsurface Contamination.....	111
	8.3.6 Floodplain.....	111
	8.3.7 Supervision and Monitoring.....	111

8.4	Mitigation of Social Resource Impacts.....	111
8.4.1	<i>Traffic Management</i>	112
8.4.2	<i>Cultural Resources</i>	112
8.4.3	<i>Open Space, Conservation, and Recreational Areas</i>	112
8.4.4	<i>Visual Impact</i>	112
8.4.5	<i>Noise Mitigation</i>	113
8.5	Property Purchase Plan.....	114
8.5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	114
8.5.2	<i>Offer Area</i>	115
9	Permit Requirements.....	117
9.1	Federal Permits	117
9.1.1	<i>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District (USACE-NED)</i>	117
9.1.2	<i>Historic Preservation</i>	117
9.1.3	<i>U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)</i>	117
9.2	State Permits.....	118
9.2.1	<i>EFSB License</i>	118
9.2.2	<i>RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit</i>	118
9.2.3	<i>RIDEM RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES)</i>	118
9.2.4	<i>RIDEM Water Quality Certification</i>	118
9.2.5	<i>RIDEM General Permit for an Emergency Generator</i>	118
9.3	Local Permits.....	118
10	Conclusion.....	121

Appendix

- Appendix A: Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan
- Appendix B: Attachments to the Testimony of Theodore Poe, Jr. and Shira Horowitz, Docket 5180, as filed September 1, 2021
- Appendix C: 2021Q2 Base Case Design Weather Wholesale Forecast for Rhode Island
- Appendix D: Summary of Communications
- Appendix E: Letter Regarding Noise Study for Old Mill Road LNG site dated March 29, 2021 from HDR, Inc.
- Appendix F: Memorandum Summarizing Vaporizer burner noise measurements dated February 4, 2022 prepared by HDR, Inc.
- [Appendix G: Purchase Plan](#)

List of Tables

Table No.	Description	Page
Table 2-1	Estimated Customer Service Interruptions in a Contingency Event (AGT Disruption) under Design Day Conditions with Old Mill Lane Portable LNG in Service.....	10
Table 4-1	Summary of Evaluated Non-Infrastructure Solutions.....	38
Table 4-2	20-Year Global Warming Potential Relative to CO ₂ by Greenhouse Gas.....	42
Table 4-3	GHG Emission Rates by Fuel Source.....	43
Table 4-4	Cumulative Natural Gas Savings through 2034/35 by DSM Component (MDth).....	45
Table 5-1	Soil Phases within Study Area.....	52
Table 5-2	USDA Prime Farmland Soils within the Study Area.....	54
Table 5-3	Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance within the Study Area.....	55
Table 5-4	Soil Mapping Units with Potential Steep Slopes within the Study Area.....	56
Table 5-5	Surface Water Resources within the Study Area.....	57
Table 5-6	Surface Water Resource Categories within the Study Area.....	57
Table 5-7	Expected and Observed Wildlife Species within the Study Area.....	68
Table 6-1	Population Trends, 1990-2010.....	84
Table 6-2	Population Projections, 2010-2040.....	84
Table 6-3	Labor Force and Employment Estimates, 1990-2015.....	85
Table 6-4	Employment by Industry, 2010, 2015, and 2020.....	86
Table 6-5	Study Area Land Use.....	87
Table 6-6	Typical Sound Pressure Levels Associated with Common Noise Sources.....	92
Table 6-7	Town of Portsmouth Sound Limit, dB(A).....	93
Table 6-8	Town of Middletown Sound Limit, dB(A).....	93
Table 6-9	Road Names.....	94

List of Figures

Figure No.	Description
Figure 3-1	Site Location Map
Figure 3-2	Site Plan
Figure 3-3a	Drone Photograph of 2021/2022 Winter Season Operation
Figure 3-3b	Drone Photograph of 2021/2022 Winter Season Operation
Figure 3-4a	Drone Photograph with Proposed Project Layout
Figure 3-4b	Drone Photograph with Proposed Project Layout
Figure 3-5	Privacy Fence Details
Figure 5-1	Base Map
Figure 5-2	Soils Map
Figure 5-3	Wetlands Map
Figure 6-1	Land Use Map
Figure 8-1	Noise Modelling

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1

Introduction

The Narragansett Electric Company (the “Company” or “TNEC”)¹ submits this Siting Report in support of its request for a license from the Rhode Island Energy Facility Siting Board (“EFSB”) for the use of portable equipment for the conversion and storage of liquified natural gas (“LNG”) at Old Mill Lane, Portsmouth (the “Project”). The Company is responsible for distributing natural gas to residents and businesses on Aquidneck Island which includes approximately 12,500 residential customers and 1,800 business customers located in Middletown, Newport, and Portsmouth. The natural gas distribution infrastructure on Aquidneck Island (“Distribution System”) is fed by the Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC (“AGT”) Northeastern interstate natural gas transmission pipeline that extends east from New Jersey to Massachusetts. The Project will be used to backup the supply of natural gas to the Distribution System.

The Project is needed to address capacity vulnerability and capacity constraints to the Distribution System. Capacity vulnerability has two aspects. First, the Company faces seasonal vulnerability from unexpected upstream disruptions that could limit the flow of natural gas from the interstate pipeline below levels needed to meet demand. Second, capacity vulnerability occurs when AGT disrupts capacity in order to inspect and maintain the upstream transmission pipeline. The Project would protect the Distribution System against these vulnerabilities. Finally, the Project also addresses the capacity shortfall that may occur during each winter season when there exists a gap between the natural gas demand and the available natural gas capacity to Aquidneck Island on extremely cold days.

1 TNEC, a subsidiary of National Grid USA, is an electricity distribution and transmission company serving approximately 465,000 customers in 38 Rhode Island communities. TNEC is also a natural gas distribution company with approximately 270,000 customers in Rhode Island. National Grid USA is a public utility holding company. Other subsidiaries of National Grid USA include operating companies such as New England Power Company, Massachusetts Electric Company, Nantucket Electric Company, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (collectively with TNEC, “National Grid Companies”), as well as National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. (“National Grid”) which provides services such as engineering, facilities construction and accounting for National Grid Companies.

Addressing these needs requires that the Project be operated on a recurring seasonal (winter) basis and as needed during AGT's scheduled transmission pipeline service and outages. The Project will be needed as long as the Distribution System is in operation on Aquidneck Island. The size of the operation, however, including the daily and seasonal requirement of LNG at the Project Site, may vary depending upon the forecasted customer demand. In this application the Company is seeking approval to site an operation comprising vaporization of up to 750 Dth/hr (dekatherms per hour) and storage up to 70,000 gallons of liquefied natural gas (LNG)

This Siting Report has been prepared under the direction of Faye Brown, National Grid Project Manager for the Project and Jeffrey A. Montigny, Manager Gas Engineering Design. Numerous employees of National Grid, including planners, engineers, and legal personnel contributed to the Siting Report. The description of the affected natural and social environments, and impact analyses were prepared by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. ("VHB"), noise consulting and civil engineering were provided by HDR Inc., and additional services were provided by other consultants.

This Siting Report has been prepared in support of an application to the EFSB and for submission with applications to other state and local agencies required for the Project. This Siting Report has been prepared in accordance with the Rule 1.6 of the EFSB Rules of Practice and Procedure ("EFSB Rules") to provide information on the potential impacts of the Project. This Siting Report details the Project, discusses the alternatives to the Project which were considered and evaluated, describes the specific natural and social features within the Study Area (as defined in Section 5.1), discusses potential impacts, presents a mitigation plan for potential impacts associated with the Project, and describes permit requirements.

The purpose and need for the Project are further detailed in Section 2 of this Siting Report. Section 3 provides a detailed description of the site and each component of the Project, and also discusses the mobilization of the equipment, safety and public health considerations, community outreach, estimated Project costs, and Project schedule. An evaluation of alternatives to the Project, together with reasons for the rejection of each alternative, is presented in Section 4. A detailed description of environmental and social characteristics within and immediately surrounding the proposed Project is included as Sections 5 and 6, respectively. Section 7 of this Siting Report identifies the impacts of the Project on the natural and social environments within the Study Area. Section 8 summarizes proposed mitigation measures which when implemented will effectively offset impacts associated with the Project. Finally, Section 9 lists the federal, state, and local government agencies which may exercise licensing authority and from which the Company may be required to obtain approvals prior to constructing the Project.



2

Purpose and Need

2.1 Introduction

Roughly 270,000 residents and businesses across the state rely on the Company to provide them with safe, reliable, and affordable energy, especially to meet their heating needs during the coldest months of winter. In order to fulfill its obligation to provide reliable service to its gas customers across Rhode Island, the Company must meet customers' gas demand during the coldest year (referred to as the "design year") and on the coldest day and hour (respectively referred to as the "design day" and "design hour") that the Company forecasts to occur with a given probability.

The Company forecasts peak gas demand during these design conditions to ensure that it can reliably meet customers' needs and does so by having sufficient natural gas capacity and supply. In Rhode Island, the Company's gas capacity portfolio consists entirely of interstate pipeline, LNG inventory and underground storage.² Capacity refers to the Company's ability to transport its natural gas supply to Rhode Island via the interstate pipeline to meet customers' peak demand—i.e., to have the throughput needed to meet peak demand. Gas supply refers to the actual natural

2 The Company has capacity entitlements on multiple upstream pipelines that allow for the delivery of gas to its city gates in Rhode Island. The Company has four city gate interconnects with Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP), also known as take stations: Pawtucket/Cumberland, Lincoln, Smithfield, and Cranston. TGP is a pipeline system that transports natural gas from Louisiana, the Gulf of Mexico and South Texas to the Northeast United States, including New York City and Boston. Additionally, the Company has ten city gate interconnects with AGT: Dey Street, Westerly, East Providence, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Burrillville, Barrington, Bristol/Warren, Cumberland, and Cray Street. The Company's transportation contracts provide access to domestic production fields, as well as liquid trading points that afford the Company a level of operational flexibility to ensure the least-cost dispatch and reliable delivery of gas supplies.

The Company's underground storage assets provide the Company with the ability to meet winter-season loads, while avoiding the expense of adding 365-day long-haul transportation capacity. By using long-haul capacity to fill storage, the Company is able to use those resources at a higher load factor. Underground storage supplies also allow the Company to serve peak-period requirements with off-peak priced gas supplies.

gas volumes needed to meet customer demand, which the Company accesses via the natural gas capacity.

As summarized below, the Company performs demand forecast and planning analyses to identify the need for supplemental gas supply to Aquidneck Island during the winter months.

2.2 Planning Process

The Company's gas-resource planning process is designed to demonstrate that it has a reliable resource portfolio to meet the combined forecasted needs of the Company's customers at the least cost. The planning process includes the Gas Demand Forecast, the Gas Resource Portfolio planning, and Synergi Gas® Planning Studies. The Gas Demand Forecast is the customer load requirements for a design year and design day. The Gas Resource Portfolio planning is designed to meet those requirements in the most reliable and least-cost manner possible. The Synergi Gas® Planning Studies simulate the gas distribution system to ensure that it meets the design day requirements, converted to the 5% design peak hour.

2.2.1 Gas Demand Forecast

The Company employs a comprehensive methodology for forecasting customer gas demand using a series of econometric models to determine the annual growth expected for Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, and Industrial markets. To determine the projected energy demand growth over the forecast period, the econometric models use economic, demographic, and historical and forecasted energy price data along with weather data. The Company uses this forecast of total energy demand to decide whether changes are needed to any incremental demand reduction policies and programs. For the purposes of addressing the gas capacity needs on Aquidneck Island, the Company downscaled the Rhode Island system-wide long-term gas demand forecast to develop a forecast specific to Aquidneck Island.³

As described in Section III of its Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan for the Forecast Period 2021/22 to 2031/32 (**Appendix A**; as filed in Docket 5043 on June 30, 2021), the Company develops models to forecast meter counts and use-per-customer for five different rate groups (Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, Industrial, and Other) that best determine which economic or price variable(s) define the changes seen over the 2010-present historical period and, hence, can be the best predictors of future retail (burner-tip) monthly gas demand under normal weather conditions. The Company's economic data (historical and forecast) were provided by the independent economics firm Moody's Inc. and

3 The Company downscaled its Rhode Island system-level long-term gas demand forecast to create a forecast specific to Aquidneck Island. See the Company's Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan for the Forecast Period 2020/21 to 2024/25 (filed 6/30/20), available in Docket No. 5043 before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission at <http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5043page.html>.

its price data and forecasts were from the U.S. D.O.E. Energy Information Administration as well as its own pricing data in March 2021. Using its daily wholesale gas delivery data (city gate and LNG), the Company can model its historical daily wholesale requirements versus daily heating degree days under normal and design weather conditions. By aligning its most recent year of retail and wholesale data, this daily wholesale model is used to allocate its retail forecasted volumes to the daily level, under both normal and design weather conditions. Included in its daily design weather wholesale forecast is the Company's design day forecast. Additionally, the Company runs scenarios based on Moody's high and low economic scenarios to provide a sense of the range of possible future customer additions and gas demand requirements. While the Company plans to its base case forecast, the high and low case forecasts can provide guidance as to the possible rate of growth of its design day requirements.

Because the Company's forecast is based on historical correlations to economic and price data, it cannot predict the impact of new policies, particularly responses to climate change. Thus, the Company designed post-forecasting adjustments to reflect known future changes in energy efficiency or electrification of its customer base. These post-forecasting adjustments were then applied to derive the Company's base case forecast. **Appendix B** (Attachments to the Testimony of Theodore Poe, Jr. and Shira Horowitz, Docket 5180, as filed September 1, 2021) show the Company's base case retail volume and meter count forecasts as well as its economic forecast.

The Company's forecast for Aquidneck Island was then based on the wholesale historical data specific to the Island itself and, as mentioned above, future growth was determined using the growth rates from the wholesale forecast of the entire Rhode Island service territory. Aquidneck Island design hour requirements are discussed in Section 2.3.2. **Appendix C** is a two-tab spreadsheet with the Company's 2021Q2 base case design weather wholesale forecast for Rhode Island in tab 'Design-RI-NovOct_EcoSoRI-DR-S05' and the 2021Q2 base case design weather wholesale forecast for Aquidneck Island in tab 'Design_AI_S05.' The daily requirements for Aquidneck Island are in rows 377 to 741. Sales plus Customer Choice transportation volumes (in Dth) are in columns G to Q. Total Throughput (in Dth) are in columns DK to DU.

When looking at natural gas demand, supply, capacity, and different alternatives, it is important to compare them on an "apples-to-apples" basis. Natural gas demand and capacity are expressed in terms of units of energy, measured in dekatherms (Dth), that are available during the coldest periods for which the Company plans, when it expects customers' gas demand to be highest, measured in Dth/day or Dth/hour.

The Company plans its gas supply resource portfolio and its gas distribution network to the “design year;” the “design day;” and the “design hour.”⁴ Natural gas utilities define these design standards in terms of heating degree days (HDD).⁵ In Rhode Island, the Company defines the design year as 6,250 HDD with a probability of occurrence of 1 in 37.47 years, and its design day is defined as 68 HDD (-3 degrees Fahrenheit) with a probability of occurrence of 1 in 58.92 years. The design hour planning standard represents a 5% peak-hour factor (i.e., the peak hour requirement represents 1/20th of the peak day requirement). This is consistent with industry practice to ensure that adequate supply is available to customers when it is needed most; the coldest hours of the coldest potential conditions in the applicable service territory.

Within the design day, the Company must ensure that there is enough capacity during peak hours when maximum demand for natural gas occurs, as customers are heating their homes and businesses, cooking, and using gas for hot water heating. If customers used the same volume of gas each hour, it would be sufficient to look at the daily demand and divide by 24 (hours) to ensure the system could provide that amount of gas each hour. The reality is that customers tend to use more gas in the early morning hours, typically 6 – 10 a.m., and again in the evening from 4 – 8 p.m. To ensure that the Company can provide the gas needed by customers during those time periods, the Company looks at its gas capacity needs during the design hour (i.e., the hour on the design day with the highest demand). Based on the intraday variation in customers’ demand for natural gas, the Company uses a design hour planning standard equal to 5% (i.e., 1/20th) of the design day natural gas demand.

2.2.2 Gas Resource Portfolio Planning

The Company maintains a natural gas resource portfolio that is delivered via pipeline transportation and it also utilizes peaking resources (e.g., LNG) to meet customer requirements on the forecasted design hour, design day, design year, and normal year including a mid-winter cold snap. Pipeline transportation is available year-round, but on a design day the Company expects that approximately 70% of customer requirements will be met with supplies delivered via these interstate transmission pipelines while the remaining 30% will be met with supplies vaporized from the Company’s LNG supply resources.

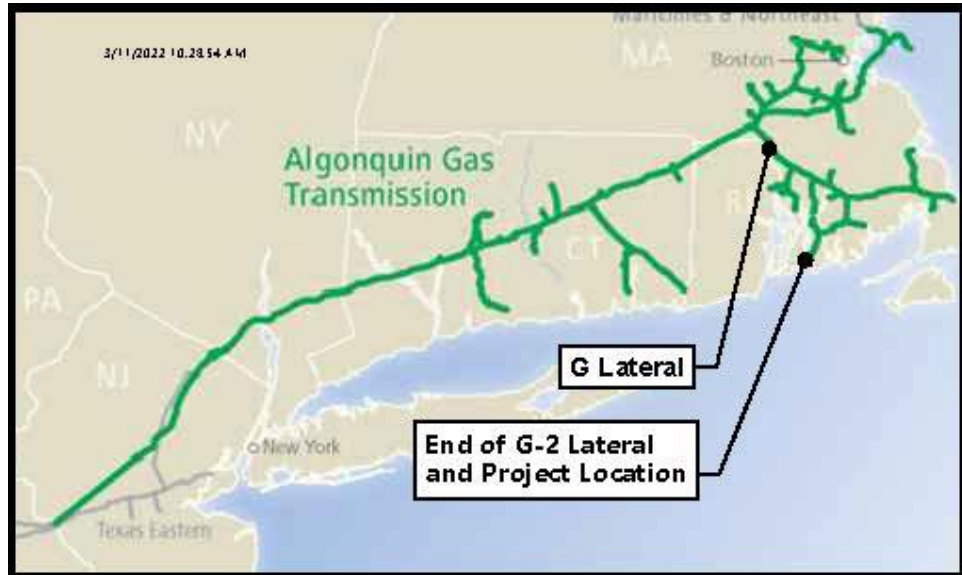
AGT owns and operates a Northeastern interstate natural gas transmission pipeline that extends from New Jersey up into Massachusetts. The AGT G-system is a lateral

4 The Company also evaluates its supply/capacity portfolio under a cold snap weather scenario. For the cold snap weather scenario, the Company uses a 14-day cold snap occurring in the coldest 14-day period of the Company’s normal year by evaluating weather data over a long-term horizon (for the Company’s Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan submitted in June 2020, this period was 1977/78 to 2016/17). The Company uses the results of the cold snap scenario to test the adequacy of natural gas storage inventories and refill requirements.

5 A heating degree day compares the mean outdoor temperature recorded for a location over a 24-hour period to a standard temperature, 65° Fahrenheit in the United States. The lower the outside temperature, the higher the number of heating degree days. For example, a day with a mean temperature of 40°F has 25 HDD. Two such cold days in a row have a total of 50 HDD for the two-day period. See “Units and Calculators Explained: Degree Days,” U.S. Energy Information Administration, available at <https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/units-and-calculators/degree-days.php>.

that branches off the AGT mainline in southern Massachusetts. Aquidneck Island is served by the G-2 lateral off the AGT G-system via AGT's single 6-inch main crossing the Sakonnet River.

Graphic 1 Algonquin Gas Transmission Line



The Company's transportation contracts with AGT provide for deliveries of up to 22,089 Dth per day and up to 1,045 Dth per hour to Aquidneck Island via the single Portsmouth take station on the Island. To the extent that customer requirements exceed these limits, the Company presently relies upon portable LNG supply injected into the distribution system at the Old Mill Lane location. The Old Mill Lane equipment is described in more detail in Section 3 of this Siting Report.

2.2.3 Hydraulic Modelling Planning Studies

The Company uses Synergi Gas® modeling software, which is a network analysis hydraulic modelling software, to simulate natural gas transmission and distribution systems. Along with the extensive core steady-state modelling functionality of Synergi Gas®, the Company utilizes the Model Builder module and the Customer Management module to enable the development of new models on an annual basis. The Model Builder module integrates data extracted annually from the Company's Geographic Information System (GIS), which ensures the new models have the latest available gas pipeline and facility information. The Customer Management Module provides a link to the gas customers and billing data from Customer Information Systems to create temperature-dependent usage data for each customer. This hydraulic modeling software identifies, predicts, and helps the Company address its operational challenges, enabling day-to-day efficiency of gas distribution and transmission networks. Synergi Gas® software provides the results needed to make design, planning, and operating decisions using robust equations.

Once the annual forecasted design day send-out requirement is established, the Company converts this send-out to a peak hour based on a 5% peak-hour factor (i.e., the peak hour requirement represents 1/20th of the peak day requirement). The Company then applies the peak-hour requirement to its Synergi Gas® network analysis modeling software by means of growth factors generated from the spatial (i.e., zip code) forecast. The resulting peak-hour Synergi Gas® models are used to perform various analyses necessary for distribution system operations (e.g., regulator pressure settings, LNG requirements) and capital planning.

The Company also performs an annual review of the network analysis modeling software to ensure the accuracy. The Company selects a winter gas day⁶ based on a number of factors that include the daily and peak hour temperature, the daily and peak hour sendout, and the day of week. Once the winter gas day is selected, data collected on actual system behavior experienced, such as recorded system pressures and system sendout flows, is compared to hydraulic analysis results. The model calibration results provide conclusions and recommendations aimed at improving performance of the network models and the gas distribution system.

In addition to design day peak hour model, the Company performs a peak hour temperature Synergi Gas® network analysis that models 5°F increments starting from 65°F down to the design day temperature (-3°F). The peak hour temperature Synergi Gas® network analysis models are used to analyze system operations during days that are warmer than design day temperatures. For Aquidneck Island, the peak hour temperature Synergi Gas® network analysis models are used to calculate the temperature at which demand exceeds available capacity during the winter season and to analyze supply vulnerability for the design day.

2.3 Need

Based on the analyses described above, the Company identified the immediate need to address capacity vulnerability and capacity constraints by seasonally mobilizing a portable LNG operation on the Island. This analysis was influenced by the 2019 outage and the proposed Project is consistent with the recommendations of the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) to meet areas of need, as stated in its *Investigation Report Into the Aquidneck Island Service Interruption on January 21, 2019*, dated October 30, 2019.⁷ While the Division recognized the Company's significant effort to mobilize portable LNG in response to the gas outage, it is not feasible to mobilize portable LNG for capacity constraints and that approach is not effective for vulnerability needs. To support capacity and vulnerability constraints the Company has determined that seasonal mobilization is the only viable option to reliably address these scenarios. This approach and

6 Gas Day constitutes each 24-hour period 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

7 http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/AI_Report.pdf - Link to report for footnote. Section 8.2 Recommendations starts on page 67.

proposed Project are in direct response to the Division’s recommendation to “Establishing a Process for Emergency Mobilization of LNG” for Aquidneck Island.⁸

2.3.1 Capacity Vulnerability

While the Company’s service area in Rhode Island is fed by multiple transmission pipelines and LNG facilities, Aquidneck Island is fed solely by one pipeline at one delivery location in Portsmouth. Although interstate pipelines are a highly reliable means of transporting natural gas, disruptions to the natural gas system do occur as a result of compressor failures, capacity reductions, and unplanned outages. The Company has exposure to such issues, but Aquidneck Island is particularly vulnerable given its location at the end of the AGT G-system. See Graphic 1. The Portsmouth take station that serves Aquidneck Island is at the end of the AGT G-2 lateral, which is itself supplied by the G lateral on AGT. Local distribution systems limit exposure to supply vulnerability by creating integrated networks of pipes, so there will be redundant means of continuing service if one pipe is out of service. In stark contrast, the Portsmouth take station is connected to the AGT pipeline system via a single, four-mile 6-inch pipe crossing the Sakonnet River. This creates the risk of a single point of failure. A long-term pipeline solution could mitigate this single-point-of-failure risk and provide an ancillary benefit in addition to addressing the vulnerability to upstream capacity disruptions. Pipeline projects, however, can take several years to scope, gain regulatory and community support for, permit, and construct, and until that can all be accomplished, the Company has a responsibility to provide the highest reliability of service possible within its means. The Old Mill Lane portable LNG Project addresses the vulnerability of pipeline supply unique to Aquidneck Island and it could support the majority of customers on Aquidneck Island.

The following analysis shows the estimated number of customer service interruptions and is not a definitive analysis.⁹

8 Id. at page 69.

9 This analysis looks at distribution systems on the Island that could be shut down relatively quickly; it did not look at targeted prioritization of large customers for load-shedding in a contingency event. For the purposes of this study, Company updated an initial customer service interruption analysis done in 2019 for upstream issues that reduce pipeline gas deliveries into Portsmouth as well as for the loss of the Old Mill Lane portable LNG operations. The original analysis evaluated interrupting service to a combination of large-use customers, individual distribution systems, or areas/zones of the low-pressure system in Newport. Regarding the Newport low-pressure system, three zones of approximately 4,000, 1,500, and 1,100 customers were identified based on 16 existing distribution valves that have been confirmed for availability/operability.

Table 2-1 Estimated Customer Service Interruptions in a Contingency Event (AGT Disruption) under Design Day Conditions with Old Mill Lane Portable LNG in Service

% Reduction in Capacity Available from AGT during Design Day (68 HDD) Conditions	Estimated % of Customers with Service Interrupted with Loss of AGT Capacity Old Mill Lane Portable LNG 2020/21
0%	0%
25%	0%
50%	1%
75%	24%
100%	44%

Portable LNG operations can vary in size and scope. The major components for consideration are vaporization flow rate (Dth/hr) and storage capacity (gallons of LNG). Notably, the equipment that the Company used to respond to the 2019 incident on Aquidneck Island at Old Mill Lane could not provide the same level of reliability as the proposed Project scope as it was smaller in scale in both vaporization flow rate as well as storage capacity. The proposed Project balances the potential need of the customers on Aquidneck Island under the spectrum of demand conditions, while working within the available footprint of the Old Mill Lane site. The Project also provides a proactive, planned, and well-established operation to supply customer demand rather than a reactive response to unexpected pipeline conditions.

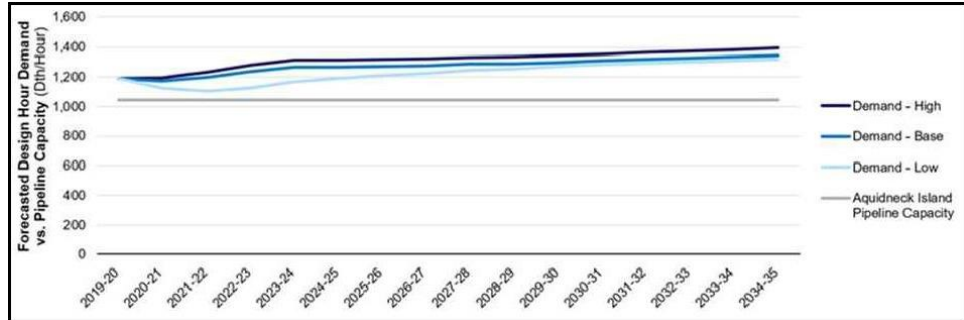
2.3.2 Capacity Constraint

The AGT G System is fully subscribed, and there is no additional available capacity to secure to deliver to Portsmouth without expansion of the lateral. The Company currently has under contract a maximum capacity of natural gas from AGT at the Portsmouth take station on Aquidneck Island (up to 22,089 Dth/day and up to 1,045 Dth/hour), and this maximum capacity alone cannot currently meet Aquidneck Island's design day or design hour demand. The projected natural gas demand growth for Aquidneck Island described below will only exacerbate this gap between the projected peak gas demand on the Island and the AGT pipeline capacity on which the Company can rely:

- › For winter 2022-2023, the design day gap between projected Aquidneck Island gas demand and the available capacity on the AGT pipeline at the Portsmouth take station is 2,420 Dth/day (11% of the available pipeline capacity at the Portsmouth take station). The Company's long-term gas demand forecast projects that the design day gap will grow to 5,018 Dth/day (24% of current pipeline capacity available at the Portsmouth take station) by winter 2034-2035.
- › For winter 2022-2023, the design hour gap is 181 Dth/hour (15% of the available pipeline capacity at the Portsmouth take station). The Company's long-term gas demand forecast projects that the design hour gap will grow to 310 Dth/hour

(20% of the available pipeline capacity at the Portsmouth take station) by winter 2034-2035 (see Graphic 2).¹⁰

Graphic 2 Forecasted Gap Between Design Hour Demand and Available Pipeline Gas Capacity for Aquidneck Island



Under the Company’s contracts with AGT, the calculated hourly flow limits are either 1/24th or 6% of the Maximum Daily Quantity (MDQ) – i.e., the maximum quantity of gas that can be delivered to the Company from the pipeline in a 24-hour period. Historically, AGT had not required customers, including the Company, to manage hourly takes to fall within the calculated hourly flow limits so long as the Company did not exceed the MDQ. That meant that the Company had the operational flexibility to balance its natural gas deliveries across its multiple take stations on the AGT system, so long as the total remained within the MDQ limits. This flexibility allowed the Company to meet the peak demand needs on Aquidneck Island. However, on January 29, 2019, after AGT experienced a period of high hourly demand on its G system, AGT notified the Company (and all AGT customers served by AGT’s G Lateral) that during peak periods it would exercise its tariff authority to require local distribution companies, including the Company, to limit their hourly takes to calculated hourly flow limits at each take station. For Aquidneck Island, the limits are 22,089 Dth/day and 1,045 Dth/hour, which are less than the Company historically has planned to have gas capacity for use on Aquidneck Island.¹¹ As such, the Company now makes its planning decisions to prepare for the potential limitation of operational flexibility by AGT.

This gas capacity/demand gap materialized with the change in AGT practice and created a new need to plan for reduced gas capacity available at the Portsmouth take station.

¹⁰ The differences in percentages between design day and design hour gaps relative to available AGT capacity are because design hour demand is 5% of design day demand, but the maximum hourly capacity on which the Company can count from AGT at Portsmouth is only 4.7% of the maximum daily capacity.

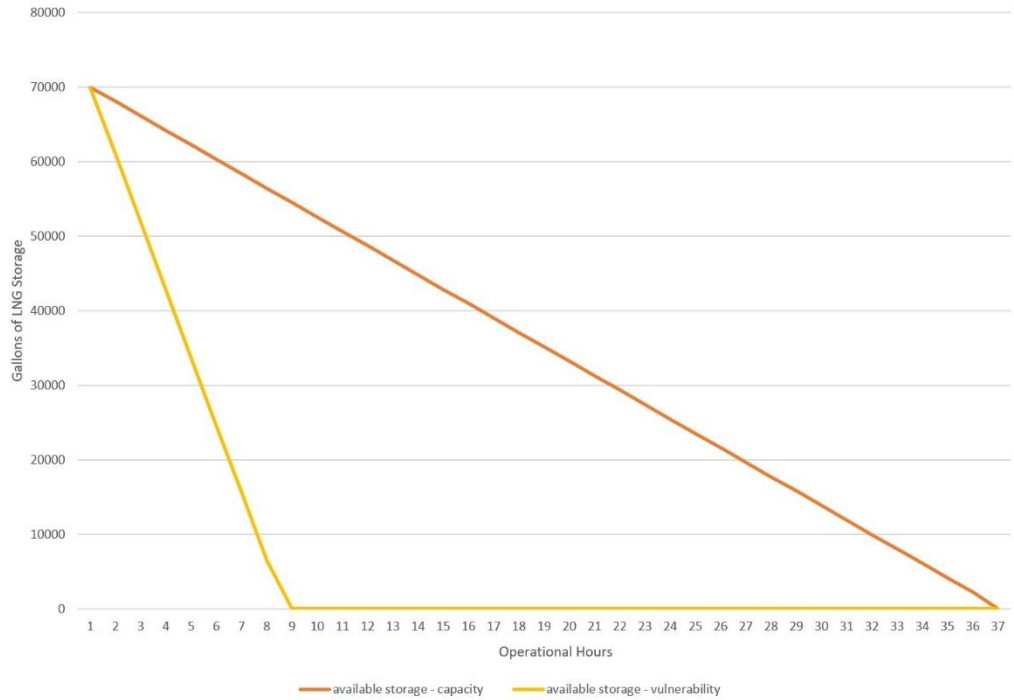
¹¹ AGT’s ability to impose the limits is provided for in AGT’s tariff approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The January 29, 2019 notice expired on April 1, 2019, and due to the overall mild winter of 2019/20 AGT did not reissue it. The Company, however, is not aware of any material improvements to AGT’s system that would ameliorate the conditions that prompted the warning in 2019. Thus, the Company reasonably expects that AGT may issue a similar notice in the future. AGT may even issue such orders without first issuing another warning should extreme cold temperatures or system issues arise.

In Spring 2019, TNEC issued a Request for Proposals (“RFP”) seeking non-pipeline alternatives in the form of compressed natural gas or LNG storage and vaporization capability in the amount of ~300 Dth/hr at the Company’s Old Mill Lane location, as well as an additional ~100-200/hr at a third-party site to be identified by bidders. Although the RFP only contemplated offers and awarding between 300-500 Dth/hr (allocated between the two potential sites), the selected offer accepted in response to the RFP came from a single vendor able to deliver 500 Dth/hr at a single site. The equipment proposed as part of the temporary solution has the physical capability of vaporizing 650 Dth/hr without any incremental cost for the additional capacity. This proposal resulted in the current agreement TNEC has in place today with a third party for equipment rental and support services at Old Mill Lane that can be available to TNEC through Winter 22/23. The successful implementation of this temporary solution is the foundation for the Project.

2.3.3 Ability of the Project to Address Capacity Vulnerability and Capacity Constraint

The proposed project scale is for storage of LNG up to 70,000 gallons, and vaporization rate of up to 750 Dth/hr. This is driven by the existing capacity constraint on the Portsmouth take station serving Aquidneck Island, and the storage capacity enables the Company to offset the supply shortfall for up to 37 hours of continuous vaporization at 181 Dth/hr. Since the capacity constraint is limited to the peak hours of the day, approximately 6 hours per day, the site could run for three days for up to six hours per day without replenishment. The vaporization rate is driven by the base need of approximately 181 Dth/hr for the known supply shortfall based on the winter 2022/23 forecast, but also accommodates for a greater magnitude injection rate for the unforeseeable capacity vulnerability. If the Company encountered a need to vaporize at the full 750 Dth/hr rate continuously, the on-site storage would only allow for approximately 8 hours of operation without replenishment; but that would provide time to understand the cause and potential duration of the pipeline limitation, plan for supplemental deliveries to the site if needed, or plan for necessary customer curtailments in extreme cases. See Graphic 3. Similar to the 2019 RFP, where the requested vaporization rate was 500 Dth/hr but the successful vendor provided equipment with a higher maximum vaporization rate of 650 Dth/hr, equipment with vaporization rate up to 750 Dth/hr is available on the market with the same footprint and no incremental cost. It does, however, provide incremental operational flexibility that could prevent customer outages in the event of a capacity vulnerability. The proposed operational parameters for vaporization rate 750 Dth/hr and 70,000 gallons of LNG storage were scoped for supply shortfall and capacity vulnerability for Winter 21/22, and is not intended as a means for future growth on Aquidneck Island. Customer demand will vary over time; increases in demand will require a higher vaporization rate from the equipment and a reduced run time, whereas reduced demand will require lower vaporization rates from the equipment and increased run time.

Graphic 3 Hours of Operation Scenarios for Capacity Constraint or Capacity Vulnerability



2.4 Conclusion

The capacity vulnerability and capacity constraint on the Company’s system create the existing and ongoing need for the Company to mobilize portable LNG operations on Aquidneck Island on a seasonal basis and in response to supply interruptions. The pipeline that supplies the Island is currently fully subscribed and there is no available capacity to secure for Aquidneck Island. The Project will address the projected peak-hour capacity/demand gap between existing and forecasted customer demand and the Company’s current contracted capacity. The Project will also serve as a contingency in the event of upstream disruptions affecting pipeline deliveries into Portsmouth. The Project also responds to the recommendation of the Division.

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3

Project Description and Proposed Action

3.1 Description of Project

The Project is the long-term operation of portable LNG equipment to support the natural gas Distribution System on Aquidneck Island. The Old Mill Lane parcel is situated adjacent to the take station which makes it an optimal location to supplement natural gas supply to the Distribution System. The Project will vaporize the LNG and inject it into the Distribution System using portable equipment comprised of vaporizers, storage tanks, pumps, and an odorizer. As noted in greater detail below, the Company has used the property for similar operations since it was originally acquired in 1963 for a propane peak shaving facility. The Company started the effort of engineering the property to support a long-term operation by addressing the noise and visual concerns raised by the recent seasonal operations following the 2019 loss of pipeline pressure. The Company proposes a redevelopment that moves the equipment to the rear of the parcel and provides additional space for an improved layout and space for noise mitigation. This approach is similar to how the propane peak shaving facility was installed on the property.

3.1.1 Properties of LNG

LNG is a colorless, odorless, and non-toxic cryogenic liquid comprised of mostly methane gas. LNG is created by cooling methane gas to -258° F. Upon reaching this temperature the gas undergoes a phase change into liquid form resulting in a 600:1 volumetric reduction, shrinking a gaseous volume of a beach ball to a liquid volume the size of a ping pong ball, making it economical to transport. If spilled, LNG will

begin pooling on the ground. Being approximately half the density of water, LNG will float above any water, or water table, and begin to vaporize back into a gas due to the relatively warmer ground. Due to the initial temperature difference, the moisture in the ground will freeze, and be cold to the touch. As the liquid absorbs surrounding heat from the environment it will begin to vaporize. The vapor will hover around the ground until it warms to approximately -170° F, at this temperature the vapor will become less dense than the surrounding air and dissipate into the atmosphere.

LNG is a refrigerated liquid that boils at -258° F, giving off gas vapor much like water vapor is created when boiling water at 212° F. Boil-off gas, or vapor, is generated inside the storage vessels and is relieved into the distribution system via the vapor recovery manifold. This boil-off gas is minimal as compared to the vaporization process. When there is a need for additional gas for capacity constraint or vulnerability, LNG is heated through vaporizers to return LNG back into a gaseous state. Before vaporized LNG is injected into the distribution system it is odorized with mercaptan to state requirements.

3.2 Property

The Project is located on a 5-acre (217,800 square feet) parcel located on Old Mill Lane in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, (the "Property"). See Figure 3-1. The recent winter and summer LNG mobilizations have occupied approximately 0.7 acre of the Property. The proposed "Project Site" or "Site" would utilize approximately the same footprint but located away from Old Mill Lane. An additional approximately 0.9-acre portion of the Property would be developed to provide access to and additional mitigation for the revised layout.

The Property is owned in fee by the Company and is located adjacent to where the distribution system connects to the transmission line that supplies Aquidneck Island. The Property is also the former propane tank site that provided peaking capability for the Aquidneck Island natural gas distribution system until Providence Gas expanded its pipeline supply capability on the Algonquin pipeline in the late 1980's. The propane tanks were removed in 2014 and the Property remained vacant until the Spring of 2018 when it was mobilized to support pigging operations. The history of LNG at the Property began in 2001 when it was used for seasonal peak-shaving during the winter of 2001-2002. This site was needed while the permitting process was being completed for the Navy Yard LNG site. The Property was used again in the summers of 2018 and 2021 to backup up the natural gas supply during the inspection of the transmission pipeline supplying the Island. Equipment was mobilized in January of 2019 following a loss of pressure on the interstate supply line to Aquidneck Island. For the last two winters, the Property has supported the winter LNG operations secured through the RFP which serve the dual function of providing peak shaving and as a backup to the natural gas supply in event of a supply disruption.

The current winter operation has largely remained unchanged since it was first mobilized in the winter of 2019 with only minimal changes to enhance site appearance, reduce noise, increase efficiency, and lower light intensity. Process equipment including vaporizers and static LNG storage is located around the gas riser along the northern edge of the property along Old Mill Lane. Ancillary equipment such as a portable office trailer, lavatory, and backup generator are positioned along the southeastern edge of the usable area. Utility poles provide line power to equipment and overhead lighting illuminates the operation as required and are placed on the perimeter of the Project Site. Although improvements and efficiencies have been made by the Company, existing site constraints do not allow for expansion of the footprint, which is needed for further enhancements that are appropriate for a longer duration operation. The following proposed arrangement of the Project addresses neighborhood concerns and environmental considerations while also improving overall site safety and reducing neighborhood disturbances.

The Project will relocate the LNG equipment approximately 150 feet back from Old Mill Lane. The intent of the proposed modification is to move the vaporizers (the most noise emitting equipment) away from the public roadway and to provide additional space to allow for the installation of a noise mitigating barrier around the vaporizers. The equipment area and northern driveway will be a permeable surface appropriate for the equipment and vehicles. An impervious surface will comprise the southern portion of the driveway to support the turning forces of vehicles and equipment. To meet Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual (RISDISM) requirements, two Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been proposed which include a wet basin and a bioretention area. Other changes include a new gas riser to connect the operation to the distribution system(s), and additional lighting closer to the new equipment location. The Project will be secured by a new solid panel fence along Old Mill Lane and a permanent 8-foot-tall chain link fence.

The existing site enhancements that will be incorporated into the proposed arrangement include: dark sky compliant light shades, utility provided power to reduce generator noise, and vapor recovery manifold. Dark sky compliant light shades reduce light pollution from the Project in consideration for the neighborhood and wildlife. Utility power reduces the continuous use of a portable diesel generator to reduce noise and emissions. The vapor recovery manifold was commissioned in the winter of 2021 and effectively captures boil-off gas from stored LNG and injects into the distribution system. This not only reduces noisy vessel blow downs, but also reduces Site greenhouse emissions and increases the Site's efficiency. There may be limited instances where venting to atmosphere may occur such as during initial tank cooldown, LNG deliveries, or as required to maintain necessary pressures. The venting to atmosphere during the winter of 2021/2022 was limited to initial tank cooldown and LNG deliveries.

New enhancements will include the aforementioned new solid panel fence along Old Mill Lane and sound walls around the equipment to further reduce vaporizer noise. A solid molded composite fence with architectural stone design will be

installed along the north edge of the Property. This approximately eight-foot-high fence will provide a physical and visual barrier between Old Mill Lane and the Property. Two large composite vehicle gates will operate parallel to the new fence, replacing the two swinging gates. This new fence and gate arrangement is planned to be permanently installed in the Summer of 2022.¹²

The operation will mobilize temporary noise mitigating walls, to the height of approximately 20 feet from grade, around the vaporizer and pump trailers until a more permanent solution can be evaluated. Noise modeling of the equipment in operation for Winter 2021/22 showed that the installation of walls would reduce estimated noise impacts to abutters to the north to 55 dBA, which is compliant with the local noise ordinance. A wall with a reduced height of 15 feet was evaluated, but only achieved a noise level of 57 dBA, which does not meet the noise ordinance. To achieve the most effective noise mitigation, the walls will be installed within 10 feet of the portable trailers, with the operating pump trailer and vaporizer positioned between the non-operating, redundant pieces of equipment. As specific components may change from based on capacity constraint or vulnerability needs, sound walls will be utilized as required to meet the 55 dBA noise level requirement.

3.2.1 Construction Sequence

The construction sequence for the Project is summarized in the subsections below.

3.2.1.1 Site Preparation and Vegetation Clearing

The limit of disturbance (LOD) will be surveyed and staked in the field, and the wetland flagging will be refreshed. To facilitate construction equipment access into the Site, vegetation will be mown and trees/stumps will be removed within the Facility footprint. Stabilized construction entrance/exit(s) will be installed from Old Mill Lane into the Site.

3.2.1.2 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

Once the vegetation removal is complete, soil erosion and sediment controls, such as compost filter socks (CFS) and silt fencing, will be installed along the proposed limit of disturbance using the procedures identified in the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, and in accordance with approved plans and permit requirements. Soil erosion control and other engineered stabilization measures will be provided along the down-gradient side of the Project Site as well as around any stockpiles created during grading operations to prevent sediment migration. The installation of these erosion control devices will be supervised by an environmental monitor. The devices will function to mitigate construction-related soil erosion and sedimentation, and will also serve as a physical boundary to separate construction activities from resource areas.

¹² The Company planned to install the fence in advance of the recent winter mobilization but RIDEM permitting and supply issues delayed the install to the Summer of 2022.

3.2.1.3 Facility Construction

The Project Site has been designed with a combined use of permeable pavement, stormwater features, retaining walls, and asphalt to meet the needs of seasonal operation, but also to minimize wetland impacts and provide an opportunity for stormwater management to the maximum extent practicable.

First, grading across the Project Site will take place from Old Mill Lane to the south of the parcel and will include a detention (wet) basin in the northern portion of the Project Site to treat water quality. Next, permeable paver surfaces including an entrance and exit road to accommodate vehicle and equipment access will be installed. Retaining walls will be provided on the south, east and west sides of the LOD to minimize impacts to adjacent wetlands. Various stormwater features will be installed to collect stormwater for treatment and outlet to surrounding wetland features adjacent to the Project Site. The roadway around the permanent equipment laydown area will consist of asphalt cover. This is required to facilitate vehicular movement and the placement of the seasonal process equipment. However, the process equipment laydown area itself will consist of permeable paver cover. A bio-retention area will be installed to the South of the yard. Any exposed soils will be seeded and stabilized with a blown straw mulch following completion of construction. Any loose stone fill will be swept back into place within the permeable pavement. Facility lighting will be installed to be dark sky compliant.

The facility will be enclosed by an eight-foot chain link fence on the south, east, and west sides. Along Old Mill Lane the fence will be an approximate 8-foot solid composite fence. Two vehicle gates, with solid composite panels matching the fence, will provide access/egress to the Project.

3.2.2 Equipment and Operation

Portable LNG operations utilize the following winter seasonal equipment: portable vaporizers, portable booster pumps, portable storage tanks, portable odorizer trailer, portable backup diesel generator, mobile office trailers, and portable lavatory, (the "Equipment"). The Equipment is positioned around the gas riser with approximately 70,000 gallons of total on-site LNG storage. See Figures 3-3a and b (Drone Photos of current Site).

The proposed Project will utilize similar equipment but will increase vaporization capacity to 750 Dth/hr. The equipment will be positioned along the new gas riser in a layout that enables safer mobilization and demobilization, provides improved egress for personnel, and provides easier access for emergency responders. See Figure 3-2 (proposed Site layout).

Similar to prior seasonal mobilizations, beginning in November Equipment will be delivered and setup at the Project Site. Security will continue to be present full time while Equipment is staged on-site. A trained Company operator will continue to staff the Site full time anytime LNG is on-site. Additional staff will be added as appropriate and consistent with the current operation. Exact Equipment configurations are dependent upon the anticipated demand for the given operation

and availability of Equipment. However, for winter season needs, the following Equipment is proposed by the Company to accommodate capacity constraints and provide ancillary support for capacity vulnerabilities: One (1) 750 Dth/hr water bath vaporizer, one (1) backup vaporizer, and approximately 70,000 gallons of static LNG storage. Equipment can vary with manufacture and availability, but 70,000 gallons has been historically stored within five (5) static storage queen trailers (approximately 13,000 gallons each), and one (1) high pressure pump trailer (approximately 5,000 gallons). Advanced queen trailers may be outfitted with submerged high-pressure pumps that would replace the requirement for a standalone high pressure pump trailer. Operations supporting pipeline inspection and maintenance activities traditionally occur in lower gas demand months and generally require Equipment with a smaller footprint in comparison to winter activities supporting capacity vulnerability and capacity constraint.

The seasonal (winter) operation will remain unchanged and the Equipment will be expected to be fully operational by December 1 and, weather permitting, taken out of service by April 1. Once out of service, the portable equipment is removed from the property. Site mobilization may also be required outside the winter season to support pipeline maintenance.

3.3 Safety and Public Health Considerations

3.3.1 Safety Record

The Company owns and operates permanent and portable LNG facilities varying in size and complexity, including one portable facility and two permanent facilities. TNEC is committed to the safe operation of all these assets. The LNG facilities have been designed, constructed, and upgraded, to meet or exceed government and industry standards. These facilities utilize advanced technology and are monitored by qualified and experienced professionals. Regular maintenance and inspections are also performed to ensure the safety of the public and our employees.

The Company has maintained an excellent LNG safety track record over the years which is attributable to several factors. First, the industry as a whole has an excellent safety record because it is continuously evolving both technically and operationally to ensure safe and secure operations. Technical and operational advances include everything from the engineering of LNG facilities, to operational procedures, to technical competency of personnel. Second, the risks and hazards associated with LNG are well understood allowing safeguards and mitigations to be incorporated into technology and operations. Third, rigorous standards, codes and regulations which govern the LNG industry and the Company are in place to prevent incidents from occurring and to reduce or mitigate the impacts of incidents if they do occur. Finally, as described in Section 3.3.3, the Company implements a robust and industry-leading process safety program, as well as emergency planning and prevention programs. The Company strives to maintain a perfect safety record and is committed to ensuring the security of its LNG facilities to prevent unauthorized

access and breaches. The Company has made significant operational and financial commitments to ensure that it succeeds.

The seasonal, portable LNG facility at Old Mill Lane is operated by trained personnel with extensive experience operating portable LNG equipment. Site personnel carefully monitor the operation and equipment including gas pressures, temperate, and flow, adjusting as necessary. Constant communication with the Company's regional Gas Control Center is maintained during operations and frequently during non- operational periods. The Company personnel are assisted by contracted professional security officers to maintain constant Site security throughout the duration of the seasonal mobilization. The Company has not had any safety incidents at the Old Mill Lane Facility.

3.3.2 Federal and State Rules Governing Mobile LNG Vaporization

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has exclusive authority to establish and enforce safety regulations for onshore LNG facilities like the Project. Facilities connected to intrastate gas transmission pipelines or gas distribution systems are typically inspected for compliance to federal safety regulations by a State agency through an agreement with PHMSA. The DPUC is the Rhode Island state agency with jurisdictional authority to inspect the Portsmouth portable LNG facility.

PHMSA LNG safety regulations are codified in Title [49 C.F.R. Part 193](#). 49 CFR §193.2013 identifies documents incorporated by reference, partly or wholly, in Part 193 which are enforceable under federal regulations. This includes the [National Fire Protection Association \(NFPA\) 59A, 2001 edition](#) – *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*. 49 CFR §193.2019 addresses mobile and seasonal LNG facilities, and exempts such facilities from requirements of Part 193 if, like the portable LNG facility at Portsmouth, they are in compliance with applicable sections of NFPA 59A, 2001 edition.

3.3.3 Process Safety and Guidelines

The Company performed multiple process safety reviews to identify, quantify and manage risks to employees as well as to members of the public in the nearby areas of this Site. These reviews included facility siting assessments to understand and reduce the potential risk associated with the Old Mill Lane location, which is near a public road. It also included process hazard analyses of the injection station's design to understand and reduce the potential risks that could occur during the unloading and injection process.

3.3.4 Vendor Selection Process and Safety Records

Where the Company looks to secure third party services to meet the needs of the Project, an RFP will be issued detailing the Company requirements which will include exhibits to inform bidders of the Company's policies and procedures with which successful bidders must comply. In addition, the Company utilizes ISNetworld, a global firm that supplies best practice and performance data to enable the proper assessment of contractor and supplier risk, to pre-qualify all service providers by obtaining regulatory performance and Company specific documentation. ISNetworld's team of safety, health, environmental and insurance professionals reviews all service provider information and assigns a grade based on the Company's grading criteria. The Company requires bidders to subscribe to and receive an acceptable rating or higher from ISNetworld for their health, safety and environmental oversight and review for the duration of the Agreement resulting from this RFP.

The Company's Safety, Procurement and Risk organizations review the information provided by bidders to ISNetworld and in the RFP exhibits and evaluate each bidder's compliance with the Company's Safety, Procurement and Risk policies. Only those bidders in compliance with such policies shall be considered. Bidders may also include information regarding experience and qualifications that will enhance the success of the Project through design, engineering and construction associated with the Scope of Work.

3.3.5 Coordination and Training with Local Officials and Emergency Responders

The Company has made a concerted effort to coordinate and train with local officials and emergency responders for an incident at the Portsmouth (Old Mill Lane) facility. The Company has developed emergency procedures to use in response to an incident at the facility. This plan includes comprehensive Emergency Procedures and evacuation procedures developed in coordination with the local fire department. The Company has and will continue to be fully integrated with local police, fire, and town administration officials for all operations conducted at Old Mill Lane, Portsmouth. Engagements with local municipalities also include emergency management and town council meetings which have primarily focused on operational activities and safety measures. Routine engagements with police and fire departments include first responder site visits and familiarization; LNG fire-fighting training; incident impact analysis (to enable community safety planning); and operational notifications such as LNG delivery schedules and truck routing. A log of community and residential engagements since 2018 can be found in **Appendix D**.

3.4 Reliability

Portable LNG has historically been viewed as a contingency operation to augment baseload supply or capacity in the event of an unplanned shortage, or in support of planned pipeline maintenance operations that pose a risk or require interruption of supply to the Company. As a contingency, this capacity option is reliable, and the Company has a demonstrated history of successful deployments of portable LNG operations across its service territory. These operations have been successful in both short-term and longer-term applications ensuring customer reliability during off-peak and peak periods of demand. Portable solutions are most viable to support contingency and peaking options for supply capacity—i.e., to be available to support firm gas demand during the coldest winter periods. Additionally, in certain applications, portable facilities can support emergency operations however, staffing levels and availability of real estate must be carefully planned to site any long-term portable pipeline operation.

Inherent with this option is the necessity to procure LNG supply upstream of the Company's system and transport the supply to the portable LNG site. The transportation of LNG could be impacted by multiple events (e.g., road/bridge closures due to automobile accidents or construction, high winds, and inclement weather) with the risk of a customer service interruption if supply cannot be delivered on-time to meet the demand. The portable LNG Equipment deployed at Old Mill Lane considers those risks, and the operation includes on-site storage to mitigate the transportation risks associated with inclement weather and other transportation impacts allowing greater flexibility of operations. However, a prolonged event accompanied by inclement weather impacting the ability to replenish on-site inventory will run the risk of customer service interruptions as the facility can only run for a limited period without refueling. The Company operations team works from a multi-day forecast that provides the transportation vendor an ability to pre-position vehicles ahead of any impending cold or inclement weather. Additionally, the Company has previously conducted quantitative risk assessments for similar transportation operations and as a result has incorporated additional procedures and controls including regular audits of LNG transportation with our vendors.

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

3.5.1 Aquidneck Island Long-Term Capacity Study Engagement

In September 2020, the Company published the Aquidneck Island Long-Term Gas Capacity Study outlining the gas supply challenges and constraints specific to Aquidneck Island. The study proposed four potential long-term energy solution portfolios along with an anticipated timeframe of need for portable LNG associated with each solution. The goal of the study was to help inform the communities and

gather feedback from a variety of key stakeholders on a preferred pathway forward, which included continuing LNG operations at Old Mill Lane.

Although not inclusive of all engagements, the key stakeholder engagements that were conducted between September 2020 and December of 2020 are listed in the table below. Note that these engagements included a public Open House and website that provided formal feedback options.

State/Local Leader/Regulatory Briefings on Proposed Report Options	Key Division (DPUC) Personnel, Aquidneck Island Town Administrators, OER, Gov's office, Key Legislators, and Navy	Sept 1-11
Aquidneck Advisory Group (AAG)	AAG Members – Division, OER, Aquidneck Island Town Administrators, Aquidneck Island Economic Development Groups, Newport Chamber	Sept 14
SRP Technical Working Group Meeting	System Reliability Procurement TWG Members – Acadia Center, NE Clean Energy Council, Green Energy Consumers Alliance	Sept 23
Aquidneck Island Webpage – site to view full study, feedback form, survey, and Open House info	Viewable to Public	Sept 23
Social Media and On-Bill Messaging	AI Facebook Accounts and Aquidneck Island Customer Bills	Started Oct 1
Legislator Briefing	Aquidneck Island Senators and Representatives	Oct 8
AI Energy Matters Open House – Open to Public	Members of Public, Town Officials, and Legislators	Oct 14
Conservation Law Foundation	CLF Leadership	Oct 23
Customer Advocacy Groups	Center for Justice	Oct 23
Portsmouth Town Council Meeting	Portsmouth Council and Public	Oct 26
Middletown Town Council Meeting	Middletown Council and Public	Oct 27
Newport Town Council Meeting	Newport Council and Public	Nov 12
Reminder for Feedback Email to all AI Gas Customers	13,000+ Aquidneck Island Gas Customers	Nov 20

As a result of the outlined stakeholder engagement, the Company received feedback from our customers and community leaders about their priorities for the energy future of Aquidneck Island. In January 2021, the Company held briefings with key stakeholder groups to summarize the findings of feedback. Similar details were disclosed during a Public Utilities Commission Tech Session that was held in May 2021. The Company presented alternatives for a refined permanent path forward that harnessed the momentum of the clean energy future, ensured reliability, and

recognized the importance of customer choice. In October and November 2021, the Company held another round of briefings with key stakeholder groups to share updates to its assessments, including town council meetings in Portsmouth and Middletown. It was during these October and November briefings that the final recommended path forward was summarized (as detailed herein). The final recommendation was also

3.5.2 Property Owner Engagement

Numerous residential meetings, forums, and engagements have been conducted regarding operations at Old Mill Lane, Portsmouth, with anticipated engagements forthcoming as required to address impacts (sound/lighting) and safety concerns from nearby residential owners. A log of community and residential engagements since 2018 can be found in **Appendix D**.

In recognition of feedback from area residents, several site enhancements have already been made to mitigate impacts (with positive feedback already received on enhancements from abutting residences). These site enhancements are listed below.

- › Electrical transformer installation to reduce generator noise, fuel deliveries, and emissions (September 2020);
- › Light shields on all overhead lighting to reduce light pollution (November 2020);
- › Heavy duty, wind-resistant privacy screen on fencing to reduce visibility (November 2020);
- › Improved berm design and vehicle protection barriers for enhanced site safety (November 2020);
- › Vapor recovery system to reduce blowing down vessels to atmosphere for reduced noise and emissions (December 2021); and
- › Adjust boiler settings to limit evening noises (started in February 2021).

The Project will maintain and, in certain circumstances, improve upon the enhancements that were made to support the previous winter mobilizations of LNG equipment at the Property.

3.6 Costs (O&M and Estimated Project)

Annual operation and maintenance activities for portable LNG operations include internal labor and vendor equipment and labor to support standby coverage from December 1st through March 31st and operation for each cold weather event. In addition, the Company incurs internal labor costs and vendor costs to support operations and maintenance associated with maintaining the Property when the Equipment is not on the Property. Based on the current plan to contract with a vendor for use and operation the Equipment, the Company anticipates future annual operation and maintenance costs to be approximately \$1.5M.

The Company estimates a total Project cost of \$15M plus approximately \$1.5M for the annual operation and maintenance costs.

3.7 Project Schedule

Construction of the Project is expected to take 6 months to complete and will be coordinated around the winter operation. The Project is expected to mobilize seasonally until the capacity vulnerability and capacity constraints are resolved.



4

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the alternatives identified to address the need for a backup to the natural gas supply to Aquidneck Island. The cost estimates provided with each alternative include costs for engineering and design, development, real estate acquisition, material procurement, site preparation, construction of the assets, testing, and commissioning. The estimates also include contracts with vendors, operation costs, and labor costs. The estimates for the infrastructure projects (Sections 4.2 through 4.6) do not include the costs of operating winter mobilization pending completion of the project. The estimates for the non-infrastructure alternatives do include the costs of constructing and operating the Project. LNG supply and trucking from the point of purchase are not included as these costs will vary based on weather and system demand. The Greenhouse Gas Analysis of the alternatives follows in Section 4.10.

4.2 Preferred Solution – Seasonal Portable LNG Operation on Company-Owned Property at Old Mill Lane

The Old Mill Lane portable LNG operation is situated on a 5-acre Company-owned parcel located in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The Property is located adjacent to the take station which is where the distribution system connects to the AGT gas pipeline

that supplies Aquidneck Island.¹³ The Project would continue the seasonal and emergency use of the Property, and it would also expand the operation to the south for a more efficient layout. Since the Project will be located next to the Portsmouth Take Station, the Project can supply the Island in the same matter hydraulically without needing reinforcement of the gas distribution network. ~~(b)(7)~~ The Old Mill Lane Property is also favorable in that no additional underground distribution infrastructure is required in the public way.

During mobilizations, the Project utilizes the following equipment: portable vaporizers, portable booster pumps, portable storage tanks, portable odorizer trailer, portable backup diesel generator, mobile office trailers, and portable lavatory. When equipment is delivered to the property, security is staffed on-site 24/7. Additionally, Company personnel are present full time whenever LNG is stored on-site. Because the current operation involves rental and support services by a third party, at least one owner representative of the vaporization equipment is also scheduled to be on-site whenever the contracted equipment is being operated.

The Company will continue to have Old Mill Lane LNG operations fully staffed and available for vaporization at 45 HDD conditions or colder as a contingency for any upstream issue that adversely impacts pipeline deliveries to the Portsmouth Take Station.

In an “average” year, the Old Mill Lane facility would rarely be used¹⁴ Even in a design year, the facility might only be used during a few days each winter, with limited trucking traffic, if any. However, the Company’s contingency planning provides adequate resources for two days of substantial upstream disruption, under which the Project’s capacity would be maximized in order to replace pipeline capacity. These two days, or 48 hours, of mobilization would require a total volume of 31,200 Dth, warranting 34 LNG trailer truck deliveries with a total LNG volume of 32,000 Dth. Having sufficient notice to prepare for such a scenario would be vital, as it would likely require supplemental technician support, and incremental staging for truck deliveries.

The vaporization capability of 650 Dth/hour currently provides nearly 50% of the required Aquidneck Island volume for a 68 HDD and 75% of the required volume for a 45 HDD. The vaporization capability would provide almost 100% of the required volume on a 30 HDD. A volume of 15,600 Dth (24 x 650 Dth/hour) provides ~ 60% daily volume required for a 68 HDD and ~ 90% daily volume required for a 45 HDD.

Construction will include temporary and permanent impacts to wetland resources but has been designed in a manner that minimizes impacts to the maximum extent feasible. Temporary impacts will be mitigated in-situ after concluding civil construction. Where permanent wetland impacts cannot be avoided, TNEC is

13 The property is also the former propane tank site that provided peaking capability for the Aquidneck Island natural gas distribution system until the late 1980s when Providence Gas expanded its pipeline supply capability on the Algonquin pipeline. The propane tanks were removed from the site in 2014, and the site was vacant until the spring of 2018.

14 It was not used in 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022.

prepared to provide compensatory mitigation, as required for United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and RIDEM permitting.

The project is not expected to have any significant long term social impacts beyond the facility construction, setup and removal of the Equipment, the traffic increase from people working on the Project, and the delivery of LNG to the Project. For the same reasons there are no anticipated impacts to the public health, safety, and welfare. In addition, the setup and operation of the Equipment will be completed in a manner that meets or exceeds the federal regulations for Mobile and temporary LNG facilities, 49 C.F.R. § 193.2019. The Project is only needed on the most extreme cold winter days or in the event of a pipeline capacity disruption. It should be noted that during the winter mobilizations of 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, the Project was not needed to supplement natural gas capacity. However, in the event of a pipeline disruption prompting the use of the Project to meet customer gas demand, trucking of LNG would be necessary to sustain any prolonged periods of operation.

The estimated cost for the civil site improvement work, wetland mitigation and installation of mitigation measures is approximately \$15M. Annual ongoing costs are estimated at approximately \$1.5 million per year.

4.3 Seasonal Portable LNG Operation at a New Navy Site

The Company explored the possibility of running seasonal portable LNG operations on a Navy-owned property on Aquidneck Island. Specifically, there are two parcels, known as the former Transfer Station and the former Tank Farm 3, along the western coastline of Middletown that are currently available to lease from the Navy. The Company identified the following requirements to relocate the portable LNG operations to the Transfer Station of the available Navy parcels:

- › Environmental site remediation, if needed, civil site preparation for temporary portable LNG use, and purchase of equipment for the portable LNG operation.
- › Installation of nearly 2.5 miles of 16-inch 99 psig steel main to interconnect to the existing 99 psig system.¹⁵
- › Installation of a new 99 psig to 55 psig district regulator in the vicinity of the parcel.

This alternative would be an operation equal in size to what is presently proposed at Old Mill Lane. However, due to the facility's 'downstream' position on the distribution system, utilizing this location would result in a lower vaporization capability (as compared to Old Mill Lane's 'upstream' position at the Portsmouth take station).

15 Psig = Pounds per square in gauge, a measure of pressure.

The estimated cost for the main installation to connect to the 99 psig system, installation of a new 99 psig to 55 psig district regulator, civil site preparation work, environmental mitigation and installation mitigation measures are approximately \$54.4M¹⁶. The annual operation cost is estimated at approximately \$1.5 million per year.

The use of either Navy site is not expected to have any environmental impacts or social impacts beyond the setup and removal of the Equipment, the traffic increase from people working on the site, and the delivery of LNG to the site. For the same reasons there are no anticipated impacts to the public health, safety, and welfare. However, the Navy sites are located in close proximity to residential neighborhoods and therefore will require noise mitigation measures.

This option was ultimately rejected due to significant infrastructure investments required for connection to the natural gas distribution system. In addition, the 'downstream' location of the system did not provide the operational advantages of a location closer to the take station.

4.4 Permanent LNG at a New Navy Site

Another potential alternative is the installation of a fixed LNG peaking facility on the Navy-owned Tank Farm 3 parcel. This would involve the construction of a new LNG peak shaving plant and related infrastructure (e.g., tanks, structure, vaporization, etc.). The peak-shaving plant would allow for storing LNG and then vaporizing and injecting that supply for use during peak times (e.g., during colder temperatures when the base load capacity cannot meet the required demand). The Company owns and operates two LNG facilities in Rhode Island, the Exeter LNG Plant and the Cumberland LNG Plant. This proposal would be for a third facility.

The plans for this option would potentially supply up to 12,000 Dth/day of capacity with 600 Dth capacity in the design hour.

The estimated cost for the approximately five mile long main installation to connect to the 99 psig system, installation of a new 99 psig to 55 psig district regulator, construction of new LNG facility, and environmental mitigation are approximately \$149M.

Local environmental impacts, beyond initial construction of the site, are not expected.

Once in operation, the impacts to the community would be limited to the volume of LNG tractor trailer trucks traveling on the interstate highways, over bridges, and on local roads to access each facility to support site operations. This is likely to occur during the spring, summer, and fall when LNG prices are lower.

16 Cost does not include lease/rental fees.

This option was ultimately rejected due to significant infrastructure investments required for connection to the natural gas distribution system and a permanent storage tank. In addition, the 'downstream' location of the system did not provide the operational advantages of a location closer to the take station.

4.5 LNG Barge

An LNG Barge option would include contracting with a third-party owner for one (or more) specialty LNG Barge(s). These barges can be sized and designed for function to serve Rhode Island's peak capacity needs. Vaporization, metering, and odorant equipment will be integrated into the design providing a small-scale LNG peak shaver. In this configuration, these are referred to as Floating Storage and Regassification Barges (FSRB). FSRBs are further categorized as either (1) a tow barge—a vessel that is pulled by a tug boat or (2) an Articulated Tug/Barge Unit (ATB)—a vessel that is pushed by a tug boat connected to a notch in the stern of the FSRB via pinions. For Aquidneck Island service, a shallow water offshore location within 3 miles of the coast would benefit the region. This method would require minimal on-land construction and allows for appropriate clearance from shipping lanes, marine commerce, and the coast. Utilizing an FSRB is a new concept for the U.S. market.

Two more barges are under construction in U.S. shipyards. Rhode Island could model a solution on these projects and requisition a purpose-built barge for the Aquidneck Island market. The barge would have a capacity of approximately 50,000 Dth, the equivalent of 50 LNG trucks, and would be outfitted to deliver the projected peak service calculated in this study for a period of up to 10 days without replenishment. The physical size of this barge would be roughly 200 feet long and less than 50 feet wide (beam). The Company previously conducted a request for information with regards to a potential LNG Barge solution to which it received several responses indicating cost and lead time. Based on the solicitation results, it is presumed that a vessel able to meet the needs of the Company would require at least three years before it is ready to be in service from the time the Company is able to commit to the barge developer.

To prepare the gas system for the offshore barge connection, a tee connector must be installed on the existing system connecting a pipe leading out to a buoy. A land connection will be accomplished by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to an area offshore away from the nearby coast. This method is the most effective method to avoid erosion and disruption of the coastal zone. The depth of the pipe using the HDD will protect both the pipe and the environment by eliminating erosion potential. Temporary impacts of an HDD include the need for a pipe laydown area and excavation of the drill site.

Costs associated with the project including the construction and fabrication of the LNG barge, the mooring and the tie in would likely be levelized over a 15-20 year contract if pursued. The estimated cost for main installation to connect to the offshore barge connection to the 99 psig system including the mooring and tie in is

approximately \$76M. The estimated annual cost of barge construction and LNG barge vaporization services over a 15-year contract is \$10M.

Similar to the Navy site alternatives, daily capacity for the barge would have an upper bound due to the resource's 'downstream' positioning on the distribution system. The barge would be crewed and dispatched on-site during the winter.

Permitting and construction of this option would take at least 3-4 years to complete. During the permitting and construction phase, the Company would continue to rely on winter mobilizations at Old Mill Lane to address the capacity constraint and vulnerability until the barge is in service.

Since the barge would be moored offshore in the winter months, there would be minor visual impacts from the sight of the barge on water views. Additionally, there may be potential loss of waterside recreation use when the barge is on-site in the immediate area due to the security perimeter protocols developed during the siting process. Stakeholder impacts of the security zone (typically 500 yards) will be a consideration when identifying the specific mooring location. Given the summer tourism and commercial season on Aquidneck Island, construction of the tie in pipe would be planned for the offseason.

This alternative was rejected due to the costs associated with purchasing a barge, installing the required infrastructure to connect the barge to the distribution system, and permitting uncertainty.

4.6 AGT Reinforcement Project

The Company and AGT explored the possibility of pursuing an infrastructure enhancement project to mitigate potential delivery challenges to AGT's gas delivery to the Portsmouth delivery point resulting from constraints caused by AGT's 6-inch main and the fully subscribed G System.

A system reinforcement project could potentially construct new main to Aquidneck Island and related investments on other affected areas on the AGT G-lateral. This would reduce the potential for delivery constraints and thereby increase the reliability of the gas capacity to Aquidneck Island. A system reinforcement project would likely involve investments that would also benefit AGT's customers in Massachusetts.

An AGT project could be designed to have a broader scope providing additional gas capacity to meet the growing customer demand including other gas utilities that take service from AGT. This would be a larger scale project that would require multiple AGT customers on the G System to support the project. It would also take five or more years to design, permit, and construct, for which period of time the Company would need an alternate means of supplying Aquidneck Island, so while it may be a long-term option, it does not meet the needs of Rhode Island customers today.

An AGT project that is focused only on system reinforcement would not provide additional gas capacity to Aquidneck Island directly. However, the Company expects that such a project would enable it to shift contracted capacity from upstream take stations on the G-lateral to Portsmouth on Aquidneck Island. That means that the capacity constraint on Aquidneck Island could be addressed by reducing demand upstream (or increasing local low-carbon gas supply upstream) or by reducing demand on Aquidneck Island.

While there is no AGT project proposed at this time for which cost information might be presented, based on recent pipeline projects in the northeast, it is estimated that a system reinforcement project could have an estimated cost of \$183M, plus interim portable LNG but excluding additional demand side measures. This estimate assumes other AGT customers will also agree to participate in the project (absent this participation, cost estimates would range higher to approximately \$265M). The cost would be paid for by Rhode Island gas customers via a contracted rate with AGT for pipeline service. There would be no additional annual operation and maintenance costs for this Project.

As compared to existing infrastructure, an AGT project would provide a reliability benefit for Aquidneck Island, particularly in mitigating the risk of a single point of failure on the 6-inch main that crosses the Sakonnet River. This is the key to eliminating the capacity vulnerability for Aquidneck Island.

The lead time for an AGT project is four years at the minimum. If the Company were to move forward with an AGT project, pursuant to the Company's agreement with its regulators, the Company would execute one or more Precedent Agreements with AGT, subject to review by the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers. AGT would be responsible for completing final engineering and other studies, beginning the FERC application process and applying for other necessary permits. In order to begin construction of an AGT project, AGT would first have to satisfy all conditions precedent in an agreement with the Company, including the receipt of its FERC Certificate and any and all necessary governmental authorizations, approvals, and permits as may be required to construct and operate the facilities.

As part of the Permitting, Policy and Regulatory Requirements described above, AGT would be required to complete an environmental assessment for the AGT project which would address GHG emissions and climate change as well as proposed mitigation techniques associated with the project.

The community impacts are expected to be limited to the initial construction of the project. Once the project is in service, in particular the G-2 loop to Portsmouth Take Station, seasonal LNG mobilization would no longer be required at Old Mill Lane.

Although this alternative addressed the capacity constraint and vulnerability issues, it was not chosen due to the expected challenges associated with permitting new pipeline infrastructure and the associated timeframe for project completion provided no immediate relief for customers.

4.7 Non-Infrastructure Solution

The Company evaluated potential demand-side management programs to resolve the existing capacity constraint, with and without contingency to mitigate the capacity vulnerability concern. These non-infrastructure programs would aim to eliminate the gap between available supply and customer demand by reducing customer demand.

4.7.1 Non-Infrastructure Solution to address Capacity Constraint and Provide Contingency for Capacity Vulnerability

In the September 2020 Long-Term Capacity Report, the Company was focused on maintaining the benefits currently provided by the Old Mill Lane portable LNG project through various alternatives, including a non-infrastructure option. This option included what the Company believed, informed in part by third-party market potential studies, to be maximum levels of achievable Energy Efficiency and Gas Demand Response, as well as electrification of 100% of assumed annual HVAC system turnover¹⁷. This option required the continued use of Old Mill Lane until 2035, by which time when there were sufficient contributions from the demand-side management (“DSM”) programs to fully resolve the capacity constraint and mitigate capacity vulnerability in a manner roughly equivalent to the other options evaluated at the time. As noted in the 2020 report, once Old Mill Lane portable LNG has been phased out of this solution, the absolute reduction in demand from incremental demand-side measures means that this solution could provide comparable levels of resilience in the face of AGT disruptions of up to 50% of pipeline capacity under design day conditions, but less resilience than the infrastructure solutions for larger disruptions.¹⁸ This non-infrastructure option that addresses the capacity constraint and reduces the capacity vulnerability concern has an estimated cost of \$286M¹⁹ on a utility cost basis over a fifteen-year period.

The energy efficiency component of this solution evaluated building upon the Company’s existing energy efficiency programs with a more aggressive, targeted program that would ultimately reduce both the annual natural gas energy consumption as well as design day peak demand on Aquidneck Island. The nature of this initiative would be the utilization of localized, enhanced incentives and

17 The Company assumes that 5% of customers will need to replace their HVAC equipment each year based on a 20-year useful life for that equipment. The electrification option includes a 4-6 year ramp up period, after which it is assumed that ALL HVAC turnover is electrified, representing approximately 63% of AI gas customers. It also assumes all new potential gas customers electrify their heating systems instead. It should be noted that electrifying 100% of HVAC turnover presents an enormous challenge in terms of customer uptake and cost.

18 National Grid, Long Term Gas Capacity Study, Page 100.

19 The Company has updated the costs originally proposed in the 2020 Long-Term Gas Capacity study with the same cost and savings assumptions for energy efficiency and demand response as used in the additional 2021 analysis. To aid in comparisons of costs among options, this estimate is not discounted, and does not assume any inflation. The net present value over a fifteen-year period, assuming a 7.54% discount rate (from FY 2021 Gas ISR, RIPUC No. 4996, Pg. 170) and 2% inflation rate, is \$198M.

geographically targeted customer outreach and engagement approaches that emphasize robust and aggressive natural gas efficiency savings incentivized by intensive weatherization and HVAC measures for both residential and commercial customers. In order to achieve these levels of gas demand reduction, the EE program would have to scale to approximately double the annual activity on Aquidneck Island by 2027. The adoption of energy efficiency measures by 2035 would result in up to ~35% of commercial customers and ~80% of residential customers on Aquidneck Island participating in the baseline and incremental HVAC upgrades and/or weatherization programs. These assumptions represent substantial growth, and the number of customers who agree to participate in energy efficiency programs, and/or the impact of these programs on those who do participate, may not meet estimated required need. This creates risk of not achieving the full projected potential on peak days. Additionally, this approach will likely have the effect, in the near term, of displacing implementation efforts from other parts of the state in order to increase delivery capacity of energy efficiency on Aquidneck Island. Over the long term, the costs of this approach could also have the impact of displacing more cost-efficient spending in the pursuit of energy efficiency measures elsewhere in the state, with the overall implication of a potential reduction in the overall statewide adoption of energy efficiency measures and resulting benefits.

The Gas Demand Response (DR) component of this solution involves customers reducing the amount of natural gas that they consume over a specific period of time, typically for either a few hours or a whole day. This reduction can be achieved either by reducing energy needs (e.g. lowering thermostat temperatures, reducing manufacturing output) during the specified period, or through the use of an alternate fuel source (e.g. fuel switching). The initiative modeled for C&I participation in DR assumed 100% participation in the fifteenth year of the DSM solution for the two largest customers; ~40% participation for the next 33 largest customers; and ~33% participation from the remaining 204 of the top C&I accounts. The modeled non-Infrastructure approach assumes 23% residential participation in the fifteenth year of the DSM solution. The total technical potential for these programs is limited by the customer population on Aquidneck Island and by the eligibility of those customers to participate. Demand response can be an effective tool to reduce peak day consumption. However, current program structures allow customers to override event calls and continue to utilize gas at 'normal' levels. Additionally, meeting customer enrollment requirements will be critical to the program's success. The number of customers who agree to participate can fluctuate or even fail to meet projections. Therefore, there is a risk of not achieving the full projected need on peak days.

Heat electrification via air source or ground source heat pumps could be achieved using cold climate heat pumps, which operate efficiently at low outdoor temperatures. The heat electrification component of this solution focused on electrifying 100% of HVAC turn over to enable the conversion of gas-heated customers to electric heat. A meaningful portion of the peak demand reducing contribution from this solution will also come from using heat electrification to displace the use of delivered fuels by customers who currently rely on oil and

propane for heating but might otherwise connect to the gas system over the forecast window of this study. The biggest drawback for electrification of gas-heated customers in Rhode Island is the cost – both upfront cost and ongoing operating costs. Even with significant up-front incentives designed to both reduce customer installation costs as well as mitigate ongoing operating cost increases, this proposal asks customers to adopt a technology that will likely lead to higher ongoing cost for at least the near-term future.

Currently, customer awareness and adoption of heat pumps in Rhode Island is low. Through a partnership with OER, National Grid supported the installation of just 247 heat pumps across the state in 2021. Importantly, these were all conversions of heating through deliverable fuels to electric (which typically yield better customer economics than conversions from natural gas to heat pumps). Several other obstacles currently exist to the widespread deployment of heat pumps across the states: there is a relatively immature installer base and capacity to install, as most current HVAC installers see heat pump installs as higher risk; there is a longer sales cycle for installations, which requires active engagement with customers and the HVAC installation community in order to promote heat pump adoption. Finally, the mitigation of these barriers would typically involve a longer-term market transformation strategy, one that will be difficult to maintain in support of a relatively geographically narrow opportunity limited to Aquidneck Island.

Additional considerations for this component of the solution include the impacts of an aggressive heat electrification initiative on the electric distribution network. Based on National Grid's preliminary, aggregated review of summer and winter feeder capacity on Aquidneck Island as presented in the 2020 report, there is sufficient winter and summer capacity to accommodate heat electrification in the near term for the non-infrastructure approach. However, the location of load growth from heat electrification matters, and even with sufficient capacity in aggregate, individual feeders, feeder sections, or secondaries would likely experience loading that produces system thermal and voltage performance concerns. As the amount of heat electrification grows, addressing such concerns would require potentially significant incremental investment in the electric distribution system.

4.8 Non-Infrastructure Solutions to Address Capacity Constraint Only

During the summer of 2021, the Company assessed two other non-infrastructure options, this time only focusing on resolving the capacity constraint. The Company assessed how DSM programs can close the demand-supply gap under a business-as-usual ("BAU") scenario and a scenario in which new customer connections are prohibited (i.e. moratorium). For the moratorium scenario, it was assumed that the moratorium held load at 2022/23 winter levels identified in the BAU forecast per the direction from Order 150 in EFSB Docket SB-2021-04.

As with the earlier non-infrastructure option, these options relied on the assumed maximum potential achievable incremental volumes of EE and DR which, as noted above, require significant scaling of the programs and adoption of measures by a large portion of the Aquidneck customer base. The EE component of this effort, as modeled with a moratorium in place, would require nine years of program effort, while EE programs would need to run at these sustained higher levels for fifteen years without a moratorium in place. The number of customers who agree to participate in energy efficiency programs, and/or the impact of these programs on those who do participate, may not meet estimated required needs which creates risk of not achieving the full projected potential on peak days. Similarly, for demand response programs modeled to assumed maximum potential levels, meeting customer enrollment requirements will be critical to the program's success. Additionally, as noted above, current program structures allow customers to override the event and use gas. The number of customers who agree to participate can fluctuate or even fail to meet projections. Therefore, there is a risk of not achieving the full projected need on peak days.

The heat electrification component of this initiative requires less contribution (as the marginal DSM resource) because these options do not solve for the capacity vulnerability and therefore, the Company could look to retire the current Old Mill Lane site by 2029/30. Although it allows for less aggressive levels of heat electrification, the modeled levels remain challenging and costly to achieve. Without a moratorium, 40% of HVAC turnover would be required to electrify with a 5-year ramp up period. This represents approximately 15% of Aquidneck Island gas customers. On a utility cost basis, this solution has a cost of \$143M²⁰. If the described moratorium were to be enacted, 20% of HVAC turnover would be required to electrify with a 5-year ramp up period. This represents approximately 7% of AI gas customers. On a utility cost basis, this solution has a cost of \$100M²¹. Note that these cost estimates do not account for any potential investments in the electric distribution system that may be needed to support significant uptake of heat electrification.

As noted above, even with significant up-front incentives designed to both reduce customer installation costs as well as mitigate ongoing operating cost increases, this proposal asks a significant number of customers to adopt a technology that will likely lead to higher ongoing costs for at least the foreseeable future. It would also require a significant scaling in adoption of heat pumps than what is observed today and overcoming current obstacles to scaling the market as detailed in the prior section.

20 To aid in comparisons of costs among options, this estimate is not discounted, and does not assume any inflation. The net present value over a fifteen-year period, assuming a 7.54% discount rate (from FY 2021 Gas ISR, RIPUC No. 4996, Pg. 170) and 2% inflation rate, is \$86M.

21 To aid in comparisons of costs among options, this estimate is not discounted, and does not assume any inflation. The net present value over a fifteen-year period, assuming a 7.54% discount rate (from FY 2021 Gas ISR, RIPUC No. 4996, Pg. 170) and 2% inflation rate, is \$63M.

Table 4-1. Summary of Evaluated Non-Infrastructure Solutions

Option	Capacity Constraint	Capacity Vulnerability	EE (Dth/day)	DR (Dth/day)	EH (Dth/day)	Utility Cost
LTCR Non-Infrastructure	Solved	Solved	1,394	1,851	10,554	\$286M
2021 Non-Infrastructure	Solved	Unsolved	1,278	1,801	2,560	\$143M
2021 Non-Infrastructure with Moratorium	Solved	Unsolved	792	1,821	1,087	\$100M

In closing, the company undertook a robust analysis of potential demand-side contributions to both the capacity constraint as well as the capacity vulnerability challenges on Aquidneck Island as summarized in Table 4-1. Ultimately, the Company determined that pursuing the non-infrastructure alternatives at the above scale and scope was not the best alternative at this time, given both the overall cost to implement these initiatives at this required scale and duration, as well as the uncertainty associated with obtaining the necessary level of customer uptake to address gas reliability needs. Furthermore, the proposed improvements to the Project would still be required, as all non-infrastructure options require continued reliance on portable LNG at Old Mill Lane for several years. The Company does remain dedicated to advancing demand side measures throughout the state as well as through targeted initiatives focused on Aquidneck Island and will continue to do so through its ongoing energy efficiency programs at the scope and scale determined to be aligned with least cost procurement requirements.

4.9 Other Options Considered and Ruled Out

In addition, the Company considered other options for inclusion as potential solutions but ruled them out due to feasibility or cost concerns, or because they would not meaningfully address the capacity constraint or capacity vulnerability needs on Aquidneck Island. These options considered and ruled out include the following:

4.9.1 Existing LNG Facility at the Naval Station Newport

TNEC had limited LNG operations at the Naval Station Newport until 2010, when the Company procured additional pipeline capacity from Algonquin. From 2006-2010, the site was typically operated once per year. Three issues make the existing Navy facility unfeasible as a solution:

- › The current lease expires in 2026. The Navy has informed National Grid that it does not intend to renew it, as it plans to expand the use of this waterfront property for additional piers and ship mooring.
- › The current lease only allows operation of the Naval Station LNG facility for peak shaving 8-10 times per year, with limited trucking capacity (5 truck deliveries per

day). In 2019, TNEC engaged the Navy in discussions to modify the lease to allow for expanded use, but the Navy denied the request.

- › While unlikely, in a national security event the Naval Station could be secured for any external visits.

4.9.2 Portable CNG

In the Company's Spring 2019 RFP, the Company sought non-pipeline alternatives in the form of CNG or LNG storage and vaporization capability in the amount of ~300 Dth/hr at the Company's Old Mill Lane location, as well as an additional ~100-200/hr at a third-party site to be identified by bidders. With respect to CNG offers received, only a single vendor contemplated using a third-party location however that vendor could not guarantee that the additional location would be available to TNEC for the first winter of service or for the duration of a multi-year contract. Furthermore, offers for CNG injection services, both on Company property and at third party location, were considerably more costly than LNG injection and storage services offered.

A portable CNG operation was reviewed as an alternative to portable LNG operations, but after consideration it was determined that a LNG option was preferable in terms of operational constraints and cost. When compared to LNG storage, CNG storage for the same trailer footprint is much less, being approximately one third to one half less than a comparable LNG trailer. A larger site footprint would be required to facilitate a portable CNG operation of the same capacity as a LNG operation.

4.9.3 Gas Decarbonization Through Hydrogen Blending

Utilizing a relatively small-scale hydrogen project including a commercially available electrolyzer system that converts electricity and city water into high purity hydrogen and oxygen. The system is relatively easy to install consisting of containerized equipment placed on foundations holding the electrolyzers, transformers, control systems, and a de-ionizing system to purify the water. For reliability purposes, TNEC would recommend some level of compressed hydrogen storage be kept on-site to ensure daily delivery levels. This hydrogen would then be blended into TNEC's gas distribution network.

4.9.4 Local Supply of Renewable Natural Gas

Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) typically refers to bio-methane, methane that is produced from the breakdown of organic material and that has a lower lifecycle carbon intensity than geologic natural gas. Typical sources of RNG involve wastewater treatment plants, capped landfills, agricultural facilities (e.g. dairy farms), or biomass facilities (e.g. facilities that produce wood waste). Since the primary constituent of RNG is also methane, it is compatible with the pipe materials and end-use equipment for the vast majority of the gas network. RNG can have lower energy content and/or non-methane constituents in it that could impact sensitive gas-fired equipment, but this can often be managed by adjusting the feedstock or

blending the RNG into a larger volume of natural gas. As a note, this option considers the specific limitations of supplying RNG to Aquidneck Island, focusing on the potential for on-island supply. These limitations likely would not apply in many other areas throughout the state. Given local limitations, an RNG solution was not modeled as part of the long-term solution for Aquidneck Island's gas capacity constraint and vulnerability needs, despite the potential for RNG to play an important role for broader gas network decarbonization. However, there may be potential for RNG to play a minor role in meeting the gas capacity needs for Aquidneck Island.

4.9.5 Accelerated Leak Reduction

TNEC prioritizes distribution main leak fixes based on safety concerns. Undertaking the excavation needed to address leaks can disrupt traffic patterns and significantly inconvenience residents and businesses. Implementing a more aggressive leak reduction plan would have only marginal impacts on gas capacity, while posing significant cost and inconvenience to customers on Aquidneck Island.

4.9.6 Methanation

A nascent technology that would combine hydrogen production with a CO₂ source to make synthetic methane, which overcomes the blending limits for hydrogen described above. This would require not only the installation of electrolysis equipment for hydrogen production but also a local source of waste CO₂. While "green" methanation technologies might contribute in the long-term to decarbonizing the heating sector, they do not offer meaningful short-term capacity on Aquidneck Island. TNEC will continue to monitor advancement of this technology as it matures.

4.10 Greenhouse Gas Analysis

In accordance with direction provided by the ESFB's Order Granting Conditional Waiver and Staying Licensing Proceedings²² and with consideration of the 2021 Rhode Island Act on Climate (S-0078A, H-5445A), we evaluated the impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the final proposed solution of continuing seasonal LNG trucking at Old Mill Lane without incremental demand-side management (DSM) measures in comparison to all other alternatives considered that were deemed to be technically feasible for further analysis. All alternatives considered assume baseline DSM as approved by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission in RIPUC Docket No. 5189. This baseline DSM consists primarily of energy efficiency measures such as Home Energy Assessments, EnergyStar HVAC upgrades, and *EnergyWise* services like weatherization. It also incorporates a relatively small amount of demand response program natural gas savings, as a demonstration project, in which customers that are capable of using both natural

22 Docket No. SB-2021-04, Order Granting Conditional Waiver and Staying Licensing Proceedings at 30 (September 17, 2021).

gas and delivered fuels such as heating oil use such alternative fuels in lieu of natural gas on the coldest days. While the demand response programs reduce natural gas use, the use of fuel oil to replace natural gas results in a net increase in GHG emissions for those programs.

4.10.1 Solution Options Considered

For the purpose of evaluating the impact of GHG emissions, the following options were considered in this analysis:

- › **Moratorium with Seasonal LNG Trucking (baseline scenario):** A moratorium on new gas connections for potential customers that would be served by the Portsmouth take station and Old Mill Lane, coupled with continued seasonal LNG trucking to and vaporization at the Old Mill Lane portable liquified natural gas (LNG) site to provide supplies to existing customers.
- › **Seasonal LNG Trucking (Final proposed solution):** Seasonal LNG trucking to and vaporization at the Old Mill Lane portable LNG site. No incremental DSM measures are included with this option.
- › **Seasonal LNG Trucking with Incremental DSM:** Seasonal LNG trucking to and vaporization at the Old Mill Lane portable LNG site coupled with geographically targeted energy efficiency, demand response, and heat electrification measures to hold customer natural gas requirements constant at 2027 levels.
- › **Moratorium with Incremental DSM, with Seasonal LNG Trucking Discontinued in 2030:** An immediate moratorium on new gas connections for potential customers that would be served by the Portsmouth take station and Old Mill Lane, coupled with energy efficiency, demand response, and heat electrification measures to phase out the need for Old Mill Lane by 2030.
- › **Incremental DSM, with Seasonal LNG Trucking Discontinued in 2030:** Energy efficiency, demand response, and heat electrification measures that grow over time such that the existing load served by Old Mill Lane, and the design day requirements of all new customers, are entirely offset by 2030.

The description of alternatives is more thoroughly provided above in this Section 4 of the siting report.

The findings related to Seasonal LNG Trucking are applicable to all of the available options that include a continuation of natural gas distribution service because the end users remain a constant. Thus, the analysis for Seasonal LNG Trucking is also applicable to Seasonal LNG Trucking at the Navy yard, permanent LNG Operations at the Navy Yard, AGT pipeline alternative, and the LNG Barge.

4.10.2 Global Warming Potential

The GHGs quantified in this analysis are converted to CO₂-equivalence based on their 20-year global warming potential (GWP) as identified by the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Fifth Assessment Report.²³ The conversion factors from this report are copied in Table 4-2 below. Global warming potential is a measure that recognizes the impact of different GHGs on the Earth's atmospheric warming relative to CO₂. It accounts for how GHGs differ in their ability to absorb energy (i.e., radiative efficiency) and how long they stay in the atmosphere (i.e., lifetime). As shown in Table 4-2, nitrous oxide and methane have much higher warming impacts than carbon dioxide, 264 and 84 times greater, respectively, in a 20-year period. The majority of emissions from pipeline gas, fuel oil, and electricity are attributed to CO₂, but both pipeline gas and fuel oil result in nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) emissions as well.

GHG emission savings are calculated by multiplying the GHG emission rates identified in Table 4-3 by the amount of energy attributed to each source netted against the baseline scenario of a moratorium with seasonal trucking. Results are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) to provide a single measure for comparison that accounts for the relative impacts on global warming attributed to different types of greenhouse gases (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄) that are emitted at different rates depending on the fuel source. For comparison, one ton of CO₂e represents the emissions associated with about 2,280 miles driven in a typical passenger vehicle.²⁴

Table 4-2 20-Year Global Warming Potential Relative to CO₂ by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	20-Year GWP Factor
CO ₂	1
N ₂ O	264
CH ₄	84

4.10.3 Baseline Emissions, GHG Emission Rate, and Demand-Side Management Assumptions

The Company estimated the cumulative GHG savings measured as CO₂-equivalent (CO₂e) emissions through winter 2034-35 for each option relative to a baseline moratorium alternative. Under this baseline alternative, all of the otherwise projected growth in customer demand relative to 2023 levels on Aquidneck Island is assumed to be met with fuel oil-powered equipment. This assumption is made because absent substantial subsidies or mandates, electrification is not a cost-effective heating option, and according to US Census data a majority of households in southeast RI currently use fuel oil for home heating.²⁵

²³ Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/>.

²⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/greenhouse-gas-emissions-typical-passenger-vehicle>. The U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator was used to make the calculations presented later in this section for each option, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>.

²⁵ US Census 2019 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata, see: <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2019&rv=ucgid,HFL&wt=WGTP&g=7950000US4400300>

Fuel oil-powered equipment is assumed to be 11 percent less efficient than natural gas-powered equipment at converting a unit of fuel to heat energy.²⁶ This, in conjunction with a relatively higher GHG emission rate than natural gas per unit of fuel, as shown in Table 4-3 below, results in an estimated net increase in emissions of approximately 45,000 tons of CO₂e through 2034/35 if customers relied on heating oil as their primary fuel source. By avoiding a moratorium beginning in 2023 and allowing customers to convert to natural gas instead of using fuel oil, GHG emission savings are achieved.

As noted above, the GHG saving estimates shown in Figure 1 below are based on the assumed GHG emissions rates for natural gas, fuel oil, and electricity production shown in Table 4-3. Pipeline gas and fuel oil emissions rates are assumed to remain constant over time, while emissions associated with electricity production are assumed to decline linearly to zero emissions by 2030 in accordance with the state's goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030.

Table 4-3 GHG Emission Rates by Fuel Source

Greenhouse Gas	Pipeline Gas [lb per MMBtu] ²⁷	Fuel Oil [lb per MMBtu] ^{52Z}	2020 Electricity Production [lb per MWh] ²⁸	2030 Electricity Production [lb per MWh]
CO ₂	117	165	575	0
N ₂ O	0.00022	0.0013	0.24	0
CH ₄	0.022	0.066	0	0

For scenarios that include DSM components, the net GHG emissions savings shown in Graphic 4 includes both the decrease in GHG emissions from avoided natural gas consumption and, if applicable for that DSM component, the increase in GHG emissions from alternative fuel consumption associated with that DSM measure (e.g., increased electric consumption due to electrification). DSM components include:

- › **Energy efficiency** – The annual natural gas savings through winter 2034/35 from energy efficiency measures, shown in Table 4-4, is multiplied by the emissions rate of pipeline gas, shown in Table 4-3, to yield the GHG savings from energy efficiency. There is no alternative fuel consumption assumed for energy efficiency measures, so this GHG savings amount represents the total net GHG savings for energy efficiency per solution.

26 Assuming 85% Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) for oil-fired equipment, based on U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) appliance standards for oil-fired boilers found at 10 CFR 430.32(e)(2)(iii)(A), and assuming 95% AFUE for gas-fired equipment, based on a Massachusetts study of Heating, Air-conditioning, & Refrigeration Distributors International (HARDI) data from HVAC distributors, available at https://ma-eeac.org/wp-content/uploads/TXC65_HARDI_Data_Memo_Final_2019.11.15.pdf.

27 U.S. EPA website, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

28 Table 1-1 of 2019 ISO New England Electric Generator Air Emissions Report, available at: https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2021/03/2019_air_emissions_report.pdf

- › **Demand response** – For all demand response programs considered, participants are assumed to avoid natural gas consumption on peak days, as shown in Table 4-4. Peak days are defined as days with an average temperature below 10 °F, which appear in the Company’s design weather pattern 5 times per heating season. The resulting natural gas savings is multiplied by the emissions rate of pipeline gas shown in Table 4-3 to estimate GHG emission savings. However, some of the demand response participants are assumed to switch to consuming fuel oil on those event days, and that fuel oil consumption, scaled up by the assumed 16% lower efficiency of fuel oil-powered equipment, is multiplied by the emissions rate of fuel oil shown in Table 4-3 to estimate an increase in GHG emissions. These emissions impacts are then summed together to yield the net GHG emissions savings associated with demand response. This increase in GHG emissions associated with switching to fuel oil consumption for demand response events is greater than the decrease in GHG emissions associated with switching off of natural gas consumption, resulting in demand response having negative net GHG emissions savings (i.e., a net increase in GHG emissions relative to the baseline). The relative magnitude of these negative net GHG emissions savings is small, however, because there are relatively few demand response event days assumed per year.
- › **Electrification** – The annual natural gas savings through winter 2034/35 from electrifying customers (both existing natural gas customers and forecasted new customers, in the case of no moratorium) as shown in Table 4-4 is multiplied by the emissions rate of pipeline gas shown in Table 4-3 to estimate a GHG emission savings. The increase in annual electric consumption through winter 2034/35 from those same customers is multiplied by the emissions rate for electricity production shown in Table 4-3 to estimate the increase in GHG emissions associated with those electrified customers consuming additional electricity. These emissions impacts are then summed together to yield the net GHG emissions savings associated with electrification. As noted above, emissions associated with electricity production are assumed to decline linearly from 2020 values shown in Table 4-3 to zero emissions by 2030 in accordance with the state’s goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030.

Graphic 4 Cumulative GHG Emission Savings from January 1, 2023 through Winter 2034/35

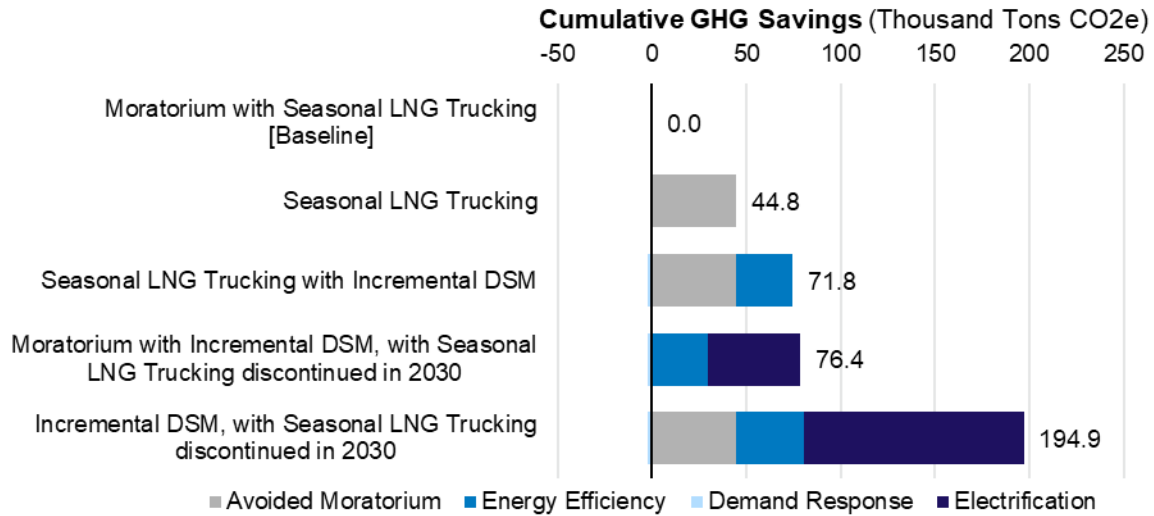


Table 4-4 Cumulative Natural Gas Savings through 2034/35 by DSM Component (MDth)

Compared Solution	Energy Efficiency	Demand Response	Electrification
Moratorium with Seasonal LNG Trucking [Baseline]	-	-	-
Seasonal LNG Trucking	-	-	-
Seasonal LNG Trucking with Incremental DSM	495	95	-
Moratorium with Incremental DSM, with Seasonal LNG Trucking Discontinued in 2030	505	95	860
Incremental DSM, with Seasonal LNG Trucking Discontinued in 2030	600	95	2,060

4.10.4 GHG Emission Savings Results

Figure 1 compares the estimated GHG emission savings of each analyzed alternative. Results are presented in the form of GHG emission savings (i.e., avoided emissions) relative to a baseline of a moratorium on new gas connections beginning in 2023 and with continued seasonal LNG trucking at Old Mill Lane to meet forecasted demand through winter 2034/35 under the existing contracted capacity. Seasonal LNG trucking at Old Mill Lane is currently being utilized to address an existing capacity constraint and therefore a moratorium on new gas connections limiting growth in demand would not be sufficient to offset the need for seasonal LNG trucking or an alternative supply option, even if combined with incremental DSM. For this reason, the last two alternatives shown in Figure 1 assume seasonal LNG trucking at Old Mill Lane is continued through the winter of 2028/29 at which time incremental DSM programs and/or a moratorium is estimated to alleviate the

capacity constraint. These alternative solutions, however, do not provide any contingency in the event of an upstream pipeline disruption after 2029, a benefit that is provided with continued seasonal LNG trucking.

4.10.5 Discussion of Results

Since a moratorium with seasonal LNG trucking is the baseline option, no GHG savings are attributed to that option. This option assumes reliance on fuel oil by customers that would otherwise look to convert to natural gas while serving existing customers with natural gas from the interstate pipeline network supplemented with seasonal LNG at Old Mill Lane.

Seasonal LNG trucking at Old Mill Lane, which is the Company's recommended option, enables conversions to natural gas and results in savings of approximately 44,800 tons CO₂e relative to the baseline, which is the continued use of fuel oil. This represents 102,141,073 miles driven by a typical passenger vehicle.

Seasonal LNG trucking with incremental DSM results in increased levels of GHG savings relative to both the baseline and the Company's recommended option because the energy efficiency associated with this option reduces overall energy requirements. It provides an incremental savings of approximately 27,000 tons CO₂e relative to the Company's recommended option (and total savings of 71,800 tons CO₂e). The GHG savings of this option, taken in total (LNG trucking + EE, offset by demand response), represents 163,699,308 miles driven by a typical passenger vehicle.

A moratorium with incremental DSM, with seasonal LNG trucking to Old Mill Lane discontinued in 2030, provides total GHG savings of 76,400 tons of CO₂e. This represents 174,187,008 miles driven by a typical passenger vehicle. This option includes demand response, which increases GHG emissions slightly, along with substantial energy efficiency and electrification measures that provide GHG savings. However, because this option includes a moratorium, like the baseline option there is some reliance on heating oil by residents that would have otherwise looked to convert to natural gas for heating.

Incremental DSM with seasonal LNG trucking discontinued in 2030 results in the greatest potential savings relative to the baseline option. This option avoids a moratorium and includes similar amounts of demand response and energy efficiency as the previous two options. However, to eliminate trucking of LNG by 2030, much greater amounts of electrification are required. Total GHG savings for this option are estimated at 194,900 tons CO₂e, which represents 444,359,265 miles driven by a typical passenger vehicle.

4.10.6 Limitations of this GHG Analysis

These estimates do not include all sources of emissions associated with LNG activities such as construction or other stationary source activities. It also does not account for a differential in emissions that could be attributed to differences between Old Mill Lane and potential other portable LNG sites, such as the length of road vehicles travel on to transport material. Therefore, no difference in emissions is identified among portable LNG options due to the location of seasonal LNG trucking. Further, these estimates do not account for any upstream emissions associated with natural gas such as sourcing and leaks or flaring at a source location (e.g., a shale field). However, these estimates of net GHG emissions do account for fugitive unburnt methane emissions due to gas pipeline and equipment leaks as well as methane emissions associated with flaring or venting at the point of use (i.e., downstream emissions) – these fugitive emissions are captured in the methane values included in Table 4-3.

4.11 Conclusion on Project Alternatives

For the reasons summarized in the previous sections, the Company concluded that the Project is the preferred solution to addressing the Island's capacity vulnerability and capacity constraint.

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5

Description of Affected Natural Environment

This section of the Siting Report describes the existing natural environment that may be affected by the proposed Project, both within and surrounding the proposed seasonal portable LNG operation. This section includes a detailed description of environmental characteristics within and surrounding the proposed Project (in the Project Study Area defined below). The following section describes the specific natural features which have been assessed for the evaluation of impacts and the preparation of a mitigation plan. Information pertaining to existing site conditions has been obtained through available published resource information, the Rhode Island Geographic Information System (RIGIS) database, various state and local agencies, and field investigations of the Project Site.

5.1 Project Study Area

A Project Study Area was established in which to assess the existing environment within and surrounding the Project Site. The Project Study Area (or Study Area) consists of a half-mile radius centered on the proposed seasonal Portable LNG Operation Property (Project Site) in Middletown, Rhode Island (See Figure 5-1). The defined radius was selected to accommodate a comprehensive review and inventory of existing conditions within and adjacent to the Project Site.

5.2 Climate and Weather

Rhode Island has a moist continental climate with four distinct seasons. Its weather is tempered by sea winds, particularly in the Seaboard Lowland, which has a more moderate climate than the rest of New England. Aquidneck Island in particular

enjoys a moderate climate due to its close proximity to the Narragansett Bay and influence from the Gulf Stream which helps to minimize extreme temperatures (City of Newport, 2017). Although the Bay has a modifying effect, temperatures in Rhode Island tend to fluctuate by large ranges both daily and annually. The mean annual temperature of Rhode Island's coastal areas, such as Aquidneck Island, is 51 degrees Fahrenheit, with an average minimum temperature of 30 degrees Fahrenheit and an average maximum temperature of approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit (Runkle et al. 2017, City of Newport, 2017). Rhode Island is characterized by an even distribution of precipitation throughout the year with an annual average of 42 to 46 inches over most of the state, with approximately 20 inches of that total attributed to snowfall in the coastal Narragansett Bay regions (Runkle et al. 2017). Rhode Island experiences a considerable diversity of weather over the short term and long term scale (Runkle et al. 2017).

Climate change has had measurable effects in the state. According to the 2017 NOAA Rhode Island Climate Change Report and the 2012 Rhode Island Climate Change Commission Report, the average air temperature in Rhode Island has increased by three degrees Fahrenheit over the last century and the water temperature at the surface of Narragansett Bay has risen by four degrees Fahrenheit since the 1960s. Climate change has also resulted in an increased frequency of rainfall events that lead to flooding and longer periods of hot, dry weather that lead to drought and strain the state's water resources. These climate effects have begun to impact the local economy; farmers experience less predictable rainfall which translates to uncertain crop yields while the fishing industry has been forced to adapt to a change in fish species composition from cold-water, bottom-dwelling (benthic) species to warm-water, water-column (pelagic) species. Rhode Island will continue to experience warmer temperatures, more extreme weather events such as intense precipitation and flooding, and sea level rise (Runkle et al. 2017, Rhode Island Climate Change Commission, 2012).

5.3 Geology

5.3.1 Bedrock Geology

The Study Area is located within the Seaboard Lowland section of the New England physiographic province. Bedrock in the Study Area primarily consists of the Narragansett Bay Group – Rhode Island Formation (Pennsylvanian Age). This group consists of meta-sandstone, meta-conglomerate, schist, carbonaceous schist, and graphite (Hermes et al., 1994). This formation is part of the Esmond-Dedham Subterranean Narragansett Bay Group – deposited upon older rocks of both West Bay and East Bay parts of the Esmond-Dedham subterranean (Hermes et al. 1994).

The primary rock type in this area is arenite, a "clean" sandstone that is well-sorted, contains little or no matrix material, and has a relatively simple mineralogic composition; specifically, a pure or nearly pure, chemically cemented sandstone containing less than 10 percent argillaceous matrix (Hermes et al. 1994).

5.3.2 Surficial Geology

The present landscape of Aquidneck Island, as with much of the northeastern United States, was shaped by the repeated advance and retreat of glaciers since the beginning of the Pleistocene epoch between 2.5 and 3 million years ago (Raposa and Schwartz, 2009). The last glacial period to affect the Study Area was the Wisconsin ice sheet, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago (Raposa and Schwartz, 2009). The surficial geology in the Study Area is generally derived from the action of the advancing ice sheet overriding the landscape.

Glacial till deposits were formed as the glacial front advanced and overrode the landscape. This process would reshape the landform, grinding down hills and depositing material in valleys creating the streamlined elongate hills with axes oriented along the direction of glacier travel known as "drumlins". The Study Area is generally centered along the axis of a drumlin. The material deposited by this process is classified as glacial till and consists of a mix of separates sized from boulders and stones down to sand, silt, and clay. The form of glacial till found in the Study Area is lodgement till. Lodgement till was deposited directly under the glacier as it advanced and ablation till was deposited from material atop and within the ice as it melted. Lodgement till is the dominant surficial deposit in the Study Area and is characterized by a dense, slowly permeable layer two or three feet below the ground surface locally known as "hardpan". The glacial till deposits present in the Study Area are typically capped by windblown deposits of silt or silt and fine sand.

Very small areas of alluvial sediment and organic deposits are also found with the Study Area. Alluvial soils form in Holocene-age stream sediments. Organic deposits occupy portions of larger wetland systems.

5.3.3 Geological Hazards

Rhode Island is located in a region of the North American plate and falls within seismic zone 2A with 10-14 percent ground acceleration, which translates to a "moderate" seismic hazard (Petersen et al. 2008; US Seismic Zone Map). This means that people may experience moderate intensity shaking that can lead to slight damage during an earthquake event (FEMA Earthquake Hazard maps). There are no significant geologic fault lines in Rhode Island or New England, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program identifies all of Rhode Island as occurring in a low seismic risk area (<2 percent peak ground acceleration). Earthquakes that occur in the northeast, which is considered an intraplate area, do not meet the assumptions of the plate tectonic theory since there is no obvious relationship between earthquake occurrence and fault lines in intraplate areas (Kafka, 2014).

A commonly accepted explanation for the occurrence of earthquakes in the northeast is that "ancient zones of weakness" are being reactivated by the present stress field (Kafka, 2014). This theory hypothesizes that pre-existing faults and other geologic features formed during ancient geological episodes persist today and that earthquakes occur when present-day stress is released along these zones of

weakness (Kafka, 2014). Earthquakes occur infrequently in Rhode Island and surrounding New England and therefore present a minimal risk for the design life of the Project.

5.3.4 Sand and Gravel Mining

There are no quarries or regulated mining facilities located in the Study Area, likely due to the unsuitable surficial geology of the area.

5.4 Soils

Detailed information concerning the physical properties, classification, agricultural suitability, and erodibility of soils in the vicinity of the Study Area are presented in this section. Descriptions of soil types identified within the Study Area were obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey⁴⁴, the Soil Survey of Rhode Island (Rector, 1981), and from on-site investigations conducted by VHB. The Soil Survey delineates map units that may consist of one or more soil series and/or miscellaneous non-soil areas that are closely and continuously associated on the landscape. In addition to the named series, map units include specific phase information that describes the texture and stoniness of the soil surface and the slope class. A total of six named soil series and one great group (Udorthents) have been mapped within the Study Area. Table 5-1 lists the acreages and selected characteristics of the 10 soil map units found within the Study Area. A map unit consists of one or more named series along with other unnamed inclusions. Further information on map unit composition can be obtained from Web Soil Survey. Figure 5-2 depicts soil classes grouped by erodibility hazard and presence soils that are classified as hydric.

Table 5-1 Soil Phases within Study Area

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Phase	Acres	Drainage Class	Percent Slope
CeC	Canton and Charlton-fine sandy loams, very rocky	5.38	wd	3 to 15
Ma	Mansfield mucky silt loam	62.46	vpd	0 to 3
NeA	Newport silt loam	99.11	wd	0 to 3
NeB	Newport silt loam	133.83	wd	3 to 8
NeC	Newport silt loam	13.94	wd	8 to 15
NfB	Newport very stony silt loam	14.24	wd	3 to 8
PmA	Pittstown silt loam	73.4	mwd	0 to 3
PmB	Pittstown silt loam	93.52	mwd	3 to 8
Se	Stissing silt loam	143.55	pd	0 to 3
UD	Udorthents	6.42	mwd to ed	0 to 15

Notes: ed – excessively drained pd – poorly drained (hydric in part) wd – well drained
 vpd – very poorly drained (hydric) mwd – moderately well drained 8-15 percent slope – highly erodible

Source: Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff NRCS) Accessed: February 2021 website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>

5.4.1 Soil Series

The soil series detailed in the following subsections have been identified within the Study Area. The classification follows that published in the Soil Survey of Rhode Island (Rector, 1981).

5.4.2 Canton and Charlton Series

The Canton series is classified as coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Dystrudepts (National Cooperative Soil Survey, 2010). These well drained soils formed in glacial till derived mainly from schist and gneiss. The similar Charlton series is classified as coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Dystrudepts (National Cooperative Soil Survey, 2010). These soils were also formed in glacial till derived mainly from schist and gneiss. Charlton soils have a finer textured substratum than Canton soils. Because these series are similar they are together in a single map unit known as an association.

5.4.3 Mansfield Series

The Mansfield series consists of very poorly drained loamy soils formed in dense till. These soils are moderately deep to a densic contact and very deep to bedrock. They are nearly level soils in depressions and drainageways of uplands. The soils have a water table near or above the surface most of the year. Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the surface layer and subsoil and slow or very slow in the substratum.

5.4.4 Newport Series

The Newport series consists of well drained loamy soils formed in lodgement till derived mainly from dark sandstone, conglomerate, argillite, and phyllite. The soils are very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to a densic contact. They are nearly level through moderately steep soils on till plains, low ridges, hills, and drumlins.

5.4.5 Pittstown Series

The Pittstown series consists of moderately well drained soils formed in lodgement till derived mainly from slate, phyllite, shale, and schist. These soils are very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to a densic contact. They are nearly level through moderately steep soils on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 through 25 percent. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high in the mineral solum and moderately low or moderately high in the substratum.

5.4.6 Stissing Series

The Stissing series consists of poorly drained soils formed in dense till derived principally from dark phyllite, slate, shale, and schist. These soils are very deep to bedrock and shallow to a densic contact. They are nearly level to strongly sloping

soils on glaciated uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high in the solum and moderately low or moderately high in the dense substratum.

5.4.7 Udorthents

Udorthents are moderately well drained to excessively drained soils that have been cut, filled, or otherwise altered typically by human activity. The areas have had more than two feet of the upper part of the original soil removed or have more than two feet of fill on top of the original soil. Udorthents are extremely variable in texture. These soils can occur in a variety of surficial geologic setting including made land.

5.4.8 Prime Farmland Soils

Prime farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), is the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops when it is treated and managed using acceptable farming methods.

Rhode Island recognizes 35 prime farmland soils (USDA, 2012). Prime farmland soils can be used for cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forestland, or other land. Urbanized land and water are exempt from consideration as prime farmland. The proposed Study Area will cross 4 prime farmland soil units as listed in Table 5-2. Within the Study Area, prime farmland soils exist on land occupied by commercial, institutional, recreational, agricultural, and residential land use, cleared ROW, forestland, and roads.

Table 5-2 USDA Prime Farmland Soils within the Study Area

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Name	Percent Slope
NeA	Newport silt loam	0 to 3
NeB	Newport silt loam	3 to 8
PmA	Pittstown silt loam	0 to 3
PmB	Pittstown silt loam	3 to 8

Source: Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff NRCS) Accessed: February 2021 Soil Data Mart (USDA NRCS website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>)

5.4.9 Farmland of Statewide Importance

Farmland of statewide importance is land that is designated by the Rhode Island Department of Administration Division of Planning to be of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops (USDA, 2012). Generally, farmlands of statewide importance include those lands that do not meet the requirements to be considered prime farmland, yet they economically produce high crop yields when treated and managed with modern farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable.

In order to extend the additional protection of state regulation to prime farmland, the State of Rhode Island has expanded its definition of farmland of statewide importance to include all prime farmland areas. Therefore, in Rhode Island, all USDA-designated prime farmland soils are also farmland of statewide importance.

Table 5-3 lists soil units designated as farmland soils of statewide importance that are found within the Study Area. The Study Area encompasses the following farm properties: The Local Patch, and Plane View Nursery.

Table 5-3 Farmland Soils of Statewide Importance within the Study Area

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Phase	Percent Slope
NeA	Newport silt loam	0 to 3
NeB	Newport silt loam	3 to 8
NeC	Newport silt loam	8 to 15
PmA	Pittstown silt loam	0 to 3
PmB	Pittstown silt loam	3 to 8
Se	Stissing silt loam	0 to 3

Source: Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff NRCS) Accessed: February 2021 Soil Data Mart (USDA NRCS website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>)

5.4.10 Potentially Erosive Soils

The erodibility of a soil is dependent upon the slope of the land occupied by the soil and the texture of the soil. NRCS has characterized soil map units as “highly erodible”, “potentially highly erodible”, or “not highly erodible” due to sheet and rill erosion (USDA, 1993). This determination is done by using the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE). The USLE relates the effects of rainfall, soil characteristics, and the length and steepness of slope to the soil’s tolerable sheet and rill erosion rate .

Soils are given an erodibility factor (K), which is a measure of the susceptibility of the soil to erosion by water. Soils having the highest K values are the most erodible. K values in Rhode Island range from 0.10 to 0.64 and vary throughout the depth of the soil profile with changes in soil texture. Very poorly drained soils and certain floodplain soils usually occupy areas with little or no slope. Therefore, these soils are not subject to erosion under normal conditions and are not given an erodibility factor. Soil map units described as strongly sloping or rolling may include areas with slopes greater than eight percent and soil map units with moderate erosion hazard are listed in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Soil Mapping Units with Potential Steep Slopes within the Study Area

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Phase	Percent Slope	Erodibility Hazard	Surface K Values
CeC	Canton and Charlton-fine sandy loam, very rocky	3 to 15	Phel	0.17-0.24
NeB	Newport silt loam	3 to 8	Phel	0.24
NeC	Newport silt loam	8 to 15	Hel	0.24
PmB	Pittstown silt loam	3 to 8	Phel	0.24

Source: Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff NRCS) Accessed: February 2021 Soil Data Mart (USDA NRCS website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>)

Hel Highly Erodible

Phel Potentially Highly Erodible

[1] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>. Accessed [October 31, 2014].

5.5 Surface Water

The Study Area lies within the Narragansett Bay drainage basin of Rhode Island. A drainage basin is the area of land that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel (Dunne and Leopold, 1978), and is synonymous with watershed. Narragansett Bay extends approximately 45 kilometers (km) from north to south and 18 km at its widest point from west to east (Chinman and Nixon, 1985). The Narragansett Bay watershed is composed of nine subwatersheds and only one is located within the Study Area, the Sakonnet River subwatershed (Raposa and Schwartz, 2009). The bodies of water that are located within these watersheds are Little Creek, Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River, and five (5) small unnamed open water areas/ponds. The Narragansett Bay Basin flows east into Rhode Island and Block Island sounds, and ultimately the Atlantic Ocean.

The waters of the State of Rhode Island (meaning all surface water and groundwater of the State) are assigned a Use Class which is defined by the most sensitive uses which it is intended to protect. Waters are classified according to specific physical, chemical, and biological criteria which establish parameters of minimum water quality necessary to support the water Use Classification. The water quality classification of the major surface waters within the Study Area are identified in the descriptions of the water courses that follow. Classification use of all water courses within the Study Area are presented in Table 5-5.

The Study Area is drained by waterways which generally flow to the north and southeast into the Sakonnet River. Figure 5-3 depicts surface waters within the Study Area.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 305(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act, waterbodies which are determined to be not supporting their designated uses in whole or in part are considered impaired, and placed on the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters or have a total maximum daily load (TMDL)

assessment where they are prioritized and scheduled for restoration. The causes of impairment are those pollutants or other stressors that contribute to the actual or threatened impairment of designated uses in a waterbody. Causes include chemical contaminants, physical parameters, and biological parameters. Sources of impairment are not determined until a TMDL assessment is conducted on a water body. Little Creek was assessed and included in the 2018 -2020 Integrated Report Lists, it was found to be impaired, having Enterococcus bacteria. None of the other water bodies within the Study Area were assessed for impairments (Table 5-6; EPA, 2014; RIDEM 2015).

Table 5-5 Surface Water Resources within the Study Area

Water Body Name	Town	Use Classification	Approximate Location
Little Creek	Portsmouth and Middletown	B	Flows south from Little Creek Pond to Sakonnet River
Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River	Portsmouth	A	Flows north from unnamed pond to the Sakonnet River

Classification:

- AA: Designated as a source of public drinking water supply (PDWS) or as a tributary waters within a public drinking water supply watershed, for primary and secondary contact recreational activities and for fish and wildlife habitat. These waters shall have excellent aesthetic value.
- A: Primary and secondary contact recreational activities and for fish and wildlife habitat. Suitable for compatible industrial processes and cooling, hydropower, aquacultural uses, navigation, and irrigation and other agricultural uses. These waters shall have excellent aesthetic value.
- B: Fish and wildlife habitat and primary and secondary contact recreational activities. Suitable for compatible industrial processes and cooling, hydropower, aquacultural uses, navigation, and irrigation and other agricultural uses. These waters shall have good aesthetic value.

Source: RIDEM, Water Quality Regulations (December 2010); RIDEM Appendix A. 2018 Index of Waterbodies and Category Listing.

Table 5-6 Surface Water Resource Categories within the Study Area

Water Body Name	Impairment	Category
Little Creek	Impaired for Primary Contact Recreation, Secondary Contact Recreation, Reason: Enterococcus	5
Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River	Not assessed	3

Category Explanation:

Category 3 Insufficient or no data and information are available to determine if any designated use is attained or impaired. Waterbodies will be placed in this Category where the data or information to support an attainment determination for all uses are not sufficient, consistent with the requirements of the CALM. In general, these uses and waterbodies are considered Not Assessed.

Category 4 Impaired or threatened for one or more designated uses but does not require development of a TMDL. (Three subcategories):

- A. TMDL has been completed. Waterbodies will be placed in this subcategory once all TMDLs for the waterbody have been developed and approved by EPA.
- B. Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in attainment of the water quality standard in the near future. Waterbodies will be placed in this subcategory where other pollution control requirements are stringent enough to attain applicable water quality standards.

C. Impairment is not caused by a pollutant. Waterbodies will be placed in this subcategory if pollution (e.g., flow) rather than a pollutant causes the impairment.

Category 5: Impaired or threatened for one or more designated uses by a pollutant(s) and requires a TMDL. This Category constitutes the 303(d) List of waters impaired or threatened by a pollutant(s) for which one or more TMDL(s) are needed.

Source: EPA Watershed Assessment, Tracking, & Environmental Results, 2012

http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl_waters10/attains_state.control?p_state=RI&p_cycle=2012&p_report_type=

Source: RIDEM Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Reporting, 2021

[http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/quality/surface-water/integrated-water-quality-monitoring.php#:~:text=Category%20%2D%20Impaired%20or%20threatened.TMDL\(s\)%20are%20needed.](http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/quality/surface-water/integrated-water-quality-monitoring.php#:~:text=Category%20%2D%20Impaired%20or%20threatened.TMDL(s)%20are%20needed.)

5.5.1 Little Creek

Little Creek is a 3.1 mile state-designated Class B watercourse that flows southerly from Little Creek Pond through Portsmouth and Middletown to the Sakonnet River, a tidal waterway located east of Portsmouth, Rhode Island (RIDEM, 2021). As of the 2021 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, Little Creek has been listed for an impairment of *Enterococcus*. A TMDL is scheduled for *Enterococcus* in Little Creek and will be created in 2030. Little Creek is not impaired for fish and wildlife habitat. The waterbody is currently listed as Category 5 because the required TMDL has not been completed. This waterbody has not been assessed for fish consumption or public drinking water supply.

5.5.2 Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River

The Unnamed Tributary to Sakonnet River is a state-designated Class A waterway located in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The Brook runs north of an Unnamed Pond east of Wapping Road to the Sakonnet River. The Unnamed Tributary to Sakonnet River has no official Category Classification because it is not a state-registered water body, however, due to its lack of classification and water quality, for this report's purposes it may be considered a Category 3 waterbody.

5.5.3 Unnamed Small Waterbodies

There are a number of small open water resources throughout the Study Area, and the following list describes five (5) unnamed waterbodies that appear to meet the definition of a pond.

Open water area 1 is located 170 feet north of Old Mill Lane and 175 feet east of Little Creek. The basin encompasses 6,969 square feet. Open water area 2 is located 425 feet north of Old Mill Lane and 415 feet west of Prince Henry Ave. The basin encompasses 9,757 square feet. Open water area 3 is the starting point of an Unnamed Tributary to the Sakonnet River. It is located 944 feet west of Wapping Road and 1,299 feet north of Old Mill Lane. The basin encompasses 10,036 square feet. Open water area 4 is 530 feet south of Peckham Ave. and 622.5 feet west of Bartlett Rd. The basin encompasses 6,133 square feet. Open water area 5 is 611 feet west of Wapping Road and 330 feet northeast of Peckham Lane. The basin encompasses 7,248 square feet.

These Open water areas have no official Category Classification because they are not state-registered water bodies, however, due to lack of classification and water quality, for this report's purposes they may be considered Category 3 waterbodies.

5.5.4 Floodplain

Special Flood Hazard Areas are areas that are subject to inundation by the one percent annual chance flood. Based on available FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Mapping for the towns of Portsmouth¹ and Middletown² portions of the Study Area lie within Zone X .2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, including areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile. The .2% Annual Chance Flood Zone is located at Cotton Swamp, north of Old Mill Lane in Portsmouth, with the unnamed tributary to Sakonnet River running through it. The remainder of the Study Area is designated as Zone X (Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain) and no one percent annual chance flood hazard area is mapped by FEMA.

It is recognized that, by definition provided in the RIDEM Rules and Regulations Governing the Administration and Enforcement of the Freshwater Wetlands Act (RIDEM 2014), a floodplain is the land area adjacent to a river, stream, or other body of flowing water that is, on average likely to be covered with flood waters resulting from a one percent annual chance flood event. In the event that these floodplains are not mapped by FEMA then a registered Professional Engineer may be enlisted to determine the base flood elevation. Therefore, while there are no FEMA-mapped Flood Zones within the Study Area, there are two streams; Little Creek and unnamed tributary to the Sakonnet River whose riparian areas are expected to include a floodplain function.

5.5.5 Surface Water Protection Areas

Drinking water supplies are designated as Special Resource Protection Waters (SRPW; RIDEM, 2006). This designation offers protection under Tier 2 ½ of the Rhode Island Antidegradation provisions as part of Rule 18 of the Rhode Island Water Quality Regulations (GL Ch. 46-12, 42-17.1, 42-35) based on the Federal Antidegradation Policy requirements (40 CFR 131.12) (RIDEM, 2006). The Tier 2 ½ designation requires that there shall be no measurable degradation of the existing water quality necessary to protect the characteristic(s) which cause the waterbody to be designated as an SRPW and adopted under the authority of Chapter 46-12, 42-17.1 and 42-35 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, as amended (RIDEM, 2006). There are no drinking water reservoirs located within the Study Area. Portsmouth and Middletown have each designated their own watershed protection areas described in the following sections.

5.5.5.1 Portsmouth Watershed Protection District

The Study Area is not located within Portsmouth's Watershed Protection District.

5.5.5.2 Middletown Watershed Protection District

The Watershed Protection Districts in the Town of Middletown are divided into two zones and it appears that the Study Area is not located within either of these zones.

5.6 Groundwater

Groundwater resources within the Study Area are depicted in Figures 5-3. The presence and availability of groundwater resources is a direct function of the geologic deposits in the Study Area. The entire Study Area is classified as GA (RIDEM, 2020). These groundwater resources are presumed suitable for public drinking water use without prior treatment; however, these resources have a lower potential yield and quality than that of the highest state classification, GAA. The GA class is subject to the same groundwater quality standards and preventative action limits for organic and inorganic chemicals, microbiological substances, and radionuclides as the GAA classification. A portion of the western half of the Study Area is within a Non-Community Wellhead Protection Area (NCWHPA), or the portion of an aquifer through which groundwater moves to a well. A Non-Community well regularly serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. The Project Site is not within this NCWHPA.

The neighborhood surrounding the Project Site is serviced by municipal water, however some of the properties in the area have private well systems. The direct abutters to the project along Old Mill Lane are serviced by municipal water.

There are no sole source aquifers located within the Study Area.

5.7 Vegetation

The Study Area contains a variety of upland vegetative cover types typical of southern New England. These types include oak/pine forest, shrubland, agricultural fields, and managed lawn. This section of the ER focuses on upland communities. Wetland communities are discussed in Section 5.8 of this ER.

5.7.1 Oak Forest Associations

Forested cover types within the Study Area are typically dominated by oaks and maples with or without a white pine (*Pinus strobus*) component. Although these woodlands may appear similar throughout the Study Area, differences in the structure and composition of species in these forests may occur. Soil drainage class, position on the landscape, and slope aspect are important factors in determining the plant associations present at a particular site.

The forests on well-drained and moderately well drained acidic soils are typically composed of red oak, black oak and/or scarlet oak (*Quercus rubra*, *Q. velutina*, and/or *Q. coccinea*). White oak (*Q. alba*) is a common component, but rarely dominant. Other common associates, especially in moister sites, include black birch

(*Betula lenta*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*). Occasionally pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) or white pine may be encountered. Unless thinned, crown closure is generally greater than 75 percent.

The shrub layer on drier sites is typically dominated by member of the blueberry family including huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), and lowbush blueberries (*Vaccinium pallidum* and *V. angustifolium*). Wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), and hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedia punctilobula*) are common components of the herbaceous stratum (Enser and Lundgren, 2006).

5.7.2 Old Field Community

Upland vegetation within the Study Area is typically representative of an old field successional community. Old field communities are established through the process of natural succession from cleared land to mature forest. Within the Study Area, these areas may support a mix of herbs, forbs and shrubs depending on the frequency of vegetation management. Common herbs include Canada and rough-stemmed goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis* and *S. rugosa*), Allegheny blackberry (*Rubus allegheniensis*), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), and wormwood (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

5.7.3 Upland Shrub Communities

Most of the Project Site has been managed to remove trees as they interfere with safe operation of Transfer Station and seasonal portable LNG equipment. Shrubs dominate portions of the Study Area where succession of old field are located and where management has resulted in tree sapling removal. Thickets of multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and Allegheny blackberry are common. Other shrubs commonly found within the managed portions of the Study Area include autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), bebb willow (*Salix bebbiana*), and gray birch (*Betula populifolia*).

Abandoned farmland also progresses through a shrub dominated stage before succeeding to forest cover. These areas are located within the larger Study Area and are dominated by a mix of trembling and big tooth aspen (*Populus tremula* and *P. grandidentata*), black cherry, gray birch, and bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*) often intermixed with multiflora rose and autumn olive. The understory in these densely stocked stands is weakly developed and often includes poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*).

5.7.4 Managed Lawn/Grass

The Northern portion of the Project Site is managed as lawn. Typically, these areas consist of a continuous grass cover which may include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and plantains (*Plantago* sp.). Some ornamental shrubs are also located within these areas along Old Mill Lane.

5.7.5 Agricultural Areas

Agricultural land managed in corn and row crops are encountered in the Study Area. Large fields are managed in corn, hay, or potatoes with smaller fields in other various vegetables crops. These fields are tilled between plantings and are often provided a cover crop such as winter rye to reduce soil loss during intercrop periods.

Pasture and hayfields are also present in the Study Area and are typically managed in European cool season grasses such as timothy (*Phleum pratense*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), clover (*Trifolium* spp.) and several other forb species.

5.8 Wetlands

Wetlands have been identified as resources providing ecological functions and societal values. Wetlands are generally characterized by three criteria: (i) the presence of underlying hydric soils, (ii) a prevalence (>50 percent) of hydrophytic vegetation, and (iii) the presence of wetland hydrology, or hydrologic indicators. These conditions typically support the presence of soils that are saturated near the surface, or flooded, for a sufficient duration during the growing season to support hydrologic modification and hydric vegetation.

5.8.1 Study Area Wetlands

State-regulated freshwater wetlands have been identified and delineated adjacent to the Project Site. Figure 5-3 depicts wetlands field delineated adjacent to the Project Site and those wetland resource areas mapped in the wetlands shapefile [1] from the RIGIS website within the Study Area. Field methodology for the delineation of State-regulated resource areas was based upon vegetative composition, presence of hydric soils, and evidence of wetland hydrology. Based on the provisions of the Rhode Island Fresh Water Wetlands Act and the RIDEM Freshwater Wetland Rules, State-regulated freshwater wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, forested or shrub wetlands, emergent plant communities and other areas dominated by wetland vegetation with evidence of wetland hydrology. Swamps are defined as wetlands dominated by woody species and are three acres in size, or greater. Marshes are wetlands dominated by emergent species and are one acre or greater in size. Emergent wetlands communities are areas similar to marshes in vegetation composition; however, they are less than one acre in size. Forested and shrub

wetlands are also dominated by woody species, similar to swamps, but do not meet the three-acre size criteria.

The upland area within 50 feet of the edge of a swamp, marsh, or bog is regulated as the 50-foot Perimeter Wetland under the RIDEM Freshwater Wetland Rules. Emergent wetland communities, forested wetlands, and shrub wetlands do not merit a 50-foot Perimeter Wetland.

In addition to these vegetated wetland communities, Rhode Island also regulates activities in and around streams and open water bodies, which include Rivers, Ponds, and Areas Subject to Storm Flowage (ASSF). A River is any perennial stream indicated as a blue line on a USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map. If the River or stream is less than 10 feet wide, the area within 100 feet of each bank is regulated as 100-foot Riverbank Wetland. If the River or stream is greater than 10 feet wide, the area within 200 feet of each bank is regulated as 200-foot Riverbank Wetland.

A Pond is an area of open standing or slow moving water present for six or more months during the year and at least one-quarter acre in size. Ponds have a 50-foot Perimeter Wetland associated with the boundary. An ASSF is defined as any body of flowing water as identified by a scoured channel or change in vegetative composition or density that conveys storm runoff into or out of a wetland.

Wetland vegetation community types and their dominant plant species located within the existing Project ROW are described below.

5.8.2 Ponds

Five small unnamed ponds are present within the Study Area.

5.8.3 Swamp

Swamps are currently defined in Rhode Island as areas occupying at least three acres of land area, that are dominated by woody vegetation, and where groundwater is at or near the ground surface for a significant part of the growing season. A 50-foot Perimeter Wetland is currently applied to Swamps, regardless of whether they support forest or shrub cover types. Shrub Swamps lack a dominant tree overstory and generally occur in areas having stronger water regimes and where wetlands might occur within managed ROWs, or where overstory trees are periodically removed.

Dominant canopy species present within swamps in the Study Area include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*). Dominant shrub species present in forested Swamps associated with a shrub understory often include sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*), and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*). Other common understory species, and those often present in shrub swamps in association with the species previously listed, include northern arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), speckled

alder (*Alnus rugosa*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*). Drier portions of Shrub Swamps are often densely overgrown with fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) and greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). Common species in the herbaceous layer of Swamps often include skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), interrupted fern (*O. claytonia*), royal fern (*O. regalis*), sensitive fern (*Onocleas sensibilis*), false hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and dewberry (*Rubus hispida*). Cotton Swamp, a large, forested Swamp, north of Old Mill Lane, is an off-site example of a Swamp present within the Study Area near the Project Site.

Portions of a forested Swamp located on, and to the west, south, and east of, the Project Site are part of a larger wetland complex associated with Little Creek. The Swamp supported seasonally- to temporarily-flooded water regimes and contained shrub components interspersed with marsh cover types, transitioning to the Marsh described below. Representative species of vegetation observed in forested portions of the wetland and its marsh interspersion included red maple, tupelo, weeping willow, pussy willow, winterberry, northern arrowwood, silky dogwood (*Swida amomum*), American elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), northern bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Tartarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), grape (*Vitis spp.*), Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), spotted jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), eastern Joe-pye-weed (*Eutrochium dubium*), New York aster (*Symphyotrichum novi-belgii*), bushy aster (*S. dumosum*), square-stemmed monkeyflower (*Mimulus ringens*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), beggar ticks (*Bidens frondosa*), marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), halberd-leaved smartweed (*Persicaria arifolia*), grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), slender-leaved goldenrod (*E. tenuifolia*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), water purslane (*Ludwigia palustris*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), Canada rush (*J. canadensis*), sedges (*Carex spp.*), and nutsedge (*Cyperus spp.*).

5.8.4 Marsh

Marshes are wetlands dominated by nonwoody vegetation and must be at least one acre in size to meet the current Rhode Island definition of "Marsh." Standing water in marshes is generally present at or above the surface of the substrate, and vegetation is typically dominated by emergent, herbaceous species.

A Marsh associated with Little Creek is located southwesterly and southerly of the Project Site. Representative species of vegetation observed in portions of the Marsh adjacent to the Site included tupelo, pussy willow, speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), winterberry, swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*), broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*), grass-leaved goldenrod, rough-stemmed goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*), smooth goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*), willowherb (*Epilobium sp.*), beggar ticks, halberd-leaved smartweed, stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), water horehound (*Lycopus americanus*), spotted jewelweed, eastern Joe-pye-weed, blue flag (*Iris versicolor*), New York aster, common reed (*Phragmites australis*), reed canary grass, woolgrass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*), and sensitive fern.

5.8.5 Rivers

Rivers, as defined by RIDEM, are not present within the Study Area.

5.8.6 Stream/Intermittent Stream

Streams, or intermittent streams, are watercourses, that do not meet the legal definition of rivers but which flow long enough each year to develop and maintain a defined channel. Streams identified within the Study Area comprise Little Creek and an unnamed watercourse, both tributary to the Sakonnet River. Little Creek drains through the Property west and south of the Project Site and extends for a distance of 3.1 miles from its headwater wetlands, located northwesterly of Newport National Golf Club, to its confluence with the Sakonnet River. The unnamed watercourse is located northerly of the Project Site and drains easterly and northeasterly for a distance of 0.75 miles. Further descriptions of these watercourses are provided in Section 5.5 of this Project Siting Report.

5.8.7 Emergent Plant Community

Emergent plant communities within the Study Area are wetlands that are too small to meet the legal definition of Marsh. They typically are associated with areas that are mowed with sufficient frequency to control the establishment of woody vegetation. Within the Study Area, they are typically present in pastures and hay fields. Common species associated with these areas include rough-stemmed goldenrod, New England aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*), Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatoriadelphus maculatus*), sensitive fern, soft rush, and reed canary grass.

5.8.8 Shrub/Forested Wetland

Freshwater wetlands that are not Swamps or Marshes due to their size as being less than three acres, and that are dominated by woody vegetation, are legally classified as "Freshwater Wetlands," but more specifically may be classified as either Shrub Wetlands or Forested Wetlands. In the Study Area, Shrub Wetlands often include highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, northern arrowwood, multiflora rose, winterberry, silky dogwood, and elderberry. Associated herbaceous species may include skunk cabbage, cinnamon fern, and spotted jewelweed.

Forested wetlands are located within the Study Area where most shrub wetlands are also present. Vegetation often includes red maple, American elm, and black gum with an understory generally consisting of vegetation mentioned previously for Shrub Wetlands.

On the Project Site, a small, forested wetland had developed on the compacted, stony fill presumably associated with a former pad created for propane tanks. The small wetland appeared to support a saturated water regime. Representative plant species observed in the wetland included cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), multiflora rose, Tartarian honeysuckle, poison ivy

(*Toxicodendron radicans*), grass-leaved goldenrod, New York aster, other asters (*Asteraceae*), and tussock sedge.

5.8.9 Floodplain

A floodplain is the land area adjacent to a river or stream or other body of flowing water that is, on the average, likely to be covered with flood waters resulting from a one percent annual chance flooding event. These regulated floodplain areas include areas mapped by FEMA, as well as un-mapped floodplain.²⁹ The Study Area does not have any FEMA mapped 100 year floodplain, however, it is expected that the riparian areas of Little Creek and the unnamed tributary to the Sakonnet River will have a minor floodplain function.

5.8.10 Area Subject to Storm Flowage

ASSFs are channel areas and water courses which carry storm, surface, groundwater discharge or drainage waters out of, into, and/or connect freshwater wetlands or coastal wetlands. ASSFs are recognized by evidence of scouring and/or a marked change in vegetative density and/or composition. An ASSF is located within the Study Area between the Project Site and the Portsmouth Take Station to the east.

5.9 Wildlife

The wildlife species present within the Study Area vary according to the habitat cover types present. The suitability of habitat for a particular species is influenced by its setting (inland, terrestrial, wetland/deep water, etc.) along with current and historic land management practices which affect the floristic composition and structure of the vegetation cover types present. The proposed Project Study Area includes work in or proximate to 11 different habitats that are identified in New England Wildlife: Habitat, Natural History and Distribution (DeGraaf and Yamasaki, 2001). Habitat resources are variable across the Study Area.

The Project Site is removed from coastal habitats. The Study Area encompasses woodlands, farmlands residential housing developments palustrine wetlands, streams, and small open water areas. The Property is subject to routine vegetation management to maintain a grass/forbes dominated cover type so the pipe connections do not become overgrown.

An overall list of wildlife species expected to occur within the Study Area has been compiled based upon the major habitats present. This list relies on the species geographical distribution data provided by DeGraaf and Yamasaki (2001) and August et al. (2001) with information on certain amphibians and reptiles supplemented by Amphibians and Reptiles of Connecticut and Adjacent Regions by

29 University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center. 1993. Wetlands Shapfile as interpreted from 1988 aerial photography; Cowardin 16 classification scheme.

Klemens (1993). It should be noted that individual species may not occur in any given part of the Study Area even if apparently suitable habitat is present.

Table 5-7 provides a list of vertebrates (amphibian, reptiles, birds, and mammals) with the potential to occupy specific habitats in the Project Study Area. Species observed in the field are annotated in this table. Observations include direct visual identification of the animal, its tracks or scat, or in the case of birds and frogs by vocalizations.

Table 5-7 Expected and Observed Wildlife Species within the Study Area

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES																
Spotted Salamander	X					X	X	X	X	X				X		
Northern Redback Salamander	X	X													X	
Four-toed Salamander	X					X	X	X	X			X			X	
Northern Two-Lined Salamander	X											X		X		
American Toad	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
Northern Spring Peeper	X					H	H	H	X	X				X		
Gray Treefrog	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
American Bullfrog								X	X	O	X	X	X	X		
Green Frog						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x		
Northern Leopard Frog ^{rare}						X	X	X	X					X		
Pickereel Frog	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Common Snapping Turtle	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Spotted Turtle	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Wood Turtle	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Eastern Box Turtle	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X		X		
Painted Turtle						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Common Musk Turtle		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Northern Water Snake							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Northern Red-bellied Snake	X	X				X			X						X	X
Northern Brown Snake	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Common Garter Snake	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Ribbon Snake	X					X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Eastern Hognose Snake	X	X	X	X		X		X						X	X	X
Northern Ringneck Snake	X					X									X	X
Northern Black Racer	X	X		X		X		X	X					X	X	X
Eastern Smooth Green Snake	X	X		X		X	X	X	X						X	
Eastern Milk Snake	X	X		X		X									X	X

BIRDS

Double-crested Cormorant ^B										X	X		X	X		
Least Bittern ^{B (Rare)}								X	X							
Great Blue Heron ^B	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Great Egret ^B										X	X					
Snowy Egret ^B																
Little Blue Heron ^B																
Green Heron ^B	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Black-crowned Night Heron ^B								X	X	X						
Yellow-crowned Night Heron ^B								X	X	X						

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Glossy Ibis ^B				X			X	X	X							
Turkey Vulture ^B	X	O	X	X												
Canada Goose ^B			O	X	O		X	X		O		X	O	X		
Mute Swan ^B			X	X			X	X	X	O	X	X	X			
Wood Duck ^B	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
American Widgeon ^M								X		X						
American Black Duck ^B							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mallard ^B			X	X			X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X		
Canvasback ^M																
Ring-necked Duck ^M								X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Bufflehead ^M											X	X	X			
Common Goldeneye ^M										X	X	X	X			
Common Merganser ^M	X									X	X	X	X	X		
Osprey ^B										X	X	X	X			X
Bald Eagle ^M											X					
Turkey Vulture			O				O									
Northern Harrier ^M																
Sharp-shinned Hawk ^M	X												X			
Cooper's Hawk ^B	O	O		X												
Northern Goshawk ^B (Rare)	X	X		X												
Red-shouldered Hawk ^B	X								X					X		
Broad-winged Hawk ^B	X			X												

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Red-tailed Hawk ^B	O	O	O	X			O		X							
Rough-legged Hawk ^M		X	X	X			X	X	X							
American Kestrel ^B	X	X	X	X			X	X								
Peregrine Falcon ^M		X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X		
Ring-necked Pheasant ^B		X	X	X												
Ruffed Grouse ^B	X	X														
Wild Turkey ^B	X	X	X	X												
Northern Bobwhite ^B (Rare)	X	X	X	X												
Virginia Rail ^B								X								
Sora ^B (Rare)							X	X	X	X						
Killdeer ^B			X	O			X							X		
Willet ^B																
Spotted Sandpiper ^B				X						X	X	X	X	X		
Wilson's (Common) Snipe ^M		X					X	X	X					X		
American Woodcock ^B	X	O	X				X		X					X		
Ring-billed Gull ^B																
Herring Gull ^B										O	X		X			
Common Tern ^B											X					
Rock Pigeon ^B			X	X												X
Mourning Dove ^B	O	O	O	O												O
Black-billed Cuckoo ^B	X	X							x							
Yellow-billed Cuckoo ^B	X	X														

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Barn Owl ^B			X	X												X
Eastern Screech-Owl ^B	X	X		X			X	X						X		
Great Horned Owl ^B	X	X	X	X			X	X	x					X		
Long-eared Owl ^B	X	X	X	X			X	X								
Short-eared Owl ^M			X	X			X	X								
Northern Saw-whet Owl ^B	X			X										X		
Common Nighthawk ^B	X	X	X	X			X							X		X
Whip-poor-will ^B	X	X		X												
Chimney Swift ^B		X	X	X			X									X
Ruby-throated Hummingbird ^B	X	X				X			X							
Belted Kingfisher ^B										X	X	X	X	X		
Red-bellied Woodpecker ^B	O,H					O,H								X		
Downy Woodpecker ^B	O,H	O				O,H								X		
Hairy Woodpecker ^B	X					X								X		
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	S					X										
Northern Flicker ^B	O	X	X	O		X									X	X
Eastern Wood-Pewee ^B	O	X				X			O					X		
Acadian Flycatcher ^B (Rare)	X					X								X		
Willow Flycatcher ^B	X	X				X			X							
Least Flycatcher ^B	X					X								X		

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Eastern Phoebe ^B	O	X		X		X			O							X
Great Crested Flycatcher ^B	X	X				X										
Eastern Kingbird ^B	X	X		X		X	X	X	O				O	O		
Northern Shrike ^M	X	X		X		X	X	X								
White-eyed Vireo ^B	X	X				X			X					X		
Warbling Vireo ^B	O	O				X								X		
Red-eyed Vireo ^B	O					X								X		
Blue Jay ^B	O	O		O		O HX								O		
American Crow ^B	O	O	O	O		X	O									
Fish Crow ^B			H,O					H,O		X	X	X	X	X		
Horned Lark ^{B (Rare)}			X	X												
Purple Martin ^B		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Tree Swallow ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow ^B	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	O	O		
Bank Swallow ^B	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X		
Barn Swallow ^B	X			X			O	O		O		X	X	X		X
Black-capped Chickadee ^B	O	O				X			O					X		
Tufted Titmouse ^B	O	O				X			O					X		
Red-breasted Nuthatch ^B	X					X										
White-breasted Nuthatch ^B	O	O				X								X		
Brown Creeper ^B	X					X								X		
Carolina Wren ^B	O,H	O				O,H		O	O					X		
House Wren ^B	O	O		O		X			O					X		X

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Winter Wren ^M	X					X	O,H		X					X		
Marsh Wren ^B								X	X							
Golden-crowned Kinglet ^B	X					X										
Ruby-crowned Kinglet ^M	X					X										
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher ^B	O	O				X			O							
Eastern Bluebird ^B	O	O		X		X			O							X
Veery ^B	X					X								X		
Hermit Thrush ^B	X	X				X			X							
Wood Thrush ^B	X					X								X		
American Robin ^B	O	O	X	X		X			O					X		
Gray Catbird ^B	O	O		O		X			O					X		
Northern Mockingbird ^B	O	O		O,H					O							
Brown Thrasher ^B	X	X												X		
European Starling ^B	O	O	X	O										X		X
Cedar Waxwing ^B	X	O				X			O		O			X		
Blue-winged Warbler ^B	X	X		X					X							
Nashville Warbler ^B	X								X							
Yellow Warbler ^B	X	O				X			O					X		
Chestnut-sided Warbler ^B		X				X			X							
Yellow-rumped Warbler ^M		O,H				X	O,H		X					X		
Black-throated Green Warbler ^B	X					X										

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Pine Warbler ^B	X															
Prairie Warbler ^B	X	O														
Black-and-white Warbler ^B	X					X								X		
American Redstart ^B	X					X			O					X		
Worm-eating Warbler ^B	X															
Ovenbird ^B	X					X										
Northern Waterthrush ^B	X					X			X							
Common Yellowthroat ^B	X	X				X	X	X	X	X				X		
Canada Warbler ^B	X					X			X					X		
Scarlet Tanager ^B	O															
Eastern Towhee ^B	O	O				X										
American Tree Sparrow ^M	X	X		X			X	X	X					X		
Chipping Sparrow ^B	X		X	X												
Field Sparrow ^B		O	X	O												
Vesper Sparrow ^M		X	X	X	X		X									
Savannah Sparrow ^B			X	X			X	X								
Grasshopper Sparrow ^{B (Rare)}			X	X												
Fox Sparrow ^M	X	X														
Song Sparrow ^B	O	O	X	OH		X	OH	X	O					X		
Swamp Sparrow ^B						X	X	X	X	X				X		
White-throated Sparrow ^B	X	O		X		O,H			O,H					X		

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Dark-eyed Junco ^B (Rare)	X			X												
Lapland Longspur ^M			X	X												
Snow Bunting ^M			X	X			X	X								
Northern Cardinal ^B	O	O				X			O					X		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak ^B	O	O				O			O					O		
Indigo Bunting ^B	X	X		X										X		
Bobolink ^B				X			X	X								
Red-winged Blackbird ^B			O	O		X	X	O,H	O	O				X		
Eastern Meadowlark ^B			X	X						X						
Rusty Blackbird ^M						X								X		
Common Grackle ^B	X		X	X		X	X	O	O		X			X		O
Brown-headed Cowbird ^B	O	O	X	O		O		X						X		
Orchard Oriole ^{B (Rare)}	X					X								X		
Baltimore Oriole ^B	O	O				O			O					X		
Pine Grosbeak ^M	X		X													
Purple Finch ^B	X	X				X										
House Finch ^B	X															O
Common Redpoll ^M	X	X	X	X				X	X							
Pine Siskin ^M	X	X		X		X			X					X		
American Goldfinch ^B	O	O	X	O		X	O	O	O					X		
Evening Grosbeak ^M	X					X								X		
House Sparrow ^P		O	O	O												O

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
MAMMALS																
Virginia Opossum	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X	
Masked Shrew	X	X		X		X	X	X	X					X		
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	X	X		X		X	X	X						X		
Eastern Mole	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Star-nosed Mole						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Little Brown Myotis	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Northern Myotis	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Silver-haired Bat ^M	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Eastern Pipistrelle ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Big Brown Bat ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Red Bat ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hoary Bat ^M	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Eastern Cottontail ^B	X	O		S		S	X	X	O					X	X	
Snowshoe Hare ^B	X	X						X	X					X		
Eastern Chipmunk ^B	O	O		X												
Woodchuck ^B	X	X	X	X											X	
Gray Squirrel ^B	X					X								X		
Red Squirrel ^B	X					X										
Southern Flying Squirrel ^B	X					X										
White-footed Mouse ^B	X	X		X		X	X		X					X	X	X
Southern Red-backed Vole ^B	X	O	X	X		X			X					X		
Meadow Vole ^B	X	X		X		X	X	X	X					X		
Woodland Vole ^B	X	X		X		X										

	Terrestrial Habitats									Aquatic Habitats					Other	
	Forest	Shrub/Old Field	Ag. Field	Grass Field	Lawn Fairway	Swamp	Wet Meadow	Shallow Marsh	Shrub Swamp	Pond	Lake	Stream	River	Riparian	Debris Pile	Structure
Muskrat ^B							O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Southern Bog Lemming ^{B (Rare)}	X	X		X		X	X	X						X		
Norway Rat ^B		X	X	X		X									X	X
House Mouse ^B		X	X	X		X									X	X
Meadow Jumping Mouse ^B	X	X		X		X	X	X						X		
Coyote ^B	X	X		X		X	X	X						X	X	
Red Fox ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	
Gray Fox ^B	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	
Raccoon ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						O	X	
Ermine ^{B (Rare)}	X	X	X	X		X		X						X	X	X
Long-tailed Weasel ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X		X
Mink ^B	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Striped Skunk ^B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	O					X	X	X
River Otter ^B	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Bobcat	X	X				X	X		X							
White-tailed Deer ^B	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	O					X		

Legend for Observations: O = observed by VHB H = heard by VHB S = sign observed by VHB X = expected to occur

Legend for Named Species: B = breeding in Rhode Island M = migrant/visitor

Observation data at the Project Site collected by VHB Ecologists in Summer and Fall of 2021.

5.10 Fisheries

The RIDEM Division of Fish and Wildlife conducted fish surveys in Rhode Island's streams and ponds between 1993 and 2002. Waterbodies of appreciable size are absent within the Study Area, so no waterbodies within the Study Area were surveyed. For reference, however, Lawton Valley Reservoir, located 5 miles northwest of the Project Site, was surveyed. The primary means of sampling Lawton Valley Reservoir was electrofishing via boat, and a typical warm-water fish assemblage was identified in the sampling. Representative species comprised largemouth bass (*Micropetrus salmoides*), chain pickerel (*Esox niger*), pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), white perch (*Morone americana*), yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), and golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*). Similar assemblages are expected to occur in the two small, unnamed ponds within the Study Area.

A segment of Little Creek, a first order headwater tributary stream, flows southward through the Study Area in Portsmouth and continues southerly and southeasterly through Middletown to the Sakonnet River. A second tributary to the Sakonnet River, an unnamed intermittent stream, flows northeasterly through the Study Area in Portsmouth. These streams appear to have suffered severe scour, as evidenced by their deep channel incision and undermined banks. Summer flows in the waterbodies are expected to be too small to support permanent fish populations.

Little Creek and open water within the Study Area support fish populations that require warm water habitat such as pumpkinseed, goldfish (non-native), inland silversides, golden shiner, white perch, yellow perch, and banded killifish. American eel may occur in Little Creek and the unnamed tributary to the Sakonnet River. This species is catadromous meaning they will migrate from freshwater to oceans in order to spawn.

5.11 Rare and Endangered Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) system was queried on February 19, 2021 to determine if any federally listed or proposed, threatened and endangered species protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act are located within the Study Area. This query resulted in the identification of the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a federally threatened species. The Study Area may host suitable habitat for the northern long-eared bat which roosts singly or in colonies within live and dead trees (USFWS, 2015a).

In April 2015 the USFWS listed the northern long-eared bat as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) due to severe population declines that have been caused by white nose syndrome.

As aforementioned, trees are a critical aspect of the northern long-eared bats' summer roosting habitat and are used by the bats to rear their pups (USFWS, 2015a). According to the final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat (USFWS, 2016), the work within the existing Company owned property at the Take Station and Project Site is considered to be exempt from ESA prohibitions. As an extra precaution, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPAC tool was used on February 19, 2021 to determine vulnerability of the northern long-eared bat to the proposed Project. A verification letter was received that determined the Project "may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o)." Jennifer Brooks with the Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife was consulted on March 24, 2022 to determine if any northern long-eared bat hibernacula were at or within 0.25 miles of the Project Site. An e-mail received from Ms. Brooks on March 24, 2022 confirmed that there are no hibernacula at or within 0.25 miles of the Project Site.

The Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program (RINHP) database hosted on the RIDEM Environmental Resource Mapping website identifies one Natural Heritage Program polygon that covers nearly all of the Study Area. VHB requested information concerning this polygon from Paul Jordan, the Supervising Geographic Information System Specialist from RIDEM, and received his most recent reply on March 28 2022. Mr. Jordan indicated that three species are represented within the polygon: northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), sora (*Porzana carolina*), and the marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris*). The northern leopard frog is a small (roughly 7 cm long) frog with bright green or copper skin and round or oval brown spots haloed in iridescent greenish-yellow. They are found only in Newport and Bristol counties and are considered a species of state concern in Rhode Island (Enser, 2007) (RIDEM, 2021). The marsh wren is a small round bodied wren with rusty brown coloring and black and white streaks down its back (Kroodsma and Verner 2020). This migratory species breeds in the eastern and northern regions of the United States within freshwater or saltwater marshes (Kroodsma and Verner 2020). Sora are small waterbirds that nest exclusively in freshwater and saltwater marshes. These birds are seasonal migrants to Rhode Island, arriving to breed in the early spring and departing in the late summer or early fall. Marsh Wren and Sora are also considered species of state concern in Rhode Island (Enser, 2007) (RIDEM, 2021). Northern leopard frog, sora, and marsh wren may occupy habitat within the Study Area.

Animals listed as State Endangered are protected under the provisions of the Rhode Island State Endangered Species Act, Title 20 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island. This law states, in part (20-37-3): "No person shall buy, sell, offer for sale, store, transport, import, export, or otherwise traffic in any animal or plant or any part of any animal or plant whether living or dead, processed, manufactured, preserved or raw (if) such animal or plant has been declared to be an endangered species by either the United States secretaries of the Interior or Commerce or the Director of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management" (Enser, 2007).

The northern leopard frog, sora, and marsh wren have also been assigned a global rank that reflects their rarity and vulnerability to extinction throughout the world. Global ranks were originally developed by the Nature Conservancy and are used by all Natural Heritage Programs as a standardized method of determining the status of each species throughout its range. The northern leopard frog, sora, and marsh wren animals share the same global ranking of G5, indicating that they are demonstrably secure throughout their range, though they may be rare in some parts.

5.12 Air Quality

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were established by the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) and are designed to protect both public health and welfare (EPA NAAQS). Air quality analyses for projects that may impact motor vehicular traffic are required to evaluate their impact on ozone (O₃) and carbon monoxide (CO).

Rhode Island developed a State Implementation Plan (SIP) in 1982 to comply with the 1977 CAAA requirements for O₃ and CO. While three pollutants, CO, Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), play a role in O₃ formation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determined in 1980 that SIPs must require the reduction of VOCs as the most effective strategy to achieve the O₃ standard. The 1990 CAAA requires states to update their SIPs to evaluate the impact of reducing all three pollutants.

The State of Rhode Island is required by the CAAA to attain the NAAQS "as expeditiously as practicable." In March 2003, the RIDEM submitted the "Rhode Island Attainment Plan for the One-Hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard" to the EPA as a revision to the SIP (RIDEM Office of Air Resources, 2003). The plan demonstrated that Rhode Island would attain the one-hour ozone standard by 2007 (RIDEM Office of Air Resources, 2003). In the Attainment Plan, Rhode Island agreed to submit to EPA by December 31, 2004 a mid-course review demonstrating that Rhode Island remained on track to attain the one-hour standard by 2007 (RIDEM Office of Air Resources, 2003). In December 2004 the RIDEM submitted the "Mid-Course Review of the Rhode Island Attainment Plan for the One-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard" to the EPA which demonstrated that Rhode Island was still on track to attain the one-hour standard by 2007 (RIDEM Office of Air, 2004).

The EPA revoked the one-hour standard as of June 15, 2005 and subsequent planning and emissions reduction efforts were required to focus on achieving the more stringent 8-hour standard (EPA, Green Book).

In April 2008 the RIDEM submitted the "Revision of the Rhode Island State Implementation Plan to Address Interstate Transport of Pollutants Affecting Attainment and Maintenance of the 8-Hour Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standards" to the EPA as a revision to the State's SIP (RIDEM, 2008). The plan demonstrated that emissions from Rhode Island

sources do not contribute significantly to downwind ozone attainment and will not prevent downwind areas from attaining the NAAQS by their required attainment dates (RIDEM, 2008).

Based on the findings in this ER, it not anticipated that the proposed Project would have a significant effect on the air quality of downwind areas.



6

Description of Affected Social Environment

The EFSB Rules require a detailed description of all social and environmental characteristics of the proposed Site including the land uses within and proximate to the Project Site, visual resources in the vicinity of the Project, and the public roadway systems in the area. The proposed Project is located at an existing gas utility facility in the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and TNEC's rights to the Project Site are by fee ownership. The Portsmouth and Middletown Town Line traverses the Property, so the Study Area also includes the Town of Middletown which is also included as a Host Community.

As per Sections 45-22.2-2 et seq. of the Rhode Island General Laws, Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Act, all cities and towns are required to adopt and periodically update Local Comprehensive Land Use Plans. In compliance with these requirements, Middletown adopted its Comprehensive Plan Update in November 2015. Portsmouth remains in the process of updating its Plan for 2020; therefore, the Portsmouth Plan (2002) was reviewed for this section and supplemented with current information where available.

6.1 Population Trends

The total population within the Host Communities has decreased steadily between 1990 and 2010 as shown in Table 6-1. The Town of Middletown is projected to continue this downward trend through 2040 while the population of Portsmouth is expected to stay relatively stable through 2040 (Table 6-2). The Host Communities can be characterized as being a mix of suburban and rural areas with a 2010 population that accounted for 3.19 percent of the total State population (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1 Population Trends, 1990-2010

Area	2000	2010	2019	Change			
				2000-2010		2010-2019	
				Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
State of Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,059,36	4,248	0.40%	6,794	0.60%
Portsmouth	17,149	17,389	17,226	240	1.40%	163	(1.00 %)
Middletown	17,334	16,150	15,888	(1,184)	(6.83%)	(262)	(1.6%)
Host Community Total	34,483	33,539	33,114	(944)	(2.74%)	(425)	(1.27%)
Percent of State Population	3.29%	3.19%	3.13%				

Notes: () Negative Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts Data (2019) R.I. Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information Census Data 2000-2010. U.S. Department of Commerce. 1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics of Rhode Island

According to the Rhode Island Statewide Planning population projects, the population of Middletown is projected to decrease by 9.70 percent (1,565 people) between 2010 and 2020 and Portsmouth’s population is projected to remain stable with a population increase of 0.06 percent (11 people; Rhode Island Division of Planning, 2013). By 2040 Middletown’s population is expected to drop by 24.94 percent from 2010 levels (4,029 people) and Portsmouth’s population is expected to modestly increase from 2010 levels by 2.32 percent (403 people; Rhode Island Division of Planning, 2013).

Table 6-2 Population Projections, 2010-2040

Area	2010	2020	2030	2040	Change			
					2020-2030		2030-2040	
					Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
State of Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,049,177	1,070,677	1,070,104	(3,390)	(0.32%)	(573)	(0.05%)
Portsmouth	17,389	17,378	17,773	17,792	(11)	(0.06%)	19	0.11%
Middletown	16,150	14,585	13,460	12,121	(1,565)	(9.69%)	(1,339)	(9.95%)
Host Community Total	33,539	31,963	31,233	29,913	(730)	(2.28%)	(1,302)	(4.17%)
Percent of State Population	3.19%	3.05%	2.92%	2.8%				

Notes: () Negative Source: Rhode Island Division of Planning, Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program. Rhode Island Population Projections 2010-2040.

6.2 Employment Overview and Labor Force

Recent population growth, urbanization, and a substantial commuter-based population have produced greater demands for and a wider selection of trades and services. According to the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation (RIEDC), Rhode Island as a whole has enormous growth potential in the health and life science industry due to the emerging biotechnology companies. The financial

services sector is extremely important to Rhode Island employing over 32,000 individuals. Many manufacturers that invest in technologies and workforce training to compete in the global market have corporate or divisional headquarters in Rhode Island. Labor force and employment trends are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Labor Force and Employment Estimates, 1990-2015

2020	State	Portsmouth	Middletown
Labor Force	542,723	8,626	7,807
Resident Employment	500,701	7,986	7,168
Resident Unemployment	42,022	640	639
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	7.4%	8.2%
2015 (October)			
Labor Force	553,119	8,842	8,020
Resident Employment	527,394	8,485	7,709
Resident Unemployment	25,725	357	317
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.0%	3.9%
2010			
Labor Force	566,704	8,991	8,107
Resident Employment	503,216	8,113	7,327
Resident Unemployment	63,488	878	780
Unemployment Rate	11.2%	9.8%	9.6%
2000			
Labor Force	543,561	9,215	8,509
Resident Employment	521,313	8,909	8,198
Resident Unemployment	22,248	306	311
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	3.3%	3.7%
1990			
Labor Force	525,361	8,863	8,335
Resident Employment	492,002	8,390	7,872
Resident Unemployment	33,359	473	463
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	5.3	5.6%
Total Employment Changes 1990-2020	17,362	(237)	(528)

Source: Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Portsmouth Labor Force Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted, 2020.

<https://dlt.ri.gov/lmi/datacenter/laus.php>

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Labor Force Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted, 1976-October 2015

<http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/laus/state/seas.htm>

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Portsmouth Labor Force Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted, 1990-October 2015. <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/laus/town/portsmouth.htm>

Historically, the leading employment sectors in the Host Communities have been manufacturing and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Recently, however, there has been a general shift from manufacturing employment to the retail, health care, and social services, and government sectors.

Currently, professional and technical services, manufacturing, retail trade, and health and social services, sectors are the largest source of employment in the Host Communities (see Table 6-4).

Table 6-4 Employment by Industry, 2010, 2015, and 2020

	Portsmouth			Middletown			% of Total
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020	2020
Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	42	32	44	72	21	69	0.76
Mining	*	*	0	*	*	*	0
Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Construction	269	279	355	340	370	475	5.60
Manufacturing	1,851	1,490	1,398	302	410	411	12.20
Wholesale Trade	106	92	114	151	147	89	1.37
Retail Trade	494	460	532	1,540	1,427	1,237	11.93
Transportation and Warehousing	75	96	38	104	154	44	0.55
Information	67	68	41	284	243	101	0.96
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	177	186	238	706	659	648	5.97
Professional and Technical Services	162	148	147	2,062	2,093	2,466	17.62
Management of Companies & Enterprises	*	2	4	279	317	499	3.39
Administrative Support & Waste Mgmt.	190	150	209	183	131	251	3.10
Government	629	700	729	776	615	591	8.90
Educational Services		286	246	270	*	213	3.09
Other Services (except public administration)	183	176	150	472	458	254	2.72
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	779	47	136	210	105	84	1.48
Accommodation & Food Services	434	389	276	1,552	1,365	990	8.54
Armed Forces	291	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Unclassified Establishments	*	*	*		0	0	0
Health Care & Social Services	504	852	772	1,564	1,371	980	11.81
Total	5,574	5,467	5,429	10,924	10,148	9,402	100.00%

Notes: * Some data not available to avoid revealing data of a specific employer

Source: Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, City and Town Report – First Quarter 2015. <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/es202/town.htm>

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training: Census of Employment & Wages, City and Town Summary – 2010 Annual <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/pdf/town10ann.pdf>

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, City and Town Report – Second Quarter 2020. <https://dlt.ri.gov/documents/pdf/lmi/town202q.pdf>

The Project is not expected to have any measurable impacts on jobs in Newport County. Nor is it expected to impact the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

6.3 Land Use

This section describes existing and future land use within the Study Area and addresses those features which might be affected by the Project.

6.3.1 Study Area Land Use

As depicted in Figure 6-1, several dominant land uses are present within the Study Area. While the Site Property primarily falls within agriculture and brushland areas, other land uses within the Study Area include residential, forest, open space, recreation, commercial, institutional, utility, and wetland areas (Table 6-5). The Project Site and adjacent Portsmouth take station are the only utility land use in the Study Area.

Residential use in the Town of Portsmouth is dominated by single family homes; these tend to be built tightly together in the northern section of Portsmouth, but the southern portions where the Study Area is located are less dense (Town of Portsmouth, 2002). Most Portsmouth residential development in the Study Area is low density with lots sized at greater than 2 acres (Town of Portsmouth, 2002). The Study Area also covers portions of eastern Middletown which is less developed than other parts of the town. Within the Middletown portion of the Study Area, the residential development is mainly low density residential.

Other developed land uses within the Study Area in Portsmouth include one small area of commercial use (engineering building). The northwest border of the Study Area in Middletown includes the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 21 located off Mitchells Lane, Middletown.

Table 6-5 Study Area Land Use

2021 Land Use Type (2021)	Percentage of Study Area
Brushland (shrub and brush areas, reforestation)	11.5
Commercial (sale of products and services)	0.6
Agricultural (Orchards, Tillable Lane, Fields)	34
Mixed Forest	13.9
Developed Recreation (all recreation)	6.4
Residential (low to high density)	30.9
Open Space	1.6
Institutions (schools, hospitals, churches, etc.)	0.4
Water	0.4
Wetland	0.2

Educational and Institutional facilities located within the Study Area include the Silveira Kindergarten & Nursery School located at 143 Peckham Lane in Middletown. The School is located on the far western side of the Study Area, approximately 2,000 feet west of the Project Site.

Residential use in the Town of Middletown is largely composed of single-family dwellings (57 percent of the housing stock; Town of Middletown, 2014). The central portion of Middletown, where the Study Area is located, is primarily zoned for medium to medium-high density residential, with lots ranging from one-eighth of an acre to one full acre (Town of Middletown, 2014). Other land uses within the Study Area in Middletown include conservation area and agricultural land (Town of Middletown, 2014).

The Study Area also encompasses several large areas of open space and agricultural land, detailed below in Section 6.3.3.

6.3.2 Open Space and Recreation

Much of the southeast and south-central portions of Portsmouth are classified as agricultural land or open space, and as of 2012 approximately 6,484 acres of land on Portsmouth's mainland (excluding the islands) are classified as open space, which amounts to 36 percent of the town's land (Aquidneck Island Planning Commission, 2012). Middletown has approximately 4,732 acres of land that is classified as open space or recreational land, which accounts for approximately 49 percent of Middletown's total area. There are several areas of open space and recreational area present within the Study Area and most of it has been conserved through the cooperation of Aquidneck Land Trust and landowners. Aquidneck Land Trust is a local non-profit dedicated to conserving land on Aquidneck Island.

In Portsmouth there are two areas off Indian Avenue and Swan Drive, totaling less than 5 acres, that is classified as Vacant Land (RIGIS Land Use, 2011). A third location in Portsmouth, totaling approximately 2.2 acres, off Old Mill Land is classified as Idle Agriculture (abandoned fields and orchards) (RIGIS Land Use, 2011).

In the northwestern portion of the Study Area, is the Newport National Golf Club, of which approximately 48.5 acres is located in Middletown (Middletown, 2021), and approximately 133 acres is located in Portsmouth (Portsmouth, 2021).

6.3.3 Local Conservation Land

A corridor of high value/high vulnerability habitat runs west and south of the Project Site (RIDEM Environmental Resource Mapper, 2021). This resource is classified as containing one or more of the following: flood plain forest, hemlock/hardwood forest, northern hardwood forest, pitch pine/barrens, mud flat, inland sand barren, salt marsh, wet meadow, coastal streams, tidal marsh, rocky shore, sand flat, sea level fen, brackish sub-aquatic beds, brackish marsh, and Atlantic white cedar swamp.

6.3.3.1 Rocky Brook Orchard (Middletown)

Rocky Brook Orchard is located at 997 Wapping Road, largely in Middletown is located approximately 1,200 feet northwest of the Project Site.

6.3.3.2 Harrison Farm (Middletown)

The 2.8-acre Harrison Farm is located on the west side of Little Creek Road. Aquidneck Land Trust helped to establish a conservation easement for the farmland which buffers Little Creek (Aquidneck Land Trust, 2021). This property is located approximately .44 miles southwest of the Project Site.

6.3.3.3 Idle Hour Farm (Middletown)

The 16.5-acre Idle Hour Farm is an equestrian facility located on the north side of Fayal Lane. The Aquidneck Land Trust helped to establish a conservation easement for the farmland which includes agricultural fields and wetlands associated with Little Creek. This property is located approximately .38 miles west of the Project Site.

6.3.3.4 Mitchell Land (Middletown)

Mitchell Land consists of 19 acres of forest, shrubland and wetland associated with Paradise Brook (a designated drinking water supply) (RIDEM 2020). The land was put into a conservation easement by the Aquidneck Island Land Trust and is held for habitat protection. The property is located approximately .49 miles west of the Project Site.

6.3.3.5 Newport National Golf Club (Portsmouth/Middletown)

The Newport National Golf Club includes 308.73 acres of maintained lawn, grassland, shrubland, wetland and forest on which the Aquidneck Island Land Trust has a conservation easement for habitat protection. Roughly five miles of the Sakonnet Greenway Trail, a public walking path, runs along the course perimeter. This property is located approximately .3 miles northwest of the Project Site.

6.3.3.6 Reposa Square (Portsmouth)

Reposa Square includes 1.3 acres of Conservation land designated for cluster open space within a residential subdivision. This property is located approximately .4 miles east of the Project Site.

6.3.3.7 Swan Farm (Portsmouth)

The 138.31 acres of agricultural fields and woodland in Swan Farm were put into a Conservation Easement in 2008 by the Aquidneck Island Land Trust. Swan Farm is the largest un-fragmented forest on Aquidneck Island and contains a number of habitat types including vernal pools, meadows, forest, and wetland (Aquidneck Land Trust, 2021). This property is located approximately 550 feet north of the Project Site.

6.3.4 Compatibility with Future Land Use Planning

In order to assess future land use, the Town of Portsmouth undertook an analysis of current and future zoning. Typically, towns and cities manage future growth through zoning regulations which provide a degree of control over land use development in a community. The Study Area is zoned residential and open space.

The most current future land use plan developed by the Town of Portsmouth is from 2002 (Town of Portsmouth, 2002). According to this plan, the Study Area will contain low density residential, open space, and low-medium density residential future land uses. These predicted uses are consistent with the present use of the Study Area.

The current land use of the Study Area in Middletown consists of conservation/open space, non-urban developed, and Prime Farmland (Town of Middletown, 2014). The Middletown land use plan for 2025 predicts that these uses will change only slightly within the Study Area: some of the existing medium-density residential areas will change over to conservation and farmland.

A review of Portsmouth's Comprehensive Plan (2002) contains limited discussion of electrical utilities. There is a provision in the implementation of the economic development strategy (Economic Development Element, Section VI Subsection F) to plan for utilities and services development to improve the reliability of electrical power and meet the requirements of targeted businesses (Town of Portsmouth, 2002).

Middletown's Comprehensive Plan (2014) calls for the development of an economic policy that will "invest in critical infrastructure necessary to develop a robust and diversified economy." The policy calls for an action item concerning the development of a comprehensive assessment of projected infrastructure needs, including electrical, versus the available resources and capabilities.

Based on the Towns' similar interests in improving the reliability of natural gas infrastructure/reliability to businesses and residents, the implementation of the Project will help the towns to achieve this shared objective.

6.4 Visual Resources

The visual quality of a place is determined by the perceived aesthetic value of the available views, as influenced by topography, vegetation, and land use. The Study Area for this Project was defined as the area within a .5-mile radius of the Project Site on Old Mill Lane. Aquidneck Island is a relatively narrow landform that rises, from the Sakonnet River on the east and Narragansett Bay on the west, to an elevated central ridge that runs in a north-south direction. The topography in the Study Area is variable and includes level benches or terraces, saddles and valleys, and sloped ridges and hillsides. Elevations within the Study Area range from 75 to 150 feet above mean sea level.

Land use in the Study Area is dominated by low density residential development and open/forested/agriculture space. The residential homes along Old Mill Lane in

Portsmouth are individual single-family homes that range in age. The houses on the south side of Old Mill Lane, aside from a few farm properties, were built during the 1970s. The north side of Old Mill Lane near the Project Site but on the opposite side of the street is dotted with homes from the 1990s that are situated on larger lots. There are no major highways within the Study Area. The main roads that traverse the Study Area are Wapping Road, Old Mill Lane, and Peckham Avenue.

Large areas of open agricultural land are scattered throughout the Study Area (primarily within the northern and western portions). These agricultural areas offer more open, long-distance views of the surrounding landscape. An approximately 70-acre forest occurs within the northeast part of the Study Area, and two smaller forest areas occur on either side of Peckham Avenue. Vegetation in forested areas is dominated by deciduous trees and includes both mature and successional stands. Where forest vegetation occurs in larger, more intact blocks, it provides a strong sense of enclosure and screening along roadways and around residential areas. Small ponds, wetlands, and streams are scattered throughout the Study Area, but are typically obscured from direct view by woody vegetation.

A number of resources/sites that could be considered visually sensitive occur within the Study Area. These resources include historic sites, areas designated as scenic by RIDEM, and conservation/open space areas. The only state-designated scenic area within the Study Area is Mitchell's Lane, classified as excellent agricultural area with views across fields (RI Landscape Inventory, 1990). Specific viewer groups within the Study Area include local residents, through-travelers, and visitors.

6.5 Noise

Noise is defined as unwanted or excessive sound. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities such as sleep, work, or recreation. Sound (noise) is described in terms of loudness, frequency, and duration. Loudness is the sound pressure level measured on a logarithmic scale in units of decibels (dB). For community noise impact assessment, sound level frequency characteristics are based upon human hearing, using an A weighted [dB(A)] frequency filter. The A weighted filter is used because it approximates the way humans hear sound. Sound levels are made up of individual components called octave band frequencies. The dB(A) sound levels are weighted to focus on the octave band frequencies that humans hear best. A pure tone condition can occur when a sound can be distinctly heard as a single pitch or set of single pitches. Generally, a 1 or 2 dB(A) increase is not perceptible to the average person. A 3 dB(A) increase is a doubling of acoustic energy but is just barely perceptible to the human ear. A 10 dB(A) increase is a tenfold increase in acoustic energy but is perceived as a doubling in loudness to the average person.

Table 6-6 presents a list of common outdoor and indoor sound levels. The duration characteristics of sound account for the time varying nature of sound sources.

Table 6-6 Typical Sound Pressure Levels Associated with Common Noise Sources

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Subjective Evaluation	Environment	
		Outdoor	Indoor
140	Deafening	Jet aircraft at 75 ft	
130	Threshold of Pain	Jet aircraft takeoff at 300 ft	
120	Threshold of Feeling	Elevated train	Rock band concert
110	Extremely Loud	Jet flyover at 1000 ft	Inside propeller plane
100	Very Loud	Motorcycle at 25 ft, auto horn at 10 ft, crowd noise at football game	
90	Very Loud	Propeller plane flyover at 1000 ft, noisy urban street	Full symphony or band, food blender, noisy factory
80	Moderately Loud	Diesel truck (40 mph) at 50 ft	Inside auto at high speed, garbage disposal, dishwasher
70	Loud	B-757 cabin during flight	Close conversation, vacuum cleaner, electric typewriter
60	Moderate	Air-conditioner condenser at 15 ft, near highway traffic	General office
50	Quiet		Private office
40	Quiet	Farm field with light breeze, birdcalls, soft stereo music in residence	Bedroom, average residence (without television and stereo)
30	Very Quiet	Quiet residential neighborhood	
20	Very Quiet	Rustling leaves	Quiet theater, whisper
10	Just Audible		Human breathing
0	Threshold of hearing		

Source: Adapted from Architectural Acoustics, M. David Egan, 1988 and Architectural Graphic Standards, Ramsey and Sleeper, 1994.

6.5.1 Facility

A noise study was carried out to evaluate sound levels in the residential area that abuts the Property. The noise study included a noise monitoring program to establish existing sound levels, calculations of Project-related sound levels at the nearby sensitive receptor locations, and determination of compliance with the applicable noise impact criteria.

6.5.2 Noise Impact Criteria

The State of Rhode Island does not have regulations that set community noise exposure criteria or abatement measurements. Instead, noise abatement criteria are instituted by the municipalities of Rhode Island. The Project is located in Portsmouth, but the Property is also on the town line with Middletown. Both towns have developed noise impact criteria as follows:

Table 6-7 Town of Portsmouth Sound Limit, dB(A)

Receiving Land Use	Time	Sound Limit
Residential and Open Space	7 AM to 10 PM	65
	10 PM to 7 AM	55
Commercial and Waterfront	At all times	75
Light and Heavy Industrial	At all times	75
Public Water	At all times	75

Source: Table I: Maximum Permissible Sound Levels by Receiving Land Use, Code of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Chapter 257-7.

Table 6-8 Town of Middletown Sound Limit, dB(A)

Receiving Land Use	Time	Sound Limit
Residential and Open Space	7 AM to 10 PM	65
	10 PM to 7 AM	55
Business (General, Office, Limited)	At all times	75
Light Industrial	At all times	75
Industrial Park	At all times	75
Municipal	At all times	75
Public Water	At all times	65
Noise Sensitive Areas	7 AM to 10 PM	65
	10 PM to 7 AM	55

Source: Maximum Permissible Sound Levels By Receiving Land Use, Town of Middletown, Rhode Island Code of Ordinances, Section 130.80 (A).

6.6 Cultural Resources

TNEC's cultural resource consultant, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL), reviewed the proposed temporary LNG facility location on Old Mill Lane in Portsmouth, RI and determined that the Project area is in the midst of existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure and has been subject to previous ground disturbances from the construction and maintenance of the original facilities from the 1960s through the present. PAL reviewed information on file at the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) and PAL, as well as historic aerial mapping to document the previous land-use history, and recommends that the Project area has no/low archaeological sensitivity and no further cultural resource investigations are recommended. PAL previously reviewed a portion of the Project area as part of an assessment conducted for Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC as part of their 2011 Integrity Management Program along the G-2 System natural gas pipeline. Algonquin used workspace that conforms with the proposed Project area. On February 14, 2011, PAL submitted correspondence to the RIHPHC, recommending that the then-proposed project would not affect historic properties, and the RIHPHC responded on February 25, 2011, concurring with PAL's assessment.

6.7 Transportation/Traffic

The transportation needs of the Study Area are served by a network of local town roads (Table 6-9). The Project Site will be located on and accessed by local road Old Mill Lane.

Table 6-9 Road Names

Road Name	Town
Old Mill Lane	Portsmouth and Middletown
Wapping Road	Portsmouth and Middletown
Indian Avenue	Portsmouth and Middletown
Peckham Avenue	Middletown
Vaucluse Avenue	Middletown



7

Impact Analysis

This chapter presents an analysis of the potential impacts of the Project on existing environmental and social conditions within the Study Area. As with any project, potential adverse impacts can be associated with the mobilization/demobilization or operation of the proposed seasonal portable LNG operation. These impacts have been minimized by the careful location of the facility and by the adoption of numerous mitigation practices.

This Project will be constructed in a manner that minimizes and mitigates for the potential for adverse impacts to the natural and social environment. A monitoring program will be conducted by TNEC during the construction phase to ensure that the Project is constructed in compliance with all relevant licenses and permits and applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Additionally, the Project will be required to adhere to a RIDEM approved Long Term Operation and Maintenance Plan for the on-site stormwater management structures. Design and mobilization mitigation measures will ensure that related environmental impacts are minimized.

In case of an emergency in which the Project would need to mobilize outside of its expected winter seasonal use, the Project mobilization/demobilization and operation would occur similar to the winter operation. Following completion of the emergency use, the mobile equipment would be removed and the Site would not be staffed which would minimize effects to any transient wildlife species utilizing the abutting wetland.

7.1 Geology

The Project will have a negligible impact on the bedrock and surficial geologic resources within the Property. The Study Area consists of Pleistocene-aged lodgement till along with recent Holocene organic deposits associated with certain wetland pockets. The construction of the seasonal portable LNG operation will

require limited excavation to remove unsuitable soil material before structural fill is imported to support the permeable pavers and asphalt pavement structure. These activities will alter the exposed portions of surficial deposits in about one acre of the Site. Much of this area was previously occupied by prior gas operations such that surficial geologic deposits have already been disturbed. These proposed activities will not negatively affect the underlying bedrock or makeup of the surficial geology at the Site.

7.2 Soils

Activities which expose unprotected soils have the potential to accelerate erosion and sedimentation rates above that of natural background rates. Equipment operations can cause soil compaction and decreased infiltration rates resulting in higher rates of runoff. The Project includes limited excavation and grading activities to prepare the Site for construction of the access and egress routes through the facility and the temporary hardened surface for the mobile tanks and other temporary equipment. When needed, standard National Grid construction techniques and BMPs such as the installation of compost filter sock, sediment traps, temporary and permanent vegetative stabilization, and dust control measures, will be employed to minimize any short- or long-term effects due to construction activity. Short-term structural and non-structural BMPs will be inspected by the Environmental Monitor frequently during the construction phase of the Project and supplemented, repaired or replaced when needed. The Company will assign an Environmental Monitor to the construction phase of the Project who will inspect environmental conditions within the construction-site, reviews the contractors' compliance with environmental permit conditions during the construction phase of a project, and makes recommendations for corrective actions to protect sensitive environmental resources proximate to a construction-site.

TNEC will develop and implement a Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan which will detail BMPs and inspection protocols. The SESC Plan will be reviewed by both the RIDEM and the Town of Portsmouth Building Official. Long-term stormwater BMPs will ensure runoff discharged from the operational phase of the project leaves at rates comparable to the present condition and that these flows are discharged in a manner that will not accelerate natural erosion and sedimentation rates.

7.3 Surface Water

Any impact of the Project upon surface watercourses will be minor and temporary. Earthwork activities temporarily increase risks for erosion and sedimentation that may temporarily degrade existing water quality; however, appropriate BMPs will be implemented and maintained to effectively control sediment. In addition, the crossing of rivers and streams will not be required for this Project.

The nearest surface water feature to the Project Site is Little Creek, west of the Site which flows south. Construction of the facility will not directly impact this watercourse.

In the unlikely event of a sediment control failure during construction, potential impacts to surface waters include increased sedimentation (locally and downstream) and subsequent alterations of benthic substrates, decreases in primary production and dissolved oxygen concentrations, releases of toxic substances and/or nutrients from sediments, and destruction of benthic invertebrates. The limited nature and extent of the earthwork operations required to prepare the Site for paving and deployment of erosion and sedimentation controls when needed will effectively minimize the potential for this situation to occur. The implementation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation control BMPs will limit the levels of Project related sedimentation and will minimize indirect adverse impacts to surface waters, if any.

7.3.1 Water Quality

The primary potential impact to water quality from any major construction project is the increase in turbidity of surface waters in the vicinity of construction resulting from soil erosion and sedimentation from the disturbed Site. A second potential impact is the spillage of petroleum or other chemical products near waterways.

LNG is created by cooling methane gas to -258° F and is approximately half the density of water. If spilled LNG will begin pooling on the ground, will float on water and cause any water it touches to freeze, and begin to vaporize back into a gas due to the warmer surrounding air/ground. At -170° F, the gas becomes less dense than air and dissipates into the atmosphere. These inherent properties of LNG prevent it from impacting either surface or ground water. Transportation, mobilization, and operation of the proposed portable LNG operation will require earthworks, including the filling of wetlands and stripping of unsuitable topsoils. BMPs will be utilized and maintained to minimize impacts to wetlands and surface waters. Therefore, it is anticipated that any adverse impacts to water resources resulting from the proposed portable LNG operation will be negligible.

An SESC Plan will be designed and implemented which will confine sediment within the immediate Project Site and minimize impacts to downstream areas.

7.3.2 Hydrology

Some permanent changes to surface drainage can be expected during and after the construction of the approximately 1.5-acre facility. Runoff from newly created impervious and hardened surfaces will be treated consistent with the Rhode Island Stormwater Rules which seek to control peak discharge rates, water quality, and overall runoff volumes. This is proposed to be accomplished utilizing Low Impact Development (LID) technology including bioretention and biofiltration areas. The intent of these facilities is to maintain surface water quality and minimize impacts to the Site's hydrology.

7.3.3 Floodplain

Based on available FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Mapping for the Towns of Portsmouth³⁰ and Middletown,³¹ the Project occurs within Zone X (Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain). There are no SFHA located within the Project Site. It is recognized that by definitions provided in the RIDEM Freshwater Wetland Rules, all rivers, streams, and intermittent streams have one percent annual chance flood though they may not be mapped by FEMA.

The Project will not result in a discharge of fill to mapped SFHAs.

7.4 Groundwater

As discussed below, any impact of the Project upon groundwater resources will be minor.

7.4.1 Proposed Project

Potential impacts to groundwater resources within the Project Site as a result of construction of the Portable Natural Gas Site will be negligible. Vehicles used for the placement of LNG Equipment will be properly maintained and operated to reduce the chances of spill occurrences of petroleum products. Refueling of the backup generator will be conducted on the pavement in an upland area. Spill containment and prevention devices (i.e., absorbent pads, clean up rags, five-gallon containers, absorbent material, etc.) are required to be located on-site at all times. The Company performs regular inspections and maintenance of its LNG equipment. The normal operation and maintenance of the proposed seasonal portable LNG operation will pose no threat to groundwater resources.

The portable emergency generator is refueled with diesel and diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) as needed. A spill kit is maintained on-site in case of a spill. The portable generator is checked once per operating shift (3 times daily) for leaks.

An unloading job brief is performed with all involved personnel before refueling begins and the transfer of LNG from truck to storage vessel is continuously monitored. LNG storage equipment is staged within a containment berm and as a secondary measure, localized temporary containment is used around the manifold during the LNG storage vessel refueling process to minimize any spill of liquified natural gas onto the property. Prior notice is given to the Portsmouth and Middletown Fire Departments of transport schedules.

30 Town of Portsmouth, Map No. 445405 0082 J, Panel 82 of 226, revised September 4, 2013 Town of Portsmouth, Map No. 445405 0092 H, Panel 92 of 226, effective April 5, 2010.

31 Town of Middletown, Map No. 445401 0092 H, Panel 92 of 226, effective April 5, 2010.

7.5 Wetlands

The Project will result in the permanent loss of approximately 16,000 square feet (SF) of state-regulated Swamp. This loss will be compensated through a combination of preservation, wetland restoration of previously filled wetlands and/or enhancement of previously degraded wetland or buffer zone subject to RIDEM and USACE approval.

7.6 Wildlife

During construction and annual (de)mobilization and operation, displacement of wildlife on and surrounding the Project Site may occur due to human activity-levels associated with the facility. Wildlife currently utilizing the Study Area may be affected by the Project. Larger, more mobile species, such as eastern white-tailed deer or red fox, will continue to be restricted from the Project Site due to the perimeter fencing. Some bird species may be temporarily displaced.

Smaller and less mobile animals such as small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians may be affected during construction. Once the facility is constructed the Project will have very limited effects on wildlife during the mobilization and operation as these operations will take place on hardened surfaces that are non-habitat. Indirect effects will be localized to the immediate equipment area. However, this is anticipated to be a temporary impact as it is anticipated that existing wildlife habituate to seasonal site operations.

Impacts to sensitive habitats of rare, threatened, or endangered species will be avoided through careful project planning which avoids operations during the active seasons of these species, and coordination with RIDEM. Impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species will be considered as part of the RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands permitting required for the Project.

7.7 Social and Economic Impacts

7.7.1 Social Impacts

The Project will enable TNEC to continue to provide reliable natural gas services to homes, business, and industry throughout Aquidneck Island. The proposed Project does not require, nor will it lead to residential or business displacement. Temporary (de)mobilization and operation impacts, primarily related to traffic and equipment operation, are expected to be minor and the Project will not adversely impact the overall social and economic condition of the Study Area. As described in Section 4.0, the LNG facility will be located entirely within the TNEC-owned property at Old Mill Lane that has historically served the natural gas needs of Aquidneck Island. Therefore, the Project will not require the acquisition of property or disrupt orderly planned development, thus avoiding adverse impacts.

In order to minimize social impacts, TNEC has engaged in outreach as described in Section 3.5. TNEC's Community & Customer Management representative will continue to serve as a contact for abutters to the Project during the construction and operation phases.

7.7.2 Population

The Project will maintain the existing natural gas service reliability to the population of Aquidneck Island. It also will maintain the system's ability to reliably serve future residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

7.7.3 Employment

The construction of the Project will have limited beneficial effects on the area economy by creating new jobs during the construction period. Project expenditures may also have a small spin-off impact as funds are recirculated and spent within the local economy.

7.7.4 Economic

By meeting the current and projected demands for natural gas in the area, the Project will support the state's effort to stimulate additional growth and economic activity in the region.

7.8 Land Use and Recreation

The following discussion addresses the compatibility of the proposed seasonal portable LNG operation with various land uses in the Study Area.

7.8.1 Land Use

Land use impacts can be separated into short-term and long-term impacts. Short-term land use impacts may occur during the mobilization phase of the proposed Project. Impacts associated with the mobilization phase of the Project will be temporary and the parcel will be vacant in the remaining months. TNEC will provide notification of the intended plan and schedule to affected abutters so that the effect of any temporary disruptions may be minimized.

The Project is proposed entirely within an existing parcel which is already occupied by gas line connections in coordination with the adjacent Take Station property. From 1963 until 1991 the Site was used to house propane which was injected into the pipeline to bolster supply shortfalls. For the Winter of 2001-2002, a portable LNG vaporization facility was operated at the Site. The Site was used for staging of pipeline maintenance operations until 2018 when TNEC once again began to use the Site as a portable LNG vaporization facility. Considering the longstanding use of the Site for gas operations, the continuation of existing seasonal LNG operations within

the existing TNEC-owned parcel will be consistent with the established land use, therefore it will not present long-term land use impacts.

7.8.2 Residential

Residential areas are located in proximity to the Project Site. Temporary impacts to these residences may occur during Project construction and operation in the form of increased traffic. During operation, there may also be visual and noise impacts. Existing vegetation will continue to provide visual screening of the facilities from residences to the sides and rear of the Property.

Because the Project will occupy areas dedicated to use for utilities, the Project will not displace any existing residential uses, nor will it adversely affect any future development proposals.

7.8.3 Agriculture

Although agricultural uses occur within the Study Area, agricultural uses do not occur on the Project Site or abutting properties. Therefore, impacts to agricultural uses will not occur as a result of the proposed Project.

7.8.4 Educational Institutions

The Silveira Kindergarten & Nursery School located at 143 Peckham Lane in Middletown is located approximately 2,000 feet west of the Project Site. No impacts to this facility are expected during construction of the Project or operation of the facility.

7.8.5 Commercial and Industrial

The proposed Project Site is not adjacent to any commercial or industrial areas. Business operations will not be adversely affected by the Project. No displacement of business will result from the Project.

7.8.6 Recreation

The Project will not displace or interfere with any existing recreational uses.

7.8.7 Consistency with Local Planning

The proposed Project was evaluated for consistency with the Comprehensive Plans in Portsmouth and Middletown. These Comprehensive Plan describes each municipality's planning goals and objectives regarding future development and growth. As documented in the Purpose and Need section of this Siting Report, there is a clear need for improving the natural gas distribution reliability to the area.

The Project will be consistent with these Comprehensive Plans because the proposed Project will not alter existing land use patterns. Moreover, the Project will

enable each community's planning initiatives by ensuring an adequate supply of gas to support the growth and development envisioned by the Comprehensive Plans of the communities.

7.9 Visual Resources

A desktop review was performed to analyze the potential visibility and visual impact of the Project. Within the half-mile radius Study Area, landscape similarity zones (LSZ's) were defined based on the USGS National Land Cover Data set and field review. LSZ's are areas of similar landscape/aesthetic character based on patterns of landform, vegetation, water resources, land use, and user activity. This effort resulted in the definition of two final LSZs, which included:

- › Rural Residential/Agricultural
- › Forest

Typical viewer groups and visually sensitive resources within the Study Area were identified. Viewer groups include local residents, through-travelers, and visitors. Visually sensitive resources include historic sites, state-designated scenic areas, state conservation areas, and designated open space.

The combined effect of vegetation (forest areas, Site landscaping, and yard vegetation/landscaping) throughout the Study Area screen (or partially screen) views of the Project. This screening together with the installation of an eight-foot composite fence means that the Project is expected to have negligible impacts on visual resources.

7.10 Noise

7.10.1 Existing Sound Levels

The existing sound levels were measured using a Type 1 sound analyzer (Larson Davis model LD831C sound level meter/real-time analyzer). Measurements were conducted during a typical weekday for 22 hours at the northeast corner of the Property. Attached as **Appendix E** is a copy of letter summarizing the sound measurements. The measured sound level data under existing conditions included noise from the abutting take station, local roadway activities, and wildlife activities. The existing sound levels without the facility were found to be typical of a suburban area with limited existing exceedances of the Towns' daytime and nighttime standards for residential noise criteria. The dominant noise source in the immediate environment is vehicular traffic on Old Mill Lane. Vehicular pass-by noise is the dominant cause of ambient noise related exceedances.

7.10.2 Project Sound Levels and Conclusion

The noise analysis calculated the potential sound levels from the Project assuming full operation of the equipment necessary to vaporize. Modeling results indicate that the highest project related sound levels at the property line of abutting residences is 78 dBA for the existing equipment configuration. On January 11th-12th of 2022, HDR Engineering, Inc. measured the noise from the existing seasonal LNG facility at Old Mill Lane. Noise measurement equipment was placed at the corner of a residence directly abutting the project site, and HDR measured existing noise levels. During these measurements, the equipment cycled on for approximately 15 minutes at 8:33 PM and 3:41 AM. The maximum project-related sound pressure level measured during the two operational periods was 69.7 dBA. Attached as **Appendix F** is a copy of the measurement report. These sound levels exceed the Portsmouth's and Middletown's noise limit of 55 dB(A) for the residential zoned areas during the nighttime period and are therefore not in compliance with their noise ordinances.

7.11 Transportation

The Project-construction-related traffic will be temporary during the single construction period. This will be followed by smaller traffic volumes during annual mobilization, operation, and decommissioning. The addition of this traffic for the limited periods of time is not expected to result in any additional congestion or change in operating conditions along any of the roadways within the Study Area. During construction most work will be completed using excavators brought to the Site on trailers, 10-wheel dump trucks, along with service vehicles and pickup trucks. Dump trucks will be used to move soils within the Site and to truck in structural fill for the new travel and parking surfaces. Stone may be spread using a bulldozer and compaction will likely use one or more vibratory rollers. During paving operation hot mix will be hauled in on dump trucks. Pavers used for pervious parking surfaces will be trucked in on flatbeds that will be off-loaded using traditional forklifts or lulls. Each year during mobilization tanker trucks and other trailer mounted equipment will be hauled to the Site. If the facility remains operational at maximum peak load for a 24-hour period, then approximately 17 LNG tanker trucks would be needed to refill the storage tanks during that time (34 trips).

TNEC's contractor will coordinate closely with Portsmouth to develop acceptable traffic management for mobilization and decommissioning of the facility if needed.

Given the seasonal nature of the proposed portable LNG operation, the Site will not generate any vehicular traffic between May and October other than for periodic site inspection and vegetation maintenance. Further, no long-term impacts to existing traffic patterns or volumes are anticipated following completion of the annual mobilization and de-mobilization.

7.12 Cultural Resources

Based on previous field investigations, including sensitivity assessments and subsurface archaeological investigation, TNEC's cultural resource consultant recommended the Project Site has no/low archeological sensitivity and no further cultural resource investigations were recommended. PAL previously reviewed the Project Site as part of an assessment conducted for AGT within the proposed Project area. On February 14, 2011, PAL submitted correspondence to the RIHPHC, recommending that the then-proposed project would not affect historic properties, and the RIHPHC responded on February 25, 2011, concurring with PAL's assessment. RIHPHC concluded that the then proposed project would not affect historical properties, and the RIHPHC concurred with PAL's assessment. Therefore, since the scope of the temporary portable LNG operation requires little subsurface disturbance, it will have no effect on any significant archeological resources (those listed on, or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places).

7.13 Air Quality

Any impacts from fugitive dust will be negligible. There will be limited soil exposed during the construction of the approximately 1.5-acre facility. Fugitive dust emissions will be controlled by wetting the silty soils that are present in the Project Site. This will be followed by paving and the establishment of permanent vegetation. Once the facility is constructed, there will be no earth moved or disturbed for or during the operation of the facility.

Air quality will not be significantly affected by operation of the Project. Emissions produced by the operation of machinery needed to deliver and remove the equipment (nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter) are short-term and not generally considered significant. No further regulatory follow up or permitting is required.

As part of the operation, an emergency generator will be installed at the Project Site. Air permitting will be required for this to operate and will result in a de minimis change to air quality.

7.14 Operation Impacts

In part, air quality is a function of area wide emissions of ozone precursors (carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and volatile organic compounds) from the change in daily traffic volumes along lengths of area roadways. The Project will not change traffic and emissions parameters, nor affect the travel characteristics of the vehicles traveling in Portsmouth and Middletown, Rhode Island. Therefore, the mobile source emissions will not be changed due to the proposed Project.

7.15 Safety and Public Health

The proposed facility will be designed, built, and maintained in accordance with the standards and codes as described in Section 3.3, which are designed to protect public health and safety.

The Company has taken measures to prevent the public from entering the Project Site. The proposed seasonal portable LNG operation is locked and enclosed with chain link fence topped with barbed wire to prevent unauthorized entry. Following mobilization of the facility, the perimeter will be clearly marked with warning signs to alert the public to potential hazards if climbed or entered. Further, while the Equipment is present on-site, security is present on-site 24-hours a day. And while the Equipment is operational, Company personnel are also on-site.

Although LNG is defined as hazardous by USDOT, there is minimal risk of general public exposure as described in Section 3.3. The equipment is installed and maintained by trained technical staff and they are checked for integrity during inspections by TNEC personnel.

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8

Mitigation Measures

8.1 Introduction

The seasonal, portable LNG operation is proposed at a Site adjacent to the Portsmouth Take Station and on a property that has historically been used and operated as part of Aquidneck Islands gas utility infrastructure since 1963. Mitigation measures will effectively minimize Project impacts on the natural and social environment associated with each phase of the Project. Many of these measures are standard proven procedures that the Company incorporates in all projects. Others are site specific measures designed to meet the needs of this particular Project. These measures are described in the following sections.

8.2 Construction, Mobilization and Operation Phases

The Company has incorporated new design measures to reduce the impacts associated with the mobilization and operation phases of the seasonal portable LNG operation. These design measures will remain in use during both the mobilization and operation phases of the Project and include the continued use of an existing gas utility property, which results in the avoidance and minimization of most residential impacts. Unavoidable wetland impacts will be mitigated through a wetland preservation, enhancement and/or restoration plan, that will be included with the RIDEM Wetland Application and Application to the USACE seeking coverage under the Rhode Island General Permits. A Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan will be developed for the Site which includes the implementation of BMPs (i.e., compost or wood chip mulch filter sock, vegetation management, stabilized construction exits, etc.) during construction, to minimize impacts associated with the

proposed Project. This SESC Plan will be filed with the RIDEM as part of the RIDEM Wetland Application for the Project. The RIDEM approval will be submitted to the Town of Portsmouth. Additional mitigation measures include supervision and inspection of activities within resource areas by an Environmental Monitor and minimization of disturbed areas. The following sections detail the various measures that will be implemented in the mobilization and operation phases of the Project to reduce impacts to the natural and social environment.

Following the demobilization each year, the Company maintains the stormwater features, permeable pavers, and permanent pavement pursuant to the Long Term Operation and Maintenance Plan.

8.3 Mitigation of Natural Resource Impacts

The Company evaluated the potential effects of Project construction has on environmental resources, including wetlands, rare species, water quality, water supply protection, land use, subsurface contamination, and floodplain.

The proposed mitigation plan has been designed to first avoid and minimize impacts to environmental resources to the extent practicable and to mitigate for the unavoidable loss of wetlands that will result from the Project. No significant long-term impacts to wildlife are anticipated to result from the construction and seasonal operation of the facility. Vehicle and equipment traffic will be limited to the existing roadways in the Study Area.

The Project includes earthwork and grading activities to prepare the Site for permanent bituminous and pervious paver pavement. Once paved surfaces are installed and soils are stabilized with vegetation, the Project will not be a source of sediment. During construction, the Company will employ standard construction techniques and BMPs such as perimeter sediment control using compost filter sock, temporary and permanent vegetative stabilization and dust control measures to minimize any short-term effects from Project construction activities. These measures will be inspected by the environmental monitor frequently and supplemented, repaired or replaced when needed. TNEC will develop and implement a SESC Plan which will detail BMPs and inspection protocols.

The proposed seasonal portable LNG operation will be installed within property that has historically housed and been operated as part of Aquidneck Islands gas utility infrastructure. Permanent impacts to wetlands will be limited to approximately 16,000 square feet (0.38 acres) of permanent loss. Unavoidable wetland loss will be mitigated through a combination of wetland preservation; enhancement of previously degraded wetland and/or buffer zone; and/or restoration of previously filled wetlands plan, that will be included with the RIDEM Wetland Application and Application to the USACE seeking coverage under the Rhode Island General Permits. There are no permanent impacts proposed to surface water bodies or waterways.

The Company's objective is to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation impact during annual mobilization and demobilization by performing these

operations on permanently paved access drives and a pervious equipment layout surface resistant to erosion.

The Company's objective is to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation impact during construction by implementing the erosion and sediment control measures described in this section. In general, the measures are designed to minimize erosion and sedimentation by:

- › Minimizing the period during which soils are left exposed and unprotected.
- › Installing and maintaining erosion and sediment control measures during construction.
- › Establishing vegetation where required as soon as possible following construction.
- › Maintaining erosion and sediment controls as necessary until final stabilization is achieved and final inspections completed.

8.3.1 Wetlands

The Project will have direct impacts to wetlands and involve the loss of approximately 16,000 sf of Swamp. The proposed Project does not require a waterway crossing. As noted in Section 8.3 the unavoidable wetland loss will be mitigated through a combination of wetland preservation; enhancement of previously degraded wetland and/or buffer zone; and/or restoration of previously filled wetlands plan, that will be included with the RIDEM Wetland Application and Application to the USACE.

Activities within or in close proximity to wetlands will be carefully managed to minimize direct impacts associated with grading and indirect impacts related to erosion and sedimentation. The Company is committed to ensuring that indirect impacts are avoided and minimized, and as such a SESC Plan will be prepared for the Project that will specify implementation of erosion control measures, including:

- › Environmental monitoring of the Project to ensure compliance with the SESC Plan and all other environmental permits.
- › Placement of erosion and sedimentation controls such as compost filter socks, at appropriate locations if needed.
- › Temporary erosion control barriers will be inspected on a daily basis in areas of active mobilization or equipment operation, on a weekly basis in areas with no construction or equipment operation, and within 24 hours of a storm event that is 0.25 inches or greater.
- › Procedures for refueling and lubricating equipment will be established to ensure safety and spill prevention. In all cases, secondary containment, spill containment gear, and absorption materials will be maintained for immediate use in the event of any inadvertent spills or leaks.

8.3.2 Rare Species

Sora are seasonal migrants to Rhode Island who nest exclusively in freshwater and saltwater marshes. Marsh wren do occasionally overwinter in southern New England, but mostly in marshes that maintain at least limited open water. The Project will not affect Marsh with open water. Given that the Project will operate only during the winter months, outside of the active season for each identified rare species (leopard frog, sora, and marsh wren), the Project is not anticipated to result in any impacts on rare species or rare species habitat. The TNEC will coordinate with staff of the RIDEM to incorporate any specific mitigation measures that will minimize potential harm to individuals of these species.

8.3.3 Water Quality and Water Quality Supply Protection

The Company does not anticipate any mobilization or operational impacts related to water quality or water supplies. The following best practices mitigate against any water quality impacts:

- › Equipment used for the placement of LNG equipment will be properly maintained and operated to reduce the chances of spill occurrences of petroleum products.
- › Refueling of equipment on-site is limited to the emergency generator which will be conducted in upland areas.
- › The portable generator is checked once per operating shift (3 times daily) for leaks.
- › Refueling equipment will be required to carry spill containment and prevention devices (i.e., absorbent pads, clean up rags, five-gallon containers, absorbent material, etc.) at all times.
- › Regular inspections and maintenance of the LNG equipment.

The normal operation and maintenance of the proposed seasonal portable LNG operation will pose no threat to groundwater resources.

8.3.4 Land Use

The Project is not anticipated to have permanent effect on existing land uses since the Project Site is located on an existing TNEC-owned property that has historically housed and been operated as part of Aquidneck Islands gas utility infrastructure; no land uses will be displaced; and limited mature tree clearing is required. The southeastern, southern, and western sides of the Site are not readily visible by the public due to the existing tree and shrub vegetation that acts as natural screening. The Project will not disturb that screening. The central and southwestern portions of the proposed Site include areas covered by tall shrub, saplings and small trees that will be removed. Accordingly, no associated mitigation measures are proposed.

8.3.5 Subsurface Contamination

Subsurface contamination is not known to be present on the Project Site. The Project Site and vehicles will be equipped with spill kits. Secondary containment, spill containment gear, and absorption materials will be maintained for immediate use in the event of any inadvertent spills or leaks. These measures will prevent any new subsurface contamination from the Project. Secondary containment will be installed around the perimeter of the Equipment. Additional, temporary containment will be used during LNG refueling.

8.3.6 Floodplain

The Project Site is not located within FEMA mapped floodplain, and therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

8.3.7 Supervision and Monitoring

During the mobilization and operation process, an Environmental Monitor will be retained to perform periodic inspections. The primary responsibility of the monitor will be to oversee mobilization and operation activities including the installation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, on a routine basis to ensure compliance with federal and state permit requirements, and the Company's policies. The Environmental Monitor will be a trained environmental scientist responsible for supervising mobilization activities relative to environmental issues. The Environmental Monitor will be experienced in the erosion control techniques described in this Siting Report and will have an understanding of wetland resources that require protection.

During periods of prolonged precipitation, the monitor will inspect all locations to confirm that the environmental controls are functioning properly. In addition to retaining the services of an Environmental Monitor, the contractor will be required to designate an individual to be responsible for the daily inspection and upkeep of environmental controls. This person will also be responsible for providing direction to the other members of the crew regarding matters of wetland access and appropriate work methods. Additionally, all Project personnel will be briefed on Project environmental compliance issues and obligations prior to the start of mobilization. Regular project progress meetings will provide the opportunity to reinforce the contractor's awareness of these issues.

8.4 Mitigation of Social Resource Impacts

In addition to avoiding and minimizing impacts to the natural environment within the Property, several design practices have been incorporated to minimize or avoid impacts to the surrounding social environment. To minimize impacts, the proposed LNG equipment will be installed within the portions of the Project Site that previously operated as a gas facility. Vegetation trimming will be limited to those

areas around the perimeter of the facility and the existing landscaping plantings will be left as is or enhanced to provide a visual buffer between residences and the Project. The portion of fence abutting Old Mill Lane is affixed with screening in order to obscure facility equipment from neighboring properties. Additionally, a new eight-foot solid composite fence will be installed in order to create a more attractive visual for neighbors to screen the facility.

The Company has engaged and will continue to engage in community outreach to advise abutters and others of Project plans.

Traffic management, cultural resources, open space and conservation land, noise, and visual features were considered with respect to existing conditions and potential Project-related impacts.

8.4.1 Traffic Management

There will only be additional truck traffic during the construction phase and the approximately two-week mobilization and demobilization periods, and very little traffic during operation. The Company does not expect any significant traffic-related impacts. Nonetheless, the Company will continue to coordinate with the Town regarding police details and other appropriate traffic management measures.

8.4.2 Cultural Resources

The Project is within ½ mile of three inventoried historic cemeteries (PO-29, Dennis Lot; MT-51, Thomas Coggeshall Lot; and MT-24, Samuel Allen Burial Ground), three pre-contact archaeological sites (RI-1623; RI-1624; and RI-1625, and an historic architectural property (the Rowland Allen House) that was razed in the 1970s or 1980s. The Project area has been documented by PAL as having been subject to ground disturbances associated with the previous construction and maintenance activities, and has been assessed by PAL as having no/low archaeological sensitivity. Therefore, PAL recommends that the Project will not affect historic properties, including archaeological resources.

8.4.3 Open Space, Conservation, and Recreational Areas

The Project will not displace or interfere with any protected and recreational open space. Therefore, no associated mitigation measures are proposed.

8.4.4 Visual Impact

The southeastern, southern, and western sides of the Site are not readily visible by the public due to the existing tree and shrub vegetation that acts as natural screening. The Project will not disturb that screening. The central and southwestern portions of the proposed Site include areas covered by tall shrub, saplings and small trees that will be removed. The addition of the solid panel fence combined with the new layout is expected to reduce the visual impact by providing additional screening and moving the equipment back from the street.

The existing overhead pole mounted lights and any new lights will utilize dark sky compliant fixtures to reduce stray light casting into neighboring properties. Whenever possible to reduce operating additional overhead pole lighting the Company will use low level auxiliary trailer lighting and limit the use of overhead lights.

Outside of the mobilization and operation period, the Project Site will have negligible visual impacts because the Property will remain in a vegetated condition during the growing season.

8.4.5 Noise Mitigation

With respect to noise, the operation is seasonal and, therefore, the Equipment is present only between the months of November and April. Seasonal, infrequent operations will cause higher noise levels than were considered in the noise modeling analysis for a temporary period. Temporary noise from the Project will occur during mobilization and demobilization each year as equipment is transported to or from the Site. The delivery of equipment will occur during typical work hours between 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The Company will follow the same work hours for the construction of the facility.

Once the Site is mobilized and in operation, the facility would only need to be fully operational during peak days, which may or may not occur; however, some noise is generated to maintain the Site in standby mode. Some of the portable LNG equipment can generate varying ranges and volumes of noise depending on the operation taking place. Typical noise generated at the Site can stem from blower fans, process burners, pressure venting, and diesel engine-driven electric backup generators. Some of this noise is inherent to the operation of the various equipment and cannot always be entirely eliminated. However, there are opportunities for incremental reductions in noise from the various processes which lead to a reduction in the total noise from the Site.

Due to the location of the facility and its proximity to neighboring residential properties, during previous mobilizations the Company had taken several steps to mitigate equipment-related noise disturbances. These mitigation measures will be utilized and/or improved upon for the Project. The measures include:

- › Turning off the vaporizer during evening hours (unless on standby).
- › Vapor recovery manifold.

The Company authorized HDR to perform an assessment of noise emissions from the full operation of the existing Equipment layout. The sound levels generated during full operation exceed the Portsmouth, Rhode Island ordinance limit of 55 dB(A) for the residential zoned areas during the nighttime period. For recent seasonal mobilizations, the Company has made certain upgrades to the Equipment, including installing a vapor recovery system to help reduce machine noise emission. In addition, the Company modified the operation of the facility when it is in standby to reduce noise by limiting the equipment cycling during evening and early morning

hours. The proposed project goes a step further by adding two major enhancements which are designed to bring the site into compliance with the noise ordinance. The first enhancement was moving the Equipment further south which moves the sound source away from the adjacent neighbors. The second enhancement is the addition of a noise wall³² that is at least 21 feet tall and will be placed around the vaporizers and high-pressure pump trailer to block noise generated by the equipment.

The noise walls will include an acoustically absorptive lining on the side that faces the equipment, to reduce noise build-up. When installed correctly and in the absence of low frequency noise producers, Sound Transmission Class (STC) 30 and above noise walls are capable of blocking about 15dBA of noise. If the equipment does produce low frequency noise, higher STC noise walls will be necessary. While the high-pressure pump trailer does not emit high levels of low frequency noise, certain portions of the glycol vaporizer does. Thus, higher STC noise walls may be required. Coordination with commercial vendors will be necessary to further identify the appropriate noise wall performance for this application. Preliminary modeling results indicate that a noise wall at least 21 feet tall will bring noise levels at the receiver down to 55dBA, and thus into compliance with Portsmouth, RI noise ordinance.

With these noise mitigation approaches implemented, modeling analysis results based on on-site measurements indicate that Project related noise levels at the property line of the abutters will be 55dBA, and thus compliant with the Portsmouth, RI noise ordinance (See Figure 8-1).

8.5 Property Purchase Plan

8.5.1 Introduction

In its Order 150, the Board directed the Company to develop a plan to “buy out properties of the neighbors in close proximity who are directly and uniquely impacted by what could become a perennial winter mobilization of the LNG facilities at the Portsmouth take station.” Condition (e) of the Board’s Order contains that directive and reads as follows:

That the Company include with its supplemental application an evaluation and potential implementation plan which describes a supplemental proposal which offers to purchase the premises of residents who have homes or businesses within the vicinity of the Old Mill Lane take station that are directly impacted by the presence and operations of the facilities that are being mobilized each winter at Old Mill Lane. This potential supplemental plan should recommend a reasonable radius or range of

32 National Grid proposes to source commercially available, industrial grade noise walls for this application. Contemporary vendors such as Behrens and Associates Environmental Noise Control produce noise walls that range from STC25-STC43 (metric of sound blocking capability), and are capable of NRC 1.0 (metric of sound absorption). Without low frequency noise emission, noise walls at STC30 and above are capable of up to 15dBA reduction at receivers within the shadow zone of the noise barrier. Other vendors like Kinetics Noise Control and IAC Acoustics produce similar equipment also.

radii, depending upon the criteria used to establish the area in which the offers will be made, as proposed by the Company. The Company should assume that the offers would be based on the fair market value of the property, assuming there was no LNG use at Old Mill Lane, that the sale would be strictly voluntary on the part of the owners receiving the offers, and provide a range of the total cost of such an initiative. EFSB Order 150 at 36-37.

Before explaining the details of the property purchase plan, the Company makes two introductory comments. First, for reasons of cost and efficiency the Company carefully scrutinizes the acquisition of property. The Company does not purchase property for new utility projects unless the property is necessary to locate new equipment. The Company also does not purchase property as a means of mitigating facility or project impacts.

When siting a new facility, the Company first identifies what equipment will be necessary to address a specific need. The Company then targets a preferred location or region and determines the approximate property size needed for the project. The Company then conducts a property analysis to determine if there is property already owned by the Company that is available and suitable for the proposed project. In some circumstances the Company will also review property listings to determine if there is suitable property for sale that could be used for the proposed project. In short, the Company seeks to purchase only the property necessary to locate a facility and to avoid acquiring surplus property.

Second, whenever possible the Company sites projects to avoid and minimize impacts and does not purchase surrounding properties as a means of mitigating facility or project impacts. Once a potential site or sites are located, the Company identifies what permits and approvals may be required for the project to be built and operated at the site(s). The goal of this review is to identify a site where the project either conforms with local zoning requirements or one for which minimal relief is necessary to achieve conformance. It is not always possible, however, for a project to conform with all local requirements and some relief may be required. In rare circumstances, the Company may consider purchasing impacted properties where the impacts are severe and cannot be mitigated.

In this case, the Company is endeavoring to design the new Project layout in order to achieve sufficient mitigation of visual and noise impacts from the Project. The ultimate goal is for the mitigation to bring the Site into compliance with the local noise ordinance.

8.5.2 Offer Area

As noted above, the Board has directed that “[t]his potential supplemental plan should recommend a reasonable radius or range of radii, depending upon the criteria used to establish the area in which the offers will be made, as proposed by the Company.”

The main driver for the consideration of a property purchase plan has been noise complaints from certain neighboring property owners. Thus, the Company believes that any offers to purchase should be limited to neighbors on whose properties the noise levels exceed local limits after the Project is in operation with all of the mitigation measures installed and who still complain that the Project interferes with their quiet use and enjoyment of their property.

The window for accepting the Company's offer would begin as of the first season the Project is in operation, and the window would close on June 30th following the end of the second complete season of operation.³³

The Board instructed the Company to develop a property purchase plan "assuming there was no LNG use at Old Mill Lane". The Company does not believe that is an entirely fair assumption to make. As noted in Sections 3.1.1 and 7.8.1, the Property has a long history of utility use beginning in 1963 to the present day. While there were periods of dormancy – e.g., from 1991 when propane storage and injection ceased to the portable LNG operations in 2001 – the Property was continuously owned by the Company. Moreover, it is located immediately adjacent to another gas utility use - the take station. Thus, a reasonable buyer of nearby property could have understood that the Company could return the Property to active use at some point.

Based on Figure 8-1, the Project will comply with the daytime noise limits for Portsmouth and Middletown. However, there are two parcels to the east and west of the Project where the sound levels, as measured at the property line, are estimated to exceed the nighttime limits of the noise ordinances. [Based on values obtained from an online real estate market place website, the Company estimates that the combined value for the two homes is approximately \\$3,000,000.](#) However, both properties have the benefit of existing vegetation buffers to visually screen the Project and the modelled sound levels near the respective residential structures are below the nighttime noise limits. In addition, based on the Company's plan to limit the operation of the vaporizers during the nighttime, it is expected that noise impacts from the Project will be infrequent. For these reasons, [the Company estimated that there would be no cost for this plan because](#) the Company believes that the Purchase Plan will not be necessary for the completed Project. However, [in the event there are owners of neighboring parcels with measured noise levels from the Project that exceed the nighttime limits in the noise ordinances, the Company will approach them with the voluntary purchase plan. As noted above, the projected noise levels exceed the night time limits on only two parcels, so the estimate cost for this plan ranges from \\$0 to \\$3,000,000. The Company expects that any cost will be offset by the eventual resale of the parcel\(s\).](#)

[The levels the Company recognizes that the levels](#) shown on Figure 8-1 are projections, so during the first winter operation of the Project the Company will perform a 24-hour sound study of the Project to determine if the sound levels are equal to or less than the modelled levels shown on Figure 8-1. The sound study will provide the Company with an opportunity to, if necessary, make adjustments to the

33 Complete season is from December through March.

noise mitigation walls to achieve the desired reduction in noise levels or, if the Company is unable to achieve the desired reduction in noise levels, [approach neighbors with Project related noise levels that exceed local limits to determine if they want the Company to purchase their property](#)~~revisit the use of the Purchase Plan for impacted and interested neighbors.~~

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9

Permit Requirements

TNEC must obtain permits under the following state, local and federal statutes and regulations prior to the mobilization of the Project.

9.1 Federal Permits

9.1.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District (USACE-NED)

The Project will require an USACE Section 404 Permit for the filling of wetlands in connection with the construction of the facility.

9.1.2 Historic Preservation

Consultation with the RIHPHC (State Historic Preservation Office) and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office is ongoing and will be completed as required by Section 106 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) National Historic Preservation Act.

9.1.3 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)

An Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) review will be completed as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

9.2 State Permits

9.2.1 EFSB License

The Project will require a license to construct a major energy facility from the EFSB pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws (R.I.G.L.) Section 42-98-1 et seq.

9.2.2 RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit

The Project requires a freshwater wetlands permit from RIDEM pursuant to R.I.G.L. Section 2-1-18 et seq. for alteration of freshwater wetlands in connection with the mobilization/demobilization and operation of the Project.

9.2.3 RIDEM RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES)

The Project will require a permit from RIDEM for approval of storm water discharge associated with construction activities pursuant to Rule 31 of the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Regulations. It is expected that the Project will qualify for authorization under the General Permit and will be automatically authorized as part of the freshwater wetlands permit.

9.2.4 RIDEM Water Quality Certification

The Project will need a Water Quality Certification from RIDEM under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. It is expected that the water quality certification will be issued as part of the freshwater wetlands permit.

9.2.5 RIDEM General Permit for an Emergency Generator

Pursuant to the provisions of the Air Pollution Control Regulations Part 9, a general permit for an emergency generator will be applied for from the RIDEM Office of Air Resources.

9.3 Local Permits

A special use permit from the Portsmouth Zoning Board of Review will be required for the use of the Equipment at the Property. Portsmouth Zoning Ordinance, Article V, Section B.

Section 257-7 of the Code of the Town of Portsmouth provides the maximum permissible sound levels by receiving land uses. A sound variance from the Portsmouth Town Council will be required for the operation of the Project.

A Determination of Applicability must be filed with the Building Official for any Project that disturbs one acre or more of existing vegetation, grades, and contours of land to determine if an erosion and sediment control plan must be filed, Town of Portsmouth Ordinance #2010-09-20 Article III, Section I.A. Upon a positive determination, TNEC will submit a soil erosion and sediment control plan for approval by the Building Official. The Building Official would approve, approve with conditions or disapprove such erosion and sediment control plan.

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10

Conclusion

This Siting Report presents a comprehensive overview of the Project, including the existing natural and social environment, potential impacts, and the measures that will be implemented to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these impacts.

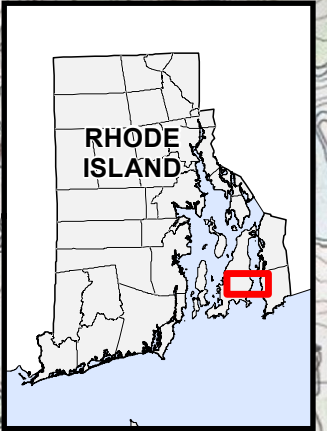
Completion of the Project as proposed by TNEC will address the capacity vulnerability and capacity constraints to the Aquidneck Island area natural gas distribution system in a cost-effective manner which minimizes environmental and social impacts to the extent practicable. The Project must be operated on a recurring seasonal (winter) basis and as needed during scheduled transmission pipeline service and outages. The Project will be needed as long as there is natural gas distribution in operation on Aquidneck Island unless the risk of vulnerability is mitigated.

Mitigation will be provided for all impacts to state and federal regulated wetland resources as required by the RIDEM and USACE. Impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat will be prevented through appropriate avoidance or minimization techniques and coordination with the RIDEM. The implementation of appropriate BMPs and mitigation measures during the Project construction and operation will minimize impacts to environmental resources. Similarly, impacts to social receptors will be minimized through installation of an eight-foot solid composite fence along Old Mill Lane, installation of an approximate 20-foot-high sound barrier wall around noise inducing equipment, and preservation of existing vegetation along the western and southern portions of the Site. The potential for significant impact to other environmental or social receptors in the Project vicinity is expected to be minimal.

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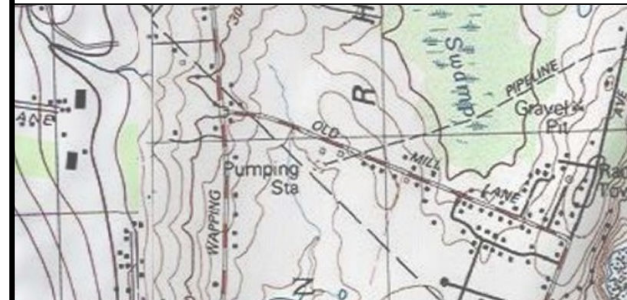
Figures

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Source:
USGS Base: 2013 National Geographic Society

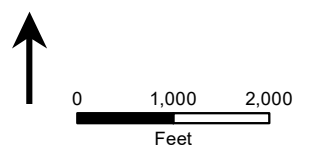
Key Map

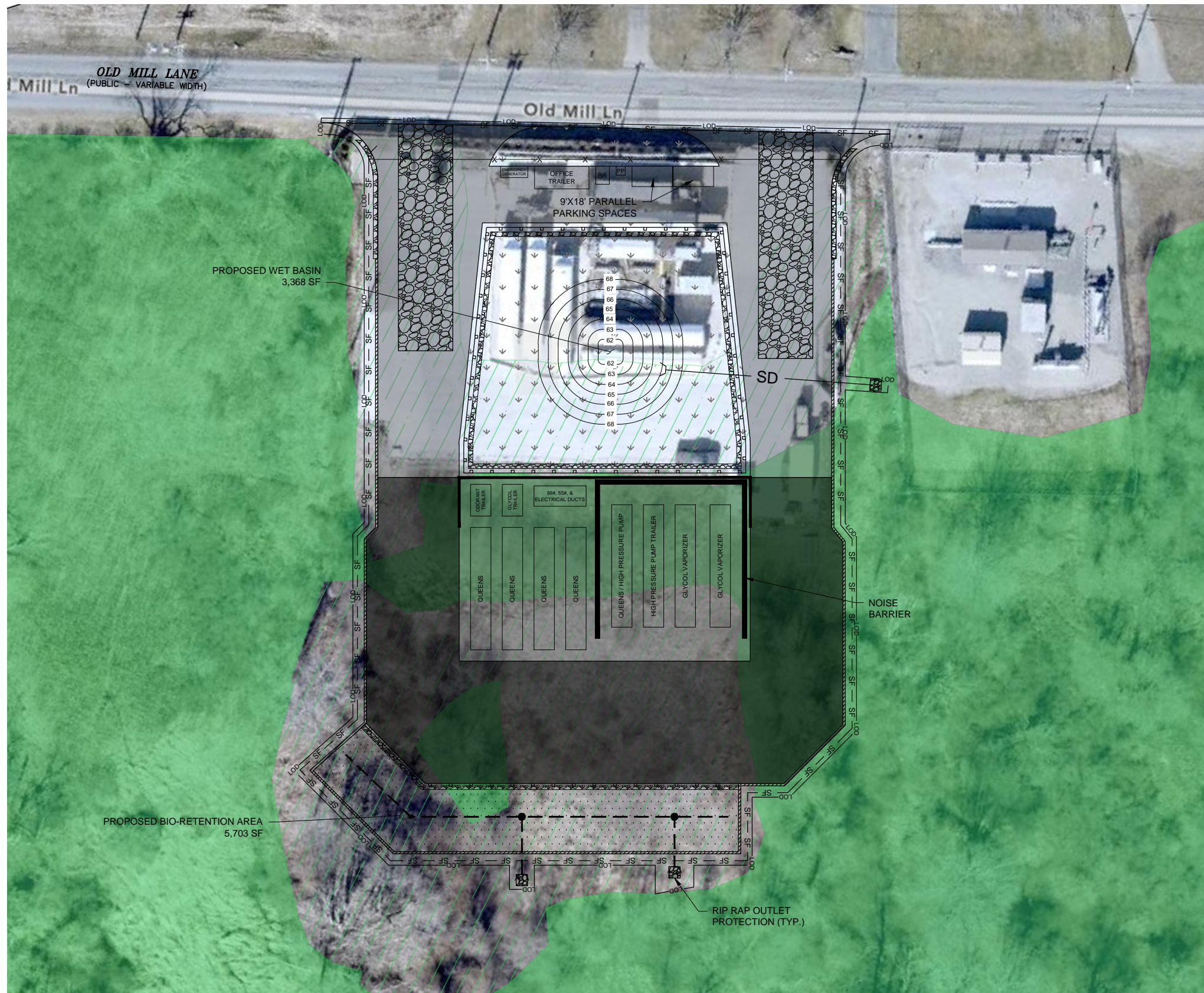


- Project Location
- Town Line

Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Site Location Map
Figure 3-1





- NOTES:
1. APPROXIMATE WETLANDS LOCATION BASED ON FLAGGED DATA PROVIDED TO HDR BY NATIONAL GRID.
 2. AERIAL IMAGE TAKEN FROM RIDEM GIS - RI MAPS & AERIAL PHOTOS AND NOT TO SCALE.
 3. COMPOSITE FENCE INSTALLED AS PART OF SEPARATE PROJECT TO BE INSTALLED ALONG OLD MILL LANE WITH (2) ROLLING GATES.
 4. WEST, SOUTH, AND EAST SIDES OF THE PROJECT WILL HAVE A FENCE INSTALLED ON TOP OF THE RETAINING WALL (TO BE DESIGNED).

LEGEND

	ASPHALT PAVEMENT		BIORETENTION SYSTEM		GUARD RAIL		EXISTING WETLANDS		SILT FENCE
	PERVIOUS PAVEMENT		GRAVEL DIAPHRAGM		FENCE		PERIMETER WETLANDS		BATHROOM TRAILER
	GRASSED COVER/ WET BASIN		RETAINING WALL		PROPOSED CONTOUR		STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE		PORTA POTTIES



PROJECT TITLE
AQUIDNECK ISLAND GAS RELIABILITY PROJECT

SHEET TITLE
FIGURE 3-2

SCALE
1" = 50'

PROJECT NUMBER
10328992

PROJECT MANAGER
ANKIT DHAR

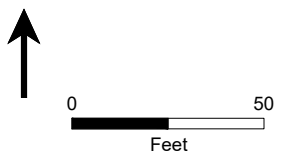
DATE
03/28/2022



**Photo Date:
December 14, 2021**

**Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island**

**Figure 3-3a
Drone Photograph of 2021/2022
Winter Season Operation**





**Photo Date:
December 14, 2021**

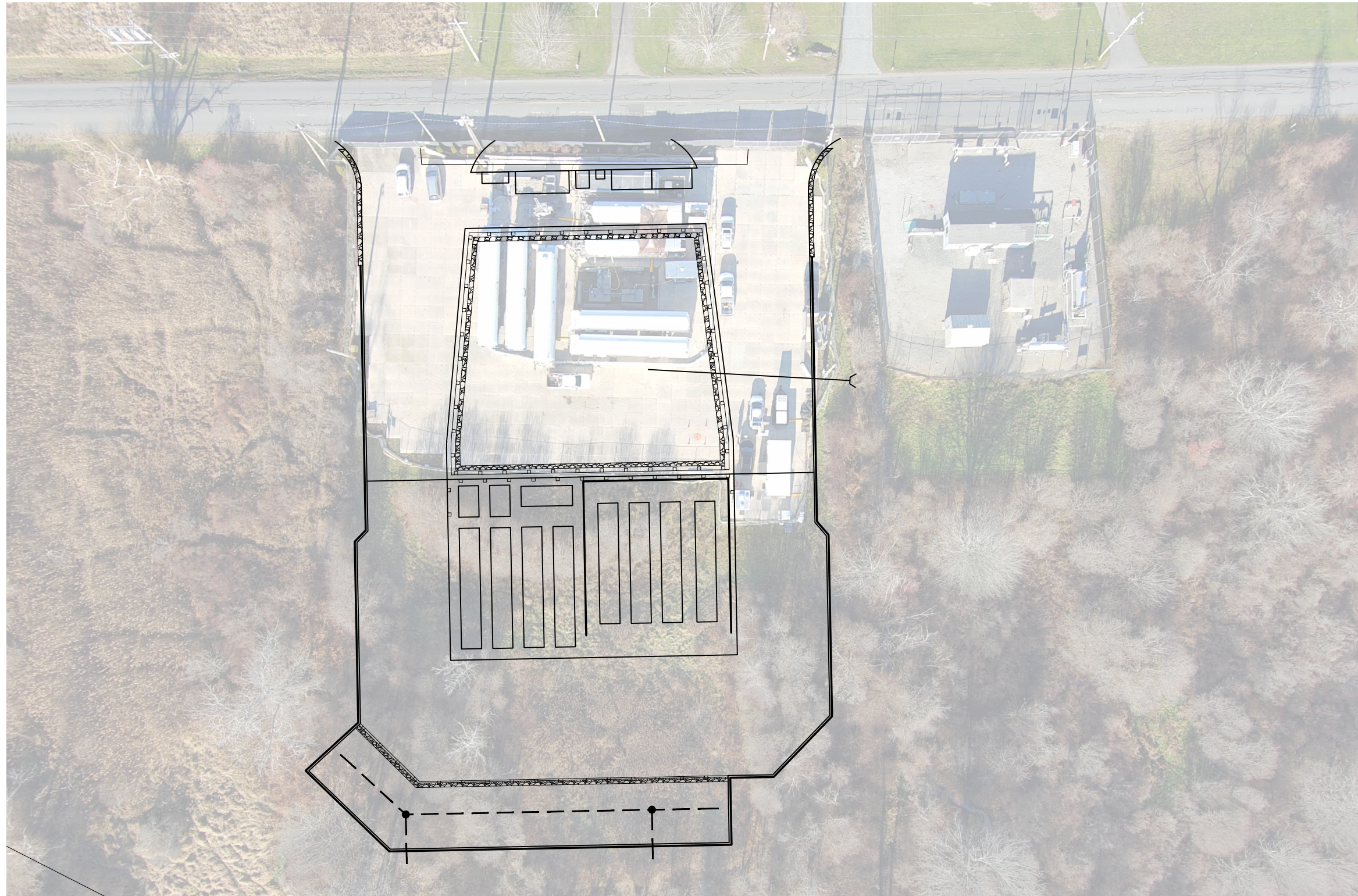
**Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island**

**Figure 3-3b
Drone Photo of 2021/2022
Winter Season Operation**



Not to Scale

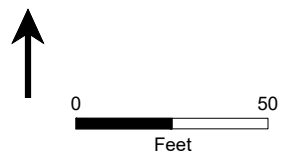




**Photo Date:
December 14, 2021**

**Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island**

**Figure 3-4a
Drone Aerial Photograph
with Proposed Project Layout**





**Photo Date:
December 14, 2021**

**Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island**

**Figure 3-4b
Drone Aerial Photograph-Looking West
with Proposed Project Layout**

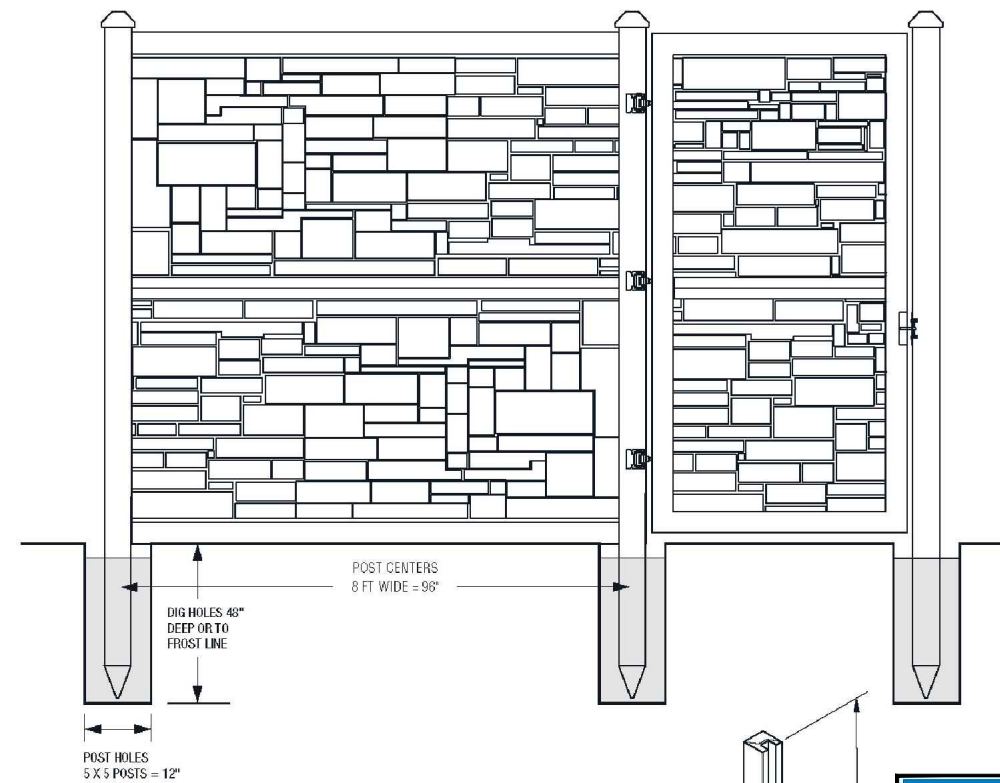


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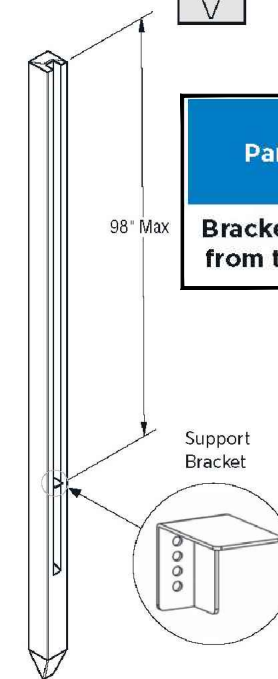




Privacy Fence Detail 1



Color: Beige Granite



Panel Size	8'
Bracket Location from top of post	98"

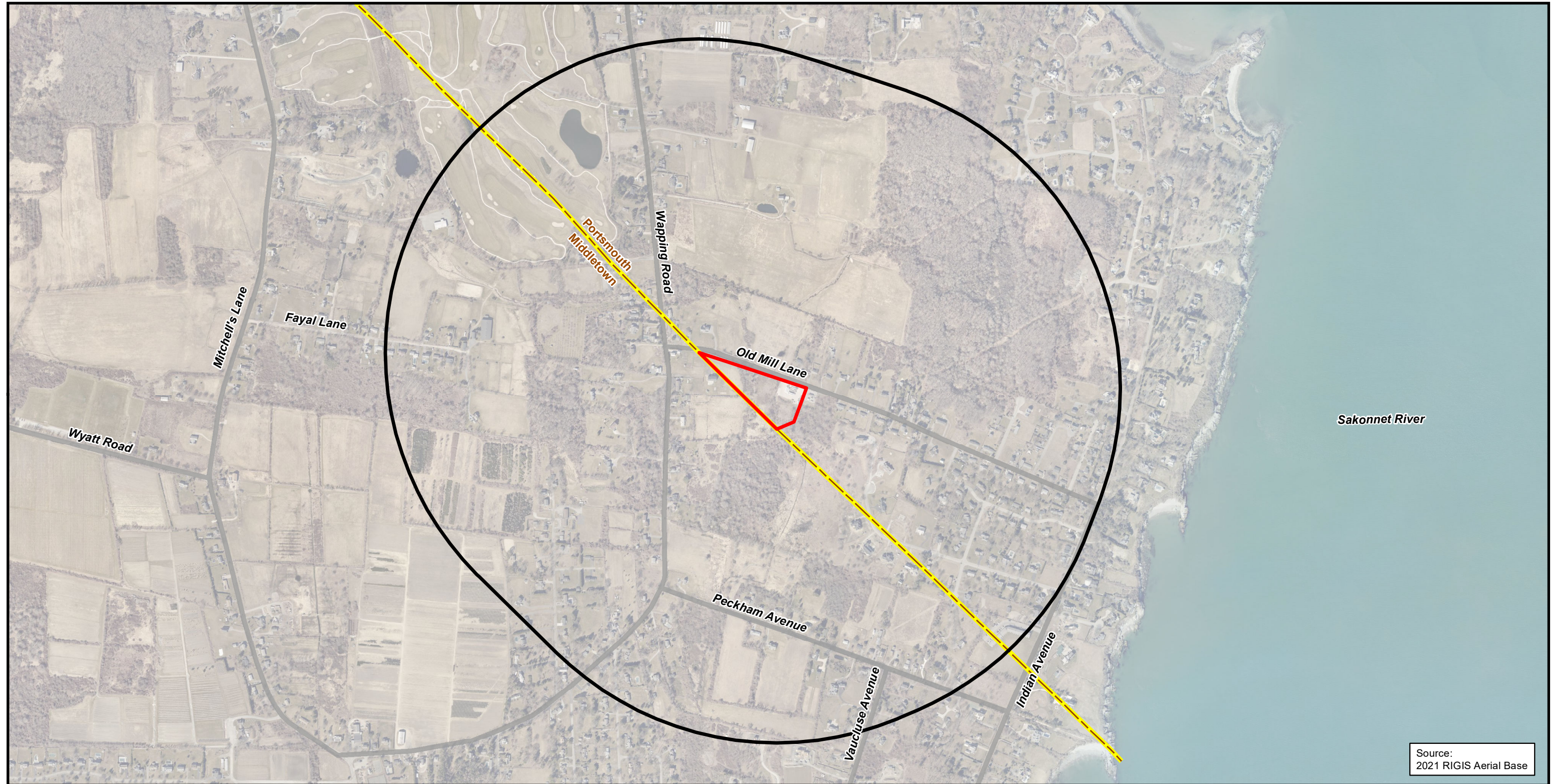
Privacy Fence Detail 2

Source:
Manufacturer: CertainTeed
Contact: facebook.com/CertainTeed
 youtube.com/certainteedsaintgobain



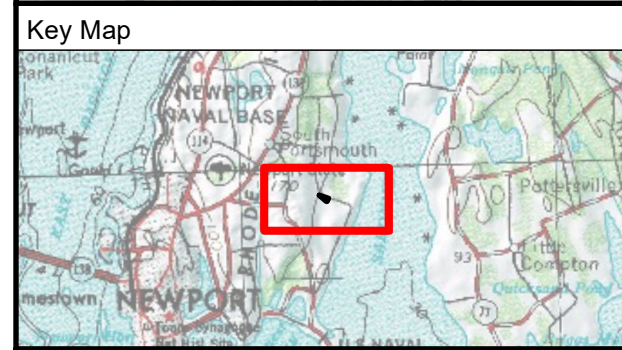
Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Figure 3-5
Privacy Fence Details



Sakonnet River

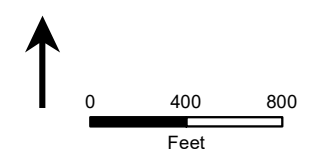
Source:
2021 RIGIS Aerial Base



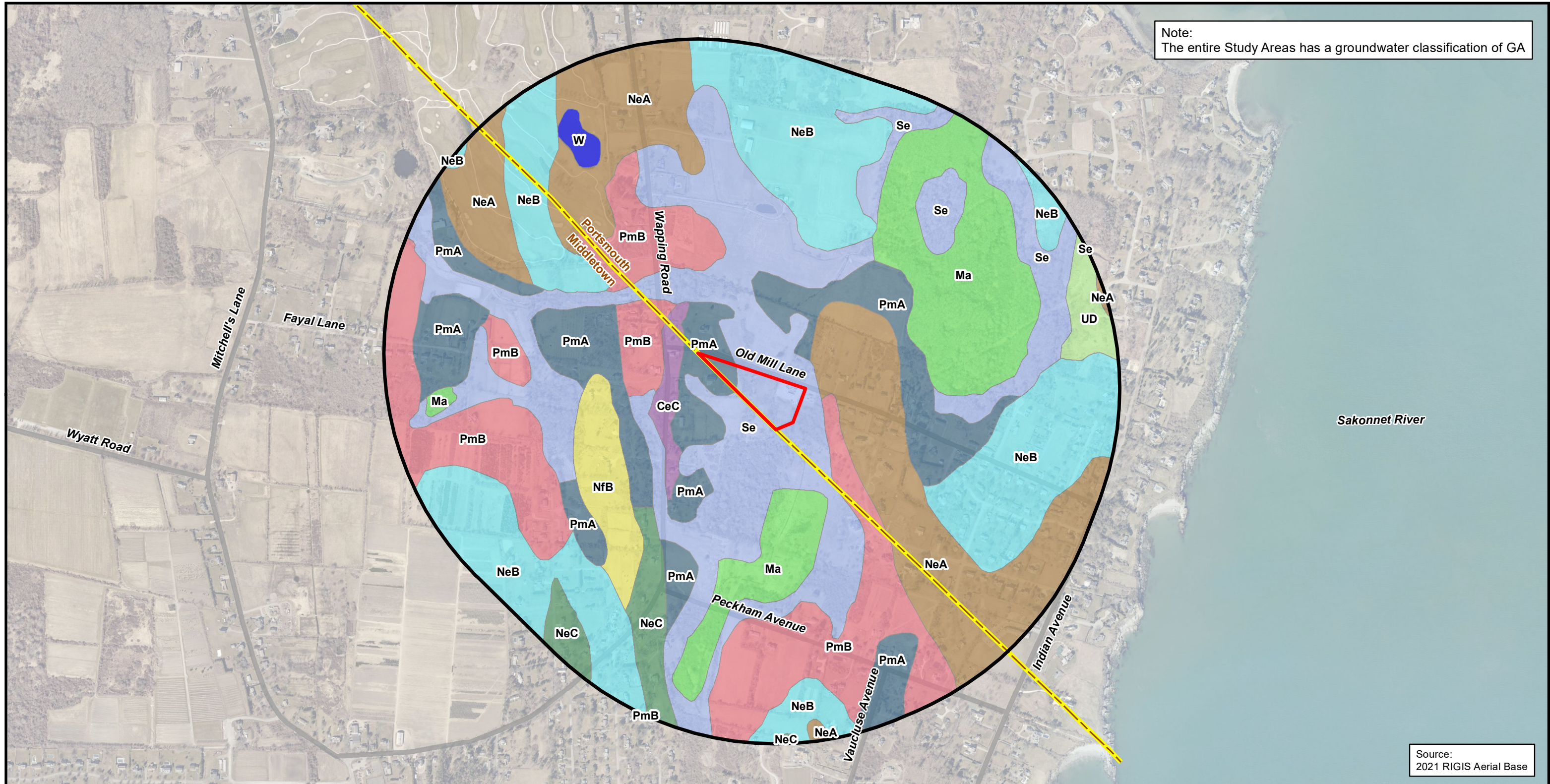
- Site Property
- Limits of Study Area
- Town Line

Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

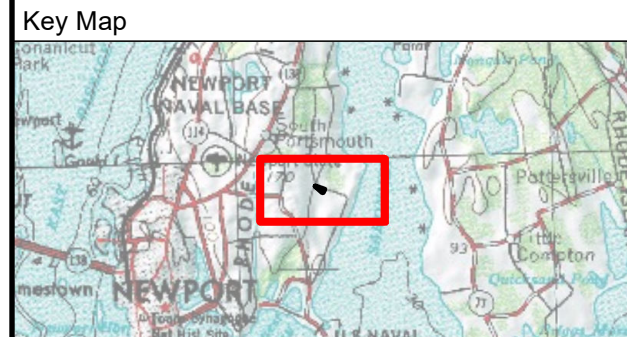
Base Map
Figure 5-1



Note:
The entire Study Areas has a groundwater classification of GA



Source:
2021 RIGIS Aerial Base



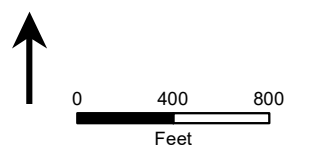
- Site Property
- Limits of Study Area
- Town Line

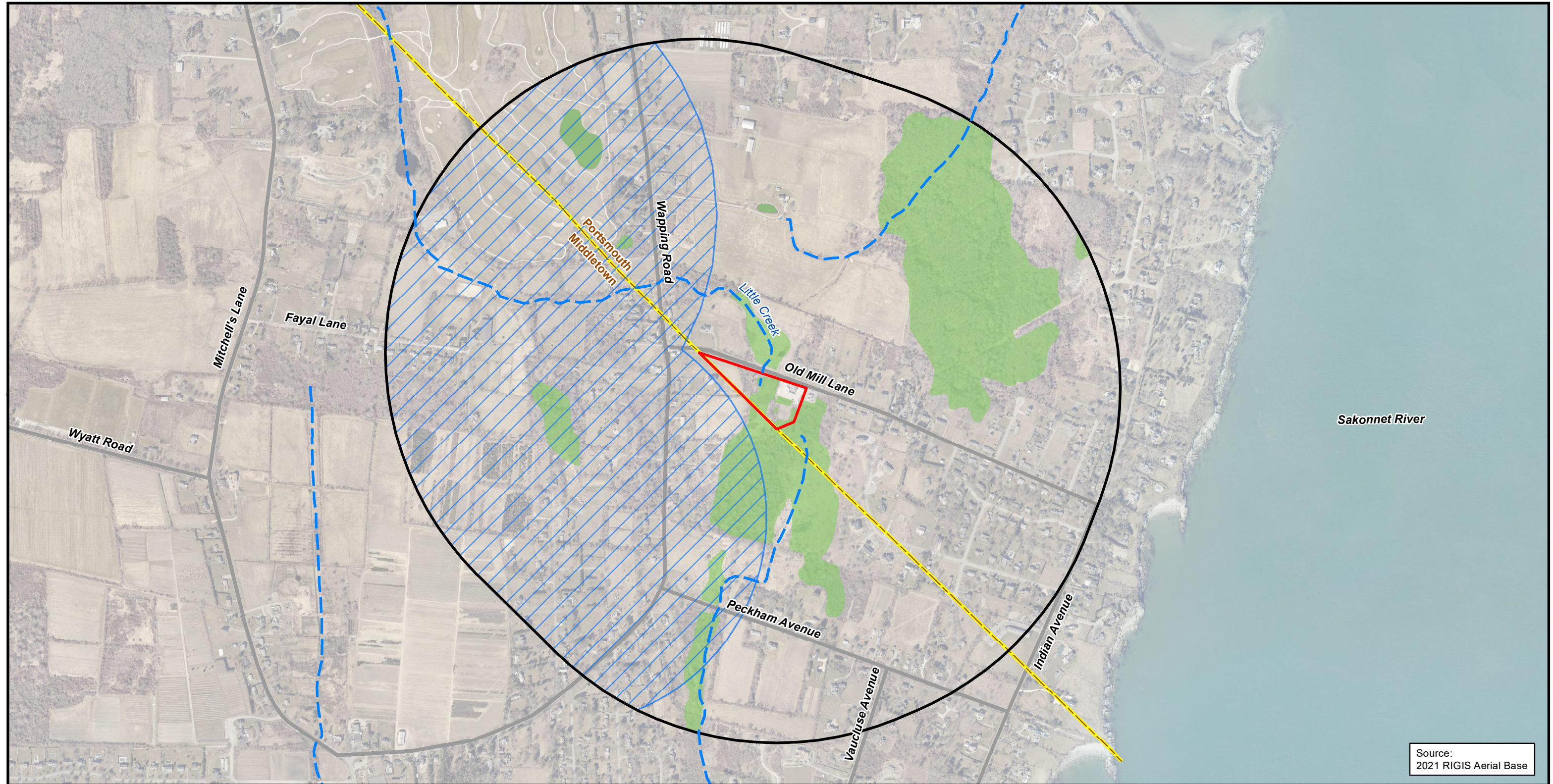
Soil Types

 CeC	 NeB	 PmA	 UD
 Ma	 NeC	 PmB	 W
 NeA	 NfB	 Se	

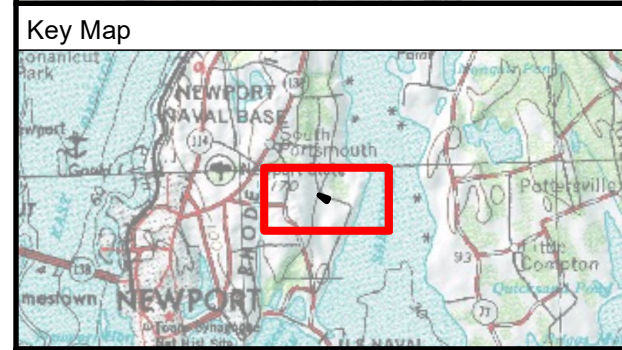
Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Soils Map
Figure 5-2





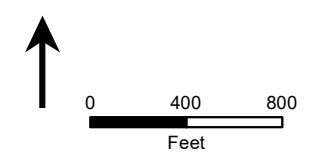
Source:
2021 RIGIS Aerial Base

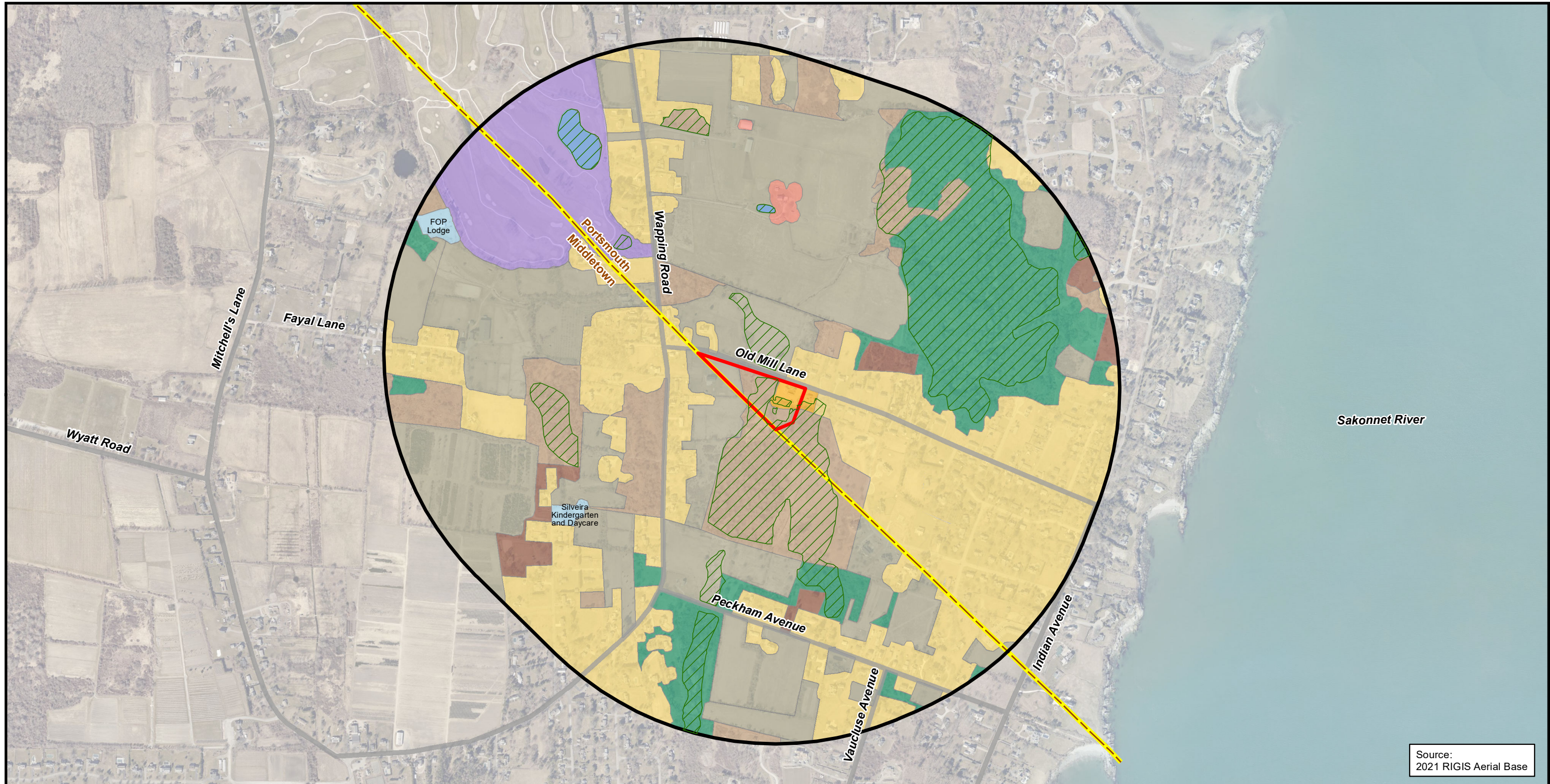


- Site Property
- Limits of Study Area
- Town Line
- Wetlands
- Rivers/Streams
- Non-Community Well Head Protection Area

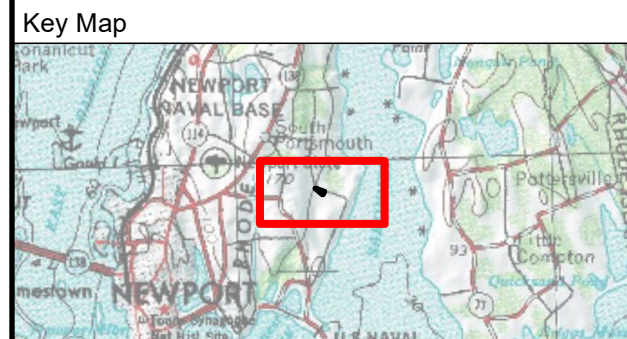
Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Wetlands Map
Figure 5-3





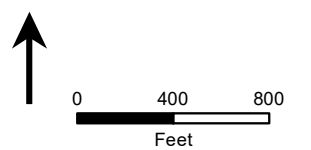
Source:
2021 RIGIS Aerial Base

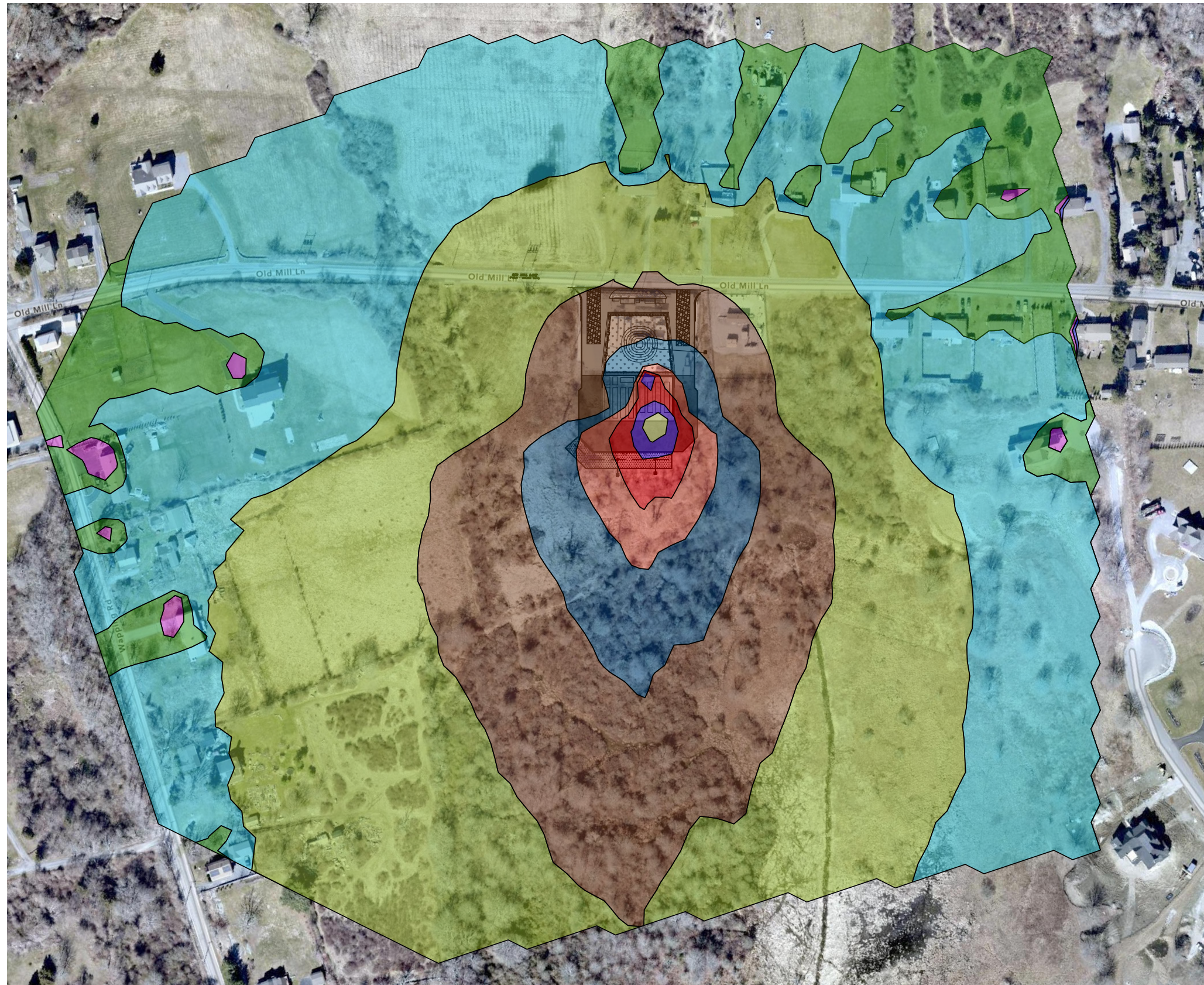


- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Site Property | <u>Land Use Categories</u> | | |
| Limits of Study Area | Utility Use | Forest | Residential |
| | Commercial | Institutional | Water |
| | Agricultural | Open Space | Wetland |
| | Brushland | Recreation | |

Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project
Old Mill Lane
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Land Use Map
Figure 6-1







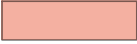








NOTES:

1. AERIAL IMAGE TAKEN FROM RIDEM GIS - RI MAPS & AERIAL PHOTOS AND NOT TO SCALE.

LEGEND

LMAX (dBA)							
	<35		45-50		60-65		75-80
	35-40		50-55		65-70		>80
	40-45		55-60		70-75		



PROJECT TITLE
AQUIDNECK ISLAND GAS RELIABILITY PROJECT

SHEET TITLE
FIGURE 8-1

SCALE
1" = 200'

PROJECT NUMBER
10328992

PROJECT MANAGER
ANKIT DHAR

DATE
03/28/2022

Appendix A:

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June 30, 2021

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL

Luly E. Massaro, Clerk
Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers
-and-
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

**RE: Docket 5043 – Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan
for the Forecast Period 2021/22 to 2025/26
Informational Filing**

Dear Ms. Massaro:

Enclosed are ten (10) copies of National Grid's¹ recently completed Long-Range Gas Supply Plan (LRP) for the forecast period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws § 39-24-2, the Company files its LRPs with the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on a biennial basis. The Company filed its last LRP with the PUC on June 30, 2020 in Docket 5043; therefore, this LRP is not statutorily required.

Rather, the Company is submitting this LRP to the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) in order to fulfill the purposes of the proposal contained in the February 20, 2019 Joint Memorandum of National Grid and the Division in Docket No. 4816 and is simultaneously filing it in Docket 5043 as an informational filing for the benefit of the PUC.

This LRP is based upon the Company's most recent June 2021 forecasts that, absent unanticipated modification, will also be used in the Company's Gas Cost Recovery filing this year. This LRP is designed to demonstrate that the Company's gas-resource planning process has resulted in a reliable resource portfolio to meet the combined forecasted needs of the Company's Rhode Island customers at least-cost.

The Long-Range Plan includes confidential gas cost pricing information and contract terms, which are provided in Exhibits 18, 19, 20, and 21. Therefore, the Company has provided a redacted and confidential version of the Long-Range Plan and has requested confidential treatment of Exhibits 18, 19, 20, and 21 pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(B) and Rule 810-RICR-00-00-1.3(H) of the PUC's Rules of Practice and Procedure. The confidential version of the LRP is also being provided to the Division pursuant to its non-disclosure agreement with the Company that is applicable to this docket.

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

Luly Massaro, Commission Clerk
Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan
Forecast Period 2021/22 to 2025/26
Informational Filing
June 30, 2021
Page 2 of 2

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

Very truly yours,



Raquel J. Webster

Enclosures

cc: Docket 5043 Service List
Leo Wold, Esq., Division

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
RHODE ISLAND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

_____)	
Gas Long-Range Resource)	
and Requirements Plan)	Docket No. 5043
for the Forecast Period)	
2020/21 to 2024/25)	
_____)	

**NATIONAL GRID’S MOTON FOR PROTECTIVE
TREATMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

National Grid¹ respectfully requests that the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) grant protection from public disclosure certain confidential, competitively sensitive, and proprietary information submitted in this proceeding, as permitted by Rule 810-RICR-00-00-1.3(H) of the PUC’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (Rule 1.3(H)) and R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-22(4)(B). The Company also requests that, pending entry of that finding, the PUC preliminarily grant the Company’s request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 1.3(H)(2).

I. BACKGROUND

On June 30, 2020, the Company submitted its Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan for the Forecast Period 2020/21 to 2024/25 (2020 LRP) in the above-captioned docket. The 2020 LRP included confidential gas cost pricing information and contract terms, which were provided in Exhibits 18, 19, 20, and 21. In accordance with Rule 1.3(H)(3), National Grid provided a redacted public version and confidential version of the 2020 LRP and requested that, pursuant to Rule 1.3(H), the PUC afford confidential treatment to the gas cost pricing information and contract terms contained in Exhibits 18, 19, 20, and 21. To fulfill the

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

purposes of the February 20, 2019 Joint Memorandum of the Company and the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers in Docket 4816, National Grid has prepared a Gas Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan for the Forecast Period 2021/22 to 2025/26 (2021 LRP). The 2021 LRP is not required to be filed with the PUC pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-24-2 given that such plans are only required to be filed biennially. However, the Company is submitting the 2021 LRP for informational purposes in this docket which was established for the review of the 2020 LRP.

Like the 2020 LRP, the 2021 LRP contains pricing information and contract terms in Exhibits 18, 19, 20 and 21. In accordance with Rule 1.3(H)(3), National Grid has provided a redacted public version and confidential version of the 2021 LRP and requests that, pursuant to Rule 1.3(H), the PUC afford confidential treatment to the gas cost pricing information and contract terms contained in Exhibits 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the 2021 LRP.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Rule 1.3(H) provides that access to public records shall be granted in accordance with the Access to Public Records Act (APRA), R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-1, *et seq.* Under the APRA, all documents and materials submitted in connection with the transaction of official business by an agency is deemed to be a “public record,” unless the information contained in such documents and materials falls within one of the exceptions specifically identified in R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4). To the extent that information provided to the PUC falls within one of the designated exceptions to the public records law, the PUC has the authority under the terms of APRA to deem such information as confidential and to protect that information from public disclosure.

In that regard, R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(B) provides that the following types of records shall not be deemed public:

Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person, firm, or corporation which is of a privileged or confidential nature.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has held that this confidential information exemption applies where the disclosure of information would be likely either (1) to impair the government's ability to obtain necessary information in the future; or (2) to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person from whom the information was obtained. *Providence Journal*, 774 A.2d 40 (R.I. 2001).

The first prong of the test is satisfied when information is provided to the governmental agency and that information is of a kind that would customarily not be released to the public by the person from whom it was obtained. *Providence Journal*, 774 A.2d at 47.

III. BASIS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

The gas cost pricing information and confidential contract terms – which are provided in Exhibits 18, 19, 20 and 21 to the 2021 LRP – are confidential and privileged information of the type that National Grid would not ordinarily make public. As such, the information should be protected from public disclosure. Public disclosure of such information could impair National Grid's ability to obtain advantageous pricing or other terms in the future, thereby causing substantial competitive harm. Accordingly, National Grid is providing the information on a voluntary basis to assist the PUC with its decision-making in this proceeding, but respectfully requests that the PUC provide confidential treatment to the information.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, National Grid respectfully requests that the PUC grant its Motion for Protective Treatment of Confidential Information.

Respectfully submitted,

**THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC
COMPANY d/b/a NATIONAL GRID**

By its attorney,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Raquel Webster", is positioned above the typed name and contact information.

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Dated: June 30, 2021

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

June 30, 2021
Date

**Docket No. 5043 – National Grid’s Gas Long-Range Resource Plan
Service List as of 7/23/2020**

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National Grid

The Narragansett Electric Company

**Gas Long-Range Resource
and Requirements Plan
for the Forecast Period
2021/22 to 2025/26**

Informational Filing

June 30, 2021

Docket No. 5043

Submitted to:

Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission

Submitted by:

nationalgrid

I.	Introduction	3
II.	Overview of Planning Results	3
III.	Forecast Methodology	6
III.A.	Introduction	6
III.B.	Retail Demand Forecast	7
	<i>III.B.1. Demand Forecast for Traditional Markets</i>	8
	<i>III.B.2. Final econometric models for the Company’s demand forecast</i>	9
	<i>III.B.3. The Impact of the Energy Efficiency Programs</i>	9
III.C.	Translation of Retail Forecast into Customer Requirements	9
	<i>III.C.1. Wholesale Volume by Division</i>	10
	<i>III.C.2. Wholesale Volume by End-Use</i>	12
	<i>III.C.3. Comparison of Historical Retail and Wholesale Volumes to Determine Unaccounted For Gas</i>	12
III.D.	Normalized Forecast of Customer Requirements	13
	<i>III.D.1. Defining Normal Year for Ratemaking Purposes</i>	13
	<i>III.D.2. Defining Load Attributed to Customers Using Utility Capacity</i>	14
III.E.	Design Planning Standards	14
	<i>III.E.2. Design Year and Design Day Planning Standards</i>	14
III.F.	Forecast of Base Case Design Year Customer Requirements	16
III.G.	Spatial (Zip-code) Design Day Forecast	17
III.H.	Design Hour Requirements	18
III.I.	Capacity Exempt Customer Requirements	18
IV.	Design of the Resource Portfolio	19
IV.A.	Gas Resource Portfolio	19
IV.B.	Analytical Process and Assumptions	20
IV.C.	Available Resources	22
	<i>IV.C.1. Transportation Contracts</i>	23
	<i>IV.C.2. Underground Storage Services</i>	23
	<i>IV.C.3. Peaking Resources</i>	24
	<i>IV.C.4. Long-Term Supply Agreements</i>	26
	<i>IV.C.5. Citygate Delivered Supply</i>	26
	<i>IV.C.6. Asset Management Arrangements</i>	26
	<i>IV.C.7. Net Need Analysis</i>	27
	<i>IV.C.8. Changes and Proposed Additions to the Company’s Resource Portfolio</i>	27
	<i>IV.C.9. Future Portfolio Renewal Decisions</i>	29
	<i>IV.C.10. Long-Term Cumberland Solution</i>	29
	<i>IV.C.11. Natural Gas Portfolio Management Plan (NGPMP)</i>	30
IV.D.	Portfolio Costs	31
IV.E.	Customer Choice Program	32

IV.E.1 Overview of the Company's Customer Choice Program 32
IV.E.2 Impact of the Customer Choice Program on Portfolio Planning..... 33
IV.E.3. Future Changes to the Customer Choice Program 35
**V. Fulfilment of the Joint Memorandum of the Company and the Division Regarding
the Long-Range Plan 35**
VI. Exhibits 36

I. Introduction

This filing presents the Long-Range Resource and Requirements Plan (Long-Range Plan) for The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (Company) for the gas supply forecast period November 1, 2021 through October 31, 2026. The Company is a public utility under the provisions of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-2 and provides natural gas sales and transportation service to approximately 277,500 residential and commercial customers in 33 cities and towns in Rhode Island. The Company is submitting this Long-Range Plan to the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-24-2, which requires that the Company file the Long-Range Plan on a bi-annual basis. The Company submitted its last statutorily required Long-Range Plan on June 30, 2020 in Docket 5043. This Long-Range Plan is not statutorily required, but is being submitted to the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (Division) to fulfill the purposes of the proposal contained in the February 20, 2019 Joint Memorandum of the Company and the Division in Docket No. 4816 (Joint Memorandum) and to the PUC for informational purposes.¹

This Long-Range Plan consists of a long-range energy plan for the five-year period subsequent to the date of this filing and includes all assumptions and methodologies that the Company used in formulating the plan. In addition, Section V of this Long-Range Plan contains a description of the information to be included in the Long-Range Plan, pursuant to the Joint Memorandum, together with a reference to the specific section of the Long-Range Plan or Exhibit where such information can be found. This plan is designed to demonstrate that the Company's gas-resource planning process has resulted in a reliable resource portfolio to meet the combined forecasted needs of the Company's Rhode Island customers at least-cost. To make this demonstration, this Long-Range Plan includes the following information: (i) a description of the methodology the Company uses to forecast demand on its system; (ii) a discussion of the process and assumptions the Company uses to develop its resource portfolio to meet customer requirements under design-weather conditions; (iii) a complete inventory of the expected available resources in the Company's portfolio, and (iv) a demonstration of the adequacy of the portfolio to meet customer demands under a range of weather.

II. Overview of Planning Results

As described in detail in this filing, the Company's planning process is based on a comprehensive methodology for forecasting customer load requirements using a series of econometric models to determine the annual growth expected for Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, and Industrial markets. To determine the projected growth over the forecast period, the econometric models used historical economic, demographic,

¹ On October 30, 2018 in the Company's 2018 Gas Cost Recovery (GCR) proceeding in Docket No. 4872, the PUC ordered that the Company and the Division to submit the Joint Memorandum in Docket No. 4816 outlining each of their recommendations for improving the Long-Range Plan as it relates to the annual GCR filing. On February 20, 2019, the Parties submitted the Joint Memorandum in compliance with the PUC's October 30, 2018 order in Docket No. 4872. The Joint Memorandum provided that the annual Long-Range Plan filings would be submitted in June, as soon as practical, following the release of the Company's annual forecast, permitting the Company to base its annual forecast on the most recent customer usage data, and prior to the Company's annual GCR filing. It also stated that the annual Long-Range Plan filings will include certain information, which is summarized in more detail in Section V, *infra*.

and energy price data, and weather data to determine total energy demand. The Company then analyzed load reductions it expects to achieve through the implementation of its revised energy-efficiency programs because such reductions are exogenous to the demand forecast generated by the econometric models. The Company's forecast is based on the March 2021 economic forecast from Moody's Analytics, Inc. that includes estimates of the impact that COVID-19 will have on the Rhode Island economy.

The results of the Company's Base Case retail demand forecast (see Exhibit 1) indicates that, over the five-year forecast period Planning Year 2022 through Planning Year 2026, the residential heating market is projected to increase by an average of 259,000 dekatherms per year, the Residential Non-Heating market is projected to decrease by an average of 17,000 dekatherms per year, and the Commercial and Industrial Sales markets are projected to grow by 102,000 dekatherms per year. The Company projects that growth opportunities in non-traditional markets over the forecast period are reflected in the results of the econometric models. The Company is not projecting any incremental growth in these markets beyond what it experienced in the historical period upon which the models are based.

As explained below, the Company's demand forecast is then converted to supply requirements at the Company's city gates. The result of the forecasting process is that projected sendout requirements increase over the five-year forecast period, averaging 427 MDth (approximately 1.2 percent) per year under normal weather conditions (see Section III.D.2.).

To ensure that the Company maintains adequate supplies in its portfolio to meet the projected customer load requirements, the next step in the planning process involves an analysis to define the planning standards for the coldest planning year, known as the "design year", and the coldest planning day, known as the "design day". This Long-Range Plan relies on the planning standards as defined in the Company's 2018 Long-Range Plan. The Company's design year is defined as 6,250 heating degree days (HDD) with a probability of occurrence of 1 in 37.47 years, and its design day is defined as 68 HDD with a probability of occurrence of 1 in 58.92 years. The Company has also included its design hour planning standard, which represents a 5% peak-hour factor (i.e. the peak hour requirement represents 1/20th of the peak day requirement). Combining the results of the design planning standards definition and the load forecasting process, the Company is projecting its Base Case design year sendout requirements to increase over the five-year forecast period by an average of 489 MDth, or approximately 1.2 percent, per year (see Section III.F.), and design day sendout to increase by an average of 4,913 Dth, or 1.3 percent, per year. The design hour is also expected to increase over the forecast period (see Exhibit 2).

After the forecast of customer requirements are determined, the next step in the Company's planning process is to design a resource portfolio to meet those requirements in the most reliable and least-cost manner possible. To that end, the Company uses the SENDOUT[®] Model (a proprietary linear programming model) to determine the adequacy of the existing portfolio in meeting the forecasted requirements and to identify any shortfalls during the forecast period. SENDOUT[®] allows the Company to determine the least-cost, economic dispatch of its existing resources, subject to contractual and operating constraints, and identifies the need for and type of additional resources during the forecast period, if any. To evaluate the flexibility and

adequacy of the resource portfolio under a range of reasonably foreseeable conditions, the portfolio is assessed under design and normal weather conditions and a cold snap weather scenario. For the cold-snap weather scenario, the Company used a 14-day cold snap occurring in the coldest 14-day period of the Company's normal year (January 8 - January 21) by evaluating January weather data from 1977/78 to 2016/17. The Company uses the results of the cold snap scenario to test the adequacy of inventories and refill requirements. The Company also applies the peak-hour requirement to its Synergi Gas® network analysis modeling software. To meet design requirements throughout the forecast period, incremental resources are needed.

Communications regarding this Long-Range Plan should be directed as follows:

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III. Forecast Methodology

III.A. Introduction

The Company's forecast methodology supports its supply planning goal to ensure that it maintains sufficient supplies in its resource portfolio to meet customers' requirements on the design day and that it maintains sufficient supply under contract and in storage (underground storage and LNG) to meet customers' requirements over the design year. Each year, the Company employs the same process of preparing a multi-year forecast to ensure that the portfolio has sufficient resources for the upcoming winter period and sufficient time to contract for additional resources should they be required. The term "customer" as used herein means those customers for whom the Company must make capacity planning decisions.²

The Company develops its underlying demand forecast from econometric models of its customer billing data. This data is available by month and by rate class. The Company developed the retail forecast in this Long-Range Plan in mid-2021 and, absent unanticipated modifications, it will be the same forecast that will be used in the Company's 2021 Gas Cost Recovery filing.

The Company models its daily resources and requirements with its SENDOUT[®] linear programming software modeling package and, therefore, a forecast of daily customer requirements as inputs for the model.

Accordingly, the Company developed five-year forecast of customer requirements under design-weather planning conditions using the following process:

(1) Forecast Retail Demand Requirements

Retail demand requirements are based on customer billing data, which is available by rate class and by month. The Company uses a series of econometric models to develop a forecast of retail demand requirements for traditional markets (i.e., Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, and Industrial customers). The forecast of retail demand requirements for traditional markets is summed to determine the total retail demand requirements over the forecast period. This forecast of retail demand is disaggregated into monthly billed and unbilled volumes and, hence, can be calendarized for supply planning purposes.

(2) Develop Reference Year Sendout Using Regression Equations

The daily values of the Company's wholesale sendout in the reference year (April 2020 – March 2021) serves as the basis of allocating the monthly retail demand forecast to the daily level. Because actual sendout data for the reference year is a function of the weather conditions experienced in that year, the Company develops this allocator for sendout using regression equations to normalize the sendout in the reference year based on normalized weather data.

² The Company makes capacity planning decisions for its Sales and non-Capacity Exempt Transportation (Customer Choice) customers.

(3) Normalize Forecast of Customer Requirements

The Company's monthly retail demand forecast is allocated to the daily level based on the use of its daily wholesale sendout regression equation and its normal daily heating degree day data. This step sets the Company's total normalized forecast of customer requirements over the forecast period.

(4) Determine Design Weather Planning Standards

The Company performs a determination of the appropriate design day and design year planning standards for the development of a least-cost reliable supply portfolio over the forecast period.

(5) Determine Customer Requirements Under Design Weather Conditions

Using the applicable design day and design year weather planning standards, the Company determines the design year sendout requirements and the design day sendout requirements. These design sendout requirements establish the Company's resource requirements over the forecast period.

(6) Spatial (zip code) Peak Volume Forecast

For each zip code, customer monthly billing data is used to build monthly meter count and volume models for the major rate codes. Then, an optimization process is employed to convert this zip code level monthly volume forecast into daily values. The Company then ensures that this design weather zip code level forecast sums to the Company-level forecast to provide a zip code level view of design day customer requirements for system planning purposes.

Based on the forecast, the Company projects Base Case growth in customer requirements for its Sales and Customer Choice customers of 2,137 MDth over the five-year period, or 427 MDth per year (assuming normal weather) (see Section III.D.2.). Overall, this growth in firm sales represents a 5.9 percent total increase in sendout requirements over the forecast period, or 1.2 percent per year on average.

The development of the Company's five-year forecast of customer sendout requirements, based on the steps set forth above, is described in the following sections.

III.B. Retail Demand Forecast

The first step in the Company's forecasting methodology is the generation of its retail demand forecast, which is prepared through econometric and statistical modeling.

III.B.1. Demand Forecast for Traditional Markets

III.B.1.a. Service Territory Specific Data Availability

The Company used its monthly customer billing data (volume and number of customers) for the period September 2010 through February 2021 to define the dependent variables in its econometric models. The billing data was modeled at the level of four major classes of customers (Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, Industrial). Each of these four classes included the Sales customer sub-class, the Customer Choice customer sub-class, and the “capacity-exempt” (i.e., grandfathered Transportation) customer sub-class. The table below lists the relevant major groups and the Company’s internal rate codes used in the Company’s analysis.

	Internal Rate Codes
Residential Heating	400, 402
Residential Non-Heating	401, 403
Commercial	404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 425, 433, 434, 439, 440, 443, 444, Z407, Z411, Z415
Industrial	417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 428, 437, 438, 441, 442, Z419, Z423

III.B.1.b. Econometric Models

With volume and customer data as identified above, the Company developed econometric models for the number of customers and use-per-customer (the quotient of the division of volume and number of customers) for each rate code. The Company’s econometric modeling effort was to regress each of the two dependent variables against an array of possible independent variables and select the equation with the best fit.

By using historical economic, demographic, and energy price data listed in Exhibit 3 as the independent variables, the Company estimated statistically valid econometric equations for each customer class. The Company obtained the economic and demographic data from Moody’s Analytics, Inc. (Moody’s), using forecasts from March 2021.

Additionally, the Company tested time variables, actual Heating Degree Days, actual Billing Degree Days, and natural gas and oil prices from the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

The Company then reduced the results of its statistical forecast models to account for the incremental impact of the energy efficiency programs sponsored by the Company. The energy efficiency programs that the Company analyzed for this forecast were those submitted by the Company in Docket No. 5076 in its 2021 Energy Efficiency Program Plan, dated October 15, 2020, which was the most recent data available when the Company prepared the forecast. The Company subtracted the incremental savings from the programs that are not embedded in the historical data used to derive the statistical models because such savings are exogenous to the modeling effort.

III.B.2. Final econometric models for the Company's demand forecast

The Company develops its retail demand forecast from econometric models of its customer billing data. The Company developed the retail forecast presented in this Long-Range Plan in mid-2021, which is the same forecast that will be used in the Company's 2021 Gas Cost Recovery filing. Summary charts and tables comparing this forecast with the Company's 2020 forecast are presented in Exhibits 1 and 4 through 6.

III.B.3. The Impact of the Energy Efficiency Programs

On October 15, 2020, the Company filed its three-year Energy Efficiency Plan for the period 2021-2023. The primary goal of the Energy Efficiency plan is to create energy (both gas and electric) and economic cost savings for Rhode Island consumers as required by the least cost procurement law, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7. The goal of the natural gas energy efficiency programs is annual reduction in usage; there are no programs that are specifically targeted toward peak reduction.

Because the Company's econometric forecast is based on historical data, which does not fully incorporate the increasing penetration of the Company's energy efficiency programs in the Residential and Commercial and Industrial sectors, the Company reviewed its historical energy efficiency efforts to determine whether its retail demand forecast required any adjustment to reflect the increases in energy efficiency efforts. Analysis of the Company's historical energy efficiency programs shows that historical data should have embedded within annual savings of 422 MDth. These figures are based on the three-year average of 2018 through 2020 actual persistent and non-persistent energy efficiency savings. The Company uses a three-year average in lieu of the most recent year to smooth out the year-to-year fluctuations that may occur. The Company's analysis indicated that a further incremental reduction averaging 35 MDth/year were required from 2021 to 2026 to reflect the projected energy efficiency impacts.

III.C. Translation of Retail Forecast into Customer Requirements

In the second step of the Company's forecasting methodology, the Company uses linear regression equations of total daily sendout versus daily temperature for the most recent 12

months to calculate a reference-year by division. This serves as the most accurate way for the Company to allocate its monthly demand forecast into its future daily customer requirements. This step is used to determine the Company’s normal year forecast of customer requirements over the forecast period for gas cost recovery purposes and to determine the Company design year forecast of customer requirements over the forecast period for resource planning purposes. To perform its regression analysis, the Company used version 4.0.3 of the “R” statistical software package.³

III.C.1. Wholesale Volume by Division

To establish normal-year springboard sendout requirements, the Company developed a linear-regression equation for each of its four divisions (formerly Providence Gas, Westerly Gas, Bristol and Warren Gas, and Valley Gas) using data for the reference-year period April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021. The Company’s regression equation uses sendout as its dependent variable and temperature as its independent variable.⁴

Through the use of the linear-regression equation, the Company is able to normalize total daily sendout. Specifically, the actual daily firm sendout is regressed against: (1) HDD data as provided by its weather service vendor Weather Services International, (2) HDD data lagged over two days, and (3) a weekend dummy variable. These data elements were selected for the regression analysis since these elements have been, and continue to be, the major explanatory variables underlying the Company’s daily sendout requirements.

The Company selected the T.F. Green International Airport weather station (KPVD or T.F. Green) as the source of the weather data used as the principal explanatory variable in its regression equations. The Company selected the T.F. Green weather station because it is close to the center of the Company’s service territory, on a load-weighted basis, and it is highly correlated with surrounding weather stations. Specifically, the Company used the HDD value for each 24-hour period of 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., which constitutes the gas day and, therefore, corresponds to the same daily time period of observation of the sendout data.

Based on its observations of the historical relationship between total sendout and HDD, the Company chose to develop its regression equation as a segmented model, i.e., a “regression model where the relationships between the response and one or more explanatory variables are piecewise linear, namely represented by two or more straight lines connected at unknown values:

³ “R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. It is a GNU project, which is similar to the S language and environment, which was developed at Bell Laboratories (formerly AT&T, now Lucent Technologies). R can be considered as a different implementation of S. There are some important differences, but much code written for S runs unaltered under R. . . . R is available as Free Software under the terms of the Free Software Foundation’s GNU General Public License in source code form. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms and similar systems (including FreeBSD and Linux), Windows and MacOS.” Source: <https://www.r-project.org/about.html> (The R Project for Statistical Computing).

⁴ Sendout includes both Sales and supplier service (Customer Choice) customer requirements and the Company’s Capacity Exempt customers.

these values are usually referred as breakpoints”.⁵

Since a significant portion of the Company’s sendout is due to space heating usage, and space heating only occurs when average air temperatures fall below a certain level, the segmented model serves as an excellent starting point for modeling the relationship between sendout and HDD. Linear modeling of sendout is appropriate since the Company has not observed any non-linear characteristics in sendout at cold temperatures.

The Company’s segmented model equation includes variables the following variables: Intercept is the MMBtu sendout predicted at HDD=0, Slope1 is the MMBtu/HDD usage below the Breakpoint HDD level, Slope2 is the incremental MMBtu/HDD usage above the Breakpoint HDD level, the Standard Error is expressed in MMBtus, and the Breakpoint HDD is the HDD value at which space heating equipment is observed to turn on. The signs of the Slope1 and Slope2 coefficients (positive) imply that as temperatures get colder and HDD increases in value, the sendout will increase, which agrees with what the Company typically observes.

Based on observations of daily sendout, the Company has observed that weekday and weekend sendout requirements are different at similar HDD levels. The Company’s regression equations include a second independent variable, a weekday/weekend dummy variable, set to 0 for Mondays through Thursdays, 1 on Fridays and Sundays, and 2 on Saturdays. The sign of the coefficient (negative) implies that for a given HDD level, loads will be lower on Friday through Sunday as compared to Monday through Thursday (i.e., weekend compared to the workweek).

Finally, the Company has observed a correlation between lagged temperature and the residuals of the above equation, so the Company has added a third independent variable: the difference between HDD on day t and mean of the HDD on day $t-1$ and day $t-2$. The differences were used in lieu of the actual lagged values to avoid correlation among the independent variables. The underlying theory of this analysis is that heating requirements increase as two consecutive days of cold weather occur, which cools down structures to a greater degree than would be experienced on a single day. The introduction of the third independent variable added another incremental improvement in the adjusted R^2 of the equations. The sign of the coefficient (negative) implies that if a day is colder than the average of the previous two days, the increase in sendout will be somewhat lower than what would be forecast without the coefficient, and vice versa.

The functional form of the equation, in pseudo code, is:

```
Sendout = Intercept Coefficient +  
Weekend Dummy Coefficient * Weekend Dummy Variable +  
Slope1 Coefficient * min(HDDt, Breakpoint HDD) +  
if(HDDt <= Breakpoint HDD) {0} else {(Slope1 Coefficient  
+ Slope2 Coefficient) *  
(HDDt - Breakpoint HDD)} +  
Lagged Delta HDD Coefficient * (HDDt - average(HDDt-1, HDDt-2))
```

⁵ Source: “Segmented: an R package to fit regression models with broken-line relationships,” R News, Volume 8/1, May 2008, at page 20.

These regression equations capture the observed characteristics of the Company's sendout requirements by gas division. The observed characteristics include the following: (1) sendout requirements are directly related to HDD; (2) sendout requirements are affected by HDDs that occur over a multi-day period; and (3) sendout requirements differ by day of the week. Thus, the Company has developed a set of reliable regression equations to describe wholesale gas sendout by division. Using a series of daily normal HDDs, these equations allow the Company to calculate its history of normalized wholesale gas sendout for each of its four gas divisions.

Exhibit 7, provided in Microsoft Excel format, contains the wholesale volume forecast by rate group for normal and design weather and SENDOUT forecasts (normal and design weather) for capacity planning purposes for volumes and costs.

III.C.2. Wholesale Volume by End-Use

In addition to its segmented regression equations for each gas division, the Company runs similar regression equations for the sum of its four divisions for its capacity-eligible FT-1, capacity-exempt, and non-firm sales customers to best characterize the daily usage patterns of each of these customer groups. Subtracting the daily actual volumes for each of these groups from total daily wholesale sendout, the Company can also characterize the daily usage patterns of its remaining customers: Sales and FT-2. The Sales and FT-2 data are combined since they are not daily-metered customers and their volumes can only be inferred.

These regression equations capture the observed characteristics of the Company's sendout requirements by end-use. The observed characteristics include the following: (1) sendout requirements are directly related to HDDs; (2) sendout requirements are affected by HDDs that occur over a multi-day period; and (3) sendout requirements differ by day of the week. Thus, the Company has developed reliable regression equations to establish the basis upon which future sendout requirements can be forecast. Moreover, the Company has further developed a set of reliable regression equations to describe wholesale gas sendout by end-use. Using a series of daily normal HDDs, these equations allow the Company to calculate its history of normalized wholesale gas sendout by end-use.

Using its forecast of retail demand and an appropriate set of daily HDD values for a design year, the Company can successfully plan its operational requirements to provide a low-cost, adequate, and reliable supply of natural gas to its customers.

III.C.3. Comparison of Historical Retail and Wholesale Volumes to Determine Unaccounted For Gas

To align its historical and forecasted retail volumes to its wholesale data, the Company calculates its unaccounted-for-gas ('UFG') percentage by which the retail data will be inflated to wholesale levels. For the most recent (September 2019 – August 2020) period, the Company's monthly retail volumes match the wholesale volumes to within 2.9 percent, a value that both agrees with expected UFG and indicates that the Company has adequately captured all customer volumes.

III.D. Normalized Forecast of Customer Requirements

The third step in the Company’s forecasting methodology is to develop a forecast of customer requirements under normal weather conditions for its demand forecast.

III.D.1. Defining Normal Year for Ratemaking Purposes

To establish the normal year’s daily HDD data for ratemaking purposes, the Company calculated the average annual number of HDDs for the T.F. Green (KPVD) weather station for the 10-year period from April 2007 through March 2017, with an average of 5,422 HDD, as documented in its 2017 rate case (RIPUC Docket No. 4770).

The Company then prepared a “Typical Meteorological Year” by selecting, for each calendar month, the month in the T.F. Green weather database that most closely approximated the 10-year average HDD and standard deviation for each month. A summary of the monthly averages for the T.F. Green weather site is listed in the chart below.

Month	HDD	Standard Deviation
Jan	1,083	8.7
Feb	946	7.8
Mar	812	7.6
Apr	464	6.9
May	191	5.4
Jun	41	2.4
Jul	0	0
Aug	2	0.2
Sep	65	3.0
Oct	316	6.8
Nov	610	7.5
<u>Dec</u>	<u>892</u>	7.9
Total	5,422	

Average Monthly HDD and Average of Monthly Standard Deviations for the T.F. Green International Airport Weather Station

III.D.2. Defining Load Attributed to Customers Using Utility Capacity

For the third step of the Company’s forecasting methodology set forth in Section III.A, above, the Company allocated the monthly retail volumes to the daily level based on the 2020/2021 reference-year regression equations, using normal year HDD, to yield the forecast of Sales, FT-2 (Customer Choice), and FT-1 (pipeline) customer requirements under normal weather conditions for its demand forecast, based on a 365-day year.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2025/26</u>
Heating Season	25,906	26,011	26,463	26,964	27,151	27,411
Non-Heating Season	10,273	10,459	10,654	10,724	10,820	10,906
Total	36,180	36,470	37,118	37,688	37,972	38,317
Per-Annum Growth		290	648	570	284	345
Per-Annum Growth (%)		0.8%	1.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%

Base Case Normal Year Customer Requirements for Capacity Planning (MDth)

III.E. Design Planning Standards

In the fourth step of the Company’s forecasting methodology, the Company determines the appropriate design day and design year planning standards to develop a least-cost, reliable supply portfolio over the forecast period.

III.E.2. Design Year and Design Day Planning Standards

The Company’s planning standards represent the defined weather conditions and consequent sendout requirement that must be met by the Company’s resource portfolio. The Company’s instant Long-Range Plan relies on the planning standards as defined in its 2018 Long-Range Plan. The Company’s design year and design day standards are listed in the chart below.

Element	Value
Design Year HDD	6,250
Frequency of Occurrence	1 / 37.47 years
Design Day HDD	68
Frequency of Occurrence	1 / 58.92 years

Design Year and Design Day Criteria

As described below, the Company's analysis of the design year and design day standards demonstrate that these standards are appropriate.

III.E.2.a. Design Day Standard

The purpose of a design day standard is to establish the amount of system-wide throughput (interstate pipeline and underground-storage capacity plus local supplemental capacity) that is required to maintain the integrity of the distribution system. In this filing, the Company defines its design day standard at 68 HDD with a probability of occurrence of once in 58.92 years as a result of its ongoing review of planning standards.

The Company established its design day standard using a three-step process. First, the Company performed a statistical analysis of the coldest days recorded over a historical period. Second, the Company conducted a cost-benefit analysis to evaluate the cost of maintaining the resources necessary to meet design day demand versus the cost to customers of experiencing service curtailments. Third, the Company identified a design day standard that would maintain reliability at the lowest cost.

To perform the statistical analysis necessary to identify the appropriate design day standard, the Company used recorded daily HDD values based on 6,040 observations at the T.F. Green weather site for the November through March periods of 1977/78 through 2016/17. In previous long-range supply plan submissions, the Company had selected the coldest day of each of the most recent 40 heating seasons reflected in the T.F. Green weather data. The change to evaluating a larger data set was necessitated because the distribution of coldest days in the earlier methodology is trending away from a normal distribution. Using its new methodology, the Company found that these 6,040 data points fell within a normal distribution with an average of 55.00 HDD and a standard deviation of 6.13 HDD.

In its design day standard, the Company examined the cost of potential customer curtailments through a cost-benefit analysis. In the event of a service disruption, there are several types of damages that customers could experience. For example, the Company's residential customers would potentially incur re-light costs and freeze-up damages. The Company's Commercial and Industrial customers would potentially incur economic damages associated with the loss of production on the day of the event.

In the Company's design day cost-benefit analysis, the cost of maintaining adequate throughput capacity and the benefit of avoiding damage costs that would be incurred in relation to customer premises are compared. The intersection of the curves set a range for design day planning purposes from approximately 64.3 to 71.0 HDD, with a midpoint of 67.3 HDD. Thus, the Company's design day standard of 68 HDD is within the range of values based on cost and benefit. The Company's analysis indicates that the frequency of occurrence of the Company's design day standard is once in 58.92 years.

III.E.2.b. Design Year Standard

In this filing, the Company defines its design year standard as 6,250 HDD, with a probability of occurrence of once in 37.47 years.

The Company maintains a design year standard for planning purposes to identify the amount of seasonal supplies of natural gas that will be required to provide continuous service under all reasonable weather conditions. If the Company were to have a shortfall in supply during the winter season, the amount of supply in deficit can be translated into an equivalent number of customers whose service would be disrupted for more than one day. For a supply disruption of a multi-day duration, service would be curtailed on a priority basis and would likely fall on Commercial and Industrial establishments before affecting the Residential sector, since supply to the Residential sector is more likely to involve health and personal safety. To establish an estimated annual level of HDDs for which the Company should plan, the Company compared the benefit of maintaining an adequate quantity of natural gas supply under all reasonable weather conditions to the probability-weighted cost of losses that might occur if supplies are not adequate.

The Company has established its design year standard using a three-step process. First, the Company performed a statistical analysis of annual HDD data recorded over a historical period. Second, the Company conducted a cost-benefit analysis to evaluate the cost of maintaining the resources necessary to meet design year demand versus the cost to customers of experiencing service curtailments. Third, the Company identified a design year standard that would maintain reliability at the lowest cost.

As a result of this analysis, the Company has determined that a design year standard of 6,250 HDD is an appropriate level. The Company's analysis indicates that the frequency of occurrence of the Company's design year standard is once in 37.47 years.

III.E.2.c. Specification of Daily Design Year HDD

To generate the daily HDD values for its design year, the Company scaled the daily values for its normal year by the ratio of the annual normal year total to the annual design year total, making any minor adjustment necessary to ensure the peak day of the design year equaled the Company's design day standard.

III.F. Forecast of Base Case Design Year Customer Requirements

In the fifth, and final, step of the Company's forecasting methodology set forth in Section III.A., above, the Company uses the applicable design day and design year planning standards to determine the design day and design year sendout requirements. To accomplish this, the Company combines the springboard equations, which are derived from the sendout regression analysis, with its normal year daily HDD pattern and its design year daily HDD pattern to yield two springboard year estimates of normal year and design year daily customer requirements. Below are the resulting design year requirements for the demand forecast.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2025/26</u>
Heating Season	30,007	30,149	30,671	31,252	31,470	31,773
Non-Heating Season	11,059	11,258	11,468	11,543	11,648	11,741
Total	41,066	41,406	42,139	42,795	43,118	43,513
Per-Annum Growth		340	733	656	323	395
Per-Annum Growth (%)		0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%

Base Case Design Year Customer Requirements for Capacity Planning (MDth)

III.G. Spatial (Zip-code) Design Day Forecast

III.G.1. Purpose

The purpose of the spatial design day forecast is to provide the peak volume on the design day of each zip code for next five years.

III.G.2. Data

The data for this forecast includes: (1) customer history monthly billing data of each rate code for each zip code; (2) historic weather data; (3) history economic data; (4) normalized weather data for future prediction; (5) forecast economic data; (6) zip code based saturation values; and (7) zip code moratorium/engineering constrains (if applicable).

III.G.3. Modeling and Forecasting Process

The entire modeling and forecasting process consists of the following major steps:

- Customer monthly billing data calendarization and monthly aggregation for each major rate code;
- Zip code-based weather data processing and heating degree day (HDD) calculation;
- Meter count number correction to remove outliers and adjust the shifts (big jump or drop) caused by rate code re-definition or some other issues;
- Building meter count monthly model of each major rate code for each zip code;
- Trimming meter count number with the saturation result and moratorium constrains;
- Building volume monthly model of each major rate code for each zip code;
- Monthly volume bill/unbill split;
- Estimate the peak volume on the design data by using an optimization process to provide a best allocation from monthly volume to daily volume. This is a key step for the entire peak volume forecast; and
- From this year (2020), the spatial design day forecast has been extended to a more granular level (Residential vs. Non-Residential) through a separate optimization problem which doubles variables.

III.H. Design Hour Requirements

Once the design day sendout requirement is established, the Company converts this sendout to a design hour based on a 5% peak-hour factor (i.e. the design hour requirement represents 1/20th of the design day requirement). The Company then applies the design hour requirement to its Synergi network analysis modeling software by means of growth factors generated from the spatial (i.e., zip code) forecast. The resulting design hour Synergi models are used to perform various analyses necessary for distribution system operations (e.g., regulator pressure settings, LNG requirements) and capital planning.

On January 29, 2019, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC (AGT), one of the interstate pipeline companies that serves the Company, notified the Company (and all AGT customers served by AGT's G Lateral pipeline) that, during peak periods, it may issue orders under its tariff requiring local distribution companies, including the Company, to limit their hourly takes to calculated hourly flow limits at each take station. Under the Company's contracts with AGT, those calculated hourly flow limits are either 1/24th or 6% of the daily MDQ under each contract (see Exhibit 8 for the Company's daily and hourly contract quantities). The total calculated hourly flow limits for each take station are then equal to the combined calculated hourly flow limit for all contracts providing deliveries to each take station. Historically, AGT has not imposed any requirements that its customers manage hourly takes to fall within the calculated hourly flow limits, nor has AGT restricted the Company's ability to balance its overall takes across all take stations.

The January 29, 2019 notice expired on April 1, 2019, and, due to the overall mild winters of 2019/20 and 2020/21, it was not reissued. However, it is possible that AGT could issue a similar notice in the future. AGT could even issue the types of orders described in the January 29, 2019 notice without first issuing another warning should extreme cold temperatures or system issues arise. Accordingly, the Company is making planning decisions so that it can comply with any such future orders. Because the Company's design hour is greater than the daily 1/24th and 6% combination, the Company will ensure that it has sufficient deliverability to meet the design hour requirements of all its customers.⁶

III.I. Capacity Exempt Customer Requirements

Capacity Exempt customers are firm transporters on the Company's distribution system; however, the Company does not plan for their upstream resources. Supply for capacity exempt customers is provided by third-party marketers. Additionally, the Company's capacity eligible FT-1 customers do not receive the storage and supplemental portion of their supplies from the Company's resource portfolio. These storage and supplemental volumes must also be provided by third-party marketers. The Company's forecasting process does include a forecast of these capacity exempt and FT-1 loads for distribution system planning purposes (see table below).

⁶ The Company is also served by Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee). The Company's Tennessee contracts provide for 1/24th hourly flows.

Capacity Exempt and FT-1 Storage/Supplementals Load Summary (Dth)						
Base Case Forecast						
Normal Year						
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
HS	2,765,352	2,679,979	2,813,373	2,917,170	2,911,649	2,891,102
<u>NHS</u>	<u>2,444,224</u>	<u>2,566,287</u>	<u>2,661,450</u>	<u>2,656,404</u>	<u>2,637,523</u>	<u>2,617,551</u>
Total	5,209,576	5,246,266	5,474,823	5,573,573	5,549,172	5,508,653
PA Growth		36,690	228,557	98,751	-24,401	-40,519
Pct Growth		0.7%	4.2%	1.8%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Design Year						
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
HS	3,050,801	2,951,177	3,096,765	3,209,458	3,203,413	3,181,242
<u>NHS</u>	<u>2,486,598</u>	<u>2,610,777</u>	<u>2,707,589</u>	<u>2,702,456</u>	<u>2,683,248</u>	<u>2,662,930</u>
Total	5,537,399	5,561,954	5,804,354	5,911,914	5,886,661	5,844,172
PA Growth		24,554	242,401	107,559	-25,253	-42,489
Pct Growth		0.4%	4.2%	1.8%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Peak Day	37,178	35,486	37,121	38,335	38,265	38,039

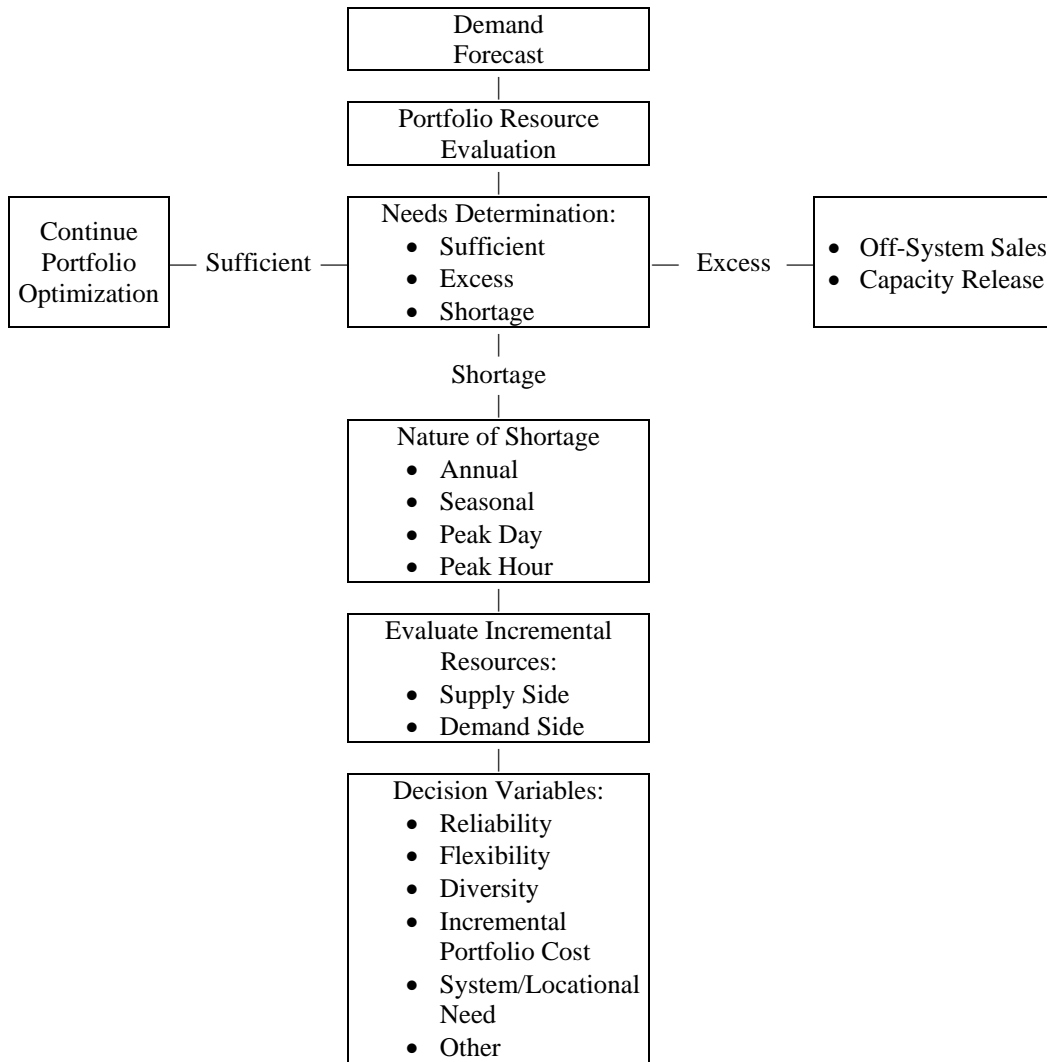
Capacity Exempt and FT-1 Non-Pipeline Customer Requirements (Dth)

The load duration curves for FT-1 Customers, Capacity exempt Customers and Non-Firm Customers are presented in Exhibits 9 through 11. The Company is providing the back up for this data in Microsoft Excel format.

IV. Design of the Resource Portfolio

IV.A. Gas Resource Portfolio

The Company maintains a resource portfolio that includes pipeline transportation, underground storage, and peaking resources to meet customer requirements on the forecasted design hour, design day, design year, and normal year including a mid-winter cold snap. To meet this obligation, the Company employs an established and reliable approach to demand forecasting and resource procurement. To this end, the Company identifies, evaluates, and acquires a mix of supplies and capacity that minimizes cost while ensuring the reliability of service to firm customers. The following figure is a schematic representation of the Company's resource evaluation and planning process.



IV.B. Analytical Process and Assumptions

To evaluate the adequacy of its portfolio relative to forecasted design day and design year customer requirements, the Company performs several analyses. The primary analysis is conducted utilizing the SENDOUT® model. The SENDOUT® model is a linear-programming optimization software tool used to assist in evaluating, selecting, and explaining long-term portfolio strategies. SENDOUT® allows the Company to model its resources in detail and to assess the adequacy and cost of its portfolio. SENDOUT® also aids the Company in evaluating options for incremental resources based on customer requirements and cost. Using the SENDOUT® model, the Company can (1) determine the least-cost portfolio that will meet forecasted customer demand, and (2) test the sensitivity of the portfolio to key inputs and assumptions, as well as its ability to meet the Company’s design day and design year planning standards and contingencies. Based on the results of this analysis, the Company can make preliminary decisions on the adequacy of the resource portfolio and its ability to meet system requirements in the near term and over the longer term.

The Company also utilizes load duration curve analysis to assess the adequacy of its supply portfolio. Load duration curve analysis allows for a visual comparison of each day's forecasted requirements for the design year with the supplies and resources available to meet those requirements. This type of analysis, coupled with SENDOUT® studies, is helpful in identifying a design heating season shortfall in the supply portfolio.

In recent years, the Company has focused on design hour planning in addition to normal, design, and cold-snap scenarios. The Company maintains Operational Balancing Agreements (OBA) with AGT and Tennessee that allow the Company to balance receipts and deliveries across all gate stations on each of the respective pipelines. In January 2019, AGT issued a notice on its system warning that it might issue future orders that would limit the operational and planning flexibilities the Company historically has exercised pursuant to its contracts with AGT, AGT's Tariff and the OBAs, by requiring AGT customers served by the G Lateral to balance receipts and deliveries by gate station by hour⁷. In response to AGT's warning, the Company adjusted its planning to incorporate design hour distribution system planning as a compliment to design day planning.

The Company identifies the expected design hour requirements at each take station utilizing its Synergi Gas® network analysis modeling software. Synergi Gas® modeling software is used to simulate natural gas transmission and distribution systems. This hydraulic modeling software identifies, predicts, and helps the Company address its operational challenges, enabling day-to-day efficiency of gas distribution and transmission networks. Synergi Gas® software provides the results needed to make design, planning, and operating decisions using robust equations. The identified take station requirements are used to assess the adequacy of the gas supply portfolio, including expected deliveries by marketers, to identify any design hour shortfall. The Company compares the forecasted flows with the supply resources delivered to the take stations which include; contractual hourly entitlements of the Company's existing transportation contracts, on-system peaking assets, and expected deliveries by marketers.

For the purpose of preparing this Long-Range Plan, the Company focused its analysis on design year forecast demand. However, the Company has also analyzed normal year forecasted demand and a cold-snap scenario using the Company's existing resource portfolio and proposed resources necessary to meet requirements. For the design year and normal year analyses, the Company compared resources and requirements for all firm planning load (i.e. firm sales and Customer Choice requirements) and also looked at resources and requirements applicable to firm sales customers only. The examination of these various scenarios enables the Company to test the adequacy and flexibility of the resource portfolio as described previously.

To perform the analysis of these scenarios, the Company incorporated several key assumptions. The Company used the NYMEX Henry Hub and basis forward curves dated June 8, 2021 as key pricing inputs to evaluate these scenarios. To model fixed and variable pipeline and storage costs, the Company relied on tariff rates effective in June 2021. However, the Company is aware of several potential tariff rate changes that may impact costs during the LRP time period:

⁷ All of the Company's Tennessee contracts allow for 1/24th hourly deliveries, while the Company's Algonquin contracts allow for a combination of 1/24th and 6% hourly deliveries.

- 1) On July 31, 2020, Columbia Gas Transmission (TCO) filed a rate case with the FERC proposing a substantial increase in storage and transmission costs starting February 1, 2021. The proposal was the pipeline's first rate case filing at the FERC; the Company intervened in the docket and filed a protest to the proposed rate increase. At this time, a settlement between TCO and the intervening parties to the case has not been reached.
- 2) On May 26, 2021, Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Tetco) held an information session on the company's preparations for filing a general Section 4 rate case with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in 2021. At that session, Tetco informed participants that the need to file is being driven by a growth in system rate base including capital investments in safety and an expanded pipeline integrity management and modernization program, an increase in its cost of service and increased regulatory risk. Until such time as Tetco makes its Section 4 filing with FERC requesting the rate increase, the impact of the rate filing will not be known; for this reason, the Company has used the currently effective rates in its filing.

Throughout all these scenarios, the Company has assumed that there are no significant changes to the Customer Choice Program since the redesigned program was implemented in November 2020. The Company has also assumed that, throughout the forecast period, there is no change in the Company's service obligation to plan for the capacity requirements of firm, non-Capacity Exempt customers. Therefore, for the purposes of this filing, the Company has included both Firm Sales and Firm Transportation customers that utilize the Company's firm capacity in the SENDOUT[®] model (i.e. planning load). The Company's analysis assumes that all transportation and storage contracts expiring during the forecast period are renewed at the same cost, the same volume, and with the same operating characteristics except where explicitly discussed. Finally, the Company assumed that its LNG supply contracts and its city gate supply arrangements, will expire on the contract termination date, and are not assumed to be available after the respective date⁸. Where solutions to resolve supply shortfalls have been identified, the Company has modeled the capabilities and costs of incremental assets required to meet design hour, design day, and design year requirements utilizing the best information available as of June 2021.

As previously stated, the Company has also examined its remaining supply portfolio after expected capacity releases to retail marketers and compared that portfolio to forecast requirements for sales customers. While the primary purpose of this analysis is to produce a forecast of gas costs for sales customers, this analysis is also useful to help the Company understand the optimal way to dispatch the assets it is likely to manage on behalf of sales customers.

IV.C. Available Resources

This section describes the Company's current resource portfolio, the Company's expected resource portfolio given certain portfolio decisions the Company has made, and decisions the Company is considering. This section also discusses any modifications that the Company

⁸ In order to facilitate feasible solutions in the SENDOUT model, the Company has included a minimal amount of 2022 summer LNG to account for boil-off volumes.

anticipates making to the portfolio during the forecast period to meet sendout requirements. As discussed in more detail below, to meet design hour, design day, and design year sendout requirements, the Company's resource portfolio is composed of the following categories of available resources: (1) transportation contracts; (2) underground storage contracts; and (3) peaking resources. In addition, a discussion of the Company's Natural Gas Portfolio Management Plan is included.

The following Exhibits detail the assets in the Company's supply portfolio:

- Exhibit 8 is a table showing the daily and the hourly contract quantities at each city gate for each transportation contract that delivers to the Company's city gates in Rhode Island on both Tennessee and Algonquin, in the Company's resource portfolio as of November 1, 2021.
- Exhibit 12 is a schematic of the Company's transportation and underground storage contracts effective as of November 1, 2021.
- Exhibit 13 is a table listing and description of each transportation and storage contract in the Company's resource portfolio as of November 1, 2021.
- Exhibit 14 is a listing of portfolio assets with the corresponding path as identified by the Company to which each asset is assigned.

IV.C.1. Transportation Contracts

The Company has capacity entitlements on multiple upstream pipelines that allow for the delivery of gas to its city gates in Rhode Island. The Company has four city gate interconnects with Tennessee: Pawtucket/Cumberland, Lincoln, Smithfield and Cranston. Additionally, the Company has ten city gate interconnects with Algonquin; Dey Street, Westerly, East Providence, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Burrillville, Barrington, Bristol/Warren, Cumberland and Crary Street. The Company's transportation contracts provide access to domestic production fields, as well as liquid trading points that afford the Company a level of operational flexibility to ensure the least-cost dispatch and reliable delivery of gas supplies. The Company's transportation contracts are summarized on pages 1 through 3 of Exhibit 13.

IV.C.2. Underground Storage Services

The Company's underground storage assets are critical to allowing the Company to meet winter-season customer requirements. By using long-haul capacity to fill storage, the Company can use its transportation resources at a higher load factor. Underground storage supplies also allow the Company to serve peak-period requirements with off-peak priced gas supplies. Additionally, underground storage greatly enhances the flexibility of the Company's portfolio, allowing the Company to manage fluctuations in weather from day to day as well as to provide balancing service to transportation customers.

One underground storage service of note within the Company's portfolio is its storage swing service under Rate Schedule Firm Storage Market Area (FS-MA) on the Tennessee pipeline. This storage swing option is designed to allow a daily imbalance tolerance that is equal to the Maximum Daily Withdrawal Quantity (MDWQ), as stated in the Company's storage contract (10,920 Dth per day). The imbalance is treated as an automatic storage injection or withdrawal under the specific contract and assessed applicable charges under the FS-MA

contract. The Company has elected its firm storage contract, FS-MA #501, as a storage swing option. This swing option provides vital flexibility to the Company’s portfolio in order to manage daily fluctuations in load and avoid imbalance charges and/or penalties.

A summary of the Company’s storage services is provided on page 4 of Exhibit 13.

IV.C.3. Peaking Resources

In addition to interstate pipeline and underground storage resources, the Company utilizes peaking resources to meet its design requirements. Peaking supplies are a critical component of the resource mix in that these supplies provide the Company with the ability to respond to fluctuations in weather, economics, and other factors driving the Company’s sendout requirements on the coldest days.

IV.C.3.a. LNG Facilities

The Company maintains two permanent on-system LNG storage and vaporization facilities. These facilities enhance reliability and provide a source of supply for the distribution system. Because these resources can be brought on line quickly, these plants can be used to meet hourly fluctuations in demand, maintain deliveries to customers, and balance pressures across portions of the distribution system during periods of high demand. These supplies must be available throughout the heating season to ensure service to customers when the Company has exhausted its available pipeline supplies. It is the Company’s practice to have its storage facilities full as of December 1 of each year.

The Company’s LNG storage and vaporization capacities are summarized in the table below:

Location	Facility Type	Maximum Vaporization (Dth per day)	Gross Storage Capacity (Dth)
Providence	LNG	95,000	600,000
Exeter	LNG	24,000	202,000
Total	LNG	119,000	802,000

IV.C.3.b. LNG Supply Contracts

Please see the table below for a listing of the LNG supply agreement(s) that are currently part of the Company’s portfolio.

Supplier	Maximum Daily Quantity (Dth)	Annual Contract Quantity (Dth)	Term
Constellation	6,000	263,112	Apr 1, 2021 – Nov. 30, 2021
NextEra	2,100	36,928	Apr 1, 2021 – Nov. 30, 2021

The Company contracts for trucking arrangements to guarantee the availability of trailers and drivers to truck LNG from the source point to the Company’s LNG facilities throughout the year. The Company has contracted with Transgas and LP Transportation, Inc. to provide LNG trucking services to refill both NG LNG and Exeter for the 2021 off-peak season.

The Company plans to contract for the following in the coming months; (1) liquid refill for the 2021/22 peak season; (2) trucking arrangements for the 2021/22 peak season; (3) liquid refill for the 2022 off-peak season and (4) trucking arrangements for the 2022 off-peak season. As discussed below, the Company is also planning for NGLNG liquefaction service to be available for a portion of the 2022 off-peak season.

IV.C.3.c. Portable LNG Vaporization Contracts

In addition to the Company’s LNG storage facilities at Providence and Exeter, the Company also stages portable LNG storage equipment in Cumberland, RI to support design hour system pressures and supply needs in the immediate area by utilizing the on-site vaporization capability. The Company has renewed its agreement for LNG storage services at Cumberland for the 2021/22 heating season, with the option of to an additional heating season. The Company discusses its long-term plans for the Cumberland facility in Section IV.C.10.

The Company has also mobilized temporary portable LNG vaporization equipment in Portsmouth to support its system on Aquidneck Island. This portable equipment provides critical pressure and supply support to Aquidneck Island should near-design day conditions arise. The Company’s agreement for equipment rental continues through March 2022 with renewal rights through March 2023⁹.

IV.C.3.c.i. 45 HDD Planning Requirement for Aquidneck Island

The Company has agreed to temporarily utilize portable LNG operations on Aquidneck Island as a contingency in the event of Company or non-Company upstream issues that affect pipeline deliveries into Portsmouth. Specifically, the Company plans to have portable LNG operations fully staffed and available for vaporization at 45 HDD conditions or colder with a vaporization capacity of 650 mcfh. The vaporization capacity of 650 mcfh provides approximately 75% of the hourly customer demand on Aquidneck Island at 45 HDD conditions and approximately 50% of the hourly customer demand at 68 HDD conditions. Demand-side initiatives are also being leveraged on Aquidneck Island to offset customer load including

⁹ While the Company plans to use the Portsmouth equipment during the 2021/22 heating season, it is currently evaluating options to support Aquidneck Island in subsequent years.

community initiatives to increase customer participation in energy efficiency programs and the use of gas demand response pilots.

IV.C.4. Long-Term Supply Agreements

Please see the table below for a listing of the Company’s long-term supply agreements that are currently part of the Company’s portfolio.

Contract	Description	Maximum Daily Quantity (Dth)	Annual Contract Quantity (Dth)	Term
Constellation	Firm Supply @ Everett, MA into Tennessee	20,000	Dec19 – Mar20: 632,000 Dec20 – Mar21: 651,000 Dec21 – Mar22: 651,000	December 1, 2019 – March 31, 2022
Constellation	Firm Supply RI AGT City gates	14,100	507,600	December 1, 2019 – March 31, 2024

IV.C.5. Citygate Delivered Supply

From time to time, the Company can also contract for city gate delivered supplies to meet customer requirements during the peak season. These supplies represent additional resources that are needed over and above the available assets in the Company’s portfolio. These resources allow for a certain volume to be called upon on a daily basis, coupled with a seasonal delivery limitation, and are delivered to the Company’s city gates by a third party. The purchasing of city gate delivered supplies can minimize the cost of the resource portfolio because the Company may have the opportunity to avoid annual demand charges for capacity. However, the level at which the Company can depend on such resources varies due to several factors, including, but not limited to; current market conditions, capacity availability, supply availability and overall reliability of the portfolio.

Based on the Company’s current forecast requirements, it has not identified a need for additional city gate delivered supplies for the 2021/22 heating season. The Company will explore the need for these supplies when it prepares the next update to its forecast.

IV.C.6. Asset Management Arrangements

At times, the Company may seek to enter into an asset management arrangement (AMA) for certain of the Company’s assets. An AMA affords the Company the opportunity to place firm pipeline capacity into the control of a third party that is better able to manage the asset(s) without compromising access to liquid and reliable resources to firm gas customers. Currently, there are multiple assets being managed under AMAs. The Company issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) for AMAs for its Canadian transportation contracts on Union and TransCanada each year. The

third parties managing these assets are more active in the Canadian markets than the Company and are therefore able to provide value to the Company's firm customers for the opportunity to manage the assets. During the 2020/21 heating season, the Company awarded AMAs pursuant to a competitive RFP process for a portion of its Columbia pipeline capacity and its Tennessee pipeline capacity from Dracut that is not supplied from the PNGTS path. The Company will continue to assess the portfolio to determine those assets that are well positioned to be managed by a third party.

For the upcoming winter season, the Company is preparing to issue RFPs for the management of its: (1) Canadian assets, including the paths feeding Tennessee via PNGTS and Iroquois, with an option to include its domestic PNGTS and Tennessee capacity, (2) a portion of its Columbia capacity, (3) its Millennium capacity, and (4) its Tennessee Dracut capacity.

IV.C.7. Net Need Analysis

Exhibit 15 contains a comparison of current resources and forecast requirements. Exhibit 16 contains a comparison of current and proposed resources and forecast requirements. Each Exhibit contains summaries for the design day, the design heating season, the design non-heating season, and the design year. These tables show that the Company's proposed portfolio is sufficient to meet forecast customer requirements for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 gas years, but in subsequent years, there is a need for incremental resources driven primarily by the expiration of the Company's long-term supply contracts for city gate delivered supplies and supplies received at Everett. Please see section IV.C.8 in which assumptions about supply at Everett from Constellation are discussed.

The results of the Company's load duration curve analysis, in which it plots design year sales and transportation customer requirements against the supply portfolio, are provided in Exhibit 17. This analysis supports the conclusion above; beginning with the 2023/24 load duration curve and continuing through 2025/26, the unserved area beneath the Customer Requirement line exceeds any surplus above the line indicating a need for incremental resources.

With respect to the design hour, the Company's Synergi analysis was completed using the Company's 2020 models with the design peak hour customer requirements adjusted to meet the 2021 forecast for the three firm customer requirement categories; Sales and FT-2, FT-1 and Capacity Exempt. Exhibit 2 shows the hourly imbalance at each take station for the five-year forecast period. This analysis indicates an overall portfolio deficit in the 2024/25 gas year, requiring incremental resources on both AGT and Tennessee.

IV.C.8. Changes and Proposed Additions to the Company's Resource Portfolio

There have been several changes and several proposed changes to the Company's gas supply portfolio since its last Long-Range Plan filing in June 2020.

(1) National Grid LNG (NGLNG)

The Company has entered into a Precedent Agreement for liquefaction services for up to 2,616 Dth per day and 507,504 Dth per refill season for a term of 20 years, commencing upon completion of facilities to expand NGLNG's currently existing storage facilities located in Providence, Rhode Island. Based on the most current information from NGLNG on the construction schedule, the liquefaction facilities are now expected to be available for refill in the latter half of the 2022 off-peak season. For SENDOUT model analysis purposes, the Company is using September 2022 as the in-service date. The NGLNG facilities will allow the Company to utilize its existing Algonquin capacity to transport volumes to the proposed liquefaction facility. Currently, the Company has a storage agreement with NGLNG for LNG storage at the Providence site pursuant to an agreement dated November 30, 1998. This agreement is not expected to change.

(2) Northeast Energy Center, LLC (Northeast Energy)

The Company has entered into a Precedent Agreement for up to 1,780 Dth per day and 380,920 Dth per refill season for a term of 15 years, commencing upon completion of the necessary facilities. The Northeast Energy project is located in central Massachusetts and is expected to be in-service by the start of the 2023 off-peak season in April. The Northeast Energy project will allow the Company to utilize its existing Tennessee capacity to transport volumes from the Zone 4 production region to the proposed liquefaction facility located in Zone 6. The LNG will be trucked from the facility to the Company's LNG facilities in Rhode Island.

(3) PNGTS Capacity

This capacity was fully phased in effective November 1, 2020, allowing the Company to reduce its exposure at Dracut and allows the Company to access up to 29,000 Dth per day from Dawn, Ontario by way of agreements with Union, TransCanada, and PNGTS to deliver firm supplies into Dracut. The PNGTS Agreement feeds into the Company's existing Dracut capacity (29,000 Dth per day).

(4) Incremental Winter Liquid Volumes (LNG)

To support the portable LNG storage operations at Cumberland and Portsmouth, the Company will need to pursue a supplemental winter-only LNG purchase agreement.

As was contracted for last year, the Company also plans to purchase 125,000 Dth of additional winter-only liquid for the Exeter and NGLNG/Providence LNG facilities to accommodate balancing on an intraday and hourly basis throughout the 2021/22 winter season.

(5) Constellation LNG LLC (fka Domac, fka Distrigas)

At this time, it remains unclear if Constellation LNG LLC will continue to operate its LNG import terminal at Everett, MA beyond 2024. Closure of the facility would impact

the New England region's ability to supply winter vapor and summer liquid to firm gas customers. For SENDOUT purposes and for discussion, the Company has assumed that the facility will no longer be operational after the 2023/24 winter.

IV.C.9. Future Portfolio Renewal Decisions

During the forecast period, the Company will be faced with critical decisions regarding the expiration of various transportation, underground storage, and peaking contracts in the supply portfolio. These decisions will be made based on the wholesale demand forecast, which incorporates the impact of the Company's energy efficiency as well as any future demand side management programs.

The Company will employ a two-step analysis to reach decisions on contract renewals, as well as the addition of new resources. First, depending on the type of need, the Company will canvas the marketplace to determine the availability of a replacement or new resource. Where appropriate, the Company will solicit competitive bids to determine the lowest-cost available resource.

The Company will evaluate non-price factors associated with the available replacement or new resource option. The Company will consider the flexibility, diversity, reliability, and contract term to determine the least-cost, most reliable option to meet the Company's resource need.

Absent the development of new incremental capacity projects or upgrades to on-system facilities that present cost-effective alternatives to the existing resource portfolio, the Company expects to renew its existing contracts for an extended time period to maintain flexibility, diversity, and reliability consistent with least-cost principles. As discussed above, pipeline rates for legacy capacity¹⁰ are advantaged by the significant depreciation of plant and rate base associated with legacy capacity, as well as by revenue requirement recovery at average cost-based rates. Moreover, the respective interstate pipelines flow natural gas at higher load factors (with greater billing determinants), which helps to maintain the low rates associated with these pipelines.

IV.C.10. Long-Term Cumberland Solution

For the past several winters, the Company's interim solution to meet customer requirements in northern Rhode Island and manage system pressures has depended upon portable LNG operations at the former LNG plant on Scott Road in Cumberland, RI. The Company will continue to rely on the interim solution until a permanent solution is in service.

¹⁰ "Legacy capacity" is defined herein as firm interstate pipeline transportation and storage service provided to the Company and other local distribution companies under FERC-approved rate schedules that were in effect upon, or soon after, the unbundling of the U.S. interstate pipeline system resulting from FERC Order No. 636.

The Company completed its review of multiple options for a permanent solution to address capacity needs, driven by the peak hour requirements, in northern Rhode Island. Selection of a permanent solution focuses on securing additional infrastructure to the northern Rhode Island region to meet both design day and design peak hour needs. The Company has determined that the permanent solution is to rebuild the Scott Road take station and the Cumberland LNG facility.

The Company needs to rebuild the Scott Road take station to address several existing integrity issues. In addition, the Company will design the rebuild to ensure the flow capacity will meet long-term forecasted customer requirements. The Company started development of this project in April 2020, with a target gas in-service date of November 2023. Once rebuilt, the Company will have the capability to receive incremental volumes from Tennessee should they be available¹¹.

The Company needs to rebuild the Cumberland LNG facility to meet forecasted design peak hour requirements. The Company will design the LNG facility to ensure the hourly flow capacity will meet the long-term forecasted design peak hour customer requirements. The Company started developing this project in April 2020. The target construction start date is September 2028. Until the LNG facility is in service, the Company will continue to operate portable LNG to meet the design peak hour requirements.

IV.C.11. Natural Gas Portfolio Management Plan (NGPMP)

In 2009, in Docket No. 4038, the PUC approved the Company's NGPMP, which discontinued contracting the natural gas portfolio from an external third-party asset management agreement to a portfolio managed primarily by the Company. In March 2016, also in Docket 4038, the PUC approved modifications to the management of the Company's NGPMP that were designed to provide various financial, regulatory, and risk management benefits over previous asset management arrangements. The Company uses transportation contracts, underground storage contracts, peaking supplies, and supply contracts to purchase gas supplies to economically and reliably serve its sales customers. Additional purchases and sales may be made to generate revenue by extracting value from any assets that are not required to serve customers on any day. The mix of supply, transportation, and storage contracts allows for sales customers to receive natural gas during periods of high-demand, and to optimize the value of an asset when not needed. Opportunities to optimize may be limited and are subject to prevailing market conditions, which may include: the fluctuation in the price of natural gas, the value of temporarily unused assets, the existence of excess transportation and storage capacity, and the opportunity to optimize delivered supplies as storage fill opportunities arise. Unless otherwise directed by the PUC, the Company will continue to manage the natural gas portfolio as specified in the NGPMP.

¹¹ The Company will work with Tennessee Gas Pipeline as the rebuild progresses to determine the availability of incremental upstream capacity. The Company will endeavor to optimize alignment between the rebuild of the take station and the potential capacity addition.

IV.D. Portfolio Costs

The Company plans its portfolio to meet the forecast design day and design annual requirements of its firm sales, FT-2, and a portion of its FT-1 customers. Detailed information regarding costs of the full portfolio are presented in Exhibits 18 through 21. Cost projections were developed using the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) Henry Hub forward curve from June 8, 2021 in conjunction with forecasted regional basis from a combination of public and internally developed forward price curves.

In Exhibit 18, the Company has provided a projection of costs for its full supply portfolio assuming design weather. This projection provides a sense of the overall variable and fixed costs for all customers, including transportation customers. By evaluating these costs assuming design weather, the variable costs of all portfolio assets are reflected, including peaking assets, which are unlikely to be needed during normal weather. This Exhibit is formatted similarly to exhibits provided in the Company's Gas Cost Reconciliation (GCR). Total annual fixed costs for the 2021/22 gas year are projected to be approximately \$95 million for the Company's transportation, storage, and supply agreements. Of the \$95 million, \$16 million is attributable to estimated supplier fixed costs. Total annual variable costs for the same period are projected to be approximately \$128 million assuming design weather. Combined fixed and variable costs are projected to be \$223 million.

In Exhibit 19, the Company has provided a preliminary estimate of the fixed and variable costs that will support the GCR, to be filed in August 2021. The GCR pertains solely to sales customers and assumes normal weather. The fixed costs of pipeline capacity and storage released to marketers are not included in the GCR, nor are the variable costs attributable to transportation customers. Total annual fixed costs for the 2021/22 gas year are projected to be approximately \$83 million for the Company's transportation, storage, and supply agreements for sales customers. Total annual variable costs for the same period are projected to be approximately \$79 million assuming normal weather. Combined fixed and variable costs are projected to be \$162 million. On a unitized basis, as shown on Page 4 of Exhibit 19, the weighted average commodity cost is estimated to be \$2.707 per dekatherm. For reference, the straight average NYMEX Henry Hub forward curve for the 2021/22 gas year is \$2.988 per dekatherm.

Exhibit 20 provides the projected unitized costs by path for all customers and sales-only customers accounting for normal and design weather. Pages 1 through 4 of Exhibit 20 show the unitized 100% load factor cost of each path dispatched to meet customer requirements, which includes fixed costs, variable pipeline and storage costs, and commodity costs of gas supplies. Pages 5 through 8 of Exhibit 20 show the effective cost of each path at the expected load factor. These pages also include variable costs but differ from the prior pages in that the annual fixed costs for each path are unitized by the volume projected to be dispatched on each path. For paths with high load factors, the costs projected on pages 1 through 4 and on pages 5 through 8 will be relatively close; for paths with lower load factors, there will be a greater relative difference.

Exhibit 21 is an estimate of fixed costs by contract in the Company's portfolio including transportation contracts, storage contracts, and supply contracts. Pages 1 through 4 of Exhibit 21 show the unitized 100% load factor cost of each contract, which does not vary between normal and design weather. Pages 5 through 12 show the effective cost of each contract accounting for projected load factor.

IV.E. Customer Choice Program

IV.E.1 Overview of the Company's Customer Choice Program

The Company's Customer Choice Program is an optional supplier choice program that allows the Company's Small, Medium, Large, and Extra Large Commercial and Industrial (C&I) customers to purchase gas supplies from sources other than the Company for transportation service by the Company. The Company continues to provide distribution and related services to all of its customers, including those that receive gas supply from a third party. Service is classified as either Firm Transportation Service FT-1 or Firm Transportation Service FT-2.

FT-1 service is available only to Large and Extra Large C&I customers. This service provides firm transportation of customer-purchased gas supplies to customers who elect to have their gas usage recorded on a daily basis at the customer's point of delivery. This service requires daily balancing of deliveries and usage by the Marketer, which includes meeting the impact of unanticipated swings in weather and/or demand. The Company plans only for pipeline assets required to serve FT-1 customer requirements and does not plan for any storage and peaking assets required to serve these customers.

FT-2 service is available to all C&I customers. FT-2 service does not require the recording of daily gas usage at the customer's point of delivery, and as such, requires the Company to assume substantial responsibility for balancing the customer's deliveries and usage on a daily basis. Under FT-2 service, the Company informs the Marketer of the required deliveries for the upcoming gas day and is responsible for meeting any difference between the forecast and actual quantities as a result of weather or other factors, through storage and peaking services. For this reason, the Company plans for pipeline, storage, and peaking assets to meet the peak day requirements of FT-2 service.

The impact of the Customer Choice Program on portfolio planning coupled with the capacity constraints that exist on the interstate pipelines serving New England, specifically Algonquin and Tennessee, impelled the Company to re-examine its Customer Choice Program. In the Company's 2019 Long-Range Plan filing, the Company committed to considering the overall framework of the program and where appropriate seek to implement modifications to better align the program to support portfolio planning needs. Further, the review would consider several aspects of the Customer Choice Program including but not limited to; impact of customer load for which the Company is not responsible to plan for¹², capacity exempt eligibility criteria, alignment of mandatory capacity release with customer location, nomination and pooling flexibilities and balancing and cashouts. The Company committed to presenting its recommendations once the review was completed. Further, the Company's 2019/20 GCR Docket No. 4963 approved the Division's recommendation for the Company to work with the Division to evaluate the Company's cost allocation procedures for interstate pipeline firm transportation capacity assigned to firm transportation customers and to reflect modifications to the prior approach, which addressed the allocation of fixed gas supply reservation charges. In the

¹² This load includes Capacity Exempt Customers as well as the storage and peaking load of the capacity eligible FT-1 Customers.

Company's 2020 LRP filing Docket No 5043 the proposed plans were discussed and in Docket 5067 the Commission approved the change for implementation.

In November 2020, the Company successfully implemented the program changes which allowed the Company to release a pro rata share of each significant capacity path based on the Company's portfolio, thereby eliminating the previous "pick a path" approach to capacity release. Furthermore, since Marketers have access to largely the same assets as the Company, the commodity adjustment related to the "pick a path" methodology was also eliminated. Customers taking either FT-1 or FT-2 service are assigned certain pipeline assets. As discussed above, FT-2 customers are also allocated a portion of storage and peaking resources needed to meet peak day requirements. The storage and peaking resources are not physically released to customers, but are instead managed by the Company and provided to customers at the city gate. Mandatory capacity assignment enables the Company to ensure that there is adequate capacity upstream of its city gates and to maintain the operational integrity of the distribution system. It also prevents certain customers from avoiding responsibility for the cost of the Company's long-term capacity commitments given these customers' ability to avail themselves of competitive options. The Company has listed projected releases for the upcoming gas year in Exhibit 22.

Not all customers under the Company's Customer Choice Program are assigned capacity. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated October 7, 1999, approved by the PUC in Docket No. 2902 (1999 Settlement Agreement), new customers who were classified as either Large or Extra-Large C&I customers and who were not previously served on firm sales service were given a one-time option to waive the Company's assignment of pipeline capacity. This one-time election is built into the Company's Tariff today.

In addition, pursuant to the 1999 Settlement Agreement, firm transportation customers transporting prior to November 1, 1997 were also given the one-time option of waiving the Company's mandatory capacity assignment shortly after the PUC's approval of the 1999 Settlement Agreement. For "grandfathered" customers who elected this waiver, those customers were thereafter ineligible to return to the Company's firm sales service.

IV.E.2 Impact of the Customer Choice Program on Portfolio Planning

In the Company's 2018 Long-Range Plan filing (page 40), the Company provided the following high-level summary of the impact of the Customer Choice Program on portfolio planning:

On September 8, 2014, the Company filed a proposal to make certain changes to its Customer Choice Program in Docket No. 4523. In summary, the Company proposed three specific changes. First, regarding pipeline delivery requirements, the Company proposed to require a certain level of daily pipeline receipts on each of the upstream pipelines, Algonquin and Tennessee. Second, regarding the peaking assets calculation, the Company proposed to modify the FT-2 Demand Rate and associated peaking purchases to include certain pipeline assets and associated supplies in the calculations to more accurately reflect the usage of such assets. Third, regarding daily nominations under operational flow order conditions, the Company proposed to require a certain level of pipeline deliveries before FT-2 storage and peaking assets could be nominated. The

Company proposed such changes to address the overall design of the Company's Customer Choice Program, as well as the impact to the reliability of the overall gas resource portfolio and the appropriate allocation of costs among all customers. The proposed changes were accepted and went into effect on November 1, 2014. Since then, no other substantive changes have been made to the Customer Choice Program. However, as load on the distribution system continues to grow, the disconnect with how customers that have opted for Transportation service are actually served, as compared to how third-party marketers are obligated to serve them under the Customer Choice Program, continues to grow. This disconnect exists for all Transportation customers, including both those eligible for capacity assignment and those that are capacity exempt and, therefore, not eligible for capacity assignment. For example, under the Customer Choice Program, a third-party marketer can elect to take assignment of a capacity path that delivers to the Algonquin-fed side of the distributions system on behalf of a customer that is physically served from the Tennessee-fed portion of the distribution system. Then, on a day-to-day basis, to serve that customer the marketer only has to deliver a minimum of 40 percent of the customer's supply on Tennessee, with the remainder delivered on Algonquin.¹³ In these circumstances, the overall portfolio of assets, including on-system peaking, allow for the entire system to remain in-balance with the pipelines at the end of the day. Capacity-eligible customers share in the overall cost of the portfolio through mandatory capacity assignment; Capacity Exempt customers do not. This disconnect between where loads are and how they are served was exacerbated with the decommissioning of the Company's Cumberland LNG plant. The Company no longer has the on-system resource to balance loads in that "pocket" of the distribution system and has to rely on pipeline deliveries from third parties that do not all have primary point capacity to the Company's city gates in Rhode Island. This is not sustainable for the long-term reliability of the distribution system, especially given the capacity constraints that exist on the interstate pipelines serving New England, specifically Algonquin and Tennessee. The Company is in the initial stages of its analysis and will present its findings and recommendations once completed.

In the Company's 2019 Long-Range Plan filing, the Company provided the results of its initial analysis, looking at the total hourly supply/demand balance at each gate station on both Algonquin and Tennessee¹⁴. As part of total load, the Company included the load associated with all FT-1 customers, whether the Company plans on their behalf or whether or third-party marketer provides deliveries. This FT-1 load was mapped to the gate station each of the customers is served from and the total volumes third-party marketers are expected to deliver was mapped to the gate stations to which they deliver. The results of this analysis showed an hourly imbalance at several of the Company's gate stations on both Algonquin and Tennessee. To meet the forecasted peak hour requirements for 2020/21 winter season, the Company contracted for additional resources. The results of the analysis using updated forecasted information are presented in Exhibit 2.

¹³ Marketers are required to deliver a minimum of 40 percent on each pipeline and the remaining 20 percent on either or both pipelines.

¹⁴ The analysis was performed using the June 2018 forecast for the 2019/20 through 2023/24 gas years.

In Docket No. 5066, the Company, in coordination with the Division, began allocating the fixed costs of assets used to specifically meet the hourly requirements of the distribution system to all customers. The fixed costs of several supply and transportation contracts that provide critical peak hour support are included in the DAC System Pressure factor and excluded from the GCR. Due to generally mild weather experienced during the 2020/21 winter, these assets were not dispatched to meet hourly distribution system needs. Therefore, the Company is not proposing to include any variable costs associated with these assets in the System Pressure Factor. The Company will assess the need to reconcile variable costs for these assets annually in its GCR and DAC filings.

IV.E.3. Future Changes to the Customer Choice Program

As part of its review of the Customer Choice Program over the past several years, the Company considered changes to the Capacity Exempt criteria currently contained in the tariff, specifically the ability of Capacity Exempt customer to become Capacity Eligible. Because of the complexities, including operational feasibility, of such changes, the Company bifurcated this issue from the modifications to the Capacity Eligible program implemented in November 2020. The Company committed to communicating and collaborating with third-party marketers throughout the entire transition process of the Company's Customer Choice Program. At this time, the Company has not initiated further discussions with stakeholders regarding additional changes to the Customer Choice Program, including changes to the Capacity Exempt criteria.

V. Fulfilment of the Joint Memorandum of the Company and the Division Regarding the Long-Range Plan

The Joint Memorandum between the Company and the Division states that the annual Long-Range Plan filings will include certain information¹⁵. A listing of this information is provided in the table below along with the referenced exhibit providing such information in this filing.

¹⁵ Pursuant to discussions with the Division, the Company and the Division have refined the list of information to be provided pursuant to the Joint Memorandum as part of the annual Long-Range Plan filings.

Item	Description	Reference
1	Retail volume forecast by rate group for normal weather	Exhibit 1 Exhibit 4
2	Retail meter count forecast by rate group for normal weather	Exhibit 5 Exhibit 6
3	Rhode Island Economic Forecast variables for normal weather	Exhibit 3
4	Wholesale volume forecast by rate group for normal and design weather	Exhibit 7
5	SENDOUT forecasts (normal and design weather) for capacity planning purposes for volumes and costs.	Exhibit 7
6	Updated portfolio information showing all changes to the portfolio (capacity/supply/LNG), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Exhibit 12 (schematic) if any changes have occurred; • Updated Exhibit 13 (a description of the contracts within the portfolio, including expiration date and evergreen provisions); • Updated Exhibit 8 (table showing the daily and the hourly contract quantities at each city gate for each transportation contract that delivers to the Company's city gates in Rhode Island on both Tennessee and Algonquin, in the Company's resource portfolio) 	Exhibit 8 Exhibit 12 Exhibit 13
7	Detailed information on needs for upcoming winter season, including SENDOUT analysis showing derivation of need.	Exhibit 15
8	Discussion of subsequent four-years and associated need and what the Company is pursuing with potential suppliers and pipelines to meet customer requirements, as well as expected costs of options.	Exhibit 15 Exhibit 16
9	Provide historic (5-10 years) and projected (out 5 years) annual wholesale load duration curves showing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stack existing supply resources (by path) against the daily wholesale load duration curve for historic period; • Stack proposed supply resources (by path) against the daily wholesale load duration curves for the projected periods; • Stack existing supply resources (by path) against the daily wholesale load duration curves for the historic November-March period; • Stack proposed supply resources (by path) against the wholesale load duration curves for the projected November-March periods; and • The Company will endeavor to develop equivalent hourly wholesale load duration curves 	Exhibit 17
10	For individually metered high load factor Transportation customers, the Company will develop aggregated annual historic (5-10 years) and projected (out 5 years) load duration curves. For those customers with hourly metering, the Company will endeavor to provide the historic (5 years) aggregated hourly load duration curve	Exhibit 9 Exhibit 10 Exhibit 11
11	The Company will provide fixed cost of existing and proposed supply resources on a dollar per dekatherm (Dth) per day basis (annualized). Once individualized, then the Company will provide the same annualized information by path.	Exhibit 20 Exhibit 21
12	For each existing and proposed supply resource (by path), the Company will provide an estimated <u>effective</u> Fixed Cost (on a Dth per day basis) (i.e., taking into account load factor utilization) for the current period and forecasted time periods for both its normal and design weather scenario, which is the basis of the Company's decision-making.	Exhibit 20 Exhibit 21

VI. Exhibits

2021 National Grid RI Volume Forecast (Dth)
Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

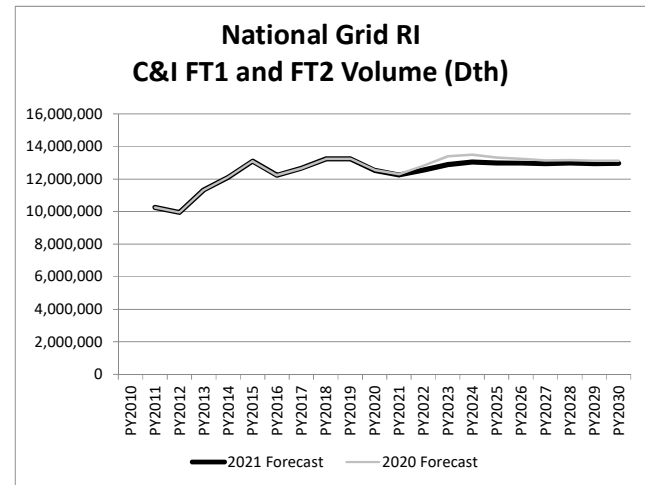
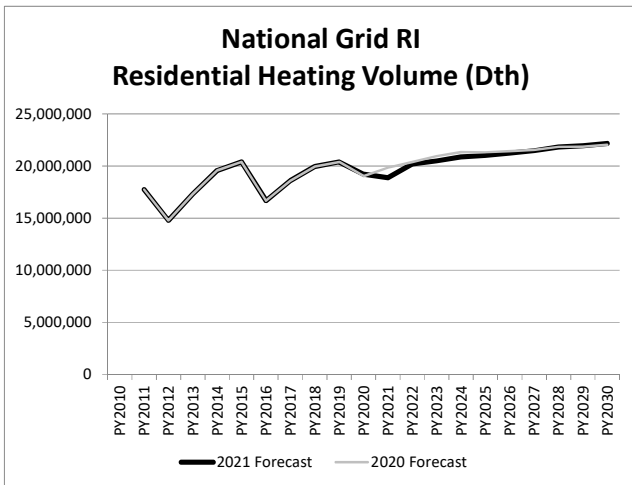
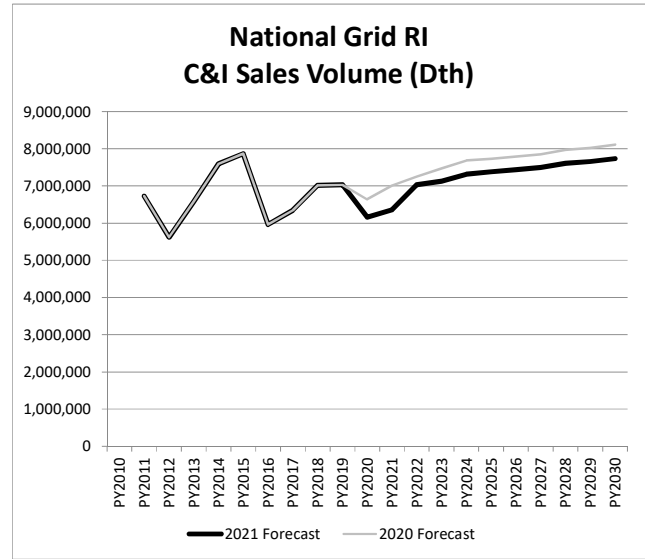
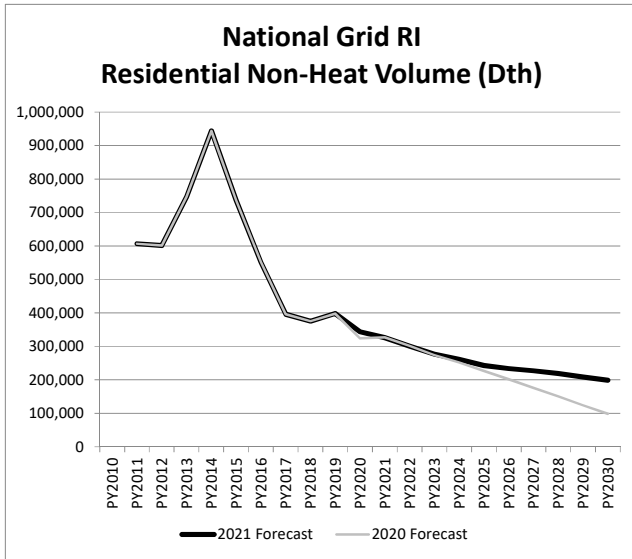
Chart III-B-1
Page 1 of 2

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	606,350	17,738,289	6,726,982	7,680,544	2,569,158	35,321,323	2,267,651	37,588,973
PY2012	601,399	14,783,757	5,621,832	7,610,425	2,333,884	30,951,297	2,195,914	33,147,211
PY2013	746,890	17,315,788	6,583,721	8,278,483	3,049,869	35,974,752	2,014,144	37,988,895
PY2014	944,174	19,573,872	7,599,237	8,563,673	3,548,382	40,229,338	1,793,702	42,023,040
PY2015	736,952	20,389,772	7,870,336	9,416,525	3,680,836	42,094,420	1,828,764	43,923,185
PY2016	551,336	16,675,372	5,959,428	8,656,943	3,569,930	35,413,008	1,865,144	37,278,152
PY2017	395,749	18,594,274	6,348,282	8,698,747	3,950,370	37,987,422	1,860,594	39,848,016
PY2018	375,502	19,943,709	7,021,050	9,022,578	4,205,501	40,568,340	1,938,339	42,506,679
PY2019	397,877	20,381,718	7,033,149	8,768,235	4,469,173	41,050,152	2,012,027	43,062,179
PY2020	343,560	19,204,168	6,161,983	8,208,510	4,313,144	38,231,365	2,067,717	40,299,082
PY2021	325,747	18,874,655	6,358,826	7,907,310	4,334,777	37,801,316	2,045,839	39,847,155
PY2022	300,785	20,203,541	7,034,186	7,779,116	4,766,925	40,084,553	2,459,542	42,544,095
PY2023	276,392	20,488,801	7,126,983	8,050,746	4,832,976	40,775,897	2,499,722	43,275,619
PY2024	260,581	20,878,142	7,319,546	8,134,775	4,898,558	41,491,601	2,511,128	44,002,729
PY2025	242,867	21,008,058	7,382,548	8,080,974	4,908,508	41,622,955	2,495,241	44,118,195
PY2026	233,703	21,239,154	7,443,635	8,034,205	4,934,251	41,884,947	2,482,684	44,367,632
PY2027	226,965	21,467,738	7,503,053	7,989,121	4,959,688	42,146,566	2,470,607	44,617,173
PY2028	218,461	21,828,142	7,607,716	7,958,767	5,010,890	42,623,977	2,463,942	45,087,919
PY2029	208,599	21,934,358	7,656,121	7,914,767	5,031,032	42,744,877	2,451,954	45,196,830
PY2030	198,661	22,170,600	7,736,384	7,885,606	5,070,235	43,061,486	2,445,121	45,506,607
PY26/PY21	-6.4%	2.4%	3.2%	0.3%	2.6%	2.1%	3.9%	2.2%

2020 National Grid RI Volume Forecast (Dth)
Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	606,350	17,738,289	6,726,982	7,680,544	2,569,158	35,321,323	2,267,651	37,588,973
PY2012	601,399	14,783,757	5,621,832	7,610,425	2,333,884	30,951,297	2,195,914	33,147,211
PY2013	746,890	17,315,788	6,583,721	8,278,483	3,049,869	35,974,752	2,014,144	37,988,895
PY2014	944,174	19,573,872	7,599,237	8,563,673	3,548,382	40,229,338	1,793,702	42,023,040
PY2015	736,952	20,389,772	7,870,336	9,416,525	3,680,836	42,094,420	1,828,764	43,923,185
PY2016	551,336	16,675,372	5,959,428	8,656,943	3,569,930	35,413,008	1,865,144	37,278,152
PY2017	395,749	18,594,264	6,348,282	8,698,747	3,950,370	37,987,412	1,860,594	39,848,006
PY2018	375,500	19,943,386	7,021,056	9,022,578	4,205,501	40,568,021	1,938,339	42,506,360
PY2019	397,642	20,381,686	7,030,001	8,770,816	4,479,693	41,059,838	2,012,039	43,071,878
PY2020	323,837	19,039,603	6,639,392	8,251,676	4,300,551	38,555,058	1,890,633	40,445,691
PY2021	327,328	19,842,428	7,014,708	8,051,014	4,235,312	39,470,789	1,799,964	41,270,753
PY2022	301,598	20,377,128	7,254,018	8,426,323	4,388,407	40,747,475	1,880,060	42,627,535
PY2023	274,203	20,948,766	7,472,223	8,866,659	4,529,798	42,091,649	1,941,674	44,033,323
PY2024	251,856	21,339,906	7,686,813	8,908,249	4,589,397	42,776,222	1,936,813	44,713,035
PY2025	226,569	21,313,493	7,731,019	8,749,950	4,573,365	42,594,397	1,904,790	44,499,187
PY2026	201,699	21,431,465	7,791,207	8,647,306	4,584,956	42,656,633	1,884,881	44,541,514
PY2027	176,056	21,553,988	7,849,419	8,550,507	4,596,793	42,726,763	1,866,108	44,592,871
PY2028	150,402	21,841,445	7,974,627	8,517,749	4,646,435	43,130,657	1,861,753	44,992,409
PY2029	123,602	21,862,099	8,022,933	8,458,272	4,660,570	43,127,475	1,851,302	44,978,778
PY2030	98,317	22,039,250	8,113,332	8,430,431	4,697,161	43,378,491	1,847,671	45,226,162
PY26/PY21	-9.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%

Chart III-B-1
 Page 2 of 2



RESULTS FOR WINTER 2021/22 THROUGH 2025/26
Design Peak Hour Table

				2021/22		
Pipeline/LNG	Lateral	Take Station	Meter No.	Total Supply Deliveries Company & Marketers (Dth/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Model Flow (DTH/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Balance (-) = Shortfall (+) = Surplus (DTH/hr)
AGT	G	Barrington	00064	0	0	0
AGT	G	Warren	00012	811	759	52
AGT		Burrillville	00044	0	28	-28
AGT	G	Crary St	00842	0	3,931	-3,931
AGT	G	Dey St	00004	5,331	2,088	3,243
AGT	G	Cumberland	00083	42	24	18
AGT	G	Portsmouth	00013	1,045	1,045	0
AGT	G	Tiverton	00033	56	64	-9
AGT	G	E Providence	00010	1,698	1,050	647
AGT	E	Westerly	00008	144	120	23
AGT		Montville	00059	208	213	-5
TGP	Cranston	Cranston	420750	3,315	1,959	1,355
TGP	Cranston	Lincoln	420758	1,283	1,371	-87
TGP	Cranston	Smithfield	420910	450	1,566	-1,116
TGP		Cumberland	420135	1,343	1,343	0
PORTABLE LNG		Portsmouth		650	158	492
LNG		Exeter		1,000	1,000	0
LNG (incl. NGLNG)		Providence		3,958	3,958	0
PORTABLE LNG		Cumberland		750	750	0
Total:				22,084	21,428	656
AGT	G-6 Only (Feed Prov Area)			7,840	7,828	12
AGT	G-2 (Feed Tiv & AI)			1,101	1,109	-9
AGT	E			352	334	18
TGP	Cranston			5,048	4,896	152

Notes

- 1) Flows reflect a managed system for Northern Rhode Island.
- 2) Flows reflect 2020 hydraulic model with a global adjustment to have demand match sendout for Capacity Exempt, FT-1 and rest of customers (SFT2) for the June 2021 forecast for Rhode Island and the region focused June 2021 forecast for Aquidneck Island.

RESULTS FOR WINTER 2021/22 THROUGH 2025/26
Design Peak Hour Table

				2022/23		
Pipeline/LNG	Lateral	Take Station	Meter No.	Total Supply Deliveries Company & Marketers (Dth/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Model Flow (DTH/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Balance () = Shortfall (-) = Surplus (+) (DTH/hr)
AGT	G	Barrington	00064	0	0	0
AGT	G	Warren	00012	811	765	46
AGT		Burrillville	00044	0	28	-28
AGT	G	Crary St	00842	0	3,984	-3,984
AGT	G	Dey St	00004	5,363	2,127	3,236
AGT	G	Cumberland	00083	42	24	17
AGT	G	Portsmouth	00013	1,045	1,044	1
AGT	G	Tiverton	00033	56	65	-10
AGT	G	E Providence	00010	1,698	1,136	561
AGT	E	Westerly	00008	144	122	22
AGT		Montville	00059	208	219	-11
TGP	Cranston	Cranston	420750	3,362	2,132	1,230
TGP	Cranston	Lincoln	420758	1,283	1,379	-95
TGP	Cranston	Smithfield	420910	450	1,586	-1,136
TGP		Cumberland	420135	1,343	1,343	0
PORTABLE LNG		Portsmouth		650	181	469
LNG		Exeter		1,000	1,000	0
LNG (incl. NGLNG)		Providence		3,958	3,959	-1
PORTABLE LNG		Cumberland		750	750	0
Total:				22,163	21,846	317
AGT	G-6 Only (Feed Prov Area)			7,872	8,013	-141
AGT	G-2 (Feed Tiv & AI)			1,101	1,110	-9
AGT	E			352	341	11
TGP	Cranston			5,095	5,096	-1

Notes

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- 2) Flows reflect 2020 hydraulic model with a global adjustment to have demand match sendout for Capacity Exempt, FT-1 and rest of customers (SFT2) for the June 2021 forecast for Rhode Island and the region focused June 2021 forecast for Aquidneck Island.

RESULTS FOR WINTER 2021/22 THROUGH 2025/26
Design Peak Hour Table

				2023/24		
Pipeline/LNG	Lateral	Take Station	Meter No.	Total Supply Deliveries Company & Marketers (Dth/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Model Flow (DTH/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Balance () = Shortfall (-) = Surplus (+) (DTH/hr)
AGT	G	Barrington	00064	0	0	0
AGT	G	Warren	00012	770	782	-12
AGT		Burrillville	00044	0	29	-29
AGT	G	Crary St	00842	0	4,157	-4,157
AGT	G	Dey St	00004	5,388	2,141	3,247
AGT	G	Cumberland	00083	42	24	17
AGT	G	Portsmouth	00013	1,045	1,045	1
AGT	G	Tiverton	00033	56	67	-11
AGT	G	E Providence	00010	1,698	1,171	527
AGT	E	Westerly	00008	144	124	20
AGT		Montville	00059	208	225	-17
TGP	Cranston	Cranston	420750	3,608	2,275	1,334
TGP	Cranston	Lincoln	420758	1,283	1,418	-135
TGP	Cranston	Smithfield	420910	450	1,575	-1,125
TGP		Cumberland	420135	1,343	1,343	0
PORTABLE LNG		Portsmouth		650	205	445
LNG		Exeter		1,000	1,000	0
LNG (incl. NGLNG)		Providence		3,958	3,959	-1
PORTABLE LNG		Cumberland		750	750	0
Total:				22,393	22,289	105
AGT	G-6 Only (Feed Prov Area)			7,856	8,251	-395
AGT	G-2 (Feed Tiv & Al)			1,101	1,111	-11
AGT	E			352	349	3
TGP	Cranston			5,342	5,267	74

Notes

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RESULTS FOR WINTER 2021/22 THROUGH 2025/26
Design Peak Hour Table

				2024/25		
Pipeline/LNG	Lateral	Take Station	Meter No.	Total Supply Deliveries Company & Marketers (Dth/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Model Flow (DTH/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Balance () = Shortfall (+) = Surplus (DTH/hr)
AGT	G	Barrington	00064	0	0	0
AGT	G	Warren	00012	770	765	5
AGT		Burrillville	00044	0	29	-29
AGT	G	Crary St	00842	0	4,145	-4,145
AGT	G	Dey St	00004	5,387	2,138	3,249
AGT	G	Cumberland	00083	42	24	17
AGT	G	Portsmouth	00013	1,045	1,045	0
AGT	G	Tiverton	00033	56	67	-11
AGT	G	E Providence	00010	1,698	1,193	505
AGT	E	Westerly	00008	144	124	20
AGT		Montville	00059	208	228	-20
TGP	Cranston	Cranston	420750	3,606	2,417	1,190
TGP	Cranston	Lincoln	420758	1,283	1,419	-136
TGP	Cranston	Smithfield	420910	450	1,575	-1,125
TGP		Cumberland	420135	1,343	1,343	0
PORTABLE LNG		Portsmouth		650	213	437
LNG		Exeter		1,000	1,000	0
LNG (incl. NGLNG)		Providence		3,958	3,959	-1
PORTABLE LNG		Cumberland		750	750	0
Total:				22,390	22,433	-43
AGT	G-6 Only (Feed Prov Area)			7,854	8,241	-386
AGT	G-2 (Feed Tiv & AI)			1,101	1,112	-11
AGT	E			352	352	0
TGP	Cranston			5,340	5,410	-71

Notes

- 1) Flows reflect a managed system for Northern Rhode Island.
- 2) Flows reflect 2020 hydraulic model with a global adjustment to have demand match sendout for Capacity Exempt, FT-1 and rest of customers (SFT2) for the June 2021 forecast for Rhode Island and the region focused June 2021 forecast for Aquidneck Island.

RESULTS FOR WINTER 2021/22 THROUGH 2025/26
Design Peak Hour Table

				2025/26		
Pipeline/LNG	Lateral	Take Station	Meter No.	Total Supply Deliveries Company & Marketers (Dth/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Model Flow (DTH/hr)	Total Firm Peak Hour Balance (-) = Shortfall (+) = Surplus (DTH/hr)
AGT	G	Barrington	00064	0	0	0
AGT	G	Warren	00012	770	777	-8
AGT		Burrillville	00044	0	29	-29
AGT	G	Crary St	00842	0	4,178	-4,178
AGT	G	Dey St	00004	5,382	2,158	3,225
AGT	G	Cumberland	00083	42	25	17
AGT	G	Portsmouth	00013	1,045	1,045	1
AGT	G	Tiverton	00033	56	68	-12
AGT	G	E Providence	00010	1,698	1,234	464
AGT	E	Westerly	00008	144	124	20
AGT		Montville	00059	208	231	-22
TGP	Cranston	Cranston	420750	3,599	2,447	1,152
TGP	Cranston	Lincoln	420758	1,283	1,445	-161
TGP	Cranston	Smithfield	420910	450	1,589	-1,139
TGP		Cumberland	420135	1,343	1,343	0
PORTABLE LNG		Portsmouth		650	225	425
LNG		Exeter		1,000	1,000	0
LNG (incl. NGLNG)		Providence		3,958	3,959	-1
PORTABLE LNG		Cumberland		750	750	0
Total:				22,379	22,626	-247
AGT	G-6 Only (Feed Prov Area)			7,850	8,347	-498
AGT	G-2 (Feed Tiv & AI)			1,101	1,112	-11
AGT	E			352	355	-3
TGP	Cranston			5,333	5,480	-148

Notes

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- 2) Flows reflect 2020 hydraulic model with a global adjustment to have demand match sendout for Capacity Exempt, FT-1 and rest of customers (SFT2) for the June 2021 forecast for Rhode Island and the region focused June 2021 forecast for Aquidneck Island.

2021 National Grid RI Economic Data
 (Prices in 2019 \$/Dth)

Chart III-B-3
 Page 1 of 3

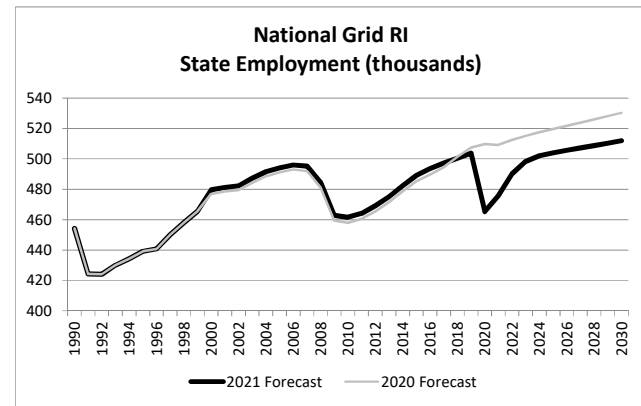
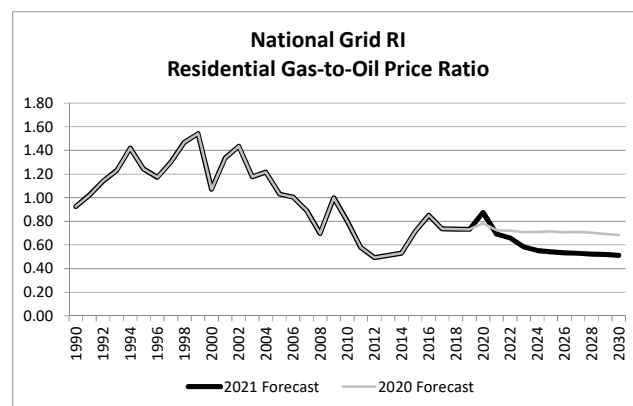
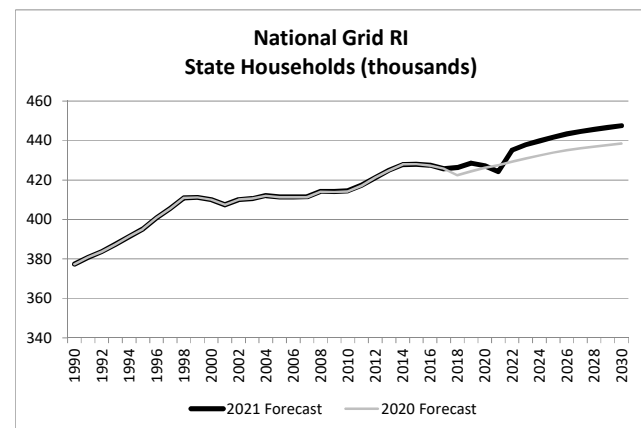
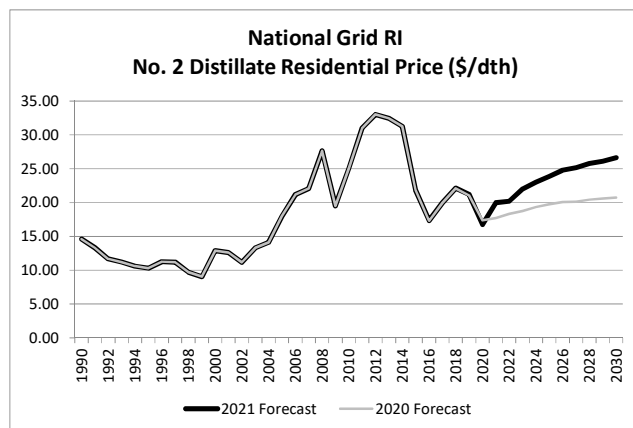
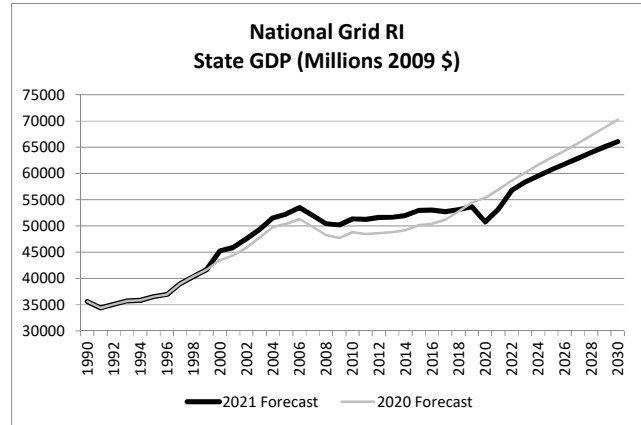
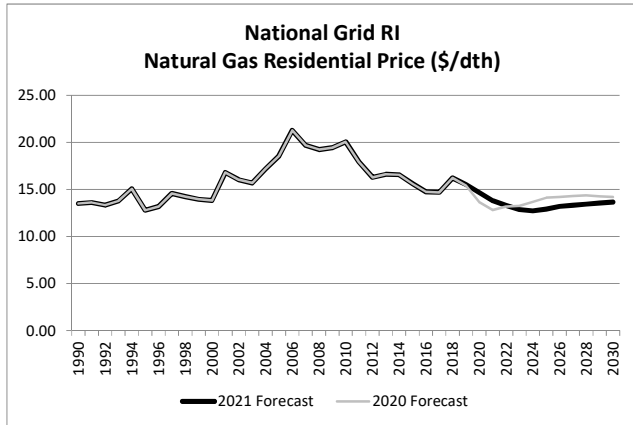
Year	NGPRCR Natural Gas Residential Price	OILPRCR No 2 Distillate Residential Price by All Sellers	GORR Residential Gas-to-Oil Price Ratio	GDP GDP (2009 Millions of \$)	HH Households (thousands)	EMPL Non-Farm Employment (thousands)
1990	13.50	14.60	0.92	35616	377	454
1991	13.62	13.32	1.02	34372	381	424
1992	13.33	11.69	1.14	35063	384	424
1993	13.77	11.20	1.23	35716	387	430
1994	15.06	10.61	1.42	35826	391	434
1995	12.79	10.30	1.24	36505	395	439
1996	13.18	11.25	1.17	36926	401	441
1997	14.58	11.19	1.30	38989	406	450
1998	14.24	9.70	1.47	40360	411	458
1999	13.96	9.05	1.54	41651	411	466
2000	13.82	12.91	1.07	45250	410	480
2001	16.81	12.61	1.33	45903	407	481
2002	16.03	11.17	1.43	47581	410	482
2003	15.68	13.33	1.18	49344	411	487
2004	17.18	14.12	1.22	51552	412	491
2005	18.56	18.01	1.03	52284	411	494
2006	21.29	21.17	1.01	53492	411	496
2007	19.70	22.08	0.89	51999	412	495
2008	19.25	27.64	0.70	50413	414	484
2009	19.45	19.50	1.00	50216	414	463
2010	20.06	25.04	0.80	51363	415	462
2011	17.92	31.02	0.58	51263	417	464
2012	16.28	33.03	0.49	51607	421	469
2013	16.62	32.44	0.51	51679	425	475
2014	16.57	31.26	0.53	52004	428	482
2015	15.61	21.83	0.72	52956	428	489
2016	14.75	17.33	0.85	53031	428	494
2017	14.70	19.98	0.74	52728	426	497
2018	16.23	22.12	0.73	53133	426	500
2019	15.53	21.22	0.73	53671	429	504
2020	14.66	16.75	0.88	50796	427	465
2021	13.79	19.99	0.69	53216	424	476
2022	13.28	20.19	0.66	56770	435	490
2023	12.86	22.03	0.58	58328	438	498
2024	12.73	23.01	0.55	59566	440	502
2025	12.91	23.87	0.54	60747	442	504
2026	13.21	24.77	0.53	61800	443	506
2027	13.32	25.17	0.53	62899	445	507
2028	13.45	25.76	0.52	63982	446	509
2029	13.56	26.11	0.52	65056	447	510
2030	13.65	26.63	0.51	66078	448	512
PY26/PY21	-0.86%	4.39%	-5.03%	3.04%	0.88%	1.22%

2020 National Grid RI Economic Data
 (Prices in 2019 \$/Dth)

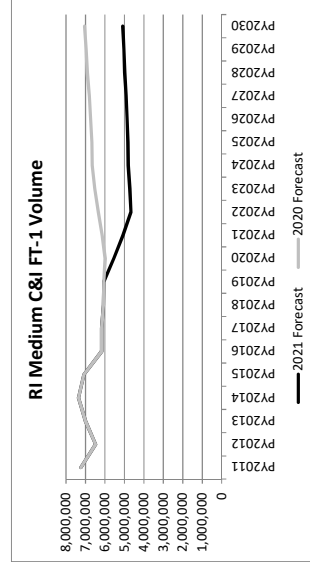
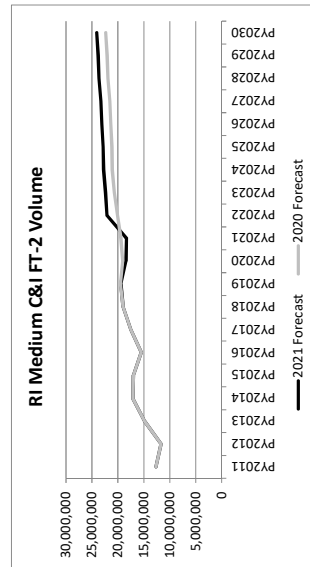
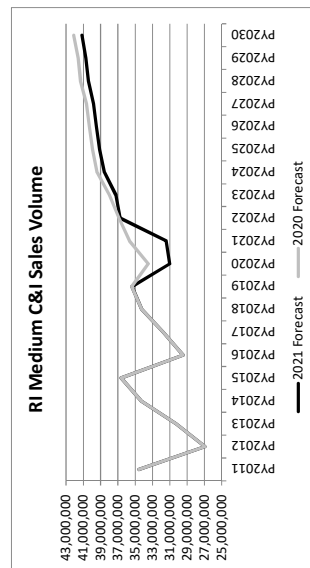
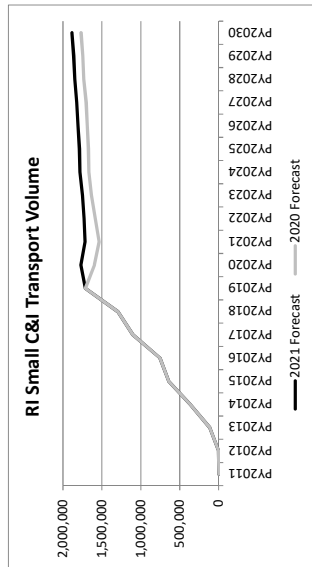
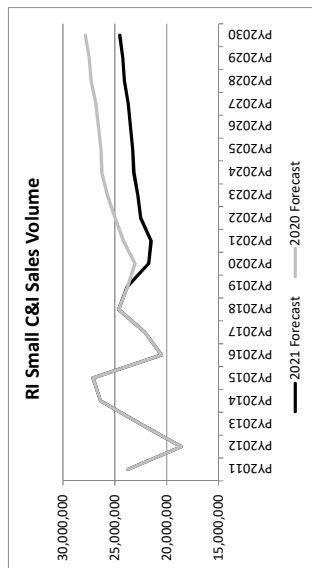
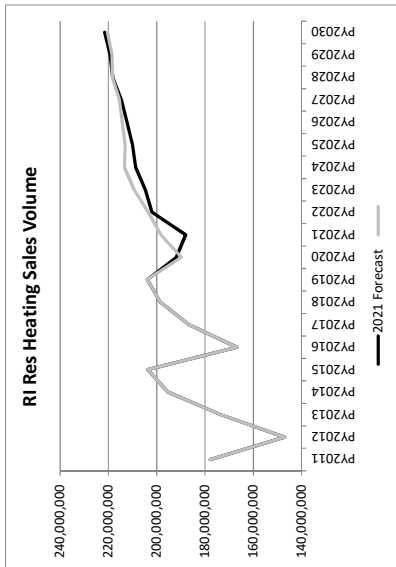
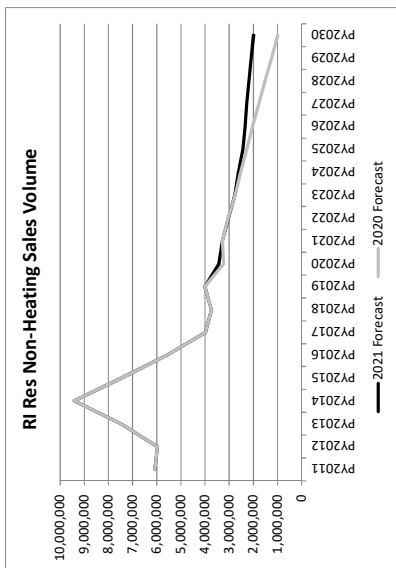
Chart III-B-3
 Page 2 of 3

Year	NGPRCR	OILPRCR	GORR	GDP	Households	Non-Farm
	Natural Gas Residential Price	No 2 Distillate Residential Price by All Sellers				Employment
				(2005 Millions of \$)	(thousands)	(thousands)
1990	13.50	14.60	0.92	35616	377	454
1991	13.62	13.32	1.02	34372	381	424
1992	13.33	11.69	1.14	35063	384	424
1993	13.77	11.20	1.23	35716	387	430
1994	15.06	10.61	1.42	35826	391	434
1995	12.79	10.30	1.24	36505	395	439
1996	13.18	11.25	1.17	36926	401	441
1997	14.58	11.19	1.30	38989	406	450
1998	14.24	9.70	1.47	40360	411	458
1999	13.96	9.05	1.54	41651	411	466
2000	13.82	12.91	1.07	43474	410	477
2001	16.81	12.61	1.33	44386	407	479
2002	16.03	11.17	1.43	45877	410	479
2003	15.68	13.33	1.18	47804	411	484
2004	17.18	14.12	1.22	49762	412	488
2005	18.56	18.01	1.03	50378	411	491
2006	21.29	21.17	1.01	51304	411	493
2007	19.70	22.08	0.89	49843	411	492
2008	19.25	27.64	0.70	48263	414	481
2009	19.45	19.50	1.00	47708	414	459
2010	20.06	25.04	0.80	48801	414	458
2011	17.92	31.03	0.58	48425	417	461
2012	16.28	33.04	0.49	48630	421	465
2013	16.62	32.45	0.51	48815	425	472
2014	16.57	31.26	0.53	49217	428	479
2015	15.61	21.83	0.72	50174	428	485
2016	14.74	17.32	0.85	50406	427	490
2017	14.69	19.96	0.74	51192	426	494
2018	16.23	22.12	0.73	52719	422	501
2019	15.42	21.07	0.73	54456	424	507
2020	13.64	17.38	0.78	55401	426	510
2021	12.82	17.73	0.72	56891	428	509
2022	13.19	18.32	0.72	58647	429	512
2023	13.26	18.73	0.71	60158	431	515
2024	13.68	19.34	0.71	61647	432	518
2025	14.13	19.75	0.72	63013	434	520
2026	14.19	20.08	0.71	64358	435	522
2027	14.30	20.14	0.71	65762	436	524
2028	14.35	20.43	0.70	67267	437	526
2029	14.27	20.62	0.69	68769	438	528
2030	14.19	20.73	0.68	70270	438	530
PY26/PY21	2.04%	2.52%	-0.46%	2.50%	0.35%	0.49%

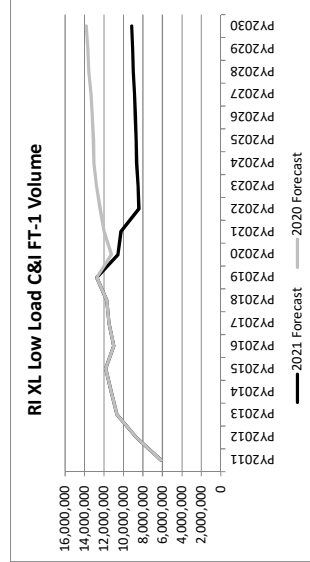
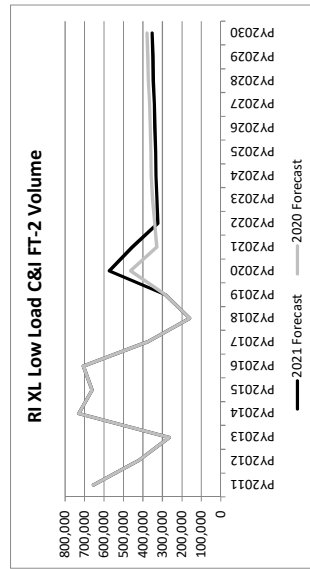
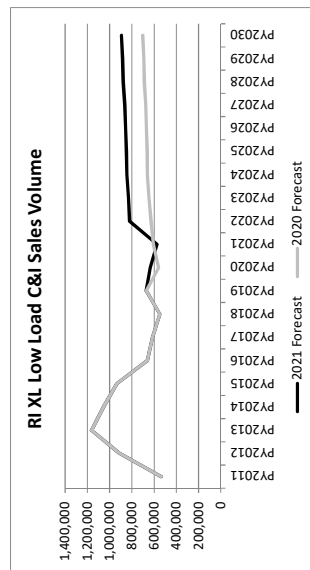
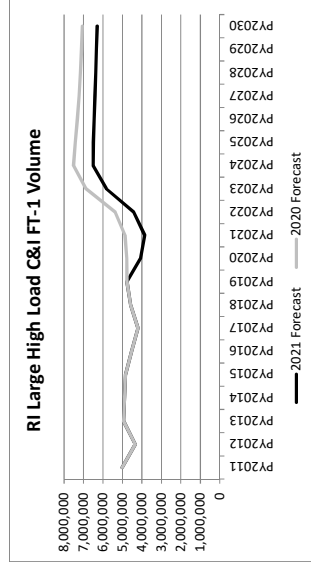
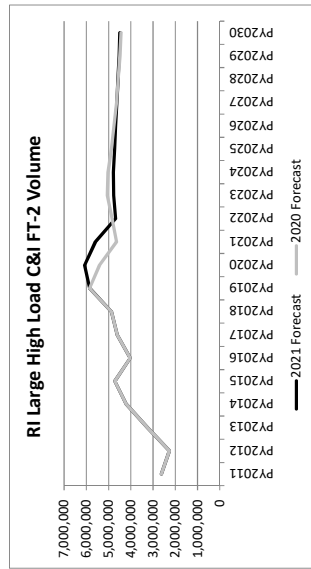
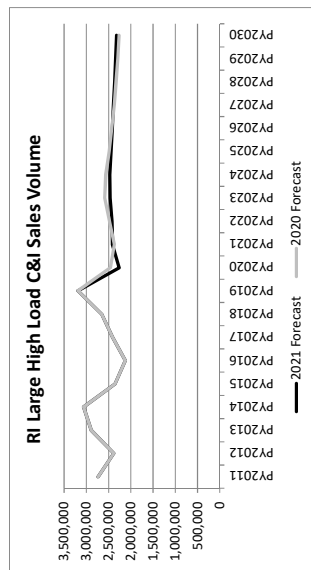
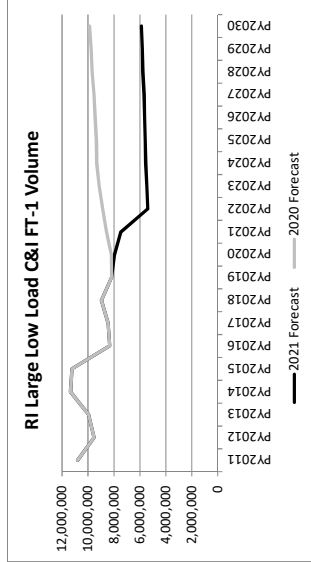
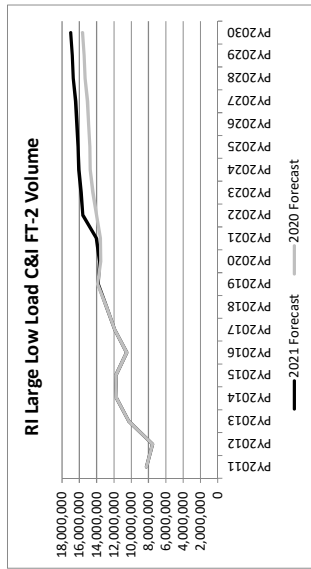
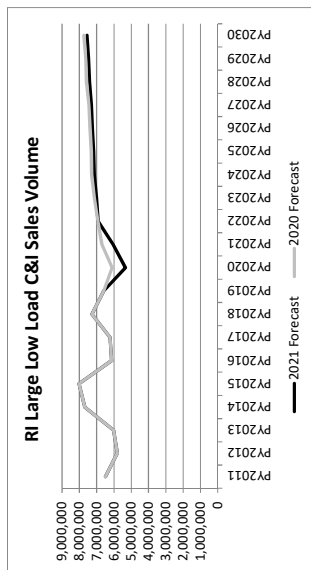
Chart III-B-3
 Page 3 of 3



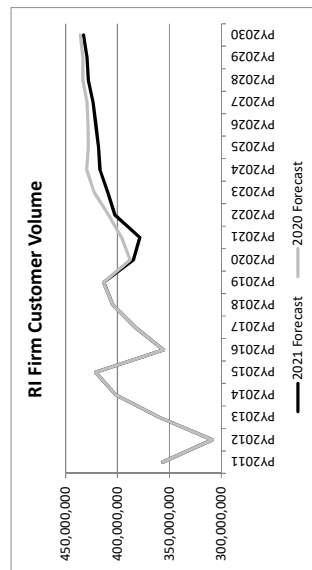
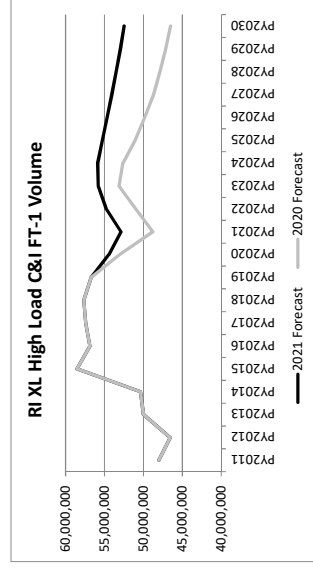
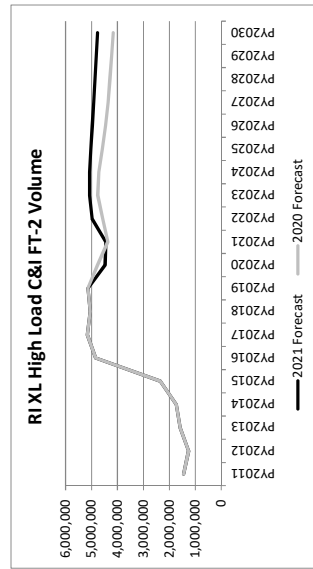
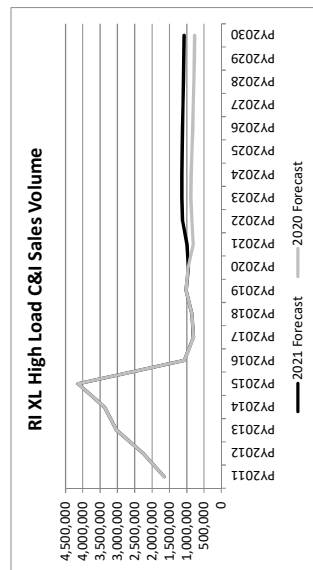
National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms: Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms; Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms; Planning Year)



2021 National Grid RI Meter Count Forecast
 End of Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

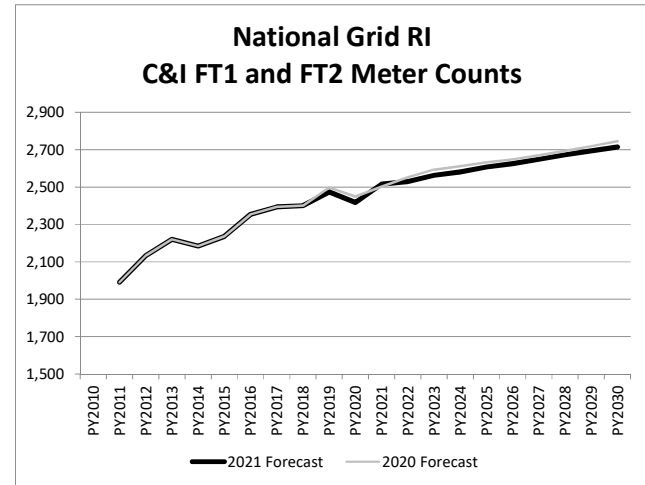
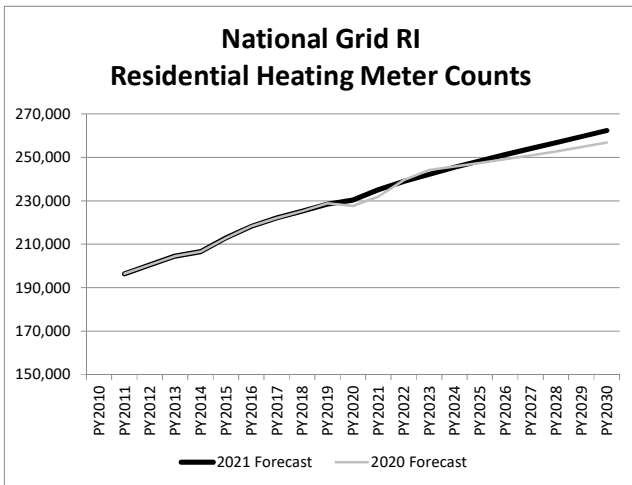
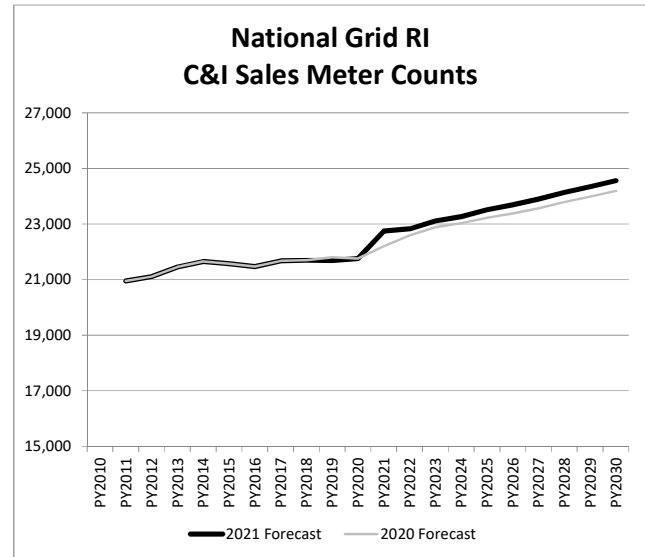
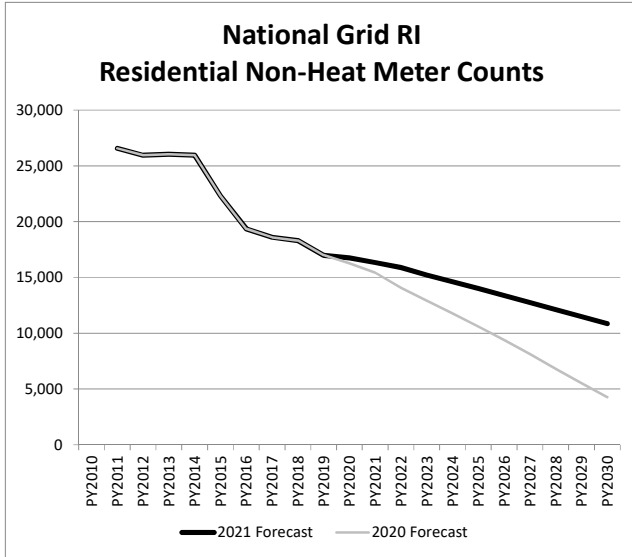
Chart III-B-2
 Page 1 of 2

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	26,570	196,414	20,950	747	1,244	245,925	54	245,979
PY2012	25,955	200,463	21,105	734	1,399	249,656	65	249,721
PY2013	26,042	204,521	21,451	721	1,499	254,234	159	254,393
PY2014	25,958	206,568	21,651	699	1,486	256,362	178	256,540
PY2015	22,313	212,900	21,567	684	1,552	259,016	326	259,342
PY2016	19,351	218,314	21,467	674	1,680	261,486	488	261,974
PY2017	18,591	222,124	21,670	636	1,758	264,779	577	265,356
PY2018	18,299	225,211	21,693	624	1,776	267,603	637	268,240
PY2019	16,978	228,468	21,685	609	1,865	269,605	812	270,417
PY2020	16,750	230,384	21,757	595	1,823	271,309	870	272,179
PY2021	16,329	235,062	22,745	614	1,902	276,652	876	277,528
PY2022	15,883	238,872	22,826	619	1,911	280,111	880	280,991
PY2023	15,215	242,148	23,110	628	1,935	283,036	891	283,927
PY2024	14,617	245,378	23,268	634	1,947	285,844	896	286,740
PY2025	13,996	248,385	23,513	640	1,967	288,501	905	289,406
PY2026	13,372	251,226	23,689	645	1,981	290,913	912	291,825
PY2027	12,738	254,023	23,900	650	1,998	293,309	920	294,229
PY2028	12,105	256,778	24,132	655	2,017	295,687	928	296,615
PY2029	11,476	259,550	24,342	660	2,034	298,062	936	298,998
PY2030	10,852	262,321	24,556	664	2,050	300,443	944	301,387
PY26/PY21	-3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%

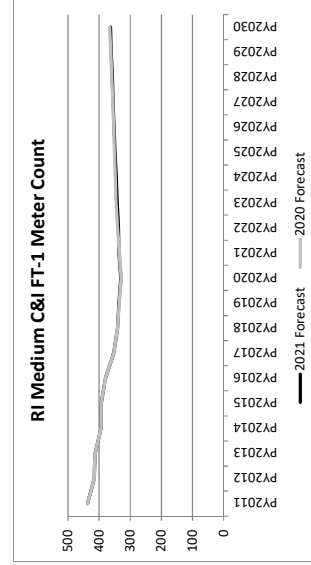
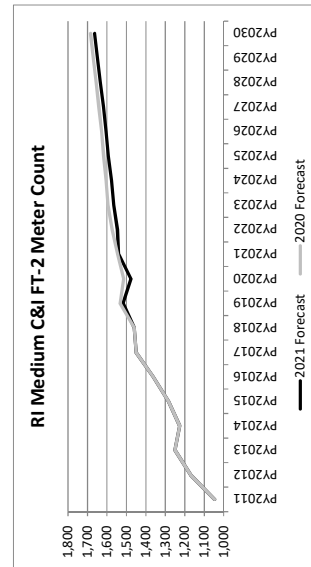
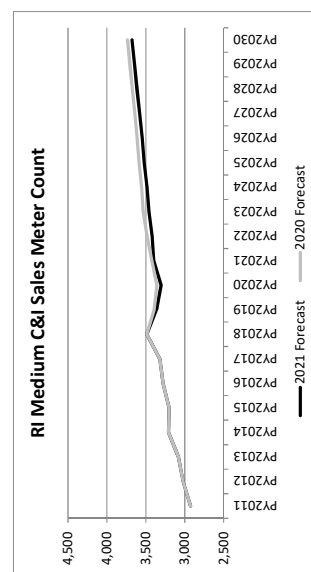
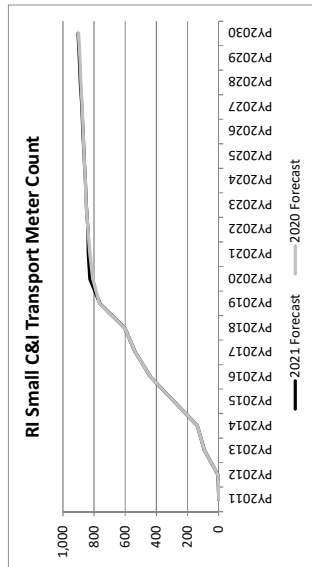
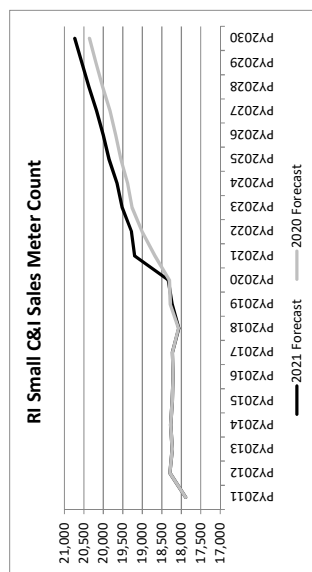
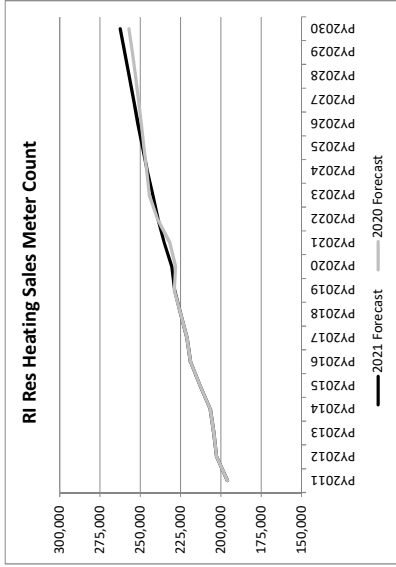
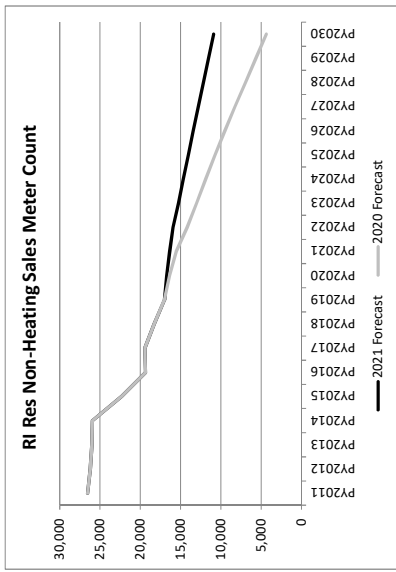
2020 National Grid RI Meter Count Forecast
 End of Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	26,570	196,414	20,950	747	1,244	245,925	54	245,979
PY2012	25,955	200,463	21,105	734	1,399	249,656	65	249,721
PY2013	26,042	204,521	21,451	721	1,499	254,234	159	254,393
PY2014	25,958	206,568	21,651	699	1,486	256,362	178	256,540
PY2015	22,313	212,900	21,567	684	1,552	259,016	326	259,342
PY2016	19,351	218,313	21,467	674	1,680	261,485	488	261,973
PY2017	18,590	222,122	21,672	636	1,758	264,778	577	265,355
PY2018	18,304	225,228	21,702	624	1,776	267,634	637	268,271
PY2019	17,012	228,896	21,804	609	1,888	270,209	816	271,025
PY2020	16,272	227,624	21,758	588	1,861	268,103	845	268,948
PY2021	15,436	231,871	22,202	603	1,899	272,011	862	272,873
PY2022	14,078	239,512	22,592	616	1,936	278,734	877	279,611
PY2023	12,912	244,122	22,881	629	1,964	282,508	887	283,395
PY2024	11,787	245,713	23,024	636	1,976	283,136	893	284,029
PY2025	10,613	247,442	23,223	641	1,991	283,910	900	284,810
PY2026	9,396	249,132	23,379	643	2,005	284,555	906	285,461
PY2027	8,125	250,853	23,565	649	2,021	285,213	914	286,127
PY2028	6,820	252,737	23,786	655	2,039	286,037	922	286,959
PY2029	5,536	254,751	23,984	661	2,058	286,990	929	287,919
PY2030	4,257	256,858	24,192	669	2,076	288,052	937	288,989
PY26/PY21	-9.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%

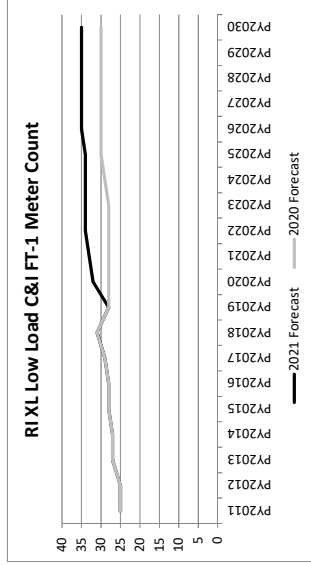
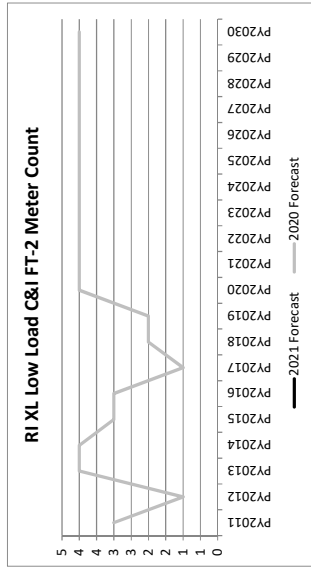
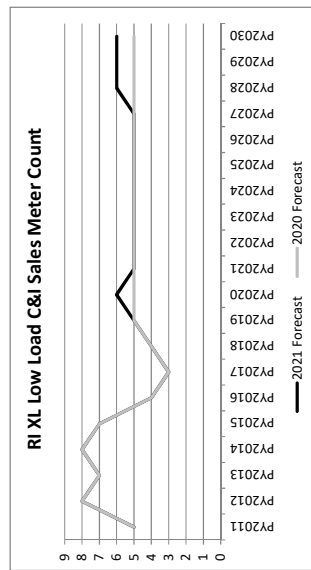
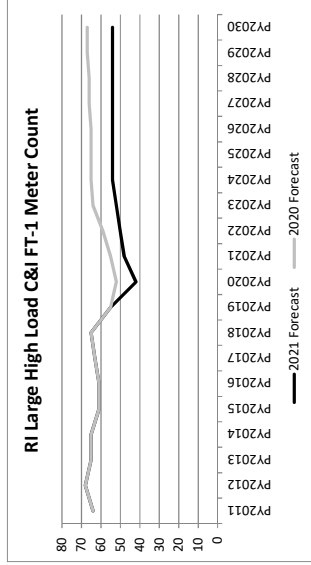
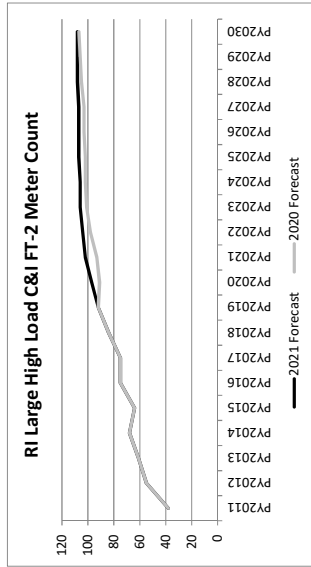
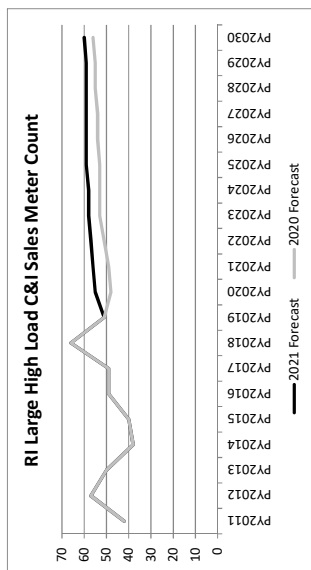
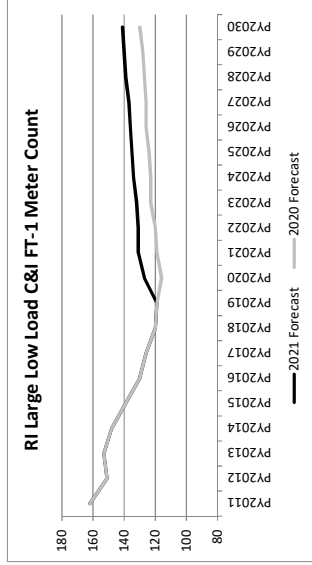
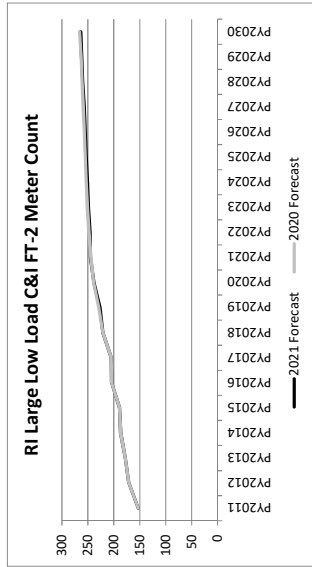
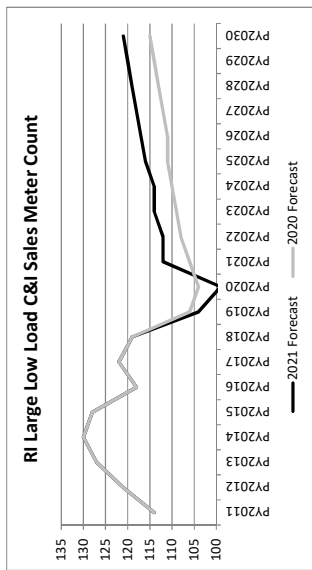
Chart III-B-2
 Page 2 of 2



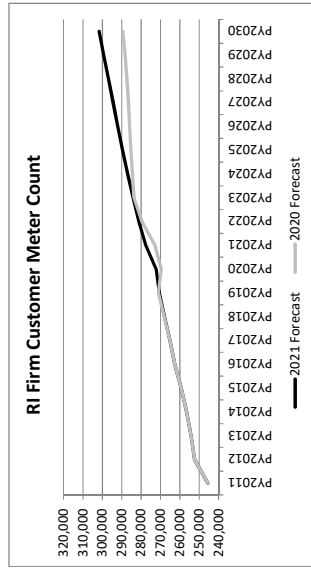
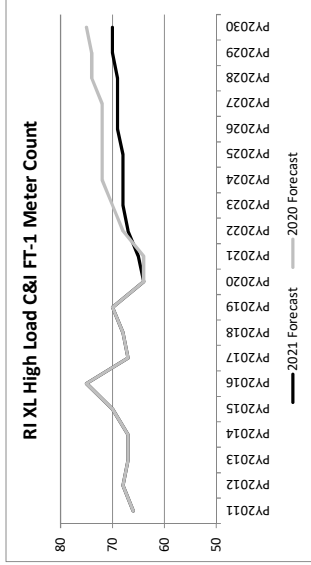
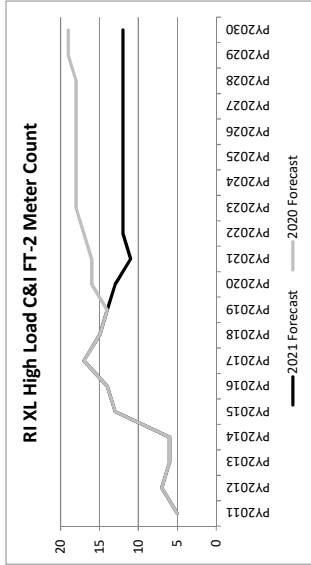
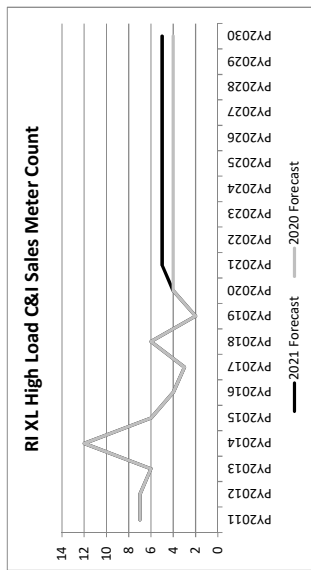
National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



Please see the attached Excel document (Exhibit 7) for the Company's Wholesale Forecast by Rate.

The Narragansett Electric Company -Take Station Contract Quantities (MMBtu)

* = Peak MDQ
 ^ = Not incremental city gate capacity

ALGONQUIN DAILY VOLUMES 1/24th or 6% Hourly:	9001	90106	90107	933005	93001ESC	93011E	93401S	96004SC	9B105	9S100S	9W009E	510801	Constellation CG Supply NSB19_	510985	Total
	1/24th	1/24th	6%	1/24th	6%	6%	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	6%	1/24th	24-42-20 1/24th	1/24th	
Contract MDTQ:	11,063	19,465	26,129	2,061	2,384	56,035	335	1,695	8,539	187	6,812	18,000	14,100	96,000	166,805
Dey St. (#00004)	11,063	9,223	19,514	---	---	25,137	---	---	4,258	---	6,234	---	13,100	---	88,529
Westerly (#00008)	---	474	---	248	---	1,221	---	---	79	---	273	500	---	---	2,795
Wampanoag Trail [E. Prov] (#00010)	---	4,092	6,615	---	---	18,837	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,544
Portsmouth (#00013)	---	5,078	---	---	---	6,504	---	---	4,202	---	305	6,000	---	---	22,089
Tiverton (#00033)	---	598	---	---	---	163	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	1,261
Burrillville (#00044)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Barrington (#00064)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Bristol/Warren (#00012)	---	---	---	813	2,384	4,173	335	1,695	---	187	---	6,000	1,000	---	16,587
Cumberland (#00083)	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
Crary St. (#00842)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	96,000	96,000
Montville (#00059)[Yankee Gas]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000
Take Station Total:															262,805

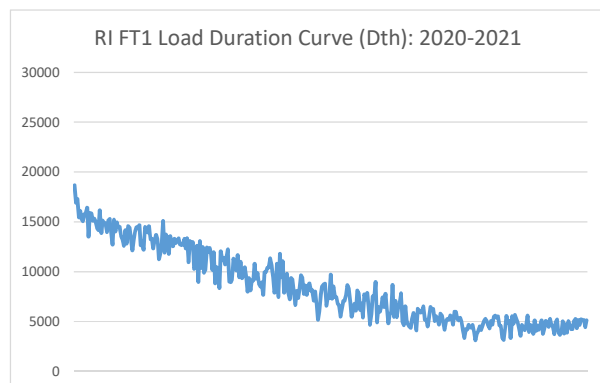
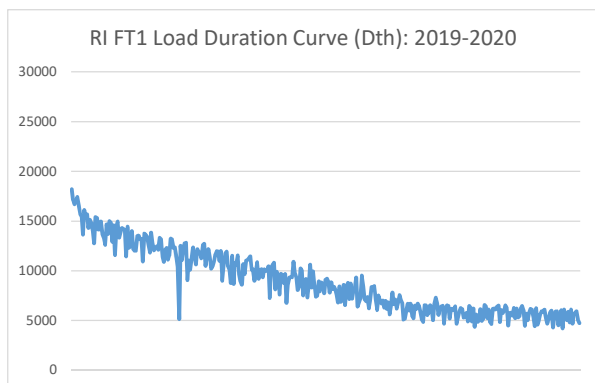
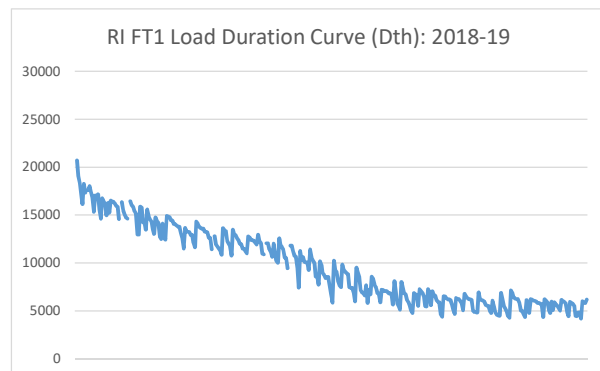
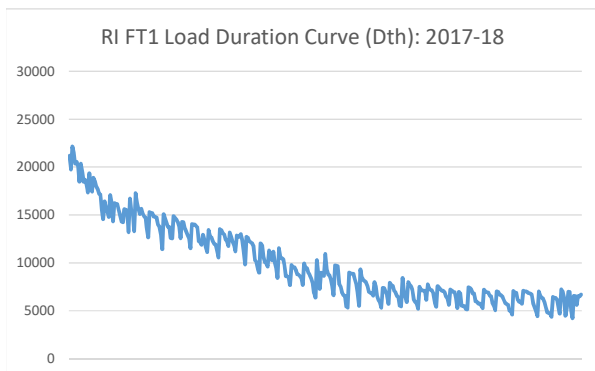
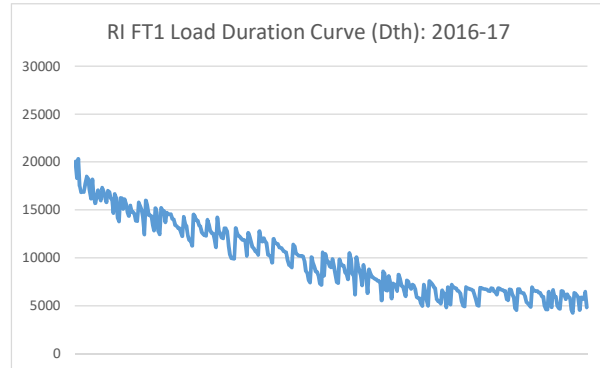
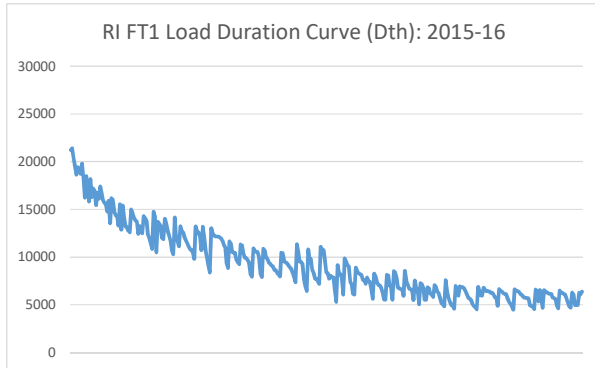
ALGONQUIN HOURLY VOLUMES 1/24th or 6% Hourly:	9001	90106	90107	933005	93001ESC	93011E	93401S	96004SC	9B105	9S100S	9W009E	510801	Constellation CG Supply NSB19_	510985	Total
	1/24th	1/24th	6%	1/24th	6%	6%	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	6%	1/24th	24-42-20 1/24th	1/24th	
Contract MDTQ:	461	811	1,568	86	143	3,362	14	71	356	8	409	750	588	4,000	8,625
Dey St. (#00004)	461	384	1,171	---	---	1,508	---	---	177	---	374	---	546	---	4,622
Westerly (#00008)	---	20	---	10	---	73	---	---	3	---	16	21	---	---	144
Wampanoag Trail [E. Prov] (#00010)	---	171	397	---	---	1,130	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,698
Portsmouth (#00013)	---	212	---	---	---	390	---	---	175	---	18	250	---	---	1,045
Tiverton (#00033)	---	25	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	21	---	---	56
Burrillville (#00044)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Barrington (#00064)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Bristol/Warren (#00012)	---	---	---	34	143	250	14	71	---	8	---	250	42	---	811
Cumberland (#00083)	---	---	---	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42
Crary St. (#00842)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	4,000
Montville (#00059)[Yankee Gas]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	208	---	---	208
Take Station Total:															12,625

TENNESSEE DAILY VOLUMES All 1/24th:	10807	95345	39173	62930	1597	64025	64026	330580	330581	349449	Total
1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	
Contract MDTQ:	10,836	1,000	1,067	15,000	29,335	5,220	6,380	24,000	15,000	20,000	127,838
Cranston (#420750)	---	---	---	9,000	10,000	---	---	---	15,000	20,000	54,000
Smithfield (#420910)	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,610	3,190	---	---	---	10,800
Pawtucket (#420135)	10,836	---	1,067	6,000	14,335	---	---	---	---	---	32,238
Lincoln (#420758)	---	1,000	---	---	---	2,610	3,190	24,000	---	---	30,800
Take Station Total:											127,838

TENNESSEE HOURLY VOLUMES All 1/24th:	10807	95345	39173	62930	1597	64025	64026	330580	330581	349449	Total
1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	1/24th	
Contract MDTQ:	452	42	44	625	1,222	218	266	1,000	625	833	5,327
Cranston (#420750)	---	---	---	375	417	---	---	---	625	833	2,250
Smithfield (#420910)	---	---	---	---	208	109	133	---	---	---	450
Pawtucket (#420135)	452	---	44	250	597	---	---	---	---	---	1,343
Lincoln (#420758)	---	42	---	---	---	109	133	1,000	---	---	1,283
Take Station Total:											5,327

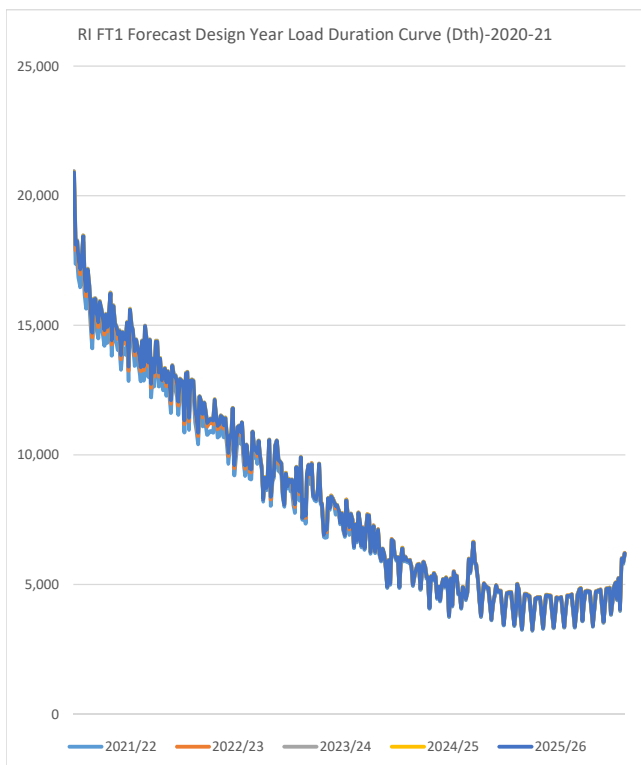
Load Duration Curves for FT1 Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

Chart VI-B-1
Page 1 of 2



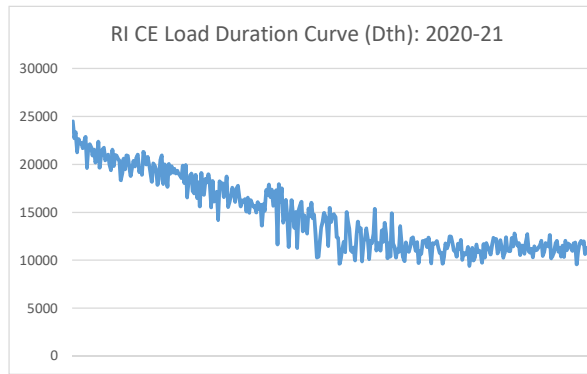
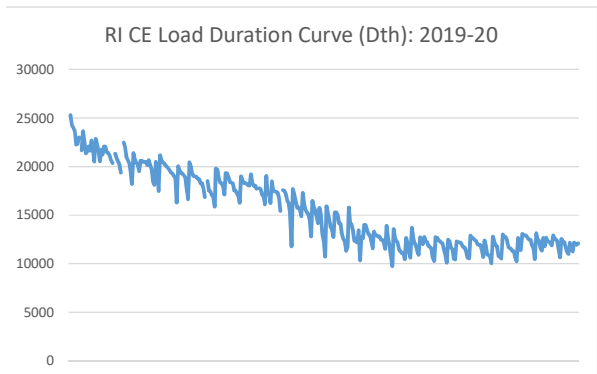
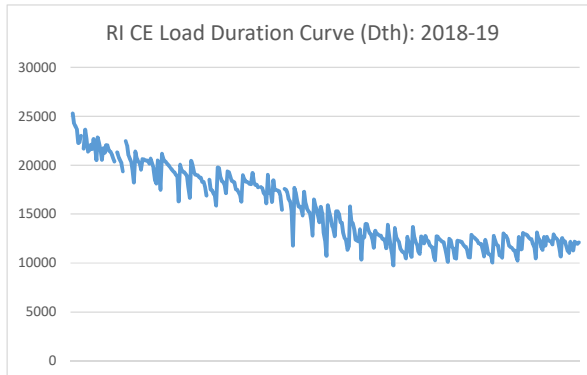
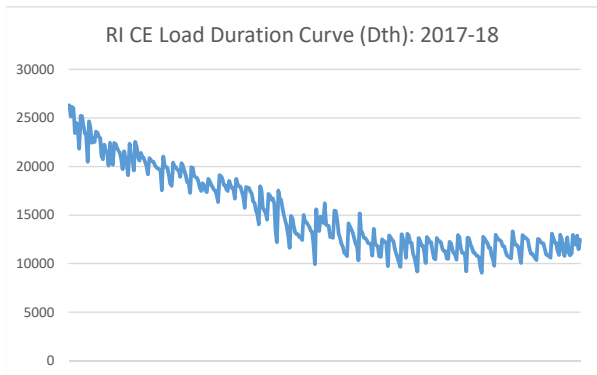
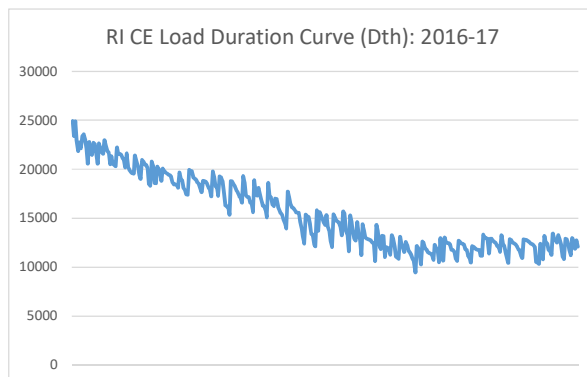
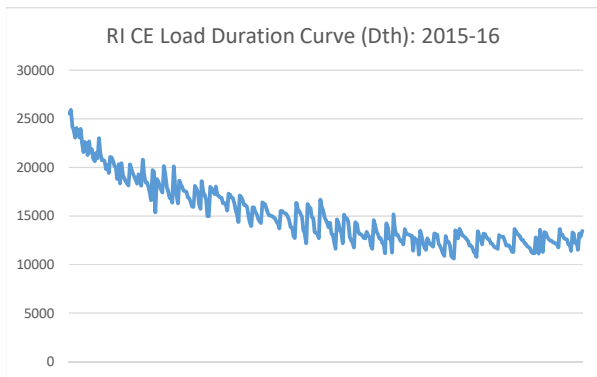
Load Duration Curves for FT1 Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

Chart VI-B-1
Page 2 of 2



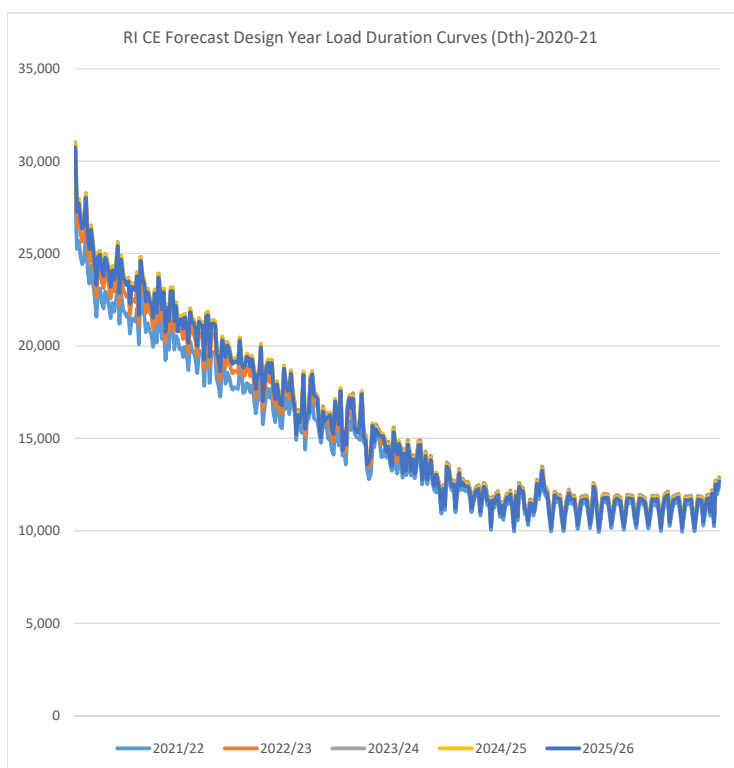
Load Duration Curves for Capacity Exempt Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

Chart VI-B-2
Page 1 of 2



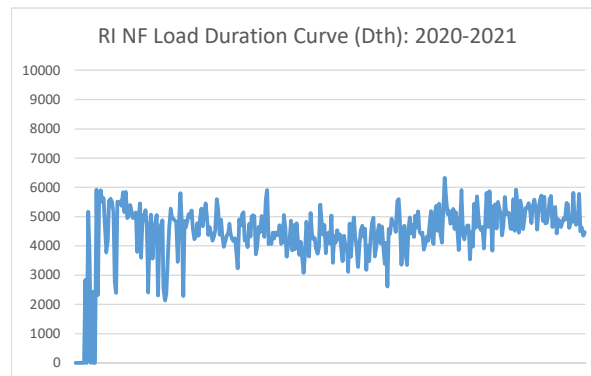
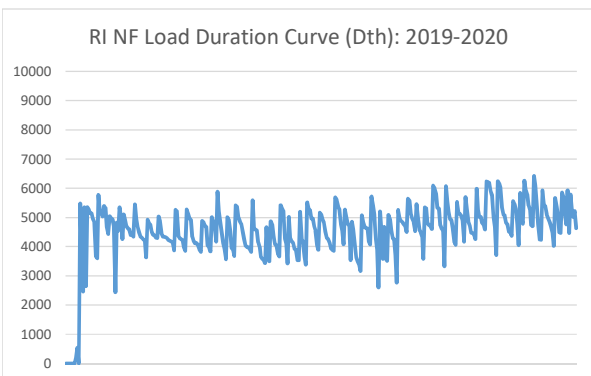
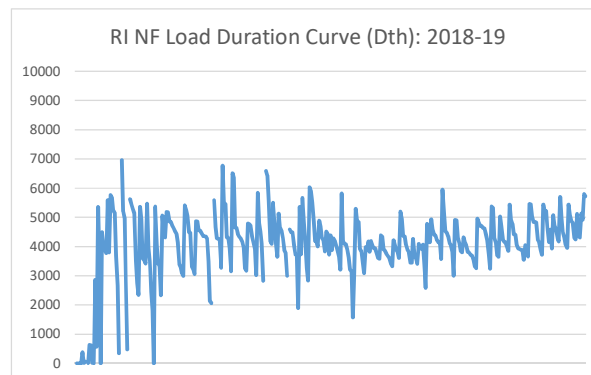
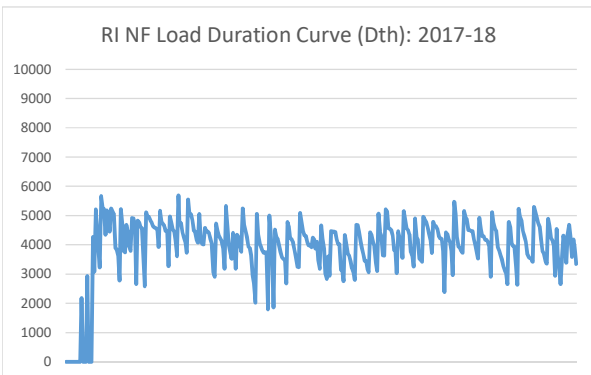
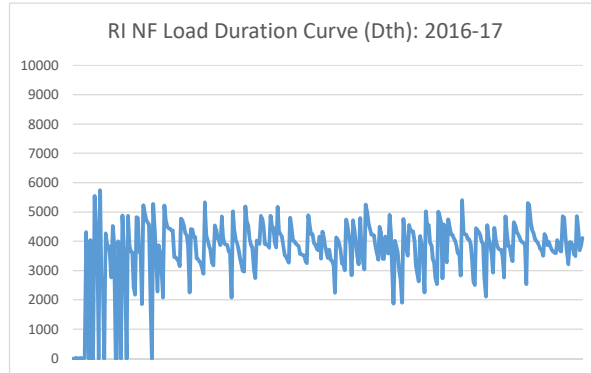
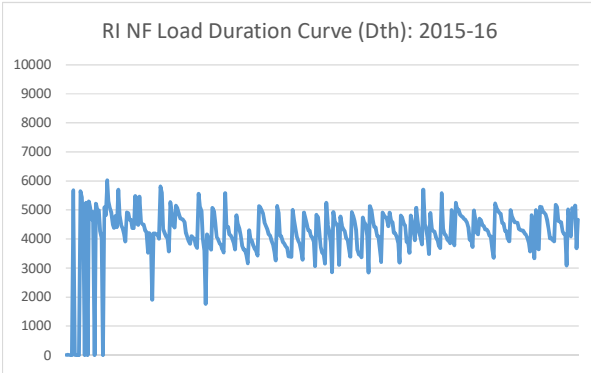
Load Duration Curves for Capacity Exempt Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

Chart VI-B-2
Page 2 of 2



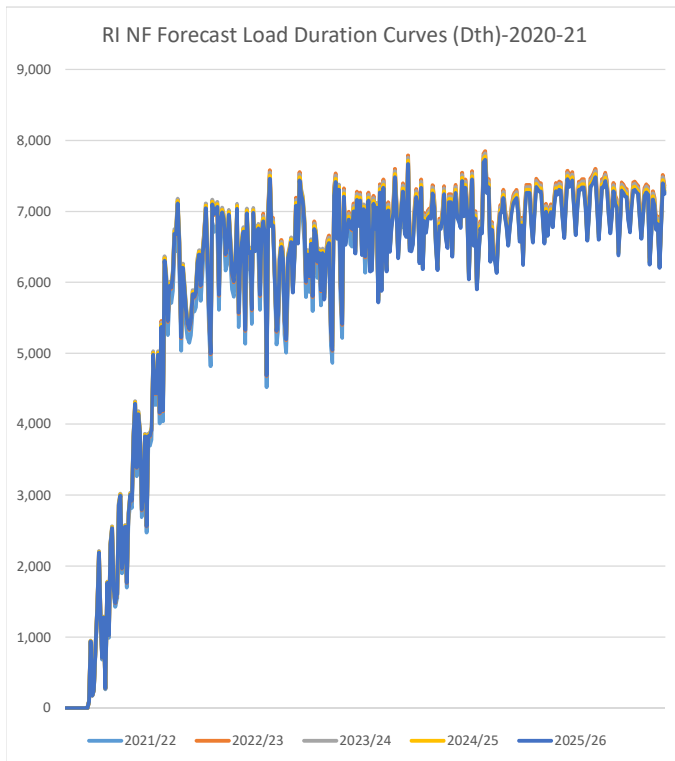
Load Duration Curves for Non-Firm Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

Chart VI-B-3
Page 1 of 2



Load Duration Curves for Non-Firm Customers
Historical Actuals and Forecasted Design Weather

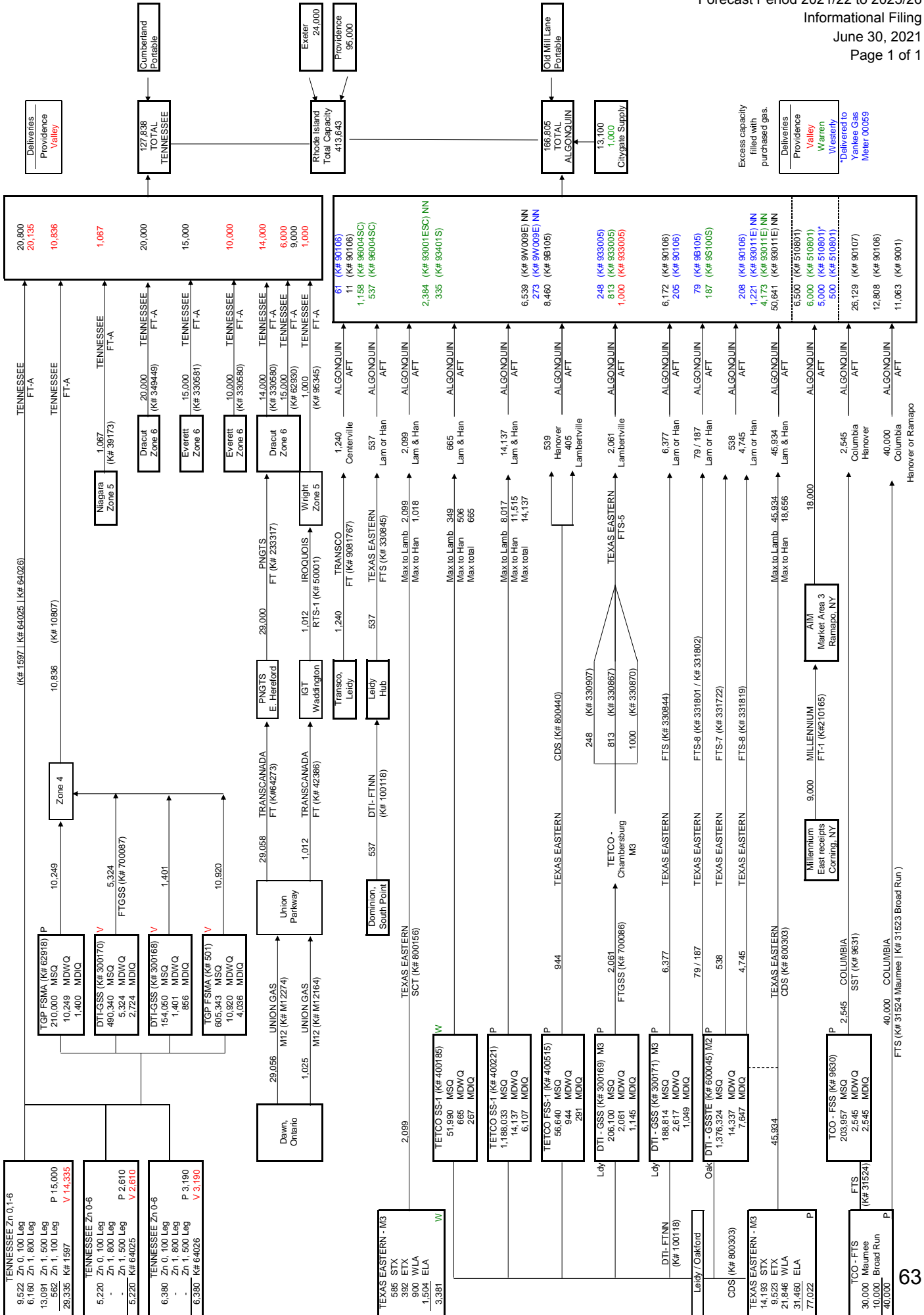
Chart VI-B-3
Page 2 of 2



As of November 1, 2021

Peak Season Volumes

RHODE ISLAND COMPANIES - CONSOLIDATED PORTFOLIO SCHEMATIC



**NATIONAL GRID - RHODE ISLAND ASSETS
 Transportation Contracts**

Shipper	Pipeline Company	Contract No.	Rate Schedule	City Gate MDQ	Annual Quantity	Expiration Date	Currently In Evergreen	Notes
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	9001	AFT1FT3	11,063	4,037,995	12/31/2022	No	Part-284 transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from the Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (1,063 MMBtu) to National Grid - Dey St (1,063 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	90106	AFT-14	19,465	7,104,725	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from the Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (12,808 MMBtu), TETCO interconnect at Lambertville (6,585 MMBtu) and Transco interconnect at Centerville (72 MMBtu) to National Grid - Dey St (9,223 MMBtu), National Grid - Tiverton (598 MMBtu), National Grid - Westerly (474 MMBtu), National Grid - E. Providence (4,092 MMBtu), and National Grid - Portsmouth (5,078 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	90107	AFT-1W	26,129	3,945,479	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (26,129 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (18,674 MMBtu) or Ramapo, NY (7,455 MMBtu) to National Grid - Dey St (19,514 MMBtu) and National Grid - E. Providence (6,615 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	933005	AFT-1P	2,061	752,265	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-284 transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (2,061 MMBtu) to National Grid - Cumberland (1,000 MMBtu), National Grid - Westerly (248 MMBtu), and National Grid - Warren (813 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	93001ESC	AFT-ES1	2,384	771,904	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 NO NOTICE service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (2,384 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (1,377 MMBtu) and Hanover, NJ (1,007 MMBtu) to National Grid - Warren (2,384 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	93011E	AFT-E1	56,035	19,446,885	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 NO NOTICE service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (56,035 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (34,668 MMBtu) and Hanover, NJ (21,367 MMBtu) to National Grid - Dey St (25,137 MMBtu), National Grid - Westerly (1,221 MMBtu), National Grid - E. Providence (48,147 MMBtu), National Grid - Warren (4,173 MMBtu), National Grid - Portsmouth (6,504 MMBtu), and National Grid - Tiverton (163 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	93401S	AFT-1S4	335	122,275	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (335 MMBtu) to National Grid - Warren (335 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	96004SC	AFT-1S3	1,695	618,675	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 firm transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (537 MMBtu) and Centerville, NJ (1,158 MMBtu) to National Grid - Warren (1,695 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	9B105	AFT-1B	8,539	1,813,145	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (8,539 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ to National Grid - Dey St (4,258 MMBtu), National Grid - Portsmouth (4,202 MMBtu) and National Grid - Westerly (79 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	9S100S	AFT-1SX	187	39,737	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (187 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Lambertville, NJ to National Grid - Warren (187 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	9W009E	AFT-EW	6,812	1,446,384	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 NO NOTICE service with a seasonally adjusted MDQ of (6,812 MMBtu), used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Hanover, NJ (4,222 MMBtu) and Lambertville, NJ (2,590 MMBtu) to National Grid - Dey St (6,234 MMBtu), National Grid - Westerly (273 MMBtu), and National Grid - Portsmouth (305 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	510801	AFT1AIM	18,000	6,570,000	1/6/2032	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from Ramapo, NY (18,000 MMBtu) to National Grid - Westerly (500 MMBtu), National Grid - Warren (6,000 MMBtu), National Grid - Portsmouth (6,000 MMBtu), National Grid - Tiverton (500 MMBtu), and Yankee Gas - Montville (5,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Algonquin	510985	AFTCLMS	96,000	35,040,000	7/16/2032	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from Manchester Street Lateral on the G-12 System (Meter No. 80070) to National Grid - Cray Street-Providence, RI (96,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Columbia	31523	FTS	10,000	3,650,000	10/31/2025	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from Broad Run-19 (10,000 MMBtu) to Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (10,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Columbia	31524	FTS	30,000	10,950,000	10/31/2025	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from Maumee-1 (30,000 MMBtu) to Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (30,000 MMBtu).

Shipper	Pipeline Company	Contract No.	Rate Schedule	City Gate MDQ	Annual Quantity	Expiration Date	Currently In Evergreen	Notes
Narragansett Electric Co.	Columbia	9631	SST	2,545	695,966	4/1/2040	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from RP Storage Point TCO-FSS #9630 (2,545 MMBtu) to Columbia interconnect at Hanover, NJ (2,545 MMBtu). MDQ Seasonally adjusted to be 1,272 MDQ from Apr. - Sep.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Dominion	100118	FTNN	537	196,005	3/31/2022	No	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from the TETCO interconnect at Oakford (537 MMBtu) or Dominion South Point (537 MMBtu) to the Leidy Group Meter (537 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Dominion	700086	FTGSS	2,061	311,211	3/31/2022	No	Transportation contract used to transport gas from DTH-GSS #300169 (2,061MMBtu) to the TETCO interconnect at Chambersburg, PA (2,061 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Dominion	700087	FTGSS	5,324	803,924	3/31/2025	No	Transportation contract used to transport gas from DTH-GSS #300170 (5,324MMBtu) to Ellisburg, PA (5,324 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Iroquois	50001	RTS-1	1,012	369,380	11/1/2022	No	Transportation contract used to transport gas from Waddington (1,012 MMBtu) to the IGTS interconnect with TGP at Wright, NY.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Millennium	210165	FT-1	9,000	3,285,000	3/31/2034	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from Corning, NY to the interconnect with Algonquin Gas Transmission at Ramapo, NY (9,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	PNGTS	233317	FT	29,000	10,585,000	10/31/2040	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from East Hereford to the interconnect with Tennessee Gas Pipeline at Dracut (29,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	10807	FT-A	10,836	3,955,140	3/31/2022	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from Ellisburg (6,581 MMBtu) and Nothem Storage (4,255 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Pawtucket, RI (10,836 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	39173	FT-A	1,067	389,455	10/31/2024	No	Transportation service (365-day) used to transport gas from Niagara River (1,067 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Pawtucket, RI (1,067 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	1597	FT-A	29,335	10,707,275	10/31/2024	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from Zn1 800 Leg (6,160 MMBtu), Zn1 500 Leg (13,091 MMBtu), Zn0 100 Leg (9,522 MMBtu), and Zn1 100 Leg (562 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Pawtucket, RI (14,335 MMBtu), Cranston (10,000 MMBtu), and Smithfield (5,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	62930	FT-A	15,000	5,475,000	8/31/2022	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the interconnect at Dracut (15,000 MMBtu) to National Grid city gate - Cranston (9,000) and National Grid city gate - Pawtucket, RI (6,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	64025	FT-A	5,220	1,905,300	10/31/2027	No	TGP ConneXion - Transportation service used to transport gas from Tx Zone 0 (5,220 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Lincoln, RI (2,610 MMBtu) and Smithfield, RI (2,610). If volumes transported to points other than primary points as listed on the contract, maximum commodity rate per TGP's tariff apply.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	64026	FT-A	6,380	2,328,700	10/31/2027	No	TGP ConneXion - Transportation service used to transport gas from Tx Zone 0 (6,380 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Lincoln, RI (3,190 MMBtu) and Smithfield, RI (3,190). If volumes transported to points other than primary points as listed on the contract, maximum commodity rate per TGP's tariff apply.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	95345	FT-A	1,000	365,000	10/31/2022	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from interconnect at Wright, NY (1,000 MMBtu) to National Grid city gates at Lincoln (1,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	330580	FT-A	24,000	8,760,000	10/31/2038	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the interconnects at Dracut (14,000 MMBtu) and at Distigas (10,000 MMBtu) to National Grid city gate - Lincoln (24,000).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	330581	FT-A	15,000	5,475,000	10/31/2038	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the interconnect at Distigas (15,000 MMBtu) to National Grid city gate - Cranston (15,000).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Tennessee	349449	FT-A	20,000	7,300,000	10/31/2025	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the interconnect at Dracut (20,000 MMBtu) to National Grid city gate - Cranston (20,000).

Shipper	Pipeline Company	Contract No.	Rate Schedule	City Gate MDQ	Annual Quantity	Expiration Date	Currently in Evergreen	Notes
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	330844	FTS	6,377	2,327,605	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Leidy, PA (6,377 MMBtu) to interconnect with AGT at Lambertville, NJ or Hanover, NJ (6,377 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	330845	FTS	537	196,005	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Leidy, PA (537 MMBtu) to interconnect with AGT at Lambertville, NJ or Hanover, NJ (537 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	330867	FTS-5	813	296,745	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Chambersburg, PA (813 MMBtu) to Lambertville, NJ (813 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	330870	FTS-5	1,000	365,000	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Chambersburg, PA (1,000 MMBtu) to Lambertville, NJ (1,000 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	330907	FTS-5	248	90,520	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Chambersburg, PA (248 MMBtu) to Lambertville, NJ (248 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	331722	FTS-7	538	196,370	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Oakford, PA (538 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ (538 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	331801	FTS-8	79	28,835	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Leidy, PA (38 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ. In addition, Oakford, PA (41 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	331802	FTS-8	187	68,255	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Leidy, PA (89 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ. In addition, Oakford, PA (98 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ.
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	331819	FTS-8	4,745	1,731,925	3/31/2023	Yes	Part-157 (7C) transportation service used to transport gas from Oakford, PA (4,745 MMBtu) to either interconnects at Lambertville or Hanover, NJ (4,745 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	800156	SCT	2,099	766,135	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation contract used to transport gas from the access areas at STX (585 MMBtu oper. entitle.), ETX (392 MMBtu oper. entitle.), WLA (900 MMBtu oper. entitle.), and ELA (1,504 MMBtu oper. entitle.) to the TETCO interconnect with AGT at Lambertville, NJ (2,099 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	800303	CDS	45,934	16,765,910	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation contract used to transport gas from the access areas at STX (14,193 MMBtu oper. entitle.), ETX (9,523 MMBtu oper. entitle.), WLA (21,846 MMBtu oper. entitle.), and ELA (31,460 MMBtu oper. entitle.) to the TETCO interconnect with AGT at Lambertville, NJ (45,934 MMBtu) or Hanover, NJ (18,656 MMBtu) or Zone M3 Storage Point (6,665 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Texas Eastern	800440	CDS	944	344,560	10/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation contract used to transport gas from TETCO FSS-1 #400515 to the TETCO interconnects at Lambertville, NJ (405 MMBtu) and Hanover, NJ (539 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	TransCanada	42386	FT	1,012	369,380	10/31/2026	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the Union Gas interconnect at Parkway to the interconnect with Iroquois Gas Transmission at Waddington (1,012 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	TransCanada	64273	FT	29,058	10,606,170	10/31/2040	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from the Union Gas interconnect at Parkway to the interconnect with Portland Natural Gas Transmission System at East Hereford (29,058 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Transco	9081767	FT	1,240	452,600	3/31/2022	Yes	Part-284 transportation service used to transport gas from Transco Leidy (1,240 MMBtu) to the Algonquin interconnect at Centerville, NJ (1,240 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Union Gas	M12164	M12	1,025	374,125	10/31/2022	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from Dawn, Ontario to the interconnect with TransCanada Pipeline at Parkway (1,025 MMBtu).
Narragansett Electric Co.	Union Gas	M12274	M12	29,056	10,605,440	10/31/2040	No	Transportation service used to transport gas from Dawn, Ontario to the interconnect with TransCanada Pipeline at Parkway (29,056 MMBtu).

**NATIONAL GRID - RHODE ISLAND ASSETS
 Storage Contracts**

Shipper	Pipeline Company	Contract No.	Rate Schedule	MDWQ	Annual Quantity	Expiration Date	Currently In Evergreen	Notes
Narragansett Electric	Columbia	9630	FSS	2,545	203,957	4/1/2040	No	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 2,545 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Dominion	300168	GSS	1,401	154,050	3/31/2025	No	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 856 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Dominion	300169	GSS	2,061	206,100	3/31/2022	No	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 1,145 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Dominion	300170	GSS	5,324	490,340	3/31/2025	No	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 2,724 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Dominion	300171	GSS	2,617	188,814	3/31/2022	No	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 1,049 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Dominion	600045	GSS-TE	14,337	1,376,324	3/31/2022	No	Part-157 (7C) storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 7,647 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Tennessee	501	FSMA	10,920	605,343	10/31/2025	No	Storage service that provides storage capacity at an injection rate of 4,036 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Tennessee	62918	FSMA	10,249	210,000	10/31/2025	No	Storage service that provides storage capacity at an injection rate of 1,400 MMBtu/day.
Narragansett Electric	Texas Eastern	400185	SS-1	665	51,990	4/30/2022	Yes	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 267 MMBtu/day. [from Oakford and Leidy storage fields to interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (349 MMBtu) and interconnect at Hanover, NJ (506 MMBtu).]
Narragansett Electric	Texas Eastern	400221	SS-1	14,137	1,188,033	4/30/2022	Yes	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 6,107 MMBtu/day. [from Oakford and Leidy storage fields to interconnect at Lambertville, NJ (8,017 MMBtu) and interconnect at Hanover, NJ (11,515 MMBtu).]
Narragansett Electric	Texas Eastern	400515	FSS-1	944	56,640	4/30/2022	Yes	Part-284 storage service that provides storage capacity with an injection rate of 291 MMBtu/day.

**National Grid Rhode Island
 Contract Path Mapping**

<u>Contract Name</u>	<u>Path</u>	<u>Contract Name</u>	<u>Path</u>
AGT 510801	AIM	TCO 31524	TCO (Pool)
AGT 9001	TCO (Pool)	TCO 9630	Storage
AGT 90106	Transco	TCO 9631	Storage Delivery
AGT 90106	Storage Delivery	TCO Appalachia	TCO (Pool)
AGT 90107	AGT M3	TCO M3	TCO (M3 ish)
AGT 93001ESC	AGT M3	TCPL 42386	Dawn via Waddington
AGT 93001ESC	TETCO SCT Long Haul	TCPL 58577	Dawn via PNGTS
AGT 93011E	TETCO CDS Long Haul	TET 330844	Storage Delivery
AGT 93011E	AGT M3	TET 330845	Dominion
AGT 93011E	TETCO CDS Long Haul	TET 330867	Storage Delivery
AGT 933005	Storage Delivery	TET 330870	Storage Delivery
AGT 93401S	Storage Delivery	TET 330907	Storage Delivery
AGT 96004SC	Transco	TET 331722	Storage Delivery
AGT 96004SC	Dominion	TET 331801	Storage Delivery
AGT 9B105	Storage Delivery	TET 331802	Storage Delivery
AGT 9S100S	Storage Delivery	TET 331819	Storage Delivery
AGT 9W009E	Storage Delivery	TET 400185	Storage
AGT Citygate	Citygate Peaking	TET 400221	Storage
Constel 0416	Everett	TET 400515	Storage
Dawn East Hereford	Dawn via PNGTS	TET 800156	TETCO SCT Long Haul
Dawn Waddington	Dawn via Waddington	TET 800303	TETCO CDS Long Haul
DETI 100118	Dominion	TET 800440	Storage Delivery
DETI 300168	Storage	Tetco M2 CDS	TETCO CDS Long Haul
DETI 300169	Storage	Tetco M2 SCT	TETCO SCT Long Haul
DETI 300170	Storage	Tetco M3	AGT M3
DETI 300171	Storage	TGP 10807	Storage Delivery
DETI 600045	Storage	TGP 1597	TGP Long Haul
DETI 700086	Storage Delivery	TGP 330580	Dawn via PNGTS
DETI 700087	Storage Delivery	TGP 330580	Everett
Dominion South Point	Dominion	TGP 330581	Everett
IGT 50001	Dawn via Waddington	TGP 349449	Dracut
LNG	LNG	TGP 39173	Niagara
LNG_Exeter	LNG	TGP 501	Storage
LNG_Prov	LNG	TGP 62918	Storage
Manchester Lateral	Manchester Lateral	TGP 62930	Dawn via PNGTS
Millenium East	AIM	TGP 64025	TGP ConneXion
MPL 214129	AIM	TGP 64026	TGP ConneXion
Niagara	Niagara	TGP 95345	Dawn via Waddington
PNGTS 210203	Dawn via PNGTS	TGP Citygate	Proposed Citygate Peaking
Portable LNG	Portable LNG	TGP Z4 CnX	TGP ConneXion
Proposed Dracut Supply Deal	Dracut	TGP Z4 LH	TGP Long Haul
Proposed Everett Supply Deal	Everett	TRA 9081767	Transco
Proposed Summer Liquid	LNG	Transco Leidy	Transco
Proposed Summer Trucking	LNG	Trucking	LNG
Ramapo	AIM	UN M12164	Dawn via Waddington
Summer Liquid Refill	LNG	UN M12274	Dawn via PNGTS
Summer Trucking	LNG	Waddington	Dawn via Waddington
TCO 31523	TCO (Pool)	Winter Trucking	LNG
TCO 31524	Storage Delivery	Yankee Interconnect	Yankee Interconnect

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Day with Existing Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	70	71	72	73	74
	Providence	305	310	316	319	322
	Warren	12	12	12	12	12
	Westerly	7	7	7	7	7
Fuel Reimbursement		5	5	5	5	5
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		398	405	412	415	419
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	29	29	29	29	29
	Dawn Iroquois	1	1	1	1	1
	Niagara	1	1	1	1	1
	Zone 4	34	34	34	34	34
	Dracut	20	20	20	20	20
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	20	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	11	11	11	11	11
TET/AGT	M2	40	40	40	40	40
	Dominion South Point	1	1	1	1	1
	TCO Appalachia	33	33	33	33	33
	Transco Leidy	1	1	1	1	1
	AIM (Ramapo)	8	9	9	9	9
	AIM (Millennium)	9	9	9	9	9
	M3	26	25	26	25	26
	AGT Citygate	14	14	0	0	0
	Storage	28	29	28	29	28
Liquid for Portables and Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		1	119	46	119	24
Unserved	Valley	0	3	18	24	19
	Providence	118	23	102	26	129
	Warren	2	3	3	3	3
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		121	29	123	53	152
TOTAL		398	405	412	415	419

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales Only and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Existing Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	5,348	5,440	5,590	5,582	5,636
	Providence	23,409	23,814	24,470	24,435	24,670
	Warren	889	904	929	928	937
	Westerly	503	512	526	525	530
Fuel Reimbursement		609	607	610	603	606
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		95	98	0	0	0
TOTAL		30,853	31,376	32,125	32,073	32,379
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	3,113	3,181	2,975	2,963	2,986
	Dawn Iroquois	107	110	113	119	123
	Niagara	132	131	134	131	129
	Zone 4	4,970	5,321	5,640	5,614	5,622
	Dracut	1,147	1,202	1,290	1,294	1,324
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,067	1,006	995	995
TET/AGT	M2	5,993	5,998	6,038	5,975	6,039
	Dominion South Point	82	83	83	82	82
	TCO Appalachia	4,751	4,722	4,566	4,353	4,360
	Transco Leidy	187	187	188	187	187
	AIM (Ramapo)	448	474	518	531	542
	AIM (Millennium)	1,365	1,365	1,374	1,365	1,365
	M3	2,381	2,457	2,877	3,086	3,092
	AGT Citygate	508	508	0	0	0
Storage	2,619	2,617	2,650	2,627	2,626	
Liquid for Portables and Refill		95	98	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		173	831	733	733	733
Unserved	Valley	2	3	77	92	83
	Providence	784	1,015	1,852	1,916	2,080
	Warren	4	5	9	10	11
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		30,853	31,376	32,125	32,073	32,379

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Existing Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,997	2,034	2,048	2,066	2,083
	Providence	8,741	8,905	8,963	9,044	9,116
	Warren	332	338	340	343	346
	Westerly	188	191	193	194	196
Fuel Reimbursement		293	351	334	356	403
Underground Storage Refill		4,002	3,924	3,896	3,939	3,973
LNG Refill		212	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		15,765	16,610	16,640	16,810	16,984
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	38	138	142	50	53
	Dawn Iroquois	2	4	6	6	7
	Niagara	34	67	134	135	111
	Zone 4	2,367	2,832	2,932	3,042	3,319
	Dracut	909	579	320	322	97
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	232	234	236	238
TET/AGT	M2	7,387	5,486	5,393	6,061	7,841
	Dominion South Point	44	32	47	34	68
	TCO Appalachia	513	1,027	610	542	552
	Transco Leidy	35	54	54	54	60
	AIM (Ramapo)	96	100	88	92	90
	AIM (Millennium)	1,935	1,695	1,085	1,578	1,843
	M3	2,066	4,221	5,451	4,437	2,488
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	102	8	5	82	77
Liquid for Portables and Refill		105	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unserved	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	2	3	5	6
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	2	3	5	6
TOTAL		15,765	16,610	16,640	16,810	16,984

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

		Design Annual with Existing Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	7,345	7,475	7,638	7,648	7,719
	Providence	32,150	32,719	33,433	33,479	33,786
	Warren	1,220	1,242	1,269	1,271	1,283
	Westerly	691	703	718	719	726
Fuel Reimbursement		903	958	943	958	1,009
Underground Storage Refill		4,002	3,924	3,896	3,939	3,973
LNG Refill		308	965	867	867	867
TOTAL		46,618	47,986	48,764	48,883	49,363
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	3,151	3,319	3,117	3,013	3,039
	Dawn Iroquois	109	114	120	125	130
	Niagara	165	198	268	266	240
	Zone 4	7,337	8,153	8,572	8,656	8,940
	Dracut	2,056	1,781	1,611	1,616	1,421
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,299	1,240	1,231	1,233
TET/AGT	M2	13,380	11,484	11,432	12,036	13,880
	Dominion South Point	127	114	130	116	150
	TCO Appalachia	5,264	5,749	5,176	4,895	4,913
	Transco Leidy	222	241	243	241	247
	AIM (Ramapo)	544	575	606	623	632
	AIM (Millennium)	3,300	3,060	2,459	2,943	3,208
	M3	4,446	6,678	8,328	7,524	5,580
	AGT Citygate	508	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,721	2,625	2,656	2,709	2,702
Liquid for Portables and Refill		200	98	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		308	965	867	867	867
Unserviced	Valley	2	3	77	92	83
	Providence	784	1,017	1,855	1,921	2,086
	Warren	4	5	9	10	11
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		790	1,025	1,941	2,023	2,179
TOTAL		46,618	47,986	48,764	48,883	49,363

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
(BBtu)

Cold Snap Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Existing Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	4,839	4,923	5,056	5,051	5,099
	Providence	21,199	21,567	22,149	22,128	22,340
	Warren	788	802	823	822	830
	Westerly	453	461	474	473	478
Fuel Reimbursement		578	577	578	573	576
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		31	37	0	0	0
TOTAL		27,889	28,366	29,080	29,047	29,324
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,516	2,575	2,465	2,460	2,487
	Dawn Iroquois	89	95	98	99	100
	Niagara	120	117	119	113	113
	Zone 4	4,624	5,044	5,489	5,512	5,523
	Dracut	381	651	844	860	895
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,091	1,006	994	994
TET/AGT	M2	5,966	5,972	6,003	5,947	6,005
	Dominion South Point	82	83	83	82	83
	TCO Appalachia	4,649	4,550	4,314	4,109	4,135
	Transco Leidy	187	187	188	187	187
	AIM (Ramapo)	292	325	376	407	412
	AIM (Millennium)	1,365	1,365	1,374	1,365	1,365
	M3	1,726	1,825	2,183	2,338	2,359
	AGT Citygate	381	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,618	2,622	2,646	2,616	2,605
Liquid for Portables and Refill		31	37	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		109	770	733	733	733
Unserved	Valley	10	15	99	107	96
	Providence	746	529	1,049	1,109	1,219
	Warren	4	5	10	11	12
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		760	549	1,158	1,228	1,327
TOTAL		27,889	28,366	29,080	29,047	29,324

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Cold Snap Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Existing Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,853	1,888	1,900	1,917	1,932
	Providence	8,118	8,270	8,323	8,399	8,465
	Warren	302	307	309	312	315
	Westerly	174	177	178	180	181
Fuel Reimbursement		283	339	321	344	391
Underground Storage Refill		3,985	3,928	3,866	3,904	3,917
LNG Refill		212	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		14,926	15,775	15,765	15,922	16,068
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	25	75	77	29	29
	Dawn Iroquois	1	1	3	3	3
	Niagara	32	66	131	131	84
	Zone 4	2,246	2,698	2,770	2,828	3,126
	Dracut	805	538	283	287	61
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	211	212	215	217
TET/AGT	M2	7,326	5,445	5,371	6,030	7,805
	Dominion South Point	43	30	47	33	67
	TCO Appalachia	400	915	443	399	399
	Transco Leidy	34	51	51	52	55
	AIM (Ramapo)	59	58	54	58	58
	AIM (Millennium)	1,935	1,651	1,071	1,582	1,848
	M3	1,696	3,898	5,115	4,065	2,108
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	86	4	3	79	75
Liquid for Portables and Refill		105	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		14,926	15,775	15,765	15,922	16,068

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

		Cold Snap Annual with Existing Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	6,692	6,810	6,956	6,968	7,032
	Providence	29,317	29,837	30,473	30,527	30,806
	Warren	1,090	1,109	1,133	1,135	1,145
	Westerly	627	638	652	653	659
Fuel Reimbursement		861	915	900	916	967
Underground Storage Refill		3,985	3,928	3,866	3,904	3,917
LNG Refill		243	904	867	867	867
TOTAL		42,814	44,141	44,845	44,970	45,391
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,541	2,650	2,542	2,489	2,516
	Dawn Iroquois	90	96	101	102	103
	Niagara	152	183	250	244	198
	Zone 4	6,870	7,742	8,259	8,340	8,649
	Dracut	1,186	1,189	1,127	1,146	956
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,302	1,218	1,209	1,211
TET/AGT	M2	13,292	11,417	11,374	11,976	13,810
	Dominion South Point	125	113	130	115	150
	TCO Appalachia	5,049	5,465	4,757	4,508	4,534
	Transco Leidy	221	238	240	239	242
	AIM (Ramapo)	350	383	430	464	469
	AIM (Millennium)	3,300	3,016	2,445	2,947	3,213
	M3	3,421	5,723	7,298	6,402	4,467
	AGT Citygate	381	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,704	2,626	2,649	2,695	2,680
Liquid for Portables and Refill		136	37	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		243	904	867	867	867
Unserved	Valley	10	15	99	107	96
	Providence	746	529	1,049	1,109	1,219
	Warren	4	5	10	11	12
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		760	549	1,158	1,228	1,327
TOTAL		42,814	44,141	44,845	44,970	45,391

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Day with Proposed Resources

	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>					
Firm Sendout					
Valley	70	71	72	73	74
Providence	305	310	316	319	322
Warren	12	12	12	12	12
Westerly	7	7	7	7	7
Fuel Reimbursement	5	5	5	5	5
Underground Storage Refill	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	398	405	412	415	419
<u>RESOURCES</u>					
TGP					
Dawn PNGTS	29	29	29	29	29
Dawn Iroquois	1	1	1	1	1
Niagara	1	1	1	1	1
Zone 4	34	34	34	34	34
Dracut	20	20	20	20	20
TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
Everett Multi Year	20	0	0	0	0
Everett Swing	5	25	30	0	0
Storage	11	11	11	11	11
TET/AGT					
M2	40	40	40	40	40
Dominion South Point	1	1	1	1	1
TCO Appalachia	33	33	33	33	33
Transco Leidy	1	1	1	1	1
AIM (Ramapo)	8	9	9	9	9
AIM (Millennium)	9	9	9	9	9
M3	25	25	26	26	25
AGT Citygate	11	14	0	0	0
Storage	29	29	28	28	29
Liquid for Portables and Refill	0	4	6	0	0
LNG From Storage	119	119	119	119	37
Unserved					
Valley	0	0	8	19	19
Providence	0	0	4	32	117
Warren	0	0	3	3	3
Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	0	0	15	53	139
TOTAL	398	405	412	415	419

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales Only and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	5,348	5,440	5,590	5,582	5,636
	Providence	23,409	23,814	24,470	24,435	24,670
	Warren	889	904	929	928	937
	Westerly	503	512	526	525	530
Fuel Reimbursement		610	609	612	603	606
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		263	192	94	0	0
TOTAL		31,022	31,472	32,221	32,073	32,379
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	3,105	3,175	2,975	2,963	2,986
	Dawn Iroquois	107	110	113	119	123
	Niagara	132	131	134	131	129
	Zone 4	4,967	5,321	5,640	5,614	5,622
	Dracut	1,047	1,196	1,277	1,294	1,324
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	187	911	1,247	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,067	1,006	995	995
TET/AGT	M2	5,993	5,997	6,038	5,975	6,039
	Dominion South Point	82	83	83	82	82
	TCO Appalachia	4,751	4,721	4,566	4,353	4,360
	Transco Leidy	187	187	188	187	187
	AIM (Ramapo)	445	464	518	531	542
	AIM (Millennium)	1,365	1,365	1,374	1,365	1,365
	M3	2,362	2,437	2,877	3,086	3,092
	AGT Citygate	508	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,649	2,654	2,650	2,627	2,626
Liquid for Portables and Refill		276	223	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		867	923	827	733	733
Unserved	Valley	0	0	8	82	84
	Providence	0	0	508	1,926	2,078
	Warren	0	0	9	10	11
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	526	2,018	2,173
TOTAL		31,022	31,472	32,221	32,073	32,379

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Design Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,997	2,034	2,048	2,066	2,083
	Providence	8,741	8,905	8,963	9,044	9,116
	Warren	332	338	340	343	346
	Westerly	188	191	193	194	196
Fuel Reimbursement		294	351	334	356	403
Underground Storage Refill		4,017	3,959	3,896	3,939	3,973
LNG Refill		738	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		16,307	16,646	16,640	16,810	16,984
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	38	139	142	50	53
	Dawn Iroquois	2	4	6	6	7
	Niagara	34	67	134	135	111
	Zone 4	2,367	2,833	2,932	3,042	3,319
	Dracut	909	579	320	322	97
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	232	234	236	238
TET/AGT	M2	7,387	5,486	5,393	6,061	7,841
	Dominion South Point	44	32	47	34	68
	TCO Appalachia	540	1,063	610	542	552
	Transco Leidy	35	54	54	54	60
	AIM (Ramapo)	98	100	88	92	90
	AIM (Millennium)	1,935	1,695	1,085	1,578	1,843
	M3	2,066	4,221	5,451	4,437	2,488
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	88	6	5	82	77
Liquid for Portables and Refill		631	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	137	134	134	134
Unservd	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	3	5	6
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	3	5	6
TOTAL		16,307	16,646	16,640	16,810	16,984

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

		Design Annual with Proposed Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	7,345	7,475	7,638	7,648	7,719
	Providence	32,150	32,719	33,433	33,479	33,786
	Warren	1,220	1,242	1,269	1,271	1,283
	Westerly	691	703	718	719	726
Fuel Reimbursement		904	961	946	958	1,009
Underground Storage Refill		4,017	3,959	3,896	3,939	3,973
LNG Refill		1,001	1,060	961	867	867
TOTAL		47,328	48,118	48,861	48,883	49,363
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	3,144	3,313	3,117	3,013	3,039
	Dawn Iroquois	109	114	120	125	130
	Niagara	165	198	268	266	240
	Zone 4	7,334	8,153	8,572	8,656	8,940
	Dracut	1,956	1,775	1,597	1,616	1,421
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	187	911	1,247	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,299	1,240	1,231	1,233
TET/AGT	M2	13,379	11,483	11,432	12,036	13,880
	Dominion South Point	127	114	130	116	150
	TCO Appalachia	5,291	5,784	5,175	4,895	4,913
	Transco Leidy	222	241	243	241	247
	AIM (Ramapo)	542	565	606	623	632
	AIM (Millennium)	3,300	3,060	2,459	2,943	3,208
	M3	4,428	6,657	8,328	7,524	5,580
	AGT Citygate	508	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,737	2,660	2,656	2,709	2,702
Liquid for Portables and Refill		907	223	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		1,001	1,060	961	867	867
Unserved	Valley	0	0	8	82	84
	Providence	0	0	512	1,931	2,084
	Warren	0	0	9	10	11
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	529	2,023	2,179
TOTAL		47,328	48,118	48,861	48,883	49,363

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Normal Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
(BBtu)

Normal Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	4,614	4,694	4,823	4,816	4,862
	Providence	20,214	20,565	21,128	21,100	21,301
	Warren	751	764	785	784	792
	Westerly	432	440	452	451	456
Fuel Reimbursement		572	574	576	570	573
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		191	123	140	0	0
TOTAL		26,774	27,160	27,904	27,721	27,984
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,497	2,565	2,459	2,459	2,486
	Dawn Iroquois	87	93	96	97	101
	Niagara	120	117	119	113	113
	Zone 4	4,624	5,044	5,489	5,512	5,523
	Dracut	179	140	443	678	700
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	6	24	225	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,091	1,006	994	994
TET/AGT	M2	5,964	5,972	6,003	5,947	6,005
	Dominion South Point	82	83	83	82	83
	TCO Appalachia	4,651	4,550	4,321	4,109	4,135
	Transco Leidy	187	187	188	187	187
	AIM (Ramapo)	170	290	343	375	380
	AIM (Millennium)	1,365	1,365	1,374	1,365	1,365
	M3	1,551	1,701	2,042	2,212	2,238
	AGT Citygate	261	278	0	0	0
Storage	2,616	2,622	2,658	2,616	2,603	
Liquid for Portables and Refill		191	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		230	856	873	733	733
Unserved	Valley	0	0	0	6	7
	Providence	0	0	0	236	330
	Warren	0	0	0	1	1
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	242	338
TOTAL		26,774	27,160	27,904	27,721	27,984

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Normal Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
(BBtu)

Normal Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,855	1,890	1,902	1,919	1,935
	Providence	8,128	8,280	8,333	8,409	8,475
	Warren	302	308	310	313	315
	Westerly	174	177	178	180	181
Fuel Reimbursement		283	339	321	344	391
Underground Storage Refill		3,983	3,928	3,879	3,904	3,915
LNG Refill		173	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		14,898	15,788	15,791	15,935	16,079
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	25	75	77	29	29
	Dawn Iroquois	1	1	3	3	3
	Niagara	32	66	131	131	86
	Zone 4	2,246	2,698	2,771	2,829	3,127
	Dracut	808	539	284	288	61
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	211	212	215	217
TET/AGT	M2	7,327	5,445	5,367	6,030	7,805
	Dominion South Point	43	30	47	33	67
	TCO Appalachia	398	915	460	399	397
	Transco Leidy	34	51	51	52	55
	AIM (Ramapo)	59	58	54	58	58
	AIM (Millennium)	1,935	1,651	1,071	1,582	1,848
	M3	1,703	3,908	5,125	4,075	2,118
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
Storage	87	4	3	79	75	
Liquid for Portables and Refill		66	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unservd	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL		14,898	15,788	15,791	15,935	16,079

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Normal Year (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

		Normal Annual with Proposed Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	6,469	6,584	6,725	6,736	6,797
	Providence	28,341	28,845	29,462	29,508	29,776
	Warren	1,053	1,072	1,095	1,097	1,107
	Westerly	606	617	630	631	637
Fuel Reimbursement		855	913	898	914	964
Underground Storage Refill		3,983	3,928	3,879	3,904	3,915
LNG Refill		364	990	1,007	867	867
TOTAL		41,672	42,948	43,695	43,656	44,063
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,522	2,640	2,536	2,488	2,515
	Dawn Iroquois	88	94	99	100	104
	Niagara	152	183	250	244	199
	Zone 4	6,870	7,743	8,260	8,341	8,650
	Dracut	987	679	727	966	761
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	6	24	225	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,302	1,218	1,209	1,211
TET/AGT	M2	13,292	11,417	11,370	11,976	13,810
	Dominion South Point	125	113	130	115	150
	TCO Appalachia	5,049	5,465	4,780	4,508	4,532
	Transco Leidy	221	238	240	239	242
	AIM (Ramapo)	229	348	397	433	438
	AIM (Millennium)	3,300	3,016	2,445	2,947	3,213
	M3	3,255	5,610	7,168	6,287	4,357
	AGT Citygate	261	278	0	0	0
	Storage	2,702	2,626	2,661	2,695	2,678
Liquid for Portables and Refill		257	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		364	990	1,007	867	867
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	0	6	7
	Providence	0	0	0	236	330
	Warren	0	0	0	1	1
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	242	338
TOTAL		41,672	42,948	43,695	43,656	44,063

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
(BBtu)

Cold Snap Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	4,839	4,923	5,056	5,051	5,099
	Providence	21,199	21,567	22,149	22,128	22,340
	Warren	788	802	823	822	830
	Westerly	453	461	474	473	478
Fuel Reimbursement		579	578	580	573	576
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		194	152	96	0	0
TOTAL		28,052	28,483	29,178	29,047	29,324
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,516	2,575	2,461	2,460	2,487
	Dawn Iroquois	89	95	98	99	100
	Niagara	120	117	119	113	113
	Zone 4	4,624	5,044	5,489	5,512	5,523
	Dracut	338	519	666	678	700
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	70	517	834	0	0
Storage	1,341	1,091	1,006	994	994	
TET/AGT	M2	5,966	5,972	6,003	5,947	6,005
	Dominion South Point	82	83	83	82	83
	TCO Appalachia	4,649	4,550	4,321	4,109	4,135
	Transco Leidy	187	187	188	187	187
	AIM (Ramapo)	292	325	374	407	412
	AIM (Millennium)	1,365	1,365	1,374	1,365	1,365
	M3	1,726	1,825	2,169	2,338	2,360
	AGT Citygate	381	508	0	0	0
Storage	2,618	2,622	2,658	2,616	2,604	
Liquid for Portables and Refill		212	202	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		825	885	829	733	733
Unserved	Valley	0	0	12	113	105
	Providence	0	0	302	1,285	1,405
	Warren	0	0	10	11	12
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	324	1,410	1,522
TOTAL		28,052	28,483	29,178	29,047	29,324

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Cold Snap Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,853	1,888	1,900	1,917	1,932
	Providence	8,118	8,270	8,323	8,399	8,465
	Warren	302	307	309	312	315
	Westerly	174	177	178	180	181
Fuel Reimbursement		283	339	321	344	391
Underground Storage Refill		3,985	3,928	3,879	3,904	3,916
LNG Refill		765	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		15,478	15,775	15,778	15,922	16,067
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	25	75	77	29	29
	Dawn Iroquois	1	1	3	3	3
	Niagara	32	66	131	131	84
	Zone 4	2,246	2,698	2,770	2,828	3,126
	Dracut	805	538	283	287	61
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	211	212	215	217
TET/AGT	M2	7,326	5,445	5,367	6,030	7,805
	Dominion South Point	43	30	47	33	67
	TCO Appalachia	400	915	460	399	398
	Transco Leidy	34	51	51	52	55
	AIM (Ramapo)	59	58	54	58	58
	AIM (Millennium)	1,935	1,651	1,071	1,582	1,848
	M3	1,696	3,898	5,115	4,065	2,108
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	86	4	3	79	75
Liquid for Portables and Refill		658	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		15,478	15,775	15,778	15,922	16,067

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Cold Snap (Sales and Customer Choice)
 (BBtu)

Cold Snap Annual with Proposed Resources
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		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	6,692	6,810	6,956	6,968	7,032
	Providence	29,317	29,837	30,473	30,527	30,806
	Warren	1,090	1,109	1,133	1,135	1,145
	Westerly	627	638	652	653	659
Fuel Reimbursement		861	916	902	916	967
Underground Storage Refill		3,985	3,928	3,879	3,904	3,916
LNG Refill		959	1,019	963	867	867
TOTAL		43,531	44,257	44,956	44,970	45,390
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,541	2,650	2,538	2,489	2,516
	Dawn Iroquois	90	96	101	102	103
	Niagara	152	183	250	244	198
	Zone 4	6,870	7,742	8,259	8,340	8,649
	Dracut	1,142	1,057	949	964	761
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	70	517	834	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,302	1,218	1,209	1,211
TET/AGT	M2	13,292	11,417	11,370	11,976	13,810
	Dominion South Point	125	113	130	115	150
	TCO Appalachia	5,049	5,465	4,780	4,508	4,533
	Transco Leidy	221	238	240	239	242
	AIM (Ramapo)	350	383	428	464	470
	AIM (Millennium)	3,300	3,016	2,445	2,947	3,213
	M3	3,421	5,723	7,284	6,402	4,467
	AGT Citygate	381	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,704	2,626	2,661	2,695	2,679
Liquid for Portables and Refill		870	202	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		959	1,019	963	867	867
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	12	113	105
	Providence	0	0	302	1,285	1,405
	Warren	0	0	10	11	12
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	324	1,410	1,522
TOTAL		43,531	44,257	44,956	44,970	45,390

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales Only)
 (BBtu)

Design Day with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	59	60	62	62	63
	Providence	259	264	270	273	276
	Warren	10	10	10	10	10
	Westerly	6	6	6	6	6
Fuel Reimbursement		5	5	5	5	5
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		339	345	352	356	360
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	24	24	24	24	24
	Dawn Iroquois	1	1	1	1	1
	Niagara	1	1	1	1	1
	Zone 4	34	34	34	34	34
	Dracut	17	7	17	17	17
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	20	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	5	1	30	0	0
	Storage	11	11	11	11	11
TET/AGT	M2	40	40	40	40	40
	Dominion South Point	1	1	1	1	1
	TCO Appalachia	33	33	33	33	33
	Transco Leidy	1	1	1	1	1
	AIM (Ramapo)	6	6	6	7	7
	AIM (Millennium)	7	7	7	7	7
	M3	17	17	17	17	17
	AGT Citygate	14	14	0	0	0
	Storage	29	29	29	29	28
Liquid for Portables and Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		79	119	95	117	119
Unserved	Valley	0	0	5	15	16
	Providence	0	0	0	0	1
	Warren	0	0	2	2	2
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	0	7	17	19
TOTAL		339	345	352	356	360

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Design Year (Sales Only)
(BBtu)

Design Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	4,426	4,503	4,633	4,633	4,684
	Providence	19,373	19,710	20,281	20,279	20,502
	Warren	735	748	770	770	778
	Westerly	416	424	436	436	441
Fuel Reimbursement		544	543	546	539	542
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		212	153	156	0	0
TOTAL		25,706	26,080	26,822	26,656	26,946
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,018	2,065	1,978	1,982	2,008
	Dawn Iroquois	78	79	84	84	87
	Niagara	99	90	92	91	91
	Zone 4	4,457	4,842	5,187	5,204	5,237
	Dracut	245	333	621	628	649
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	18	189	686	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,097	1,005	1,009	994
TET/AGT	M2	5,900	5,915	5,936	5,888	5,938
	Dominion South Point	82	83	82	82	82
	TCO Appalachia	4,503	4,421	4,317	4,076	4,096
	Transco Leidy	186	186	184	184	185
	AIM (Ramapo)	240	256	282	303	312
	AIM (Millennium)	1,116	1,116	1,123	1,116	1,116
	M3	1,161	1,226	1,517	1,713	1,740
	AGT Citygate	386	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,582	2,609	2,648	2,610	2,599
Liquid for Portables and Refill		212	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		431	886	889	733	733
Unserved	Valley	0	0	5	49	54
	Providence	0	0	0	900	1,022
	Warren	0	0	4	4	5
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	9	953	1,081
TOTAL		25,706	26,080	26,822	26,656	26,946

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Design Year (Sales Only)
 (BBtu)

Design Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,502	1,528	1,542	1,558	1,574
	Providence	6,575	6,689	6,749	6,822	6,889
	Warren	250	254	256	259	262
	Westerly	141	144	145	147	148
Fuel Reimbursement		239	297	287	306	347
Underground Storage Refill		3,954	3,916	3,864	3,908	3,891
LNG Refill		354	867	867	867	867
TOTAL		13,015	13,695	13,710	13,867	13,978
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	16	65	68	24	24
	Dawn Iroquois	1	0	0	1	1
	Niagara	32	37	98	104	67
	Zone 4	2,069	2,456	2,480	2,542	2,773
	Dracut	624	433	227	229	46
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	205	206	208	209
TET/AGT	M2	6,457	5,278	5,258	5,801	7,533
	Dominion South Point	20	12	24	12	41
	TCO Appalachia	362	735	467	403	399
	Transco Leidy	21	41	41	41	45
	AIM (Ramapo)	38	54	33	36	35
	AIM (Millennium)	1,581	927	550	975	1,039
	M3	1,321	3,314	4,121	3,274	1,544
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
Storage	92	5	4	81	89	
Liquid for Portables and Refill		247	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unservd	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		13,015	13,695	13,710	13,867	13,978

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Design Year (Sales Only)
(BBtu)

		Design Annual with Proposed Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	5,928	6,031	6,175	6,191	6,258
	Providence	25,947	26,398	27,029	27,101	27,391
	Warren	985	1,002	1,026	1,029	1,040
	Westerly	558	567	581	582	589
Fuel Reimbursement		783	840	834	845	889
Underground Storage Refill		3,954	3,916	3,864	3,908	3,891
LNG Refill		566	1,020	1,023	867	867
TOTAL		38,721	39,775	40,531	40,523	40,924
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	2,034	2,131	2,046	2,006	2,032
	Dawn Iroquois	79	79	84	85	88
	Niagara	131	127	190	196	158
	Zone 4	6,526	7,298	7,667	7,746	8,009
	Dracut	869	765	848	857	695
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	651	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	18	189	686	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,302	1,211	1,217	1,204
TET/AGT	M2	12,357	11,193	11,194	11,689	13,470
	Dominion South Point	102	95	106	94	123
	TCO Appalachia	4,865	5,156	4,784	4,479	4,496
	Transco Leidy	207	226	224	225	230
	AIM (Ramapo)	278	309	315	339	347
	AIM (Millennium)	2,696	2,042	1,673	2,091	2,154
	M3	2,482	4,539	5,637	4,987	3,283
	AGT Citygate	386	508	0	0	0
	Storage	2,674	2,615	2,652	2,691	2,688
Liquid for Portables and Refill		458	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		566	1,020	1,023	867	867
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	5	49	54
	Providence	0	0	0	900	1,022
	Warren	0	0	4	4	5
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	9	953	1,081
TOTAL		38,721	39,775	40,531	40,523	40,924

National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Normal Year (Sales Only)
(BBtu)

Normal Heating Season (Nov-Mar) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	3,798	3,864	3,975	3,975	4,019
	Providence	16,638	16,927	17,415	17,416	17,607
	Warren	618	629	647	647	654
	Westerly	356	362	372	372	377
Fuel Reimbursement		500	498	503	499	504
Underground Storage Refill		0	0	0	0	0
LNG Refill		186	159	142	0	0
TOTAL		22,095	22,439	23,054	22,910	23,161
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	1,391	1,487	1,500	1,493	1,533
	Dawn Iroquois	48	50	58	58	60
	Niagara	87	70	75	75	75
	Zone 4	3,844	4,364	4,779	4,913	4,982
	Dracut	12	0	0	0	32
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	504	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	3	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,125	1,005	1,037	994
TET/AGT	M2	5,857	5,861	5,820	5,805	5,861
	Dominion South Point	81	83	82	82	82
	TCO Appalachia	4,089	4,072	4,086	3,639	3,677
	Transco Leidy	183	183	178	176	177
	AIM (Ramapo)	46	34	60	130	174
	AIM (Millennium)	1,116	1,116	1,123	1,116	1,116
	M3	392	431	707	1,104	1,136
	AGT Citygate	42	0	0	0	0
	Storage	2,666	2,526	2,523	2,545	2,524
Liquid for Portables and Refill		186	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		210	855	875	733	733
Unserved	Valley	0	0	0	4	4
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	4	4
TOTAL		22,095	22,439	23,054	22,910	23,161

National Grid Rhode Island
 Comparison of Resources and Requirements
 Normal Year (Sales Only)
 (BBtu)

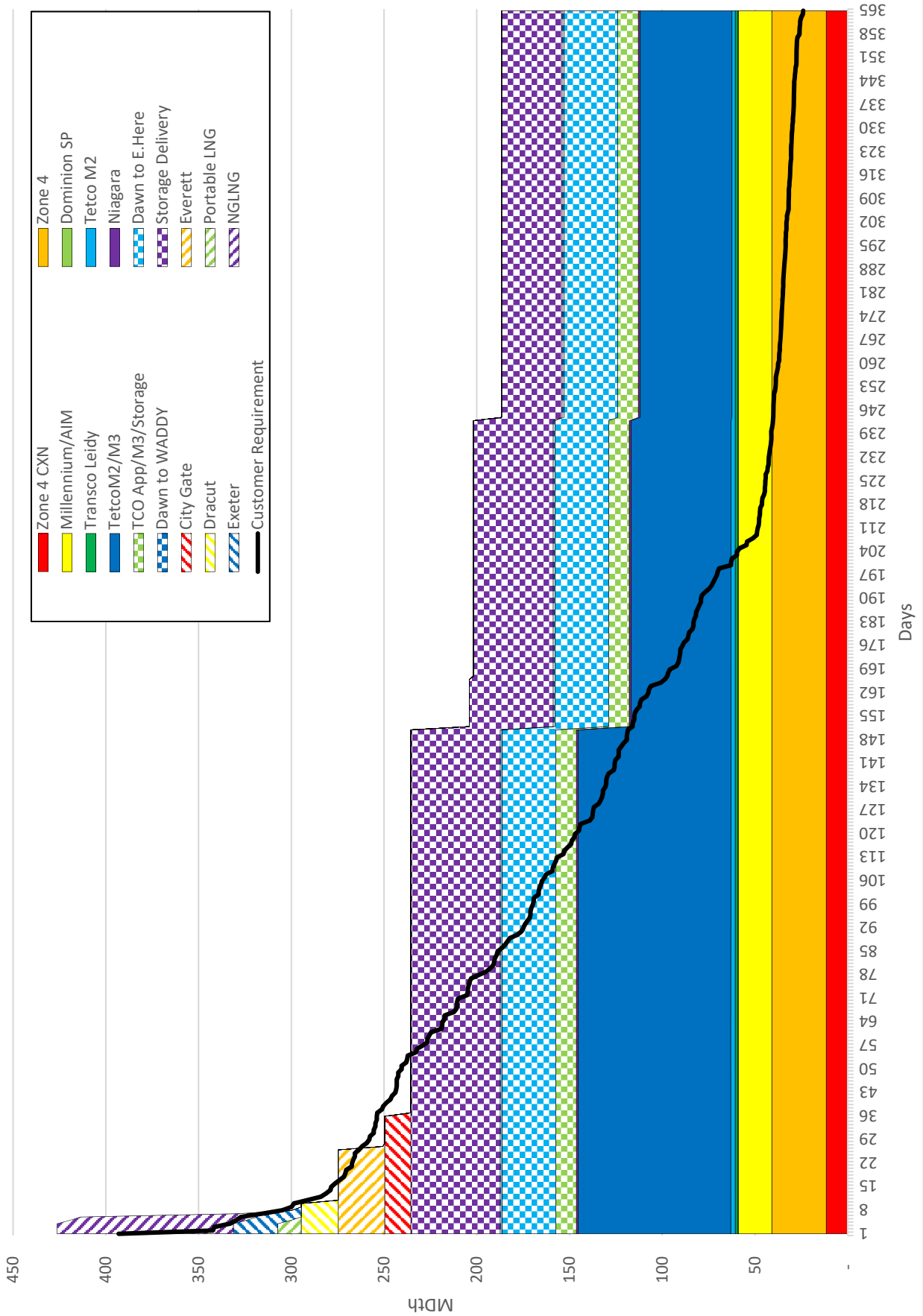
Normal Non-Heating Season (Apr-Oct) with Proposed Resources

		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	1,387	1,411	1,424	1,439	1,454
	Providence	6,077	6,183	6,239	6,306	6,369
	Warren	226	230	232	234	237
	Westerly	130	132	133	135	136
Fuel Reimbursement		232	274	276	296	336
Underground Storage Refill		4,033	3,831	3,711	3,840	3,786
LNG Refill		158	829	867	867	867
TOTAL		12,243	12,890	12,882	13,118	13,184
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	1	39	40	10	11
	Dawn Iroquois	1	0	0	0	0
	Niagara	32	34	98	102	66
	Zone 4	1,998	2,321	2,359	2,434	2,622
	Dracut	556	411	208	209	33
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	0	176	178	181	183
TET/AGT	M2	6,466	5,180	5,113	5,705	7,407
	Dominion South Point	18	12	20	12	37
	TCO Appalachia	296	658	373	339	342
	Transco Leidy	18	38	39	39	41
	AIM (Ramapo)	22	30	12	13	13
	AIM (Millennium)	1,581	873	521	960	1,012
	M3	985	2,979	3,782	2,902	1,198
	AGT Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Storage	86	3	5	77	86
Liquid for Portables and Refill		51	0	0	0	0
LNG From Storage		134	134	134	134	134
Unservd	Valley	0	0	0	0	0
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		12,243	12,890	12,882	13,118	13,184

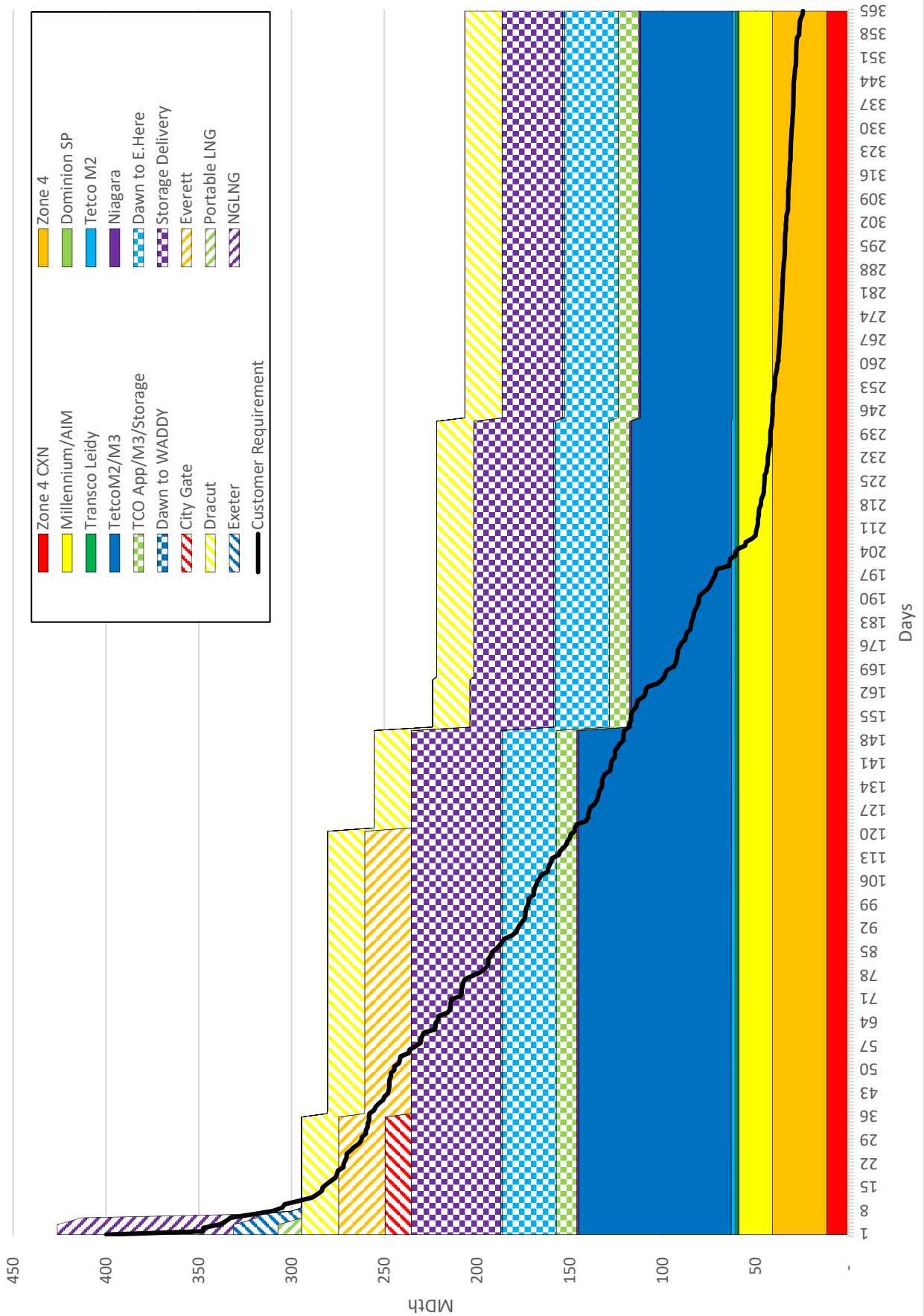
National Grid Rhode Island
Comparison of Resources and Requirements
Normal Year (Sales Only)
(BBtu)

		Normal Annual with Proposed Resources				
		<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>						
Firm Sendout	Valley	5,185	5,275	5,399	5,415	5,473
	Providence	22,715	23,110	23,653	23,722	23,976
	Warren	844	859	879	882	891
	Westerly	486	494	506	507	513
Fuel Reimbursement		731	771	778	795	840
Underground Storage Refill		4,033	3,831	3,711	3,840	3,786
LNG Refill		344	989	1,009	867	867
TOTAL		34,338	35,329	35,936	36,028	36,346
<u>RESOURCES</u>						
TGP	Dawn PNGTS	1,392	1,526	1,540	1,503	1,544
	Dawn Iroquois	49	50	58	58	60
	Niagara	119	105	173	177	142
	Zone 4	5,842	6,685	7,138	7,347	7,604
	Dracut	568	411	208	209	64
	TGP Citygate	0	0	0	0	0
	Everett Multi Year	504	0	0	0	0
	Everett Swing	0	0	3	0	0
	Storage	1,341	1,302	1,183	1,217	1,177
TET/AGT	M2	12,323	11,041	10,933	11,510	13,268
	Dominion South Point	98	95	102	94	120
	TCO Appalachia	4,385	4,730	4,459	3,978	4,020
	Transco Leidy	200	221	216	216	218
	AIM (Ramapo)	67	64	71	143	187
	AIM (Millennium)	2,696	1,989	1,644	2,075	2,127
	M3	1,377	3,410	4,489	4,006	2,333
	AGT Citygate	42	0	0	0	0
	Storage	2,752	2,529	2,528	2,623	2,610
Liquid for Portables and Refill		237	181	181	0	0
LNG From Storage		344	989	1,009	867	867
Unserviced	Valley	0	0	0	4	4
	Providence	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	4	4
TOTAL		34,338	35,329	35,936	36,028	36,346

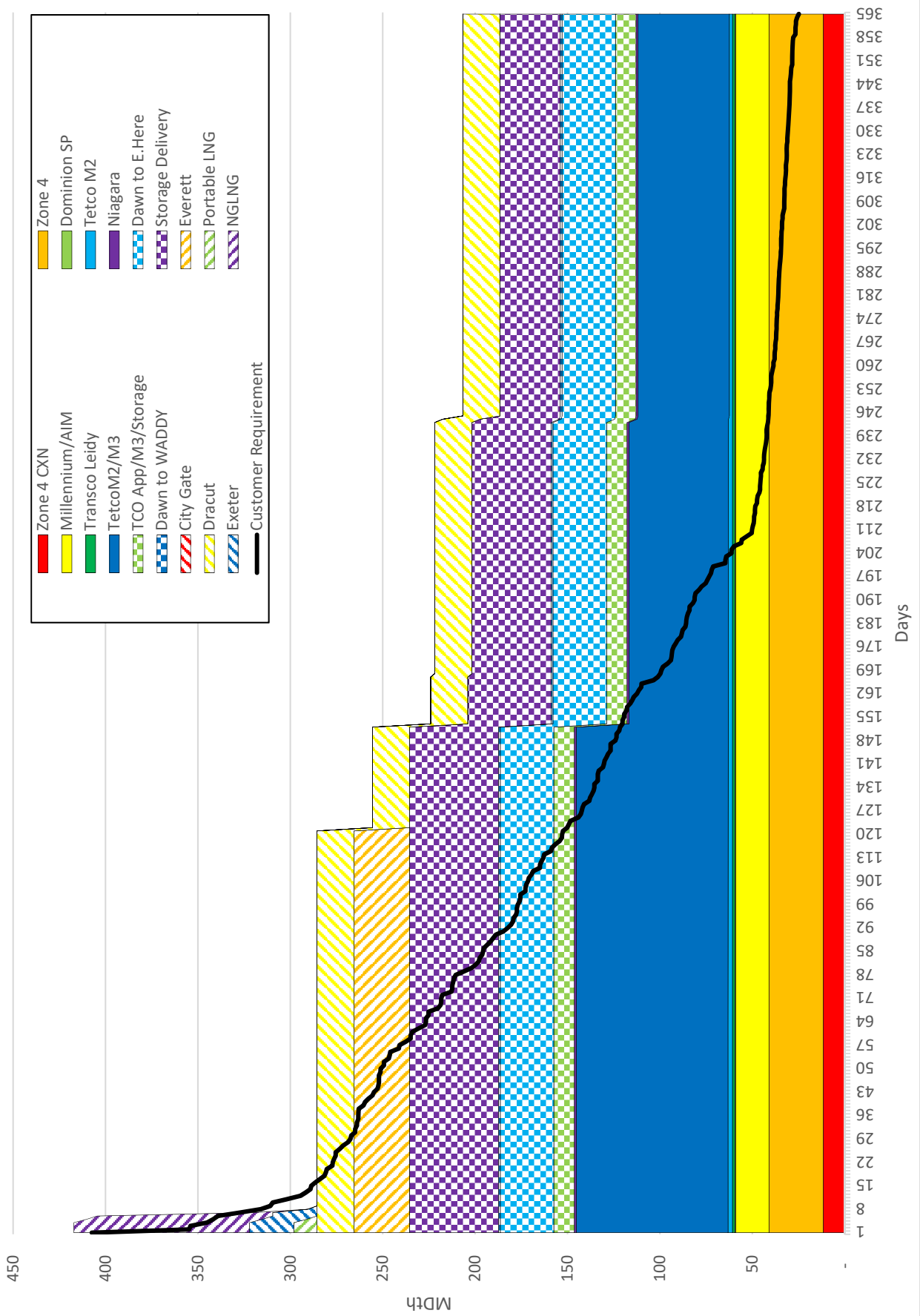
2021-22 Design Load Duration Curve



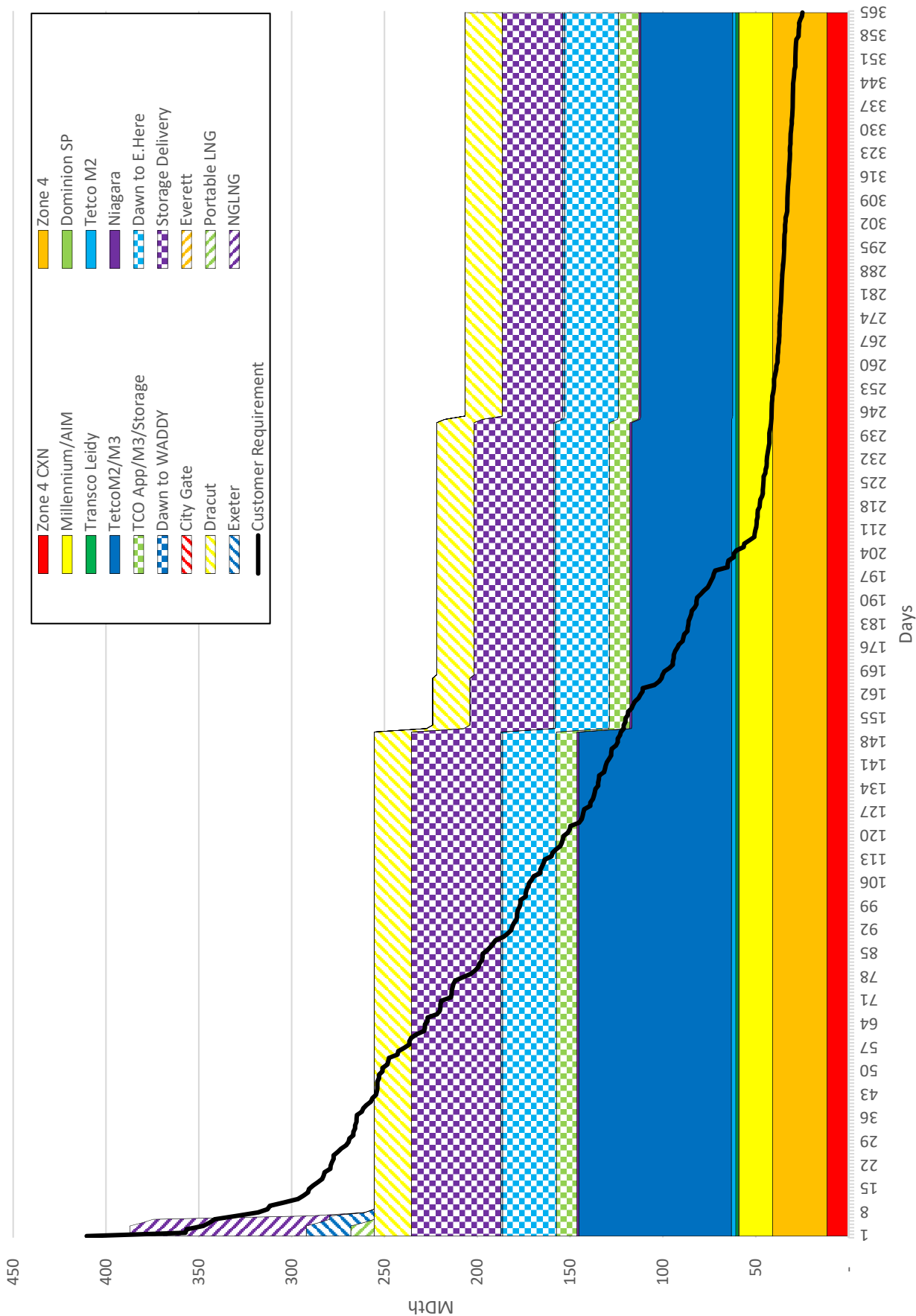
2022-23 Design Load Duration Curve



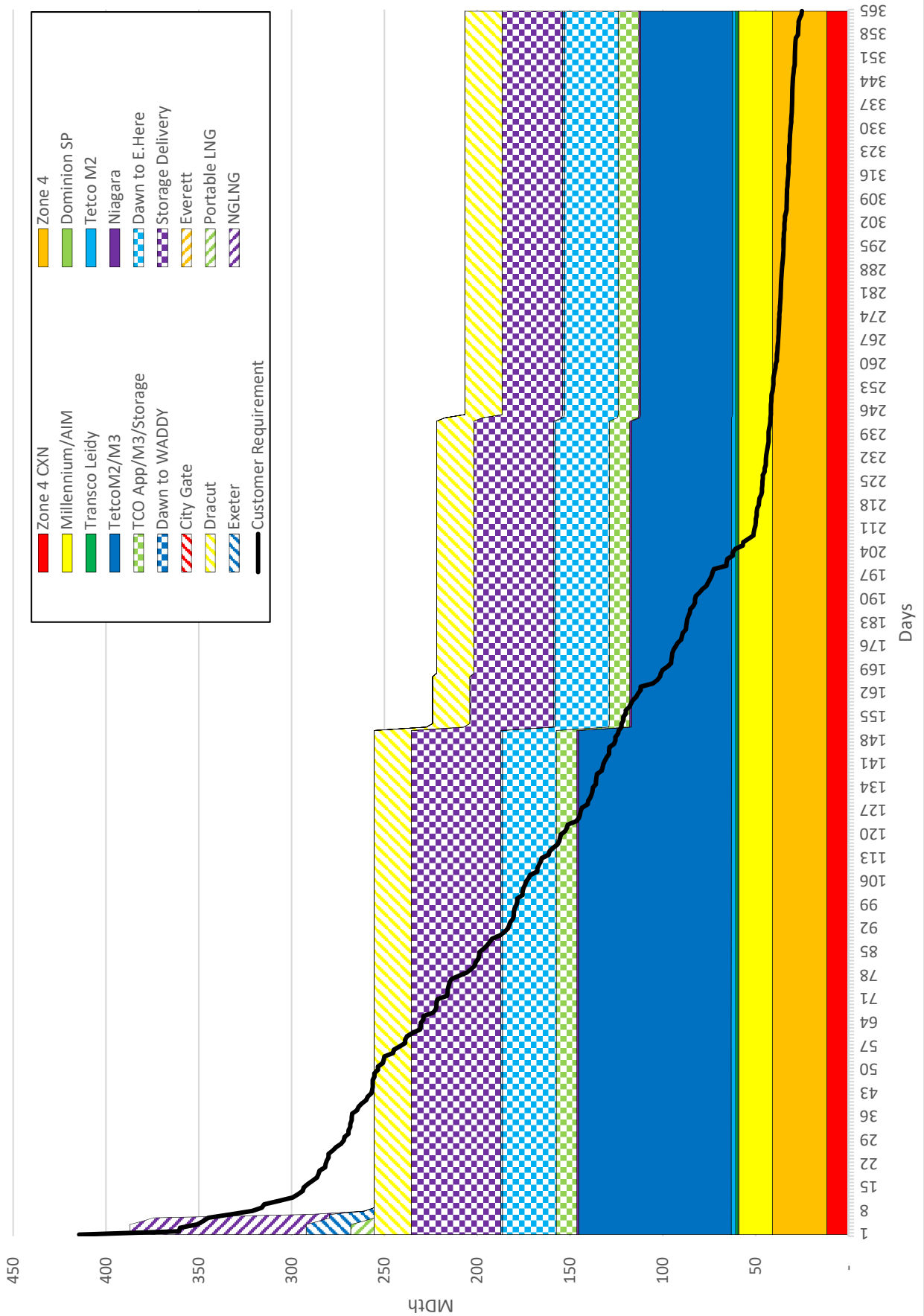
2023-24 Design Load Duration Curve



2024-25 Design Load Duration Curve



2025-26 Design Load Duration Curve



REDACTED

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
National Grid Rhode Island													
Gas Cost Recovery													
Cost of Gas (\$000)													
<i>Design Weather Scenario - SCC Adj FTI</i>													
FIXED COSTS													
Total Transportation Fixed Costs													
Total Storage Delivery Fixed Costs													
Total Storage Fixed Costs													
Total Liquefaction Fixed Costs													
Total Supplier Fixed Costs													
LESS:													
AMA Credits													
Hourly Peaking Fixed Costs													
TOTAL FIXED COSTS													\$ 95,518.7
VARIABLE COSTS													
<u>Commodity</u>													
Commodity for Purchases to City Gate													
Commodity for Purchases to Injections													
Total Commodity Costs													\$ 123,518.8
<u>Withdrawal</u>													
Underground Storage Withdrawal Value													
LNG Storage Withdrawal Value													
Total Storage Withdrawal Value													\$ 12,770.4
<u>Transportation</u>													
Variable Costs for Purchases to City Gate													
Variable Costs for Storage Withdrawal													
Variable Costs for Storage Injection													
Total Transportation Variable Costs													
Total Storage Variable Costs													
LESS:													
LNG Trucking													12,439.7
Storage Refill													128,105.6
Liquefaction													223,624.3
Total Storage and Liquefaction													8,039.2
TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS													215,585.1
TOTAL FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS													
NGPMP Credit													
TOTAL GAS COSTS													

Narragansett Electric Company
Volume & Cost Summary
Sendout Volumes (MWh)

Design Weather Scenario - SCC Adj FT1

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
Algonquin	1,099	1,145	1,139	1,029	1,139	1,086	1,151	878	864	976	1,102	1,151	12,759
TETCO CDS Long Haul	24	58	62	56	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
TETCO SCT Long Haul	307	349	402	363	321	312	276	263	271	271	263	314	3,713
AIM	189	394	649	608	500	824	350	-	-	-	72	801	4,386
AGT M3	733	998	998	902	997	215	21	49	51	51	32	111	5,158
TCO Appalachia Storage	383	535	558	526	209	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,296
Total Algonquin	2,736	3,479	3,808	3,483	3,217	2,523	1,798	1,190	1,186	1,298	1,468	2,377	28,564
Tennessee	676	725	729	664	689	335	4	-	-	106	-	185	4,114
TGP Long Haul	280	293	293	264	293	212	280	151	235	294	252	294	3,141
TGP ConneXion Storage	4	414	466	412	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700
Total Tennessee	960	1,432	1,488	1,341	1,385	547	284	151	235	401	252	479	8,955
Other	153	704	848	733	613	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,088
Dawn via PNGTS	69	201	293	336	148	13	342	163	-	-	171	220	1,956
Dracut	20	48	61	55	50	34	1	-	0	-	-	-	269
Dawn / Niagara / Waddington	51	54	54	49	54	4	18	2	2	2	27	21	340
Dominion / Transco Leidy	-	125	430	201	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	837
Everett	120	119	403	196	29	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	1,001
LNG Vapor	95	-	-	-	181	93	94	108	83	112	63	77	907
LNG Truck	-	93	133	193	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508
City Gate	508	1,343	2,221	1,764	1,246	201	475	292	105	134	281	337	8,906
Total Other	4,204	6,255	7,517	6,588	5,848	3,271	2,556	1,633	1,526	1,833	2,001	3,193	46,425
Total Purchases	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	78	29	94
LESS:	95	-	-	-	181	93	94	108	83	112	63	77	907
Liquefaction	-	-	-	-	-	40	502	286	419	520	472	458	2,696
LNG Truck	-	-	-	-	-	20	274	151	103	266	252	255	1,322
AGT Storage Refill	95	-	-	-	168	153	870	546	605	898	865	819	5,019
TGP Storage Refill	4,108	6,255	7,517	6,588	5,681	3,118	1,687	1,087	922	935	1,136	2,374	41,406
Total	4,108	6,255	7,517	6,588	5,681	3,118	1,687	1,087	922	935	1,136	2,374	41,406
Total Sendout	4,108	6,255	7,517	6,588	5,681	3,118	1,687	1,087	922	935	1,136	2,374	41,406
Datacheck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REDACTED

Narragansett Electric Company
Volume & Cost Summary
Cost of Gas (\$000)

Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
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DEMAND

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Total Demand \$ 101,564
 Datcheck \$ 101,564
 Delta \$ -

Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
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COMMODITY

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TOTAL COMMODITY \$ 140,545
 Datcheck \$ 140,545
 Delta \$ -

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
TOTAL DC+CC													\$ 242,109
LESS:													
Liquefaction													
LNG Truck													
AGT Storage Refill													\$ 12,440
TGP Storage Refill													\$ 229,670
Total Liquefaction & Storage													\$ 128,106
TOTAL GAS COST													
Commodity to Sendout													
Days/month	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	365
Unit Commodity Cost (\$/MMBtu)	\$3.216	\$3.332	\$3.414	\$3.352	\$3.177	\$2.773	\$2.716	\$2.744	\$2.779	\$2.784	\$2.769	\$2.795	\$3.094
NYMEX (06/08/2021)													

REDACTED

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
National Grid Rhode Island													
Gas Cost Recovery													
Cost of Gas (\$000)													
<i>Normal Weather Scenario - Sales</i>													
FIXED COSTS													
Total Transportation Fixed Costs													
Total Storage Delivery Fixed Costs													
Total Storage Fixed Costs													
Total Liquefaction Fixed Costs													
Total Supplier Fixed Costs													\$ 15,903.8
LESS:													
AMA Credits													
Hourly Peaking Fixed Costs													
TOTAL FIXED COSTS													\$ 82,766.6
VARIABLE COSTS													
<u>Commodity</u>													
Commodity for Purchases to City Gate													
Commodity for Purchases to Injections													
Total Commodity Costs													\$ 75,882.3
<u>Withdrawal</u>													
Underground Storage Withdrawal Value													
LNG Storage Withdrawal Value													
Total Storage Withdrawal Value													\$ 9,977.3
<u>Transportation</u>													
Variable Costs for Purchases to City Gate													
Variable Costs for Storage Withdrawal													
Variable Costs for Storage Injection													
Total Transportation Variable Costs													
Total Storage Variable Costs													
LESS:													
LNG Trucking													
Storage Refill													
Liquefaction													
Total Storage and Liquefaction													\$ 9,857.9
TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS													\$ 79,119.3
TOTAL FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS													\$ 161,885.9
NGPMP Credit													\$ 8,039.2
TOTAL GAS COSTS													\$ 153,846.7

Narragansett Electric Company
Volume & Cost Summary
Sendout Volumes (MWh)

Normal Weather Scenario - Sales

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
Algonquin	1,089	1,145	1,139	1,029	1,139	1,037	1,063	687	678	793	949	1,106	11,852
TETCO CDS Long Haul	7	23	41	39	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
TETCO SCT Long Haul	223	222	234	212	227	232	223	215	222	222	215	226	2,671
AIM	57	28	89	45	169	434	110	-	-	-	7	425	1,364
AGT M3	364	910	986	873	851	87	4	49	51	51	32	18	4,275
TCO Appalachia Storage	393	538	556	531	209	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,311
Total Algonquin	2,133	2,866	3,044	2,728	2,617	1,875	1,400	950	950	1,066	1,203	1,775	22,607
Tennessee	376	427	653	582	374	208	-	-	-	56	-	105	2,781
TGP Long Haul	247	292	293	264	289	165	279	146	185	295	252	294	3,001
TGP ConneXion Storage	4	415	462	412	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700
Total Tennessee	627	1,134	1,407	1,259	1,071	373	279	146	185	350	252	399	7,482
Other	22	194	485	432	233	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,367
Dawn via PNGTS	-	-	-	12	-	-	232	107	-	-	109	107	568
Dracut	5	17	50	44	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Dawn / Niagara / Waddington	45	54	54	49	54	3	8	2	2	2	4	12	291
Dominion / Transco Leidy	-	89	238	171	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
Everett	19	19	118	34	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	344
LNG Vapor	5	-	-	-	181	3	5	8	6	8	6	15	237
LNG Truck	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
City Gate	96	374	946	784	509	58	265	136	27	30	139	154	3,518
Total Other	2,856	4,374	5,397	4,771	4,197	2,306	1,944	1,233	1,162	1,446	1,594	2,328	33,607
Total Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquefaction	5	-	-	-	181	3	5	8	6	8	6	15	237
LNG Truck	-	-	-	-	-	37	502	305	419	520	472	458	2,711
AGT Storage Refill	-	-	-	-	-	20	279	146	103	266	252	255	1,322
TGP Storage Refill	5	-	-	-	181	59	786	459	527	794	809	757	4,377
Total	2,852	4,374	5,397	4,771	4,016	2,246	1,157	774	635	652	785	1,571	29,230
Total Sendout	2,852	4,374	5,397	4,771	4,016	2,246	1,157	774	635	652	785	1,571	29,230
Datacheck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REDACTED

REDACTED

Narragansett Electric Company
Volume & Cost Summary
Cost of Gas (\$000)

Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------

DEMAND

[REDACTED]												
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Total Demand	\$ 6,133	\$ 9,725	\$ 9,721	\$ 9,721	\$ 9,721	\$ 9,721	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,491	\$ 88,812
Datacheck	\$ 6,133	\$ 9,725	\$ 9,721	\$ 9,721	\$ 9,721	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,491	\$ 88,812
Delta	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------

COMMODITY

[REDACTED]												
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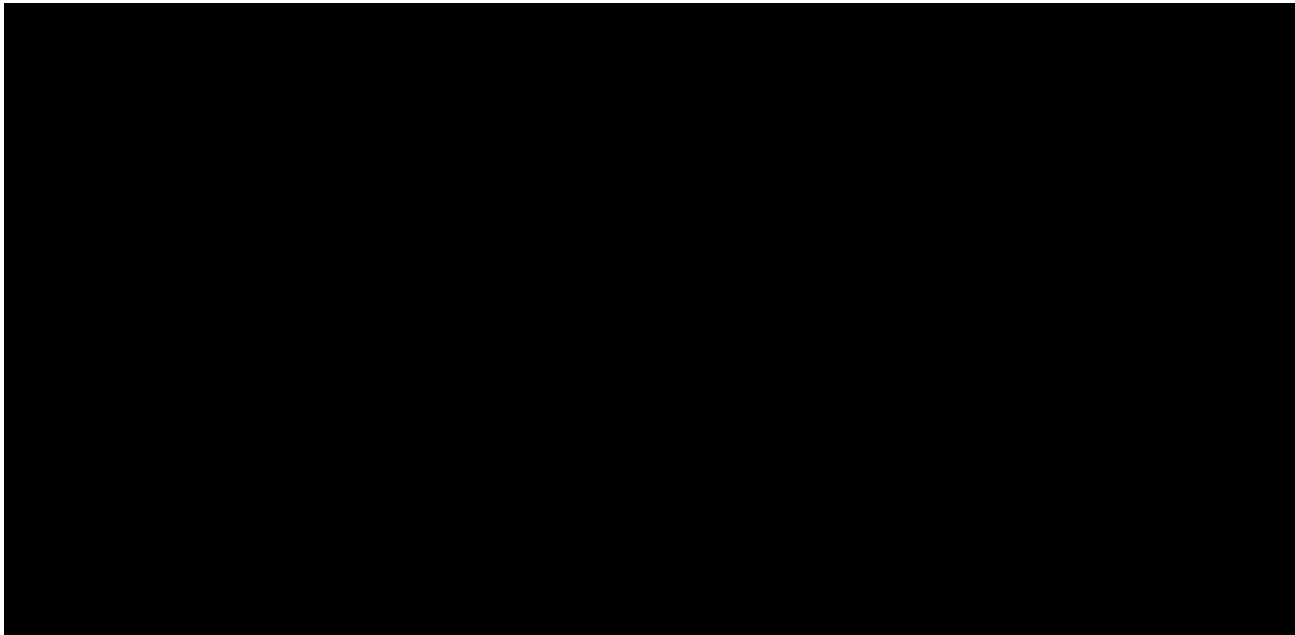
TOTAL COMMODITY	\$ 7,183	\$ 12,240	\$ 16,545	\$ 14,659	\$ 12,137	\$ 5,522	\$ 4,244	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,599	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,228	\$ 4,704	\$ 88,977
Datacheck	\$ 7,183	\$ 12,240	\$ 16,545	\$ 14,659	\$ 12,137	\$ 5,522	\$ 4,244	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,599	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,228	\$ 4,704	\$ 88,977
Delta	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Total
TOTAL DC+CC													\$ 177,789
LESS:													
Liquefaction													
LNG Truck													
AGT Storage Refill													
TGP Storage Refill													
Total Liquefaction & Storage													\$ 9,858
TOTAL GAS COST													\$ 167,931
Commodity to Sendout													\$ 79,119
Days/month	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	365
Unit Commodity Cost (\$/MMBtu)													\$2.707
NYMEX (06/08/2021)	\$3.216	\$3.332	\$3.414	\$3.352	\$3.177	\$2.773	\$2.716	\$2.744	\$2.779	\$2.784	\$2.769	\$2.795	

REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path (100% Load Factor)
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

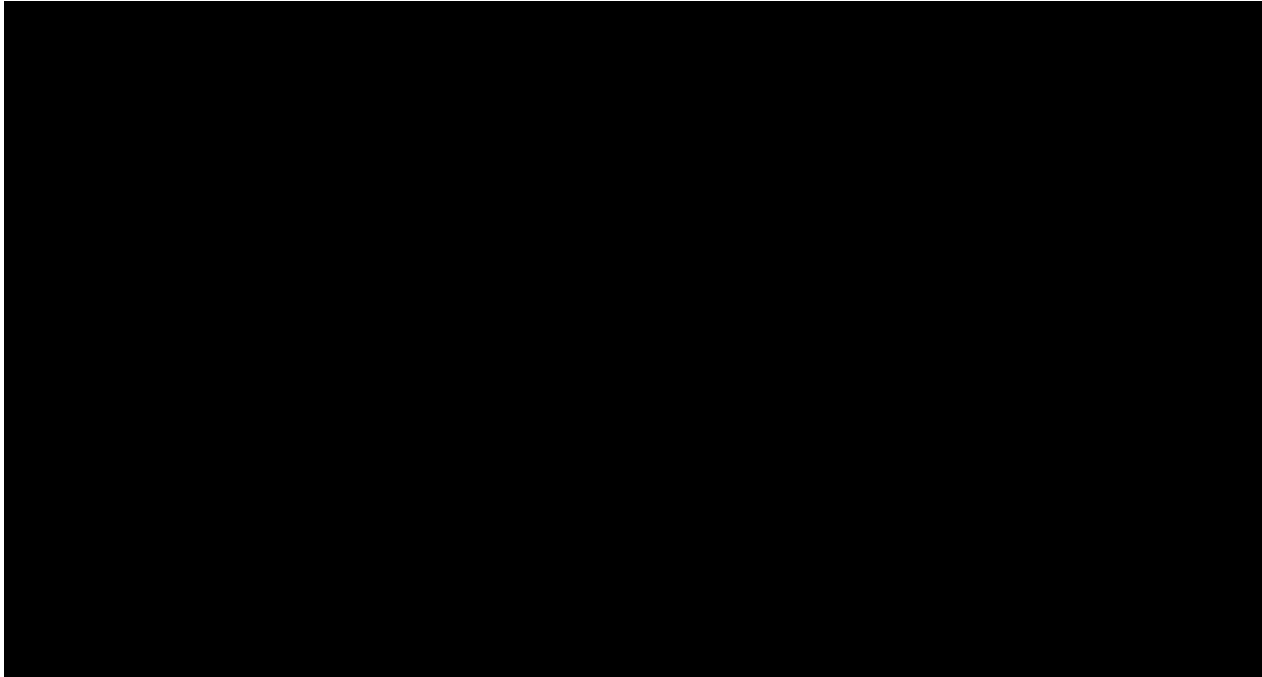
Gas Year Path	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>



REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path (100% Load Factor)
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

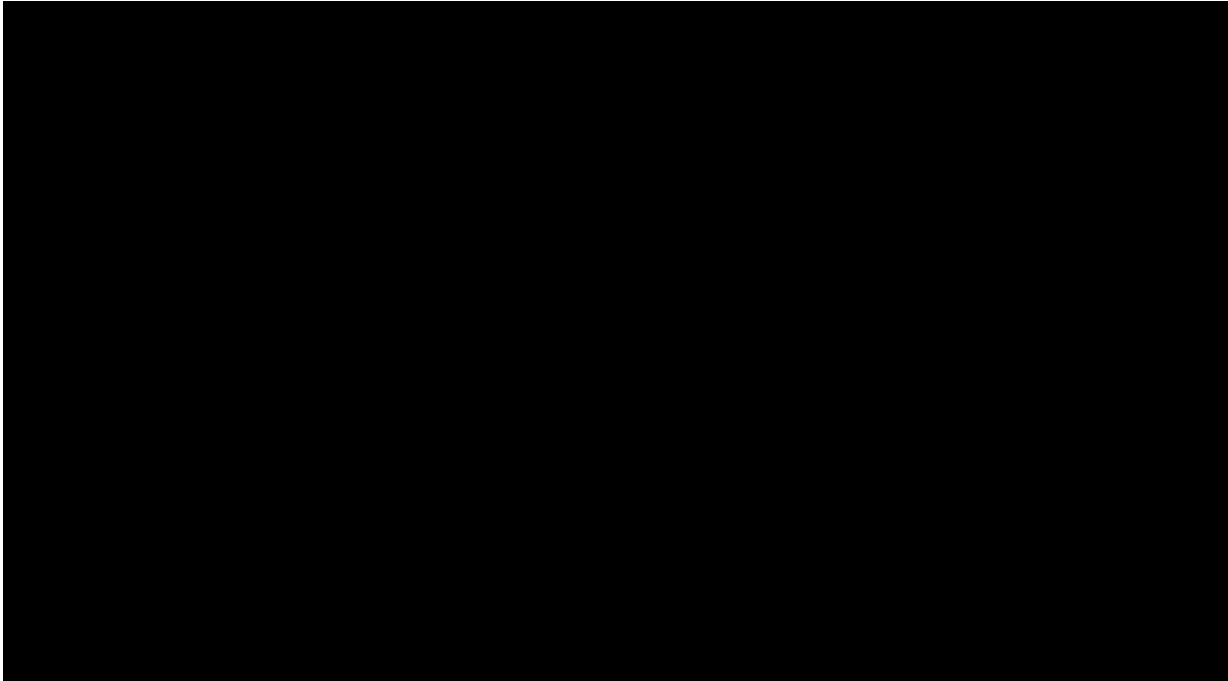
Gas Year Path	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>



REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path (100% Load Factor)
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

Gas Year Path	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>

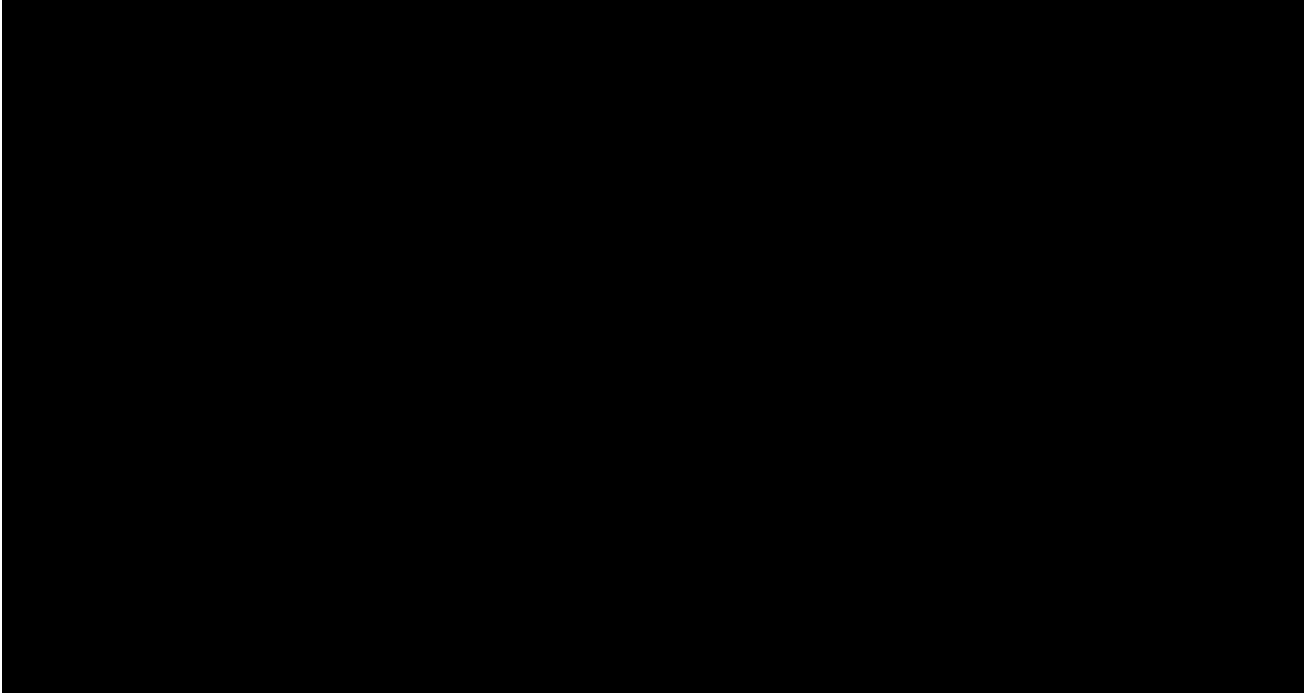


REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path (100% Load Factor)
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

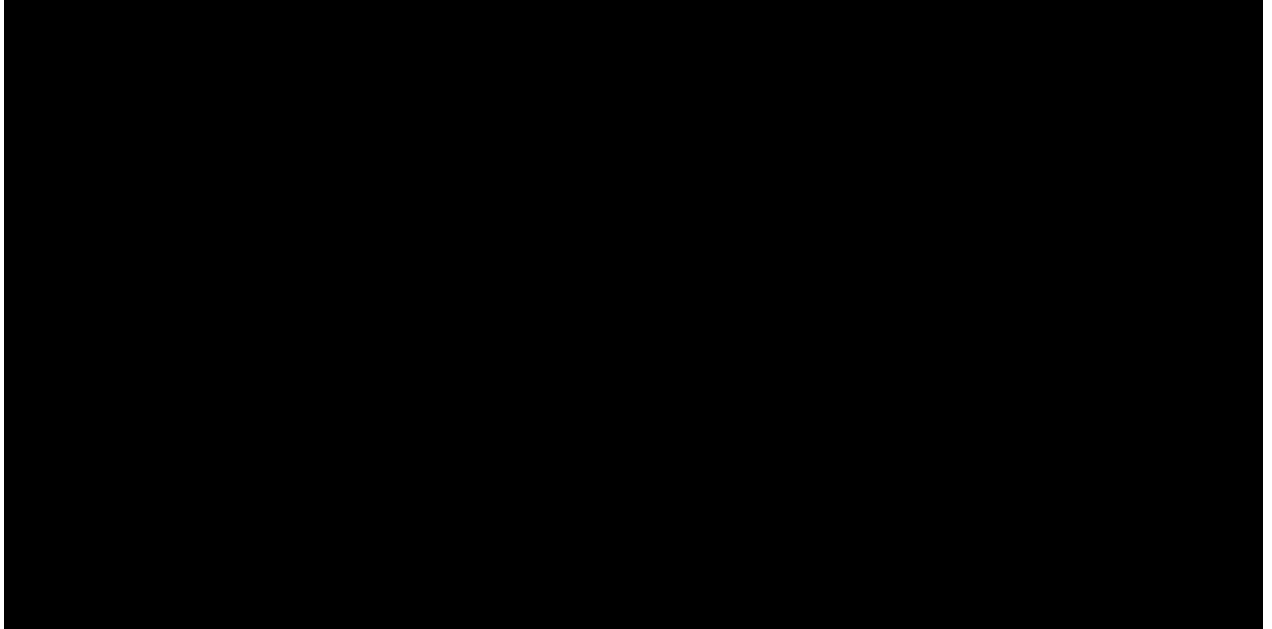
Dollars per Dth per Day

Gas Year	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
Path					



REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Effective Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

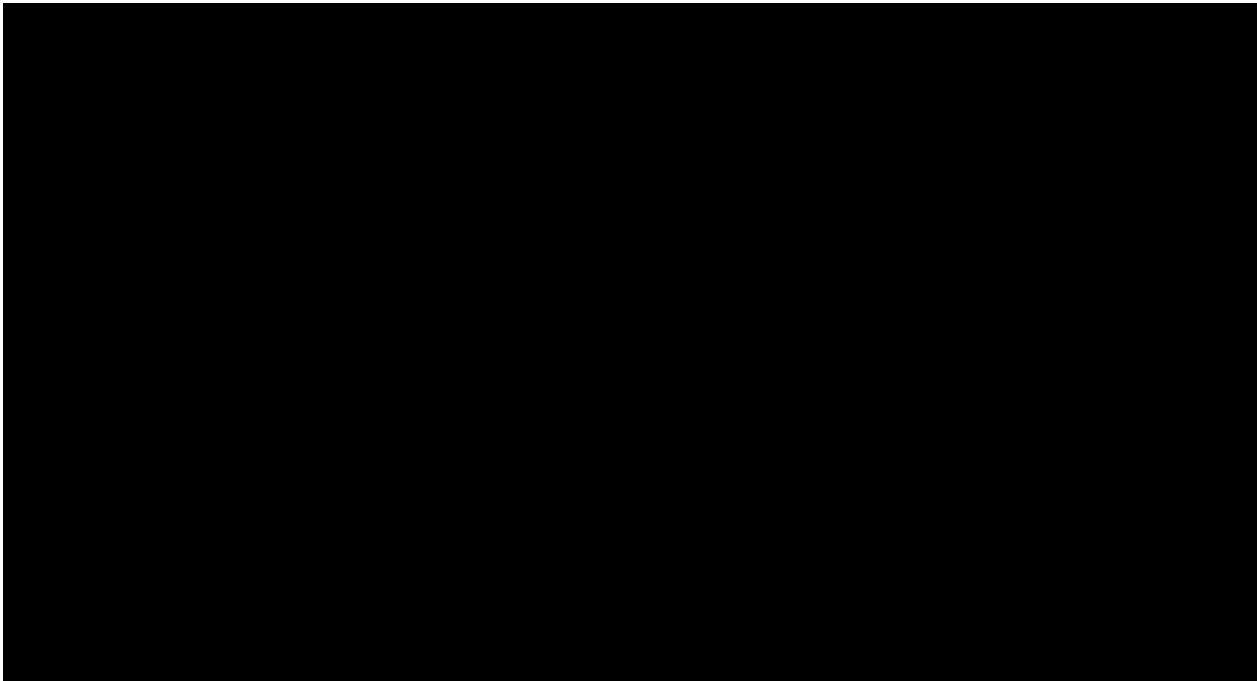
Gas Year Path	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
					

REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Effective Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

Dollars per Dth per Day

Gas Year	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
Path					

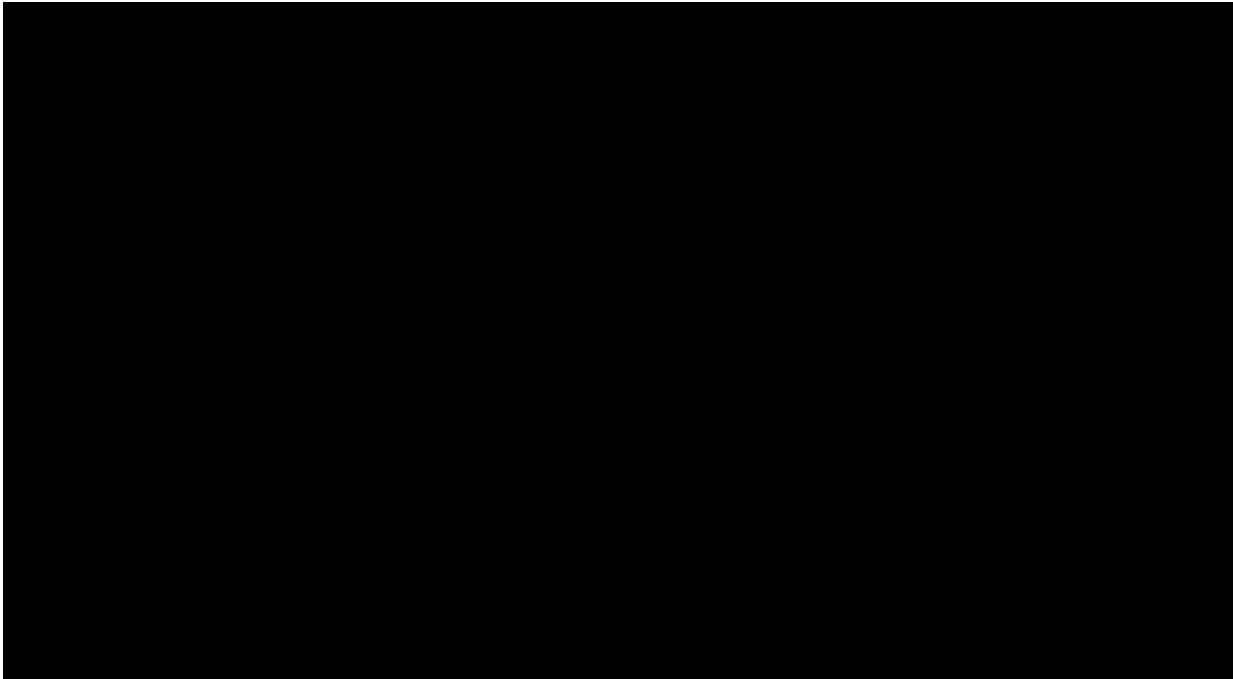


REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Effective Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

Dollars per Dth per Day

Gas Year 2021-2022 2022-2023 2023-2024 2024-2025 2025-2026
Path

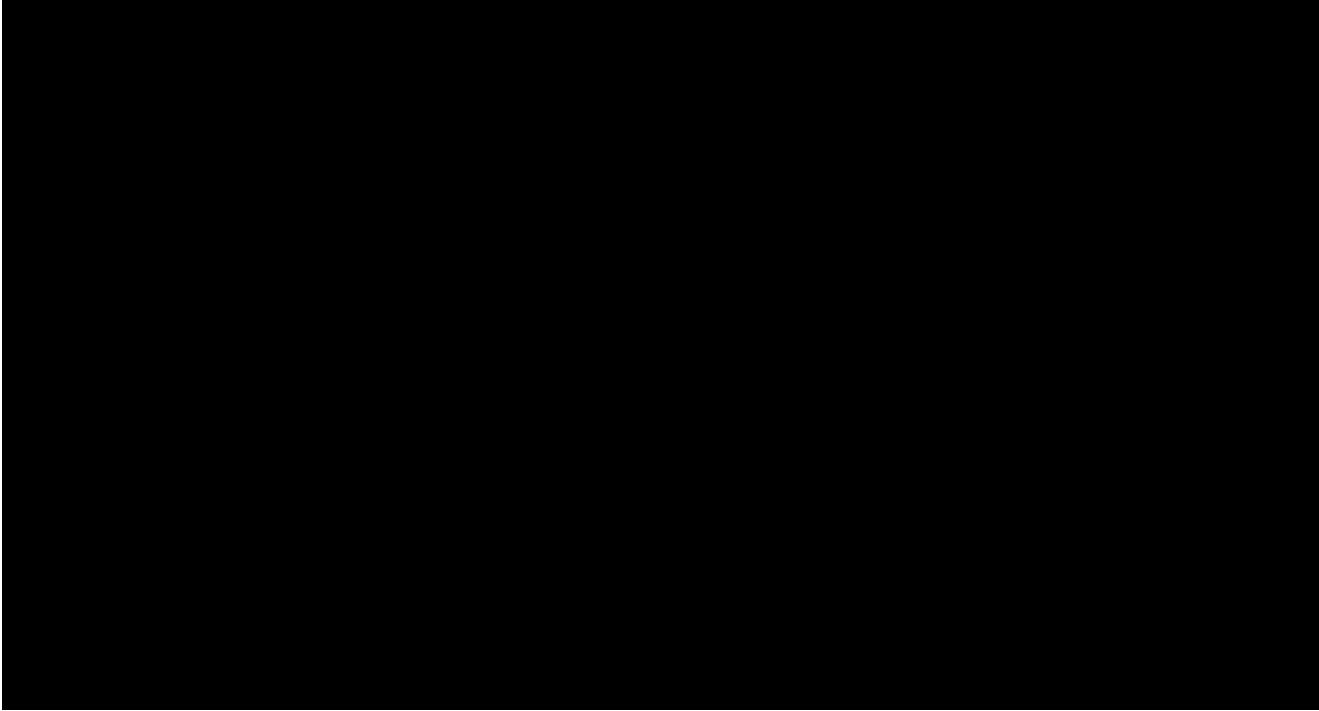


REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Effective Fixed + Variable + Commodity Cost per Dth per Day by Path
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

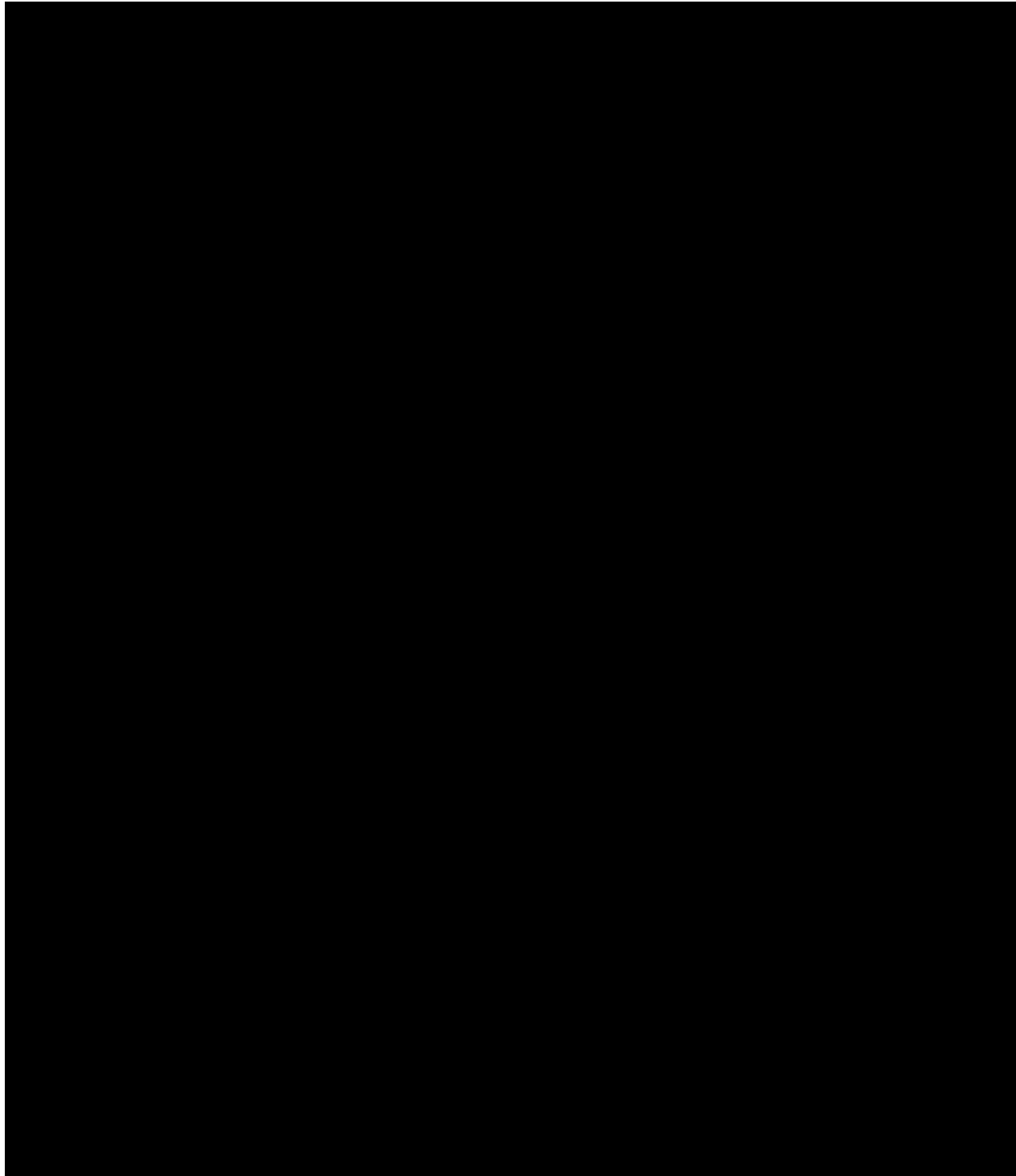
Dollars per Dth per Day

Gas Year	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
Path					

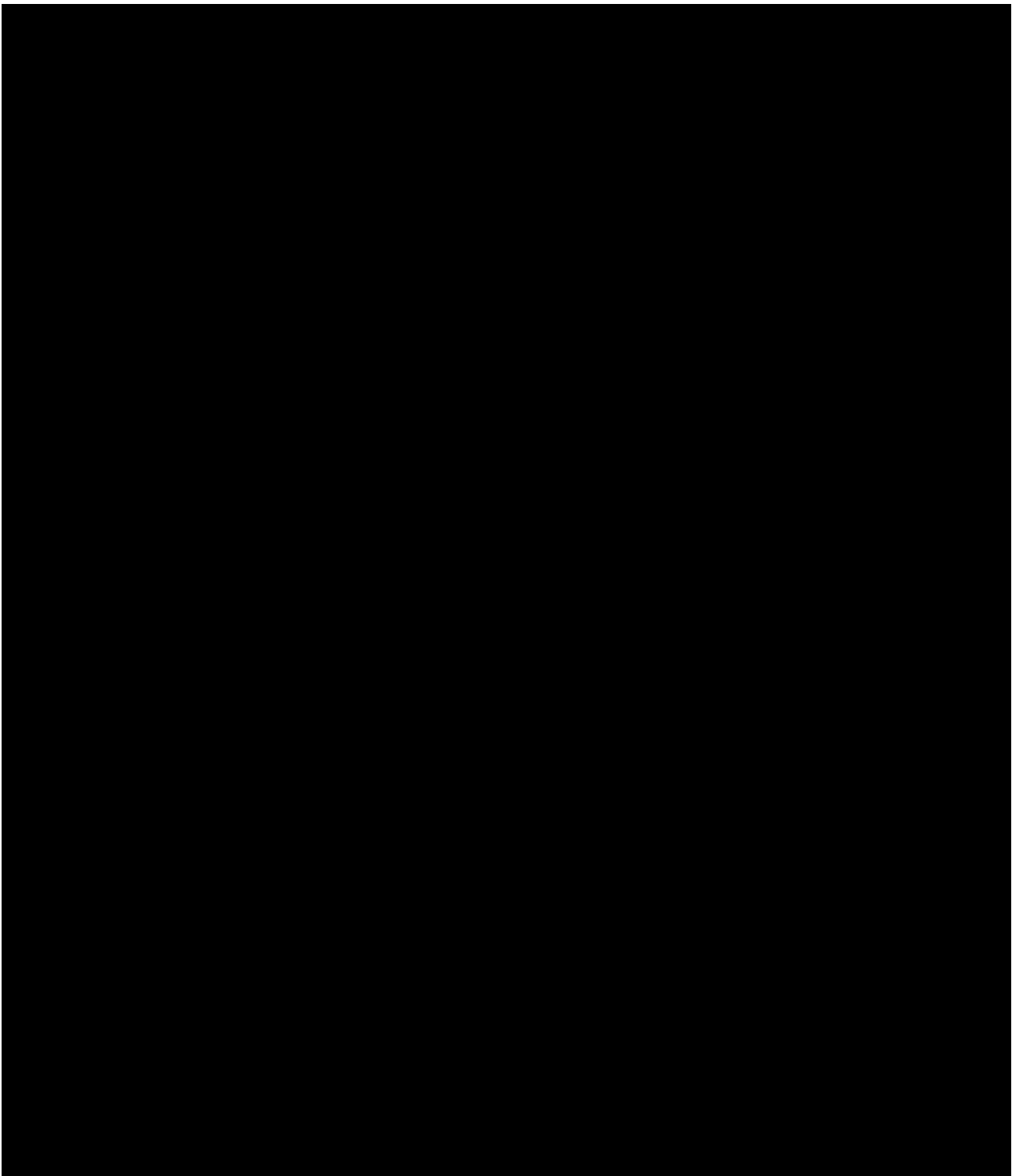


REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
SCC Adj FT1
Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract (100% Load Factor)
Existing and Proposed Assets

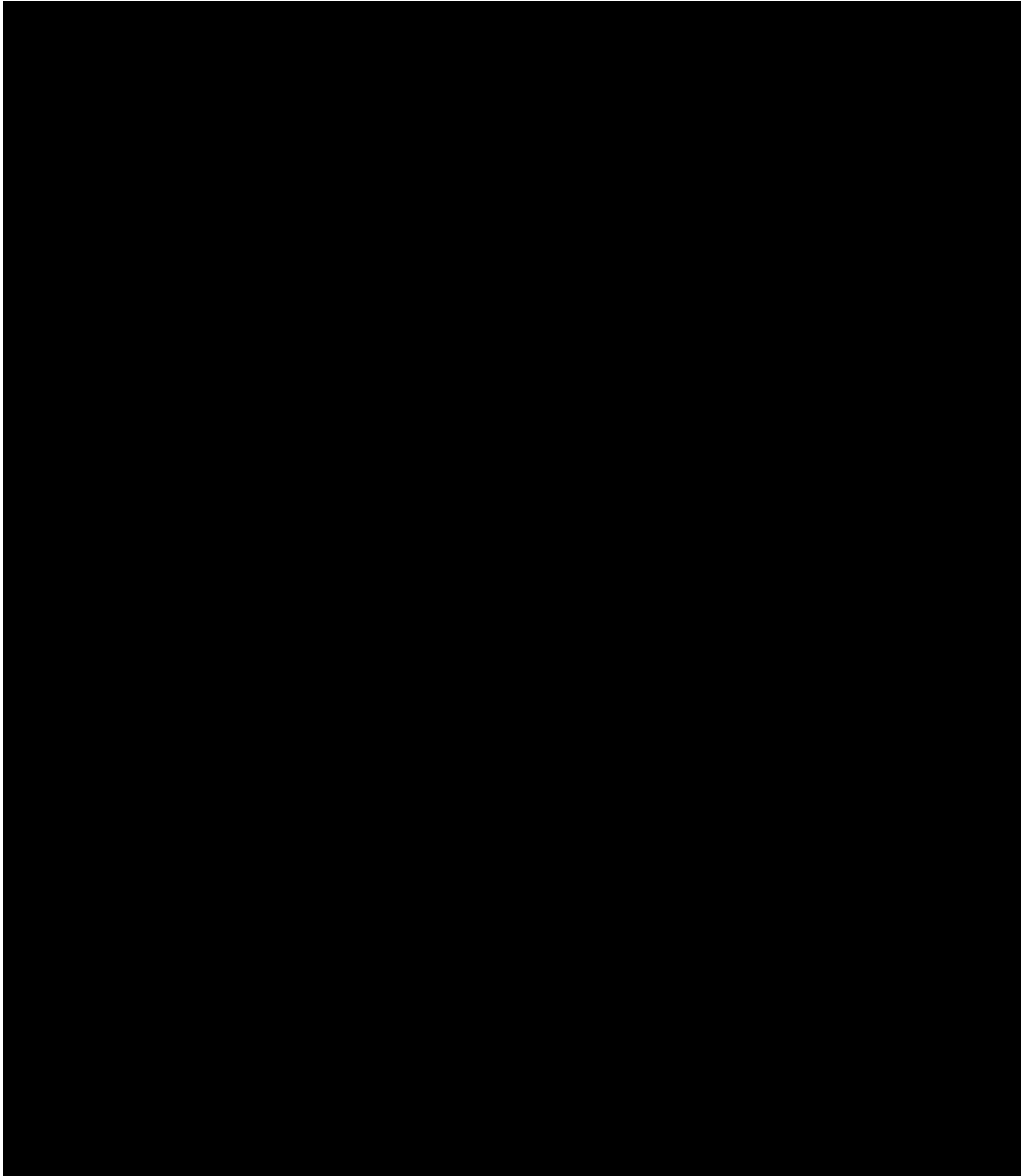
Gas Year Contract	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
					

REDACTED

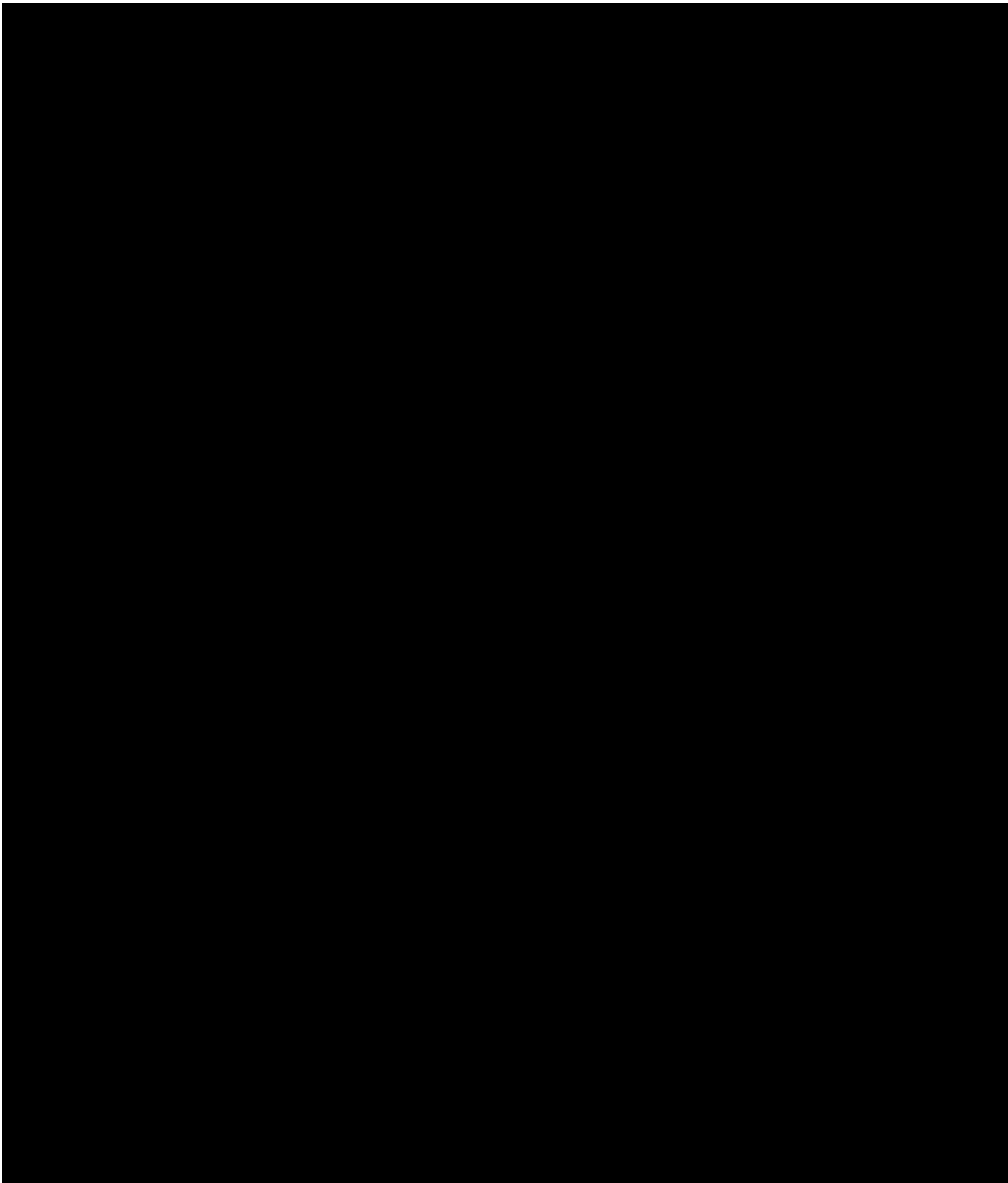


REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Sales
Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract (100% Load Factor)
Existing and Proposed Assets

Gas Year Contract	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
					

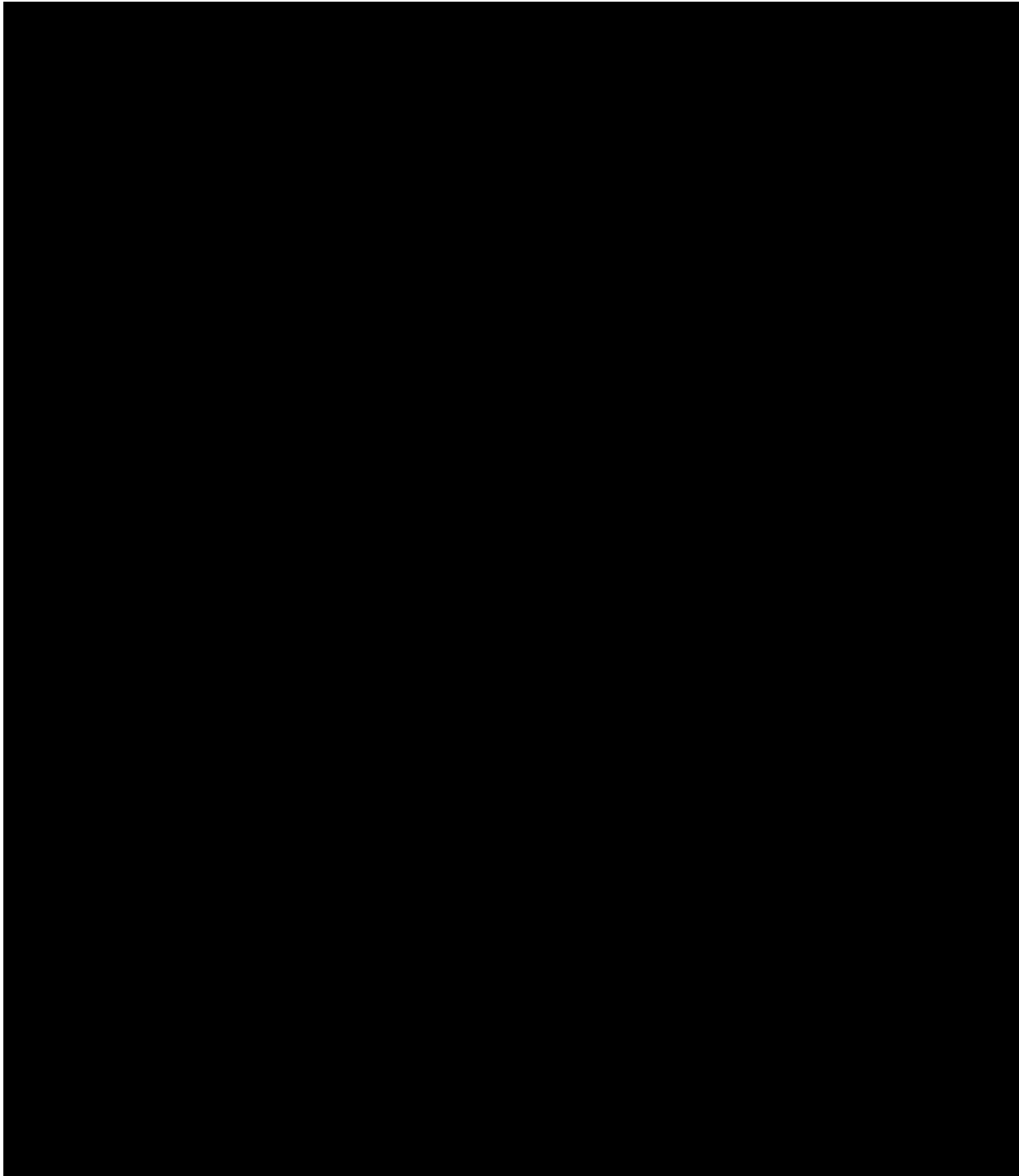
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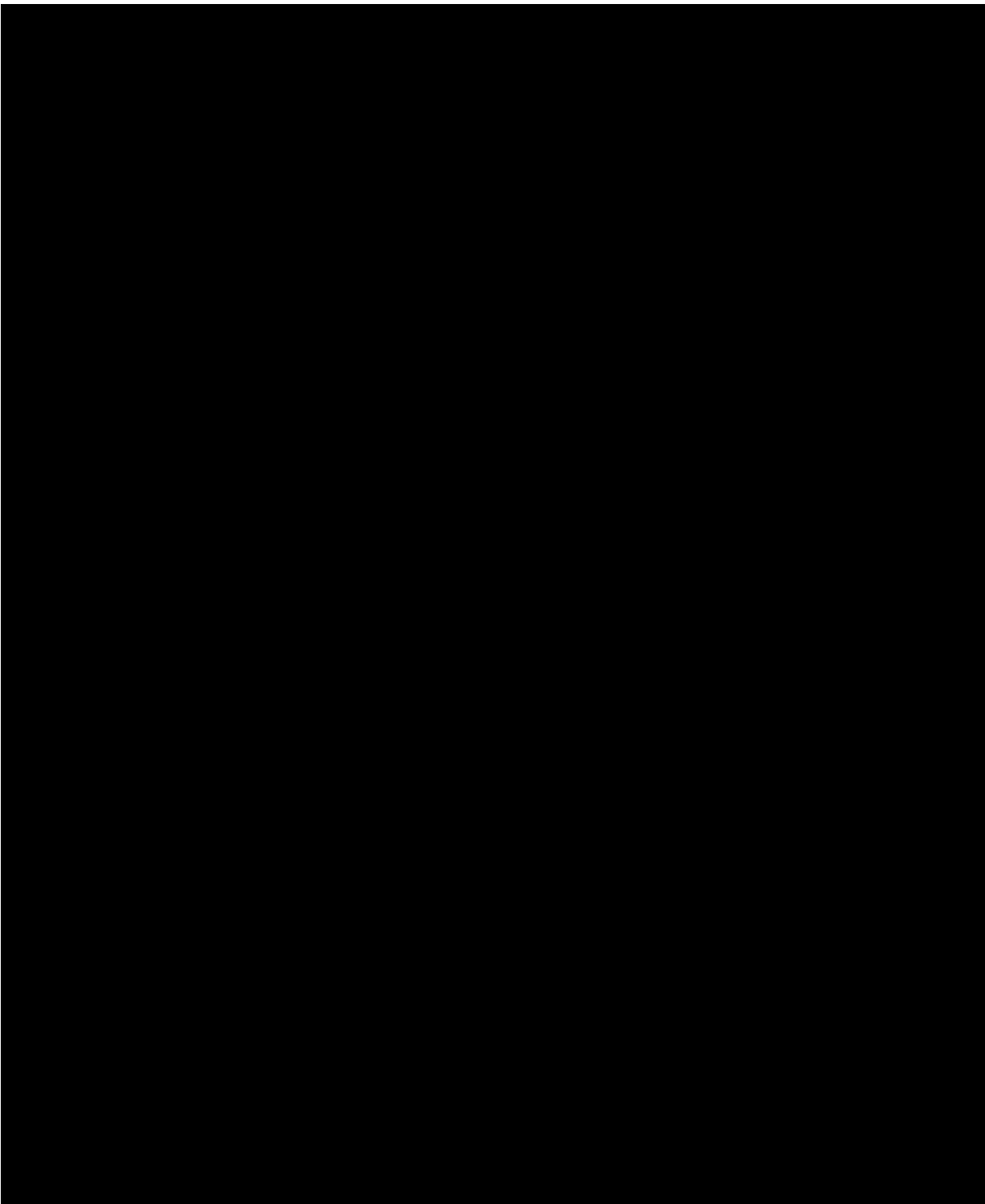
REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Effective Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

Gas Year Contract	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>



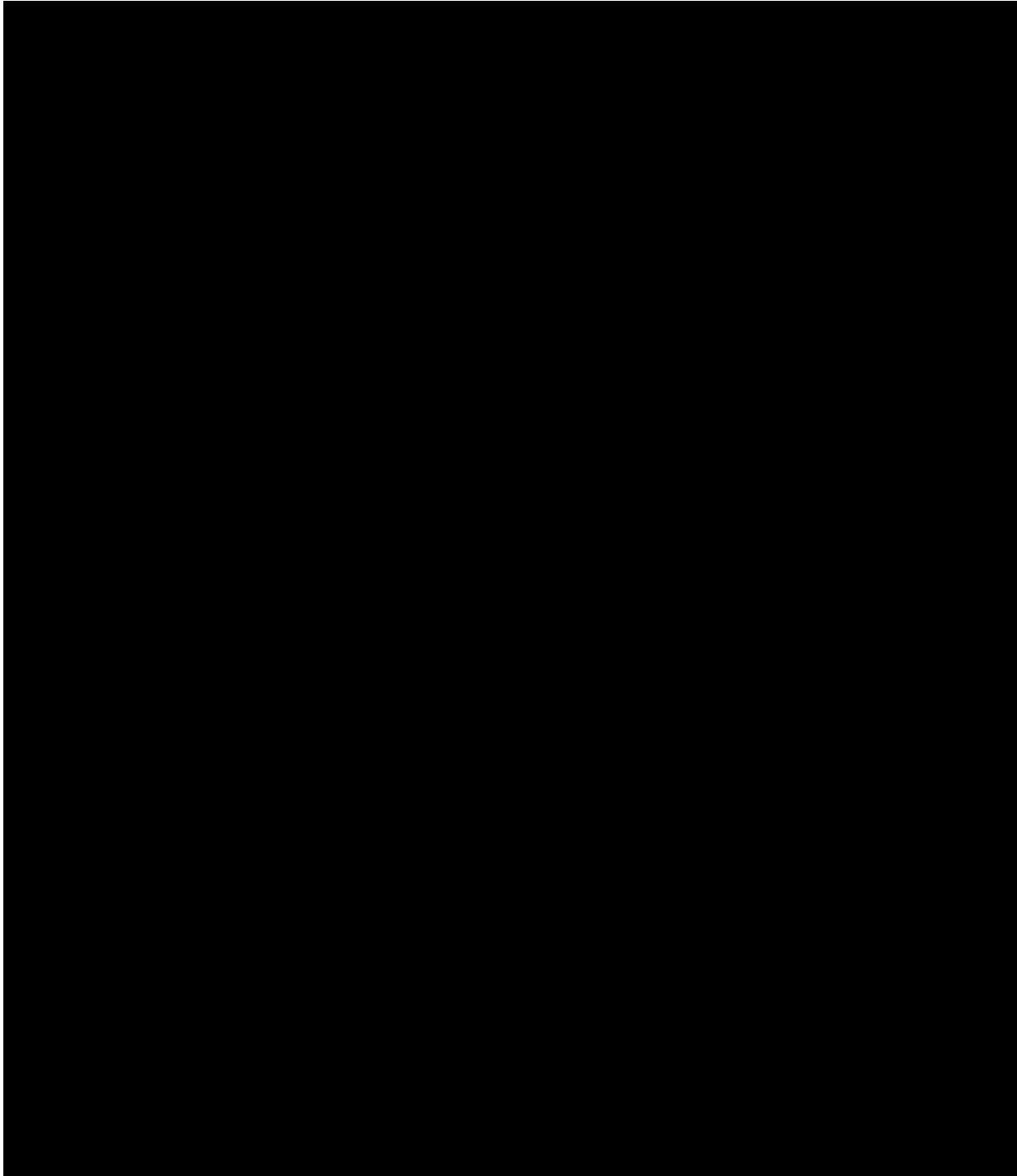
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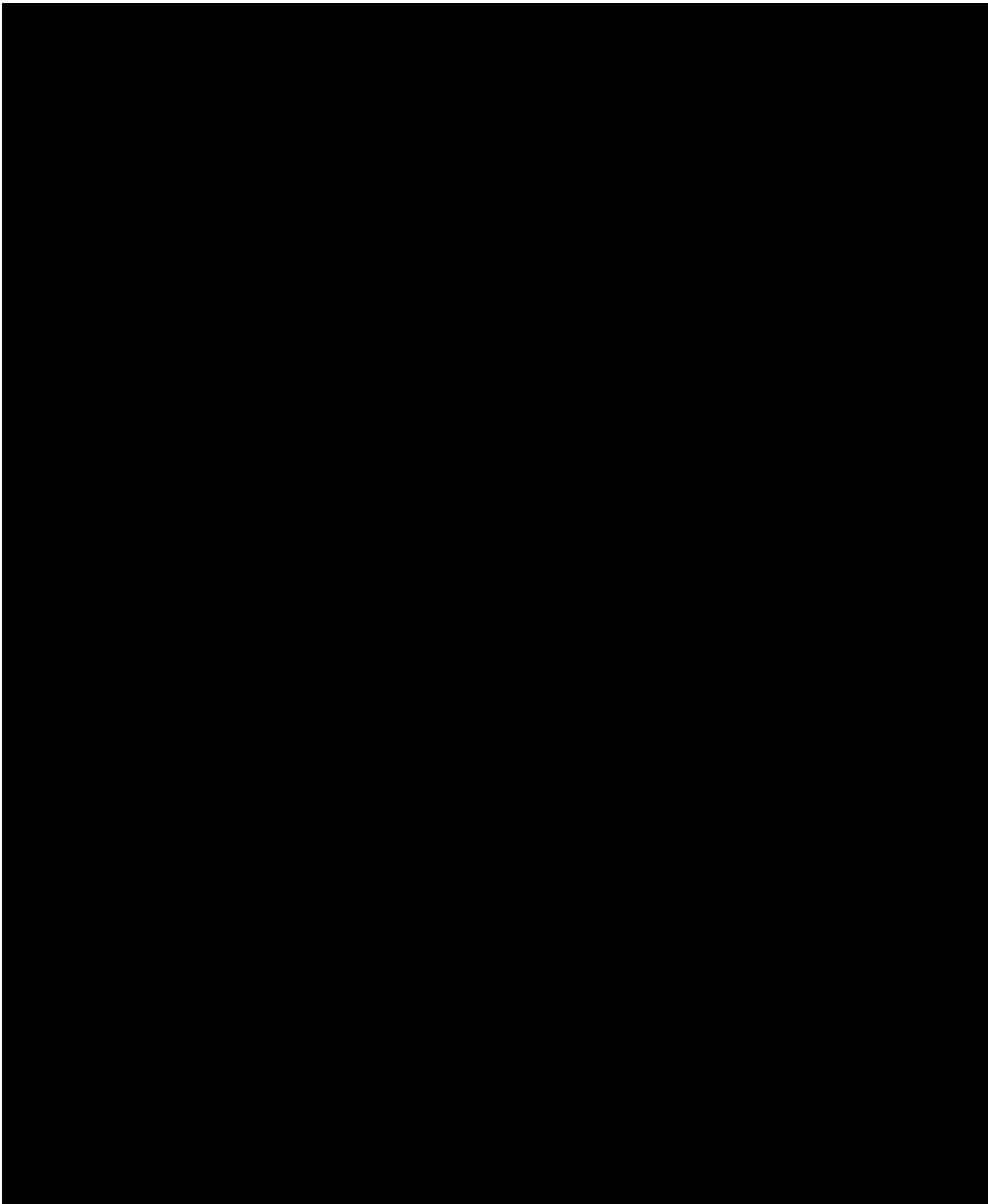
REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Effective Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract
SCC Adj FT1
Existing and Proposed Assets

Gas Year Contract	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>



REDACTED

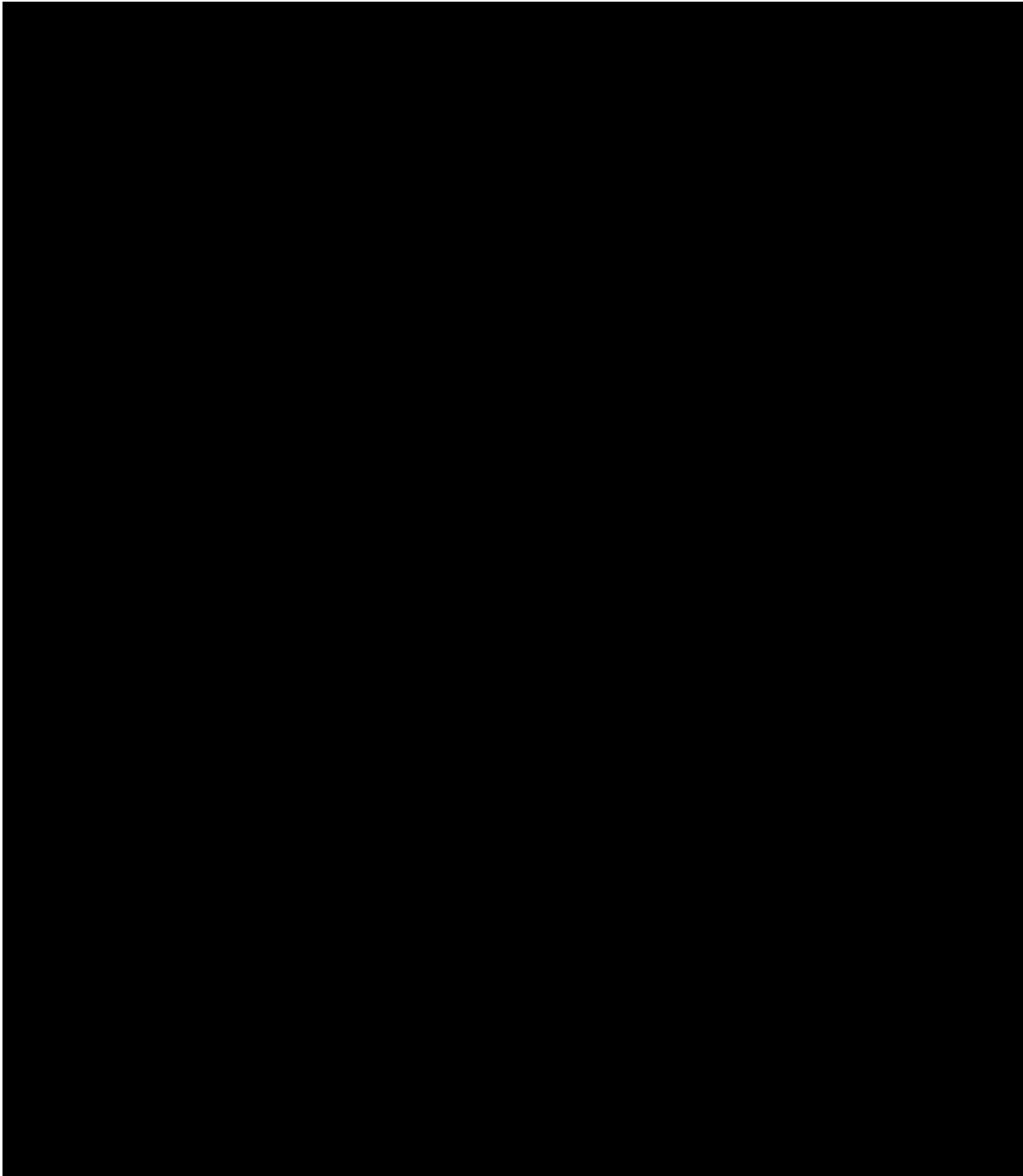


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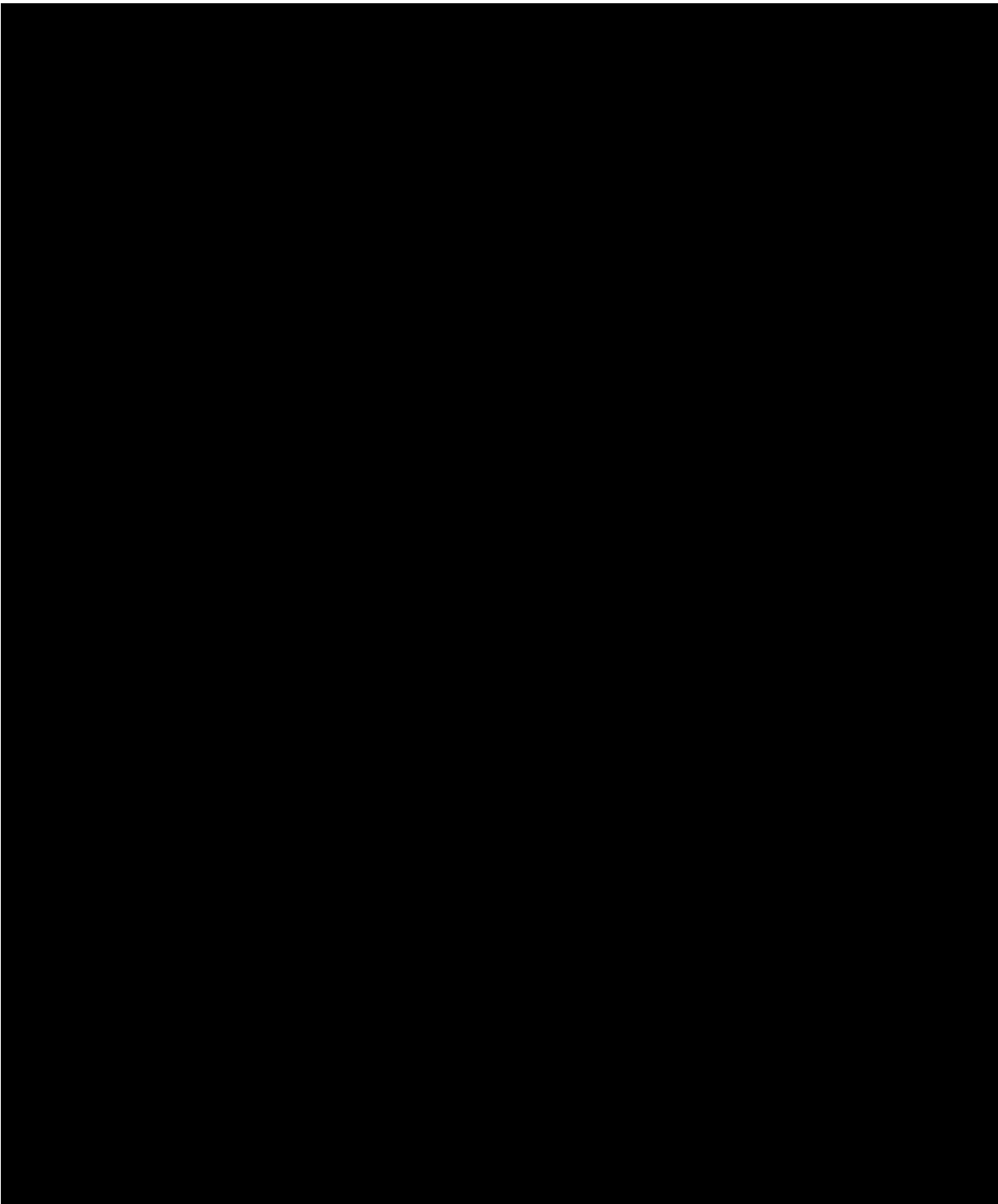
National Grid Rhode Island
Design Year
Effective Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

Dollars per Dth per Day

Gas Year	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>
Contract					



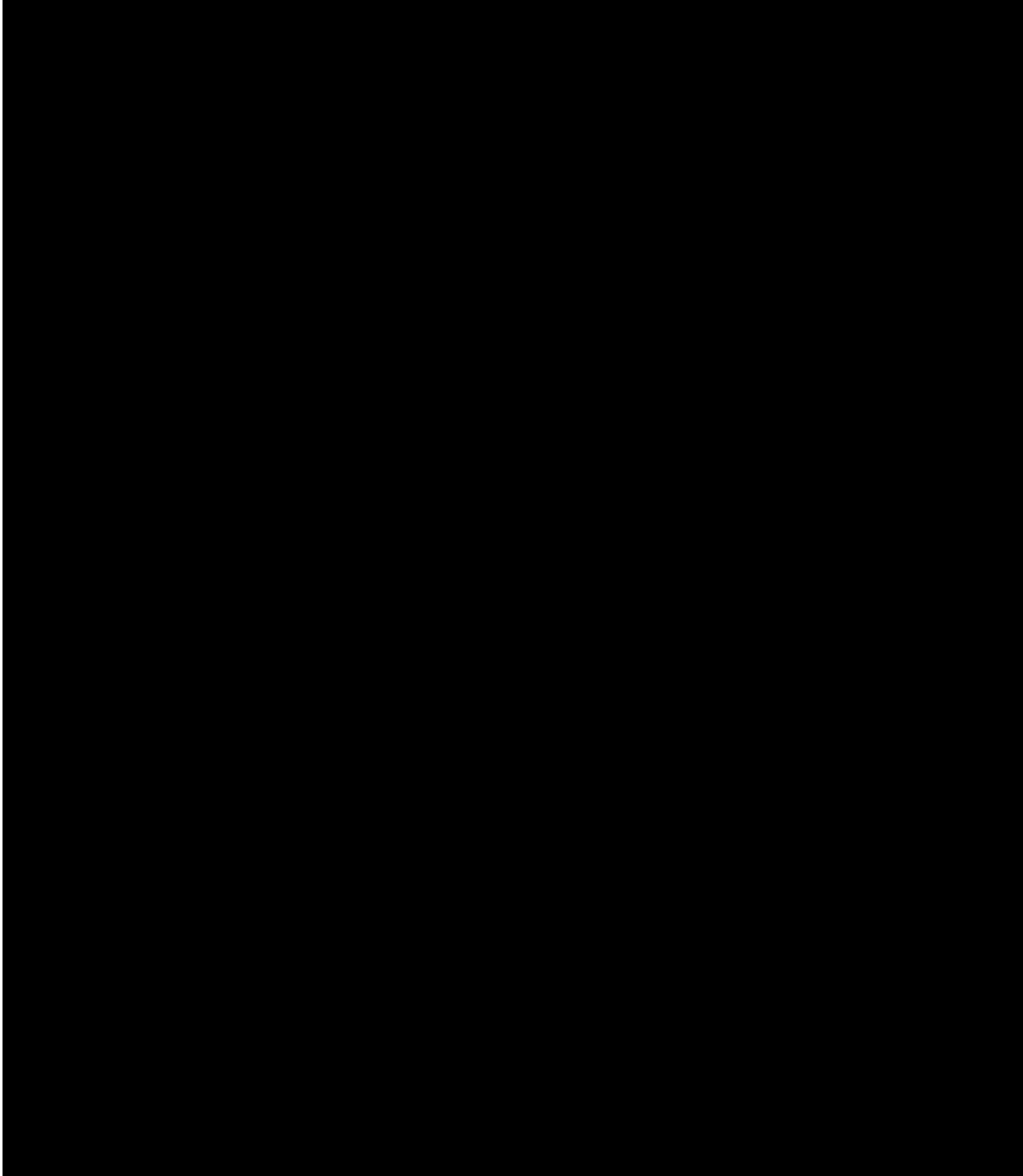
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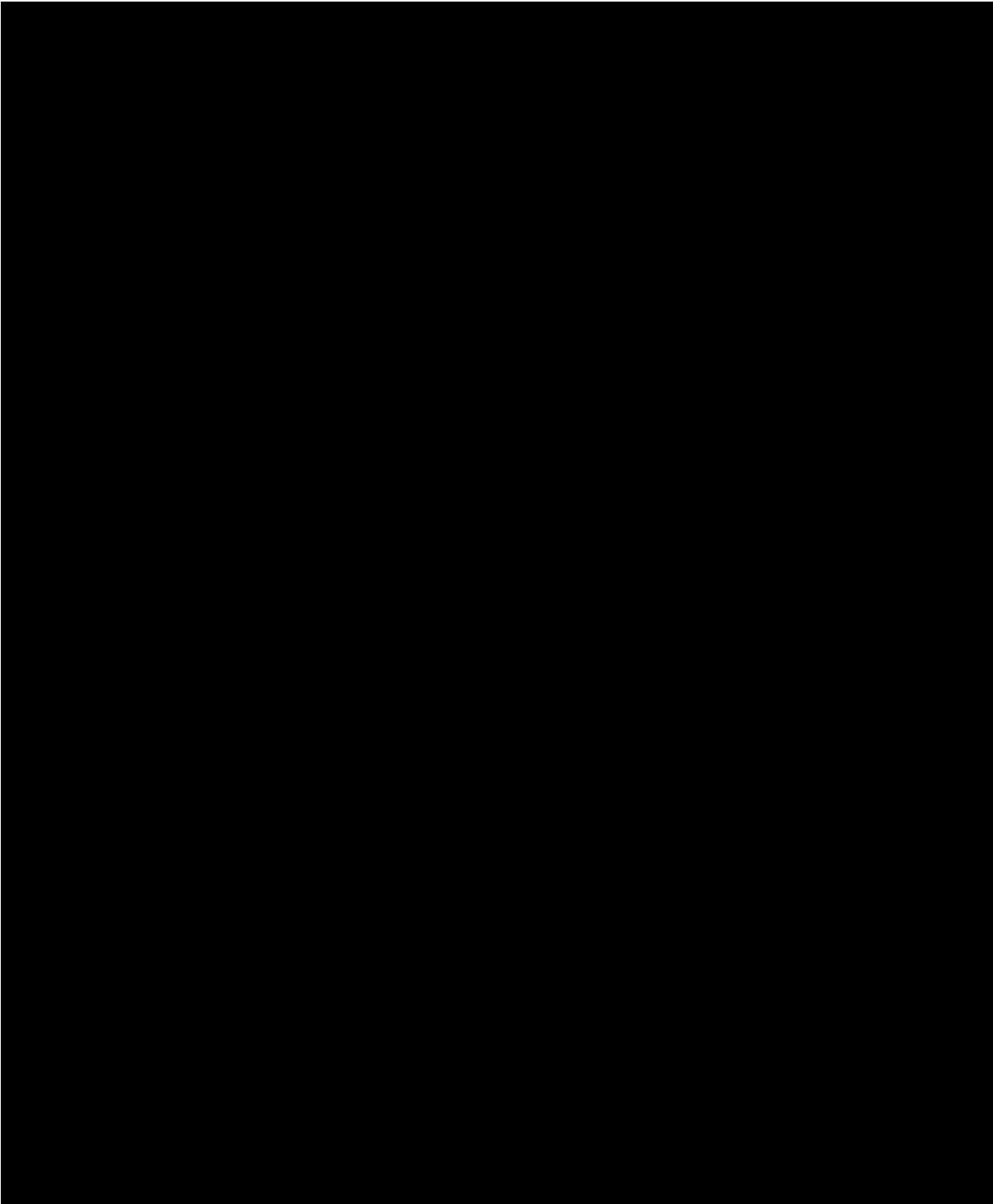
REDACTED

National Grid Rhode Island
Normal Year
Effective Fixed Cost per Dth per Day by Contract
Sales
Existing and Proposed Assets

Gas Year Contract	Dollars per Dth per Day				
	<u>2021-2022</u>	<u>2022-2023</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>



REDACTED



**National Grid Rhode Island
 Customer Choice Proposed Releases
 2021/22**

Paths	Peak Day City Gate MDQ (Dth/day)	Contract	Release % of Design Day Quantity	Release Volume (Dth/day)	City Gate Release (Dth/day)
TGP Long Haul	29,335	TGP 1597	13.7%	5,355	5,355
TGP ConneXion	11,600	TGP 64026	5.4%	2,117	2,117
Dawn via PNGTS	29,000	PNGTS 233317	13.5%	5,293	
		TCPL 64273	13.6%	5,304	
		Union M12274	13.6%	5,304	
		TGP 62930	13.5%	5,293	5,293
AIM	18,000	MPL 210165	4.2%	1,643	
		AGT 510801	8.4%	3,286	3,286
TETCO CDS Long Haul	45,934	TETCO 800303	21.5%	8,384	
		AGT 93011E	21.5%	8,384	8,384
		AGT 510985	21.5%	8,384	
TCO Appalachia	40,000	TCO 31524	18.7%	7,301	
		AGT 90106	18.7%	7,301	7,301
		AGT 510985	18.7%	7,301	
AGT M3	18,099	AGT 93011E	6.7%	2,599	2,599
		AGT 510985	8.5%	3,304	
		AGT 90107	1.8%	705	705
Dracut	20,000	TGP 62930	9.3%	3,651	3,651
TETCO SCT Long Haul	2,099	TETCO 800156	1.0%	383	
		AGT 93001ESC	1.0%	383	383

Customer Choice Design Day Transportation Requirement

39,074

*Based on June 2021 Pools

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Appendix B:

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Attachment GLF-1

National Grid RI Retail Volume Forecast

2021 vs 2020 Forecast

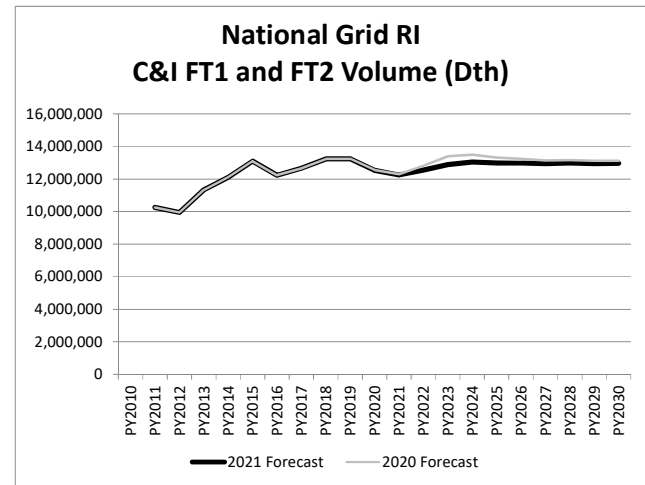
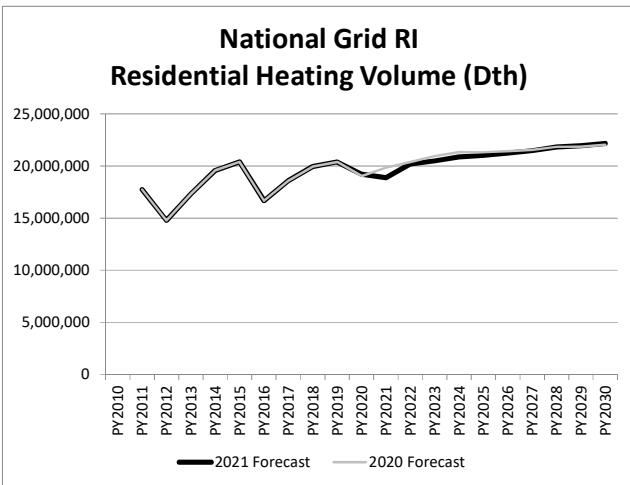
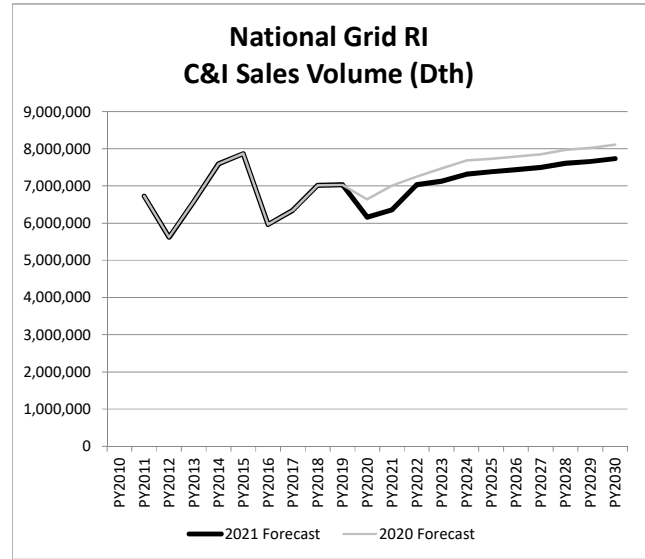
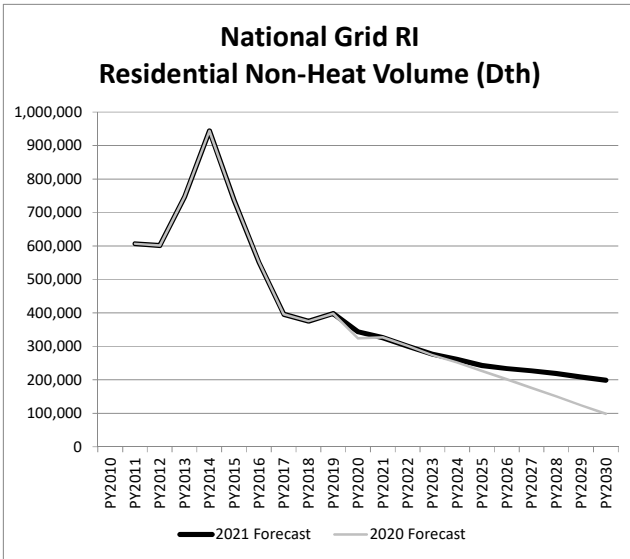
2021 National Grid RI Volume Forecast (Dth)
 Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

Chart III-B-1
 Page 1 of 2

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	606,350	17,738,289	6,726,982	7,680,544	2,569,158	35,321,323	2,267,651	37,588,973
PY2012	601,399	14,783,757	5,621,832	7,610,425	2,333,884	30,951,297	2,195,914	33,147,211
PY2013	746,890	17,315,788	6,583,721	8,278,483	3,049,869	35,974,752	2,014,144	37,988,895
PY2014	944,174	19,573,872	7,599,237	8,563,673	3,548,382	40,229,338	1,793,702	42,023,040
PY2015	736,952	20,389,772	7,870,336	9,416,525	3,680,836	42,094,420	1,828,764	43,923,185
PY2016	551,336	16,675,372	5,959,428	8,656,943	3,569,930	35,413,008	1,865,144	37,278,152
PY2017	395,749	18,594,274	6,348,282	8,698,747	3,950,370	37,987,422	1,860,594	39,848,016
PY2018	375,502	19,943,709	7,021,050	9,022,578	4,205,501	40,568,340	1,938,339	42,506,679
PY2019	397,877	20,381,718	7,033,149	8,768,235	4,469,173	41,050,152	2,012,027	43,062,179
PY2020	343,560	19,204,168	6,161,983	8,208,510	4,313,144	38,231,365	2,067,717	40,299,082
PY2021	325,747	18,874,655	6,358,826	7,907,310	4,334,777	37,801,316	2,045,839	39,847,155
PY2022	300,785	20,203,541	7,034,186	7,779,116	4,766,925	40,084,553	2,459,542	42,544,095
PY2023	276,392	20,488,801	7,126,983	8,050,746	4,832,976	40,775,897	2,499,722	43,275,619
PY2024	260,581	20,878,142	7,319,546	8,134,775	4,898,558	41,491,601	2,511,128	44,002,729
PY2025	242,867	21,008,058	7,382,548	8,080,974	4,908,508	41,622,955	2,495,241	44,118,195
PY2026	233,703	21,239,154	7,443,635	8,034,205	4,934,251	41,884,947	2,482,684	44,367,632
PY2027	226,965	21,467,738	7,503,053	7,989,121	4,959,688	42,146,566	2,470,607	44,617,173
PY2028	218,461	21,828,142	7,607,716	7,958,767	5,010,890	42,623,977	2,463,942	45,087,919
PY2029	208,599	21,934,358	7,656,121	7,914,767	5,031,032	42,744,877	2,451,954	45,196,830
PY2030	198,661	22,170,600	7,736,384	7,885,606	5,070,235	43,061,486	2,445,121	45,506,607
PY26/PY21	-6.4%	2.4%	3.2%	0.3%	2.6%	2.1%	3.9%	2.2%

2020 National Grid RI Volume Forecast (Dth)
 Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	606,350	17,738,289	6,726,982	7,680,544	2,569,158	35,321,323	2,267,651	37,588,973
PY2012	601,399	14,783,757	5,621,832	7,610,425	2,333,884	30,951,297	2,195,914	33,147,211
PY2013	746,890	17,315,788	6,583,721	8,278,483	3,049,869	35,974,752	2,014,144	37,988,895
PY2014	944,174	19,573,872	7,599,237	8,563,673	3,548,382	40,229,338	1,793,702	42,023,040
PY2015	736,952	20,389,772	7,870,336	9,416,525	3,680,836	42,094,420	1,828,764	43,923,185
PY2016	551,336	16,675,372	5,959,428	8,656,943	3,569,930	35,413,008	1,865,144	37,278,152
PY2017	395,749	18,594,264	6,348,282	8,698,747	3,950,370	37,987,412	1,860,594	39,848,006
PY2018	375,500	19,943,386	7,021,056	9,022,578	4,205,501	40,568,021	1,938,339	42,506,360
PY2019	397,642	20,381,686	7,030,001	8,770,816	4,479,693	41,059,838	2,012,039	43,071,878
PY2020	323,837	19,039,603	6,639,392	8,251,676	4,300,551	38,555,058	1,890,633	40,445,691
PY2021	327,328	19,842,428	7,014,708	8,051,014	4,235,312	39,470,789	1,799,964	41,270,753
PY2022	301,598	20,377,128	7,254,018	8,426,323	4,388,407	40,747,475	1,880,060	42,627,535
PY2023	274,203	20,948,766	7,472,223	8,866,659	4,529,798	42,091,649	1,941,674	44,033,323
PY2024	251,856	21,339,906	7,686,813	8,908,249	4,589,397	42,776,222	1,936,813	44,713,035
PY2025	226,569	21,313,493	7,731,019	8,749,950	4,573,365	42,594,397	1,904,790	44,499,187
PY2026	201,699	21,431,465	7,791,207	8,647,306	4,584,956	42,656,633	1,884,881	44,541,514
PY2027	176,056	21,553,988	7,849,419	8,550,507	4,596,793	42,726,763	1,866,108	44,592,871
PY2028	150,402	21,841,445	7,974,627	8,517,749	4,646,435	43,130,657	1,861,753	44,992,409
PY2029	123,602	21,862,099	8,022,933	8,458,272	4,660,570	43,127,475	1,851,302	44,978,778
PY2030	98,317	22,039,250	8,113,332	8,430,431	4,697,161	43,378,491	1,847,671	45,226,162
PY26/PY21	-9.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%



Attachment GLF-2

National Grid RI Retail Meter Count Forecast

2021 vs 2020 Forecast

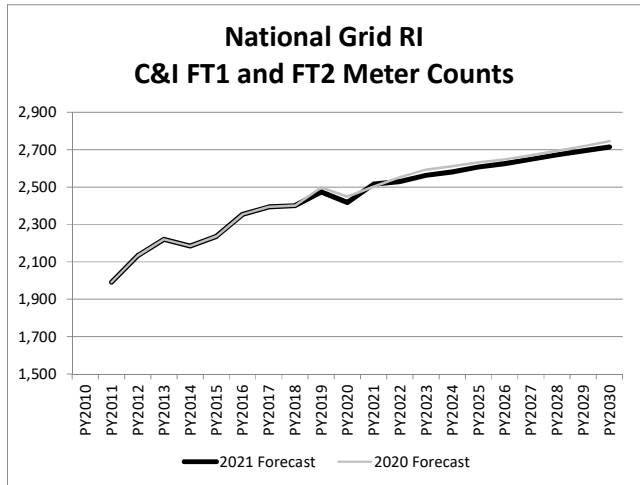
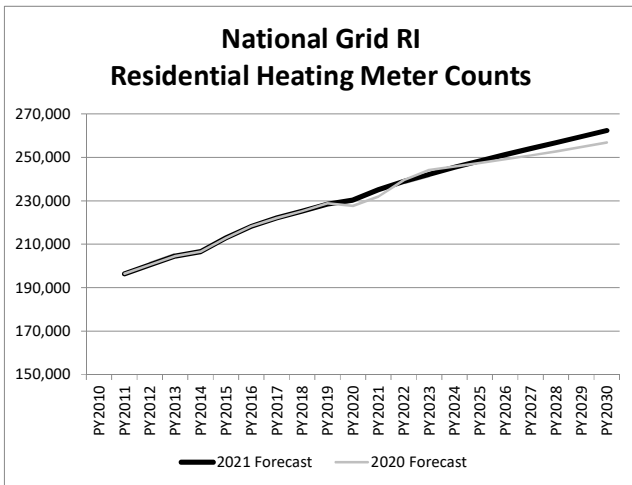
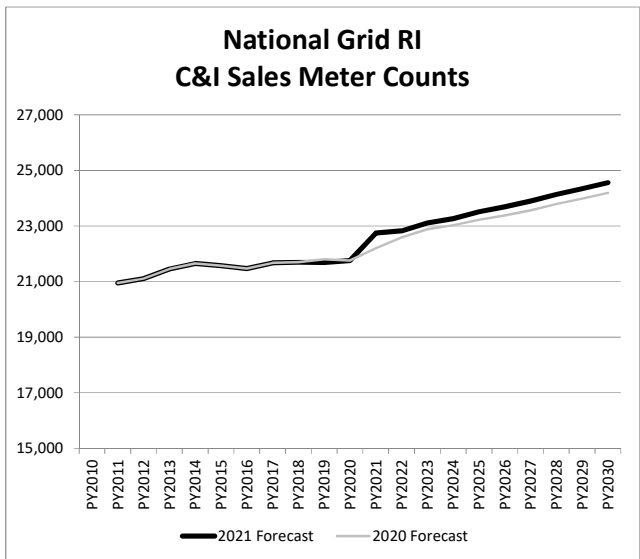
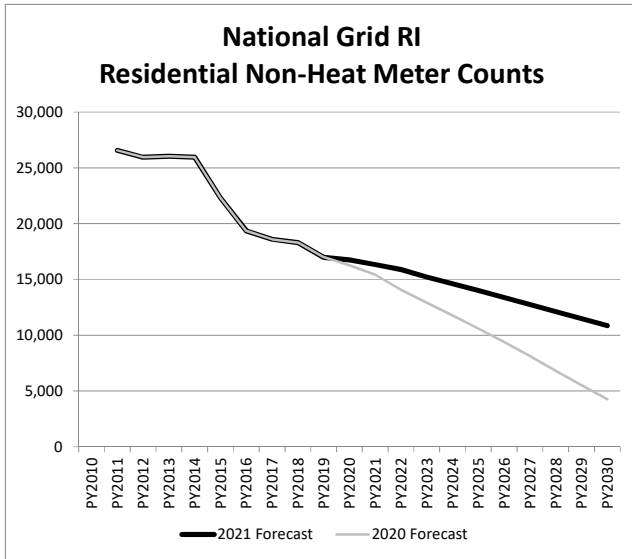
2021 National Grid RI Meter Count Forecast
End of Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

Chart III-B-2
Page 1 of 2

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	26,570	196,414	20,950	747	1,244	245,925	54	245,979
PY2012	25,955	200,463	21,105	734	1,399	249,656	65	249,721
PY2013	26,042	204,521	21,451	721	1,499	254,234	159	254,393
PY2014	25,958	206,568	21,651	699	1,486	256,362	178	256,540
PY2015	22,313	212,900	21,567	684	1,552	259,016	326	259,342
PY2016	19,351	218,314	21,467	674	1,680	261,486	488	261,974
PY2017	18,591	222,124	21,670	636	1,758	264,779	577	265,356
PY2018	18,299	225,211	21,693	624	1,776	267,603	637	268,240
PY2019	16,978	228,468	21,685	609	1,865	269,605	812	270,417
PY2020	16,750	230,384	21,757	595	1,823	271,309	870	272,179
PY2021	16,329	235,062	22,745	614	1,902	276,652	876	277,528
PY2022	15,883	238,872	22,826	619	1,911	280,111	880	280,991
PY2023	15,215	242,148	23,110	628	1,935	283,036	891	283,927
PY2024	14,617	245,378	23,268	634	1,947	285,844	896	286,740
PY2025	13,996	248,385	23,513	640	1,967	288,501	905	289,406
PY2026	13,372	251,226	23,689	645	1,981	290,913	912	291,825
PY2027	12,738	254,023	23,900	650	1,998	293,309	920	294,229
PY2028	12,105	256,778	24,132	655	2,017	295,687	928	296,615
PY2029	11,476	259,550	24,342	660	2,034	298,062	936	298,998
PY2030	10,852	262,321	24,556	664	2,050	300,443	944	301,387
PY26/PY21	-3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%

2020 National Grid RI Meter Count Forecast
End of Planning Year (Nov-Oct)

	RNH	RH	CI_Sales	FT1	FT2	Subtotal	Other	Total
PY2011	26,570	196,414	20,950	747	1,244	245,925	54	245,979
PY2012	25,955	200,463	21,105	734	1,399	249,656	65	249,721
PY2013	26,042	204,521	21,451	721	1,499	254,234	159	254,393
PY2014	25,958	206,568	21,651	699	1,486	256,362	178	256,540
PY2015	22,313	212,900	21,567	684	1,552	259,016	326	259,342
PY2016	19,351	218,313	21,467	674	1,680	261,485	488	261,973
PY2017	18,590	222,122	21,672	636	1,758	264,778	577	265,355
PY2018	18,304	225,228	21,702	624	1,776	267,634	637	268,271
PY2019	17,012	228,896	21,804	609	1,888	270,209	816	271,025
PY2020	16,272	227,624	21,758	588	1,861	268,103	845	268,948
PY2021	15,436	231,871	22,202	603	1,899	272,011	862	272,873
PY2022	14,078	239,512	22,592	616	1,936	278,734	877	279,611
PY2023	12,912	244,122	22,881	629	1,964	282,508	887	283,395
PY2024	11,787	245,713	23,024	636	1,976	283,136	893	284,029
PY2025	10,613	247,442	23,223	641	1,991	283,910	900	284,810
PY2026	9,396	249,132	23,379	643	2,005	284,555	906	285,461
PY2027	8,125	250,853	23,565	649	2,021	285,213	914	286,127
PY2028	6,820	252,737	23,786	655	2,039	286,037	922	286,959
PY2029	5,536	254,751	23,984	661	2,058	286,990	929	287,919
PY2030	4,257	256,858	24,192	669	2,076	288,052	937	288,989
PY26/PY21	-9.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%



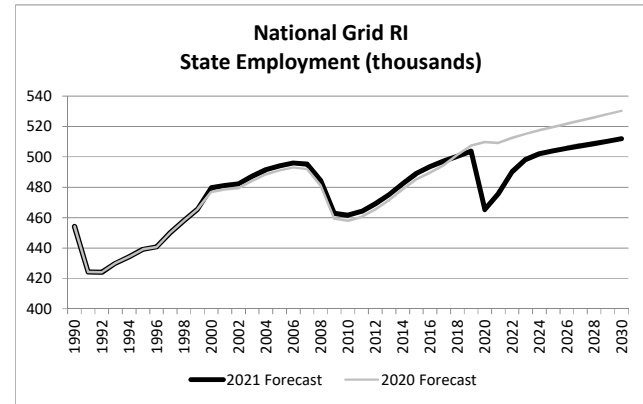
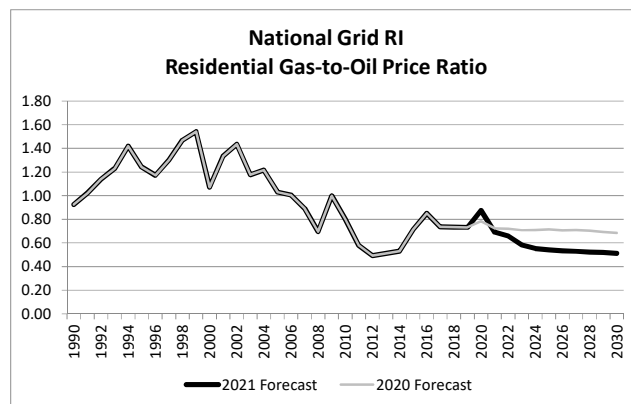
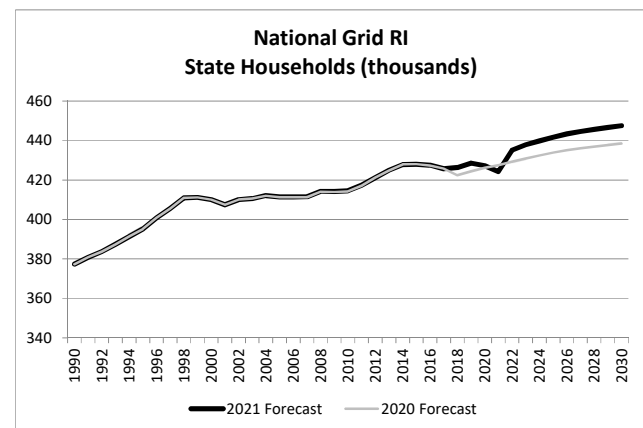
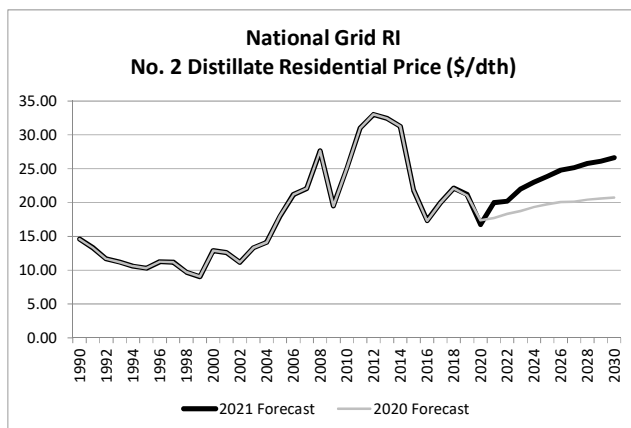
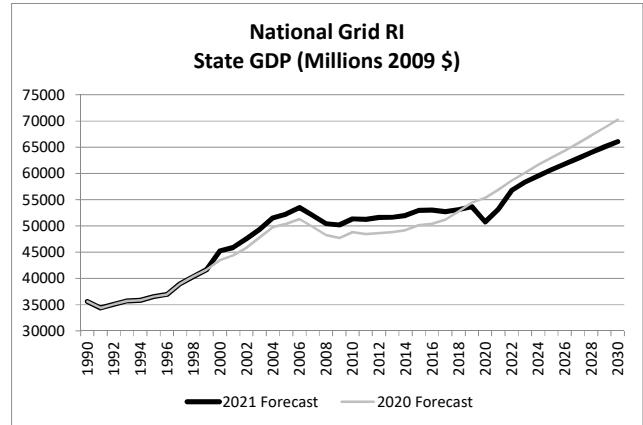
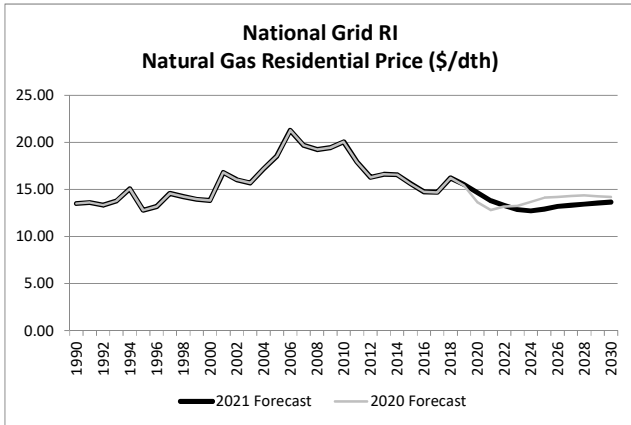
Attachment GLF-3

National Grid RI Economic Forecast

2021 vs 2020 Forecast

	NGPRCR	OILPRCR No 2 Distillate	GORR	GDP	HH	EMPL
	Natural Gas Residential Price	Residential Price by All Sellers	Residential Gas-to-Oil Price Ratio	GDP (2009 Millions of \$)	Households (thousands)	Non-Farm Employment (thousands)
1990	13.50	14.60	0.92	35616	377	454
1991	13.62	13.32	1.02	34372	381	424
1992	13.33	11.69	1.14	35063	384	424
1993	13.77	11.20	1.23	35716	387	430
1994	15.06	10.61	1.42	35826	391	434
1995	12.79	10.30	1.24	36505	395	439
1996	13.18	11.25	1.17	36926	401	441
1997	14.58	11.19	1.30	38989	406	450
1998	14.24	9.70	1.47	40360	411	458
1999	13.96	9.05	1.54	41651	411	466
2000	13.82	12.91	1.07	45250	410	480
2001	16.81	12.61	1.33	45903	407	481
2002	16.03	11.17	1.43	47581	410	482
2003	15.68	13.33	1.18	49344	411	487
2004	17.18	14.12	1.22	51552	412	491
2005	18.56	18.01	1.03	52284	411	494
2006	21.29	21.17	1.01	53492	411	496
2007	19.70	22.08	0.89	51999	412	495
2008	19.25	27.64	0.70	50413	414	484
2009	19.45	19.50	1.00	50216	414	463
2010	20.06	25.04	0.80	51363	415	462
2011	17.92	31.02	0.58	51263	417	464
2012	16.28	33.03	0.49	51607	421	469
2013	16.62	32.44	0.51	51679	425	475
2014	16.57	31.26	0.53	52004	428	482
2015	15.61	21.83	0.72	52956	428	489
2016	14.75	17.33	0.85	53031	428	494
2017	14.70	19.98	0.74	52728	426	497
2018	16.23	22.12	0.73	53133	426	500
2019	15.53	21.22	0.73	53671	429	504
2020	14.66	16.75	0.88	50796	427	465
2021	13.79	19.99	0.69	53216	424	476
2022	13.28	20.19	0.66	56770	435	490
2023	12.86	22.03	0.58	58328	438	498
2024	12.73	23.01	0.55	59566	440	502
2025	12.91	23.87	0.54	60747	442	504
2026	13.21	24.77	0.53	61800	443	506
2027	13.32	25.17	0.53	62899	445	507
2028	13.45	25.76	0.52	63982	446	509
2029	13.56	26.11	0.52	65056	447	510
2030	13.65	26.63	0.51	66078	448	512
PY26/PY21	-0.86%	4.39%	-5.03%	3.04%	0.88%	1.22%

Year	NGPRCR Natural Gas Residential Price	OILPRCR No 2 Distillate Residential Price by All Sellers	GORR	GDP (2005 Millions of \$)	Households (thousands)	Non-Farm Employment (thousands)
1990	13.50	14.60	0.92	35616	377	454
1991	13.62	13.32	1.02	34372	381	424
1992	13.33	11.69	1.14	35063	384	424
1993	13.77	11.20	1.23	35716	387	430
1994	15.06	10.61	1.42	35826	391	434
1995	12.79	10.30	1.24	36505	395	439
1996	13.18	11.25	1.17	36926	401	441
1997	14.58	11.19	1.30	38989	406	450
1998	14.24	9.70	1.47	40360	411	458
1999	13.96	9.05	1.54	41651	411	466
2000	13.82	12.91	1.07	43474	410	477
2001	16.81	12.61	1.33	44386	407	479
2002	16.03	11.17	1.43	45877	410	479
2003	15.68	13.33	1.18	47804	411	484
2004	17.18	14.12	1.22	49762	412	488
2005	18.56	18.01	1.03	50378	411	491
2006	21.29	21.17	1.01	51304	411	493
2007	19.70	22.08	0.89	49843	411	492
2008	19.25	27.64	0.70	48263	414	481
2009	19.45	19.50	1.00	47708	414	459
2010	20.06	25.04	0.80	48801	414	458
2011	17.92	31.03	0.58	48425	417	461
2012	16.28	33.04	0.49	48630	421	465
2013	16.62	32.45	0.51	48815	425	472
2014	16.57	31.26	0.53	49217	428	479
2015	15.61	21.83	0.72	50174	428	485
2016	14.74	17.32	0.85	50406	427	490
2017	14.69	19.96	0.74	51192	426	494
2018	16.23	22.12	0.73	52719	422	501
2019	15.42	21.07	0.73	54456	424	507
2020	13.64	17.38	0.78	55401	426	510
2021	12.82	17.73	0.72	56891	428	509
2022	13.19	18.32	0.72	58647	429	512
2023	13.26	18.73	0.71	60158	431	515
2024	13.68	19.34	0.71	61647	432	518
2025	14.13	19.75	0.72	63013	434	520
2026	14.19	20.08	0.71	64358	435	522
2027	14.30	20.14	0.71	65762	436	524
2028	14.35	20.43	0.70	67267	437	526
2029	14.27	20.62	0.69	68769	438	528
2030	14.19	20.73	0.68	70270	438	530
PY26/PY21	2.04%	2.52%	-0.46%	2.50%	0.35%	0.49%

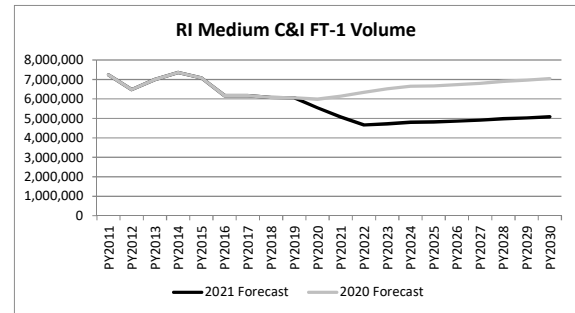
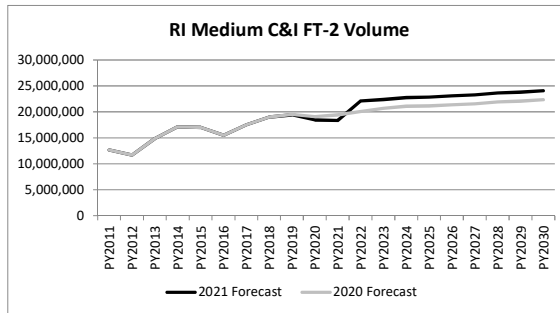
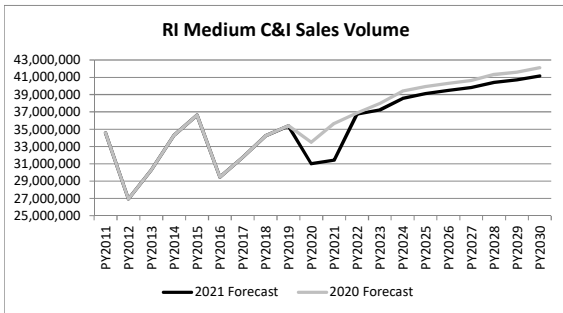
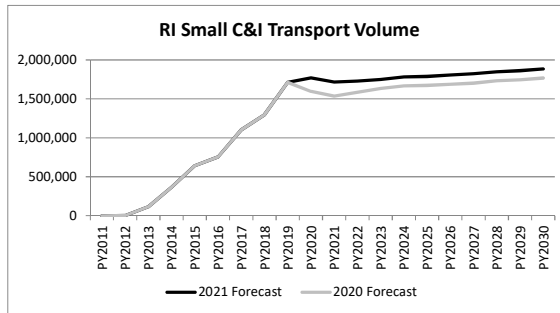
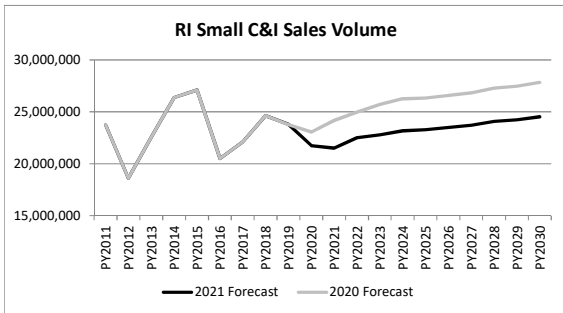
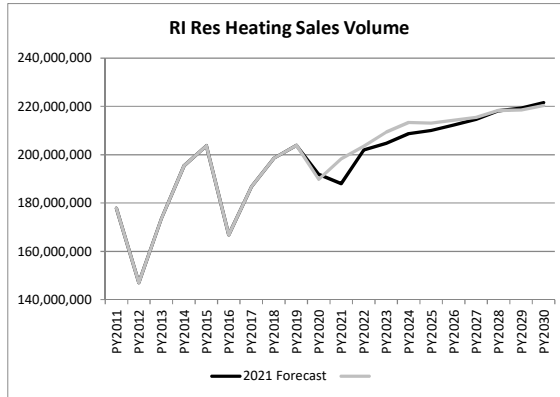
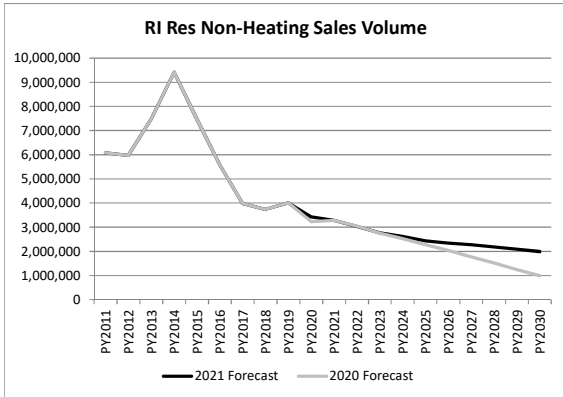


Attachment GLF-4

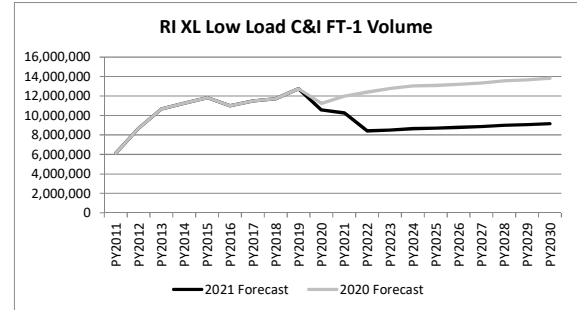
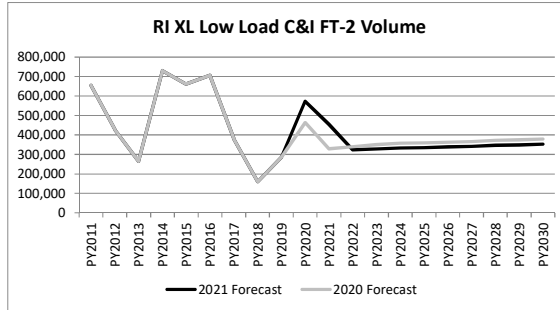
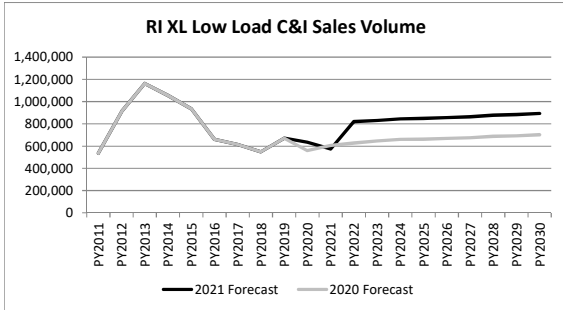
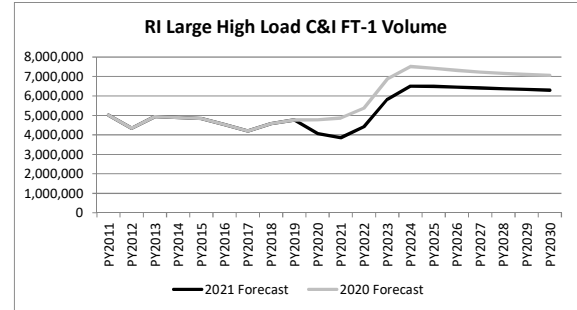
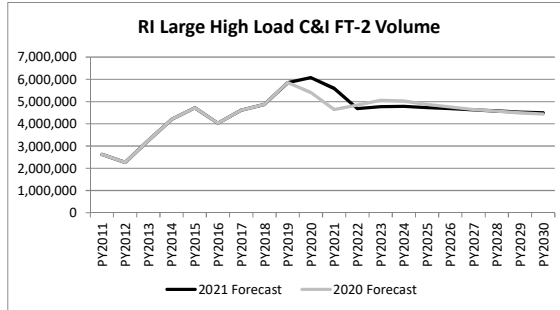
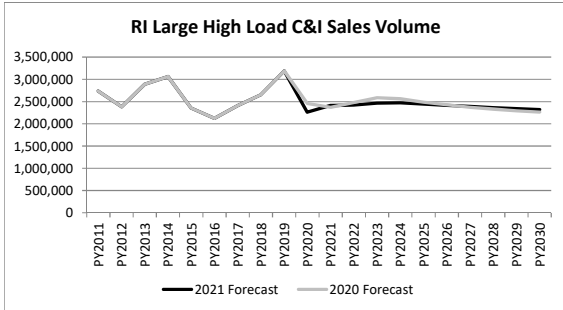
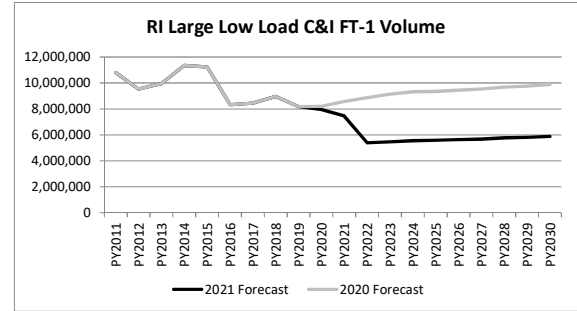
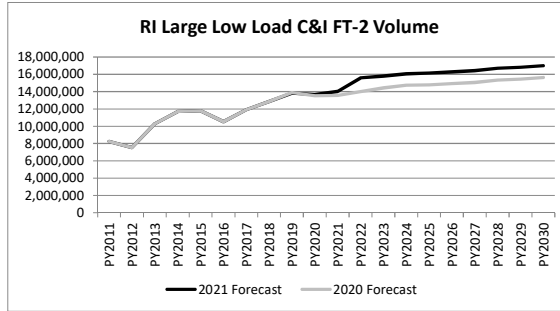
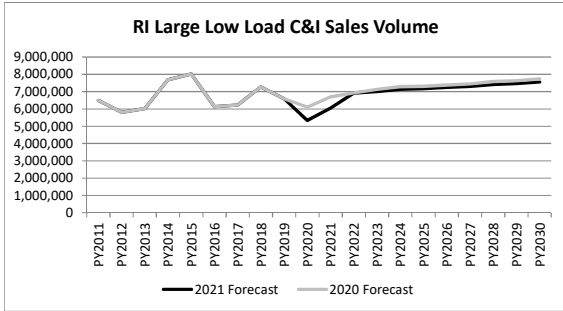
National Grid RI Retail Volume Forecast by Rate Class

2021 vs 2020 Forecast

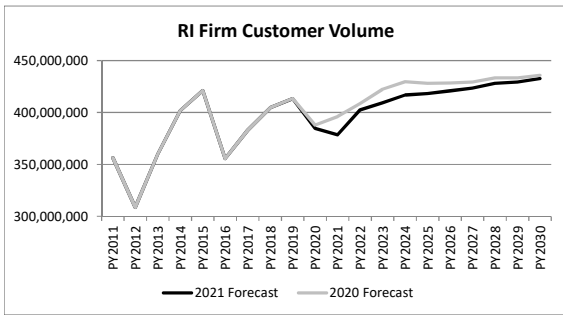
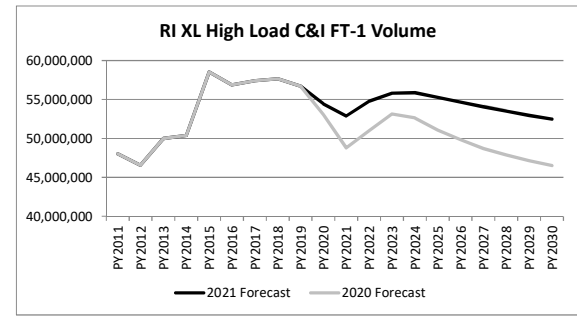
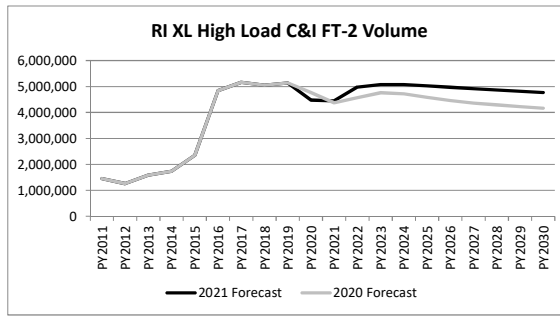
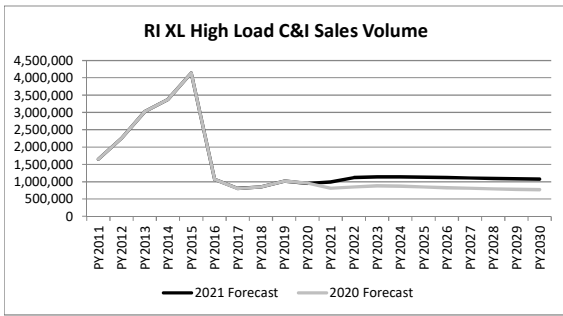
National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms; Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms; Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Volume Forecasts by Rate Class
(Therms; Planning Year)

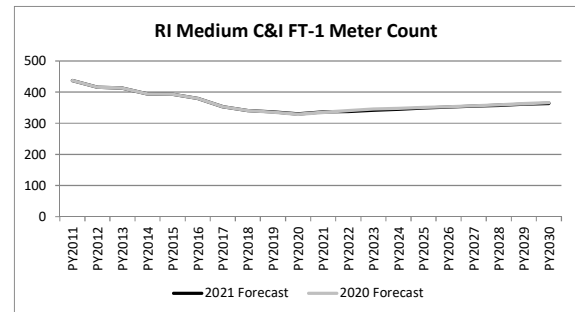
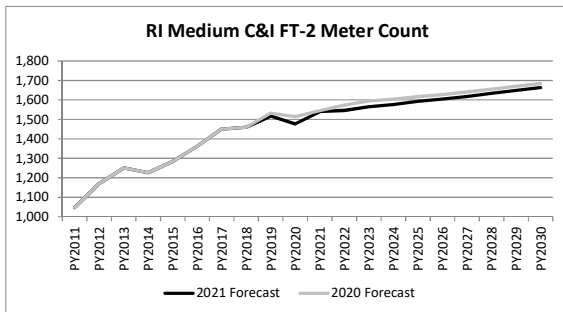
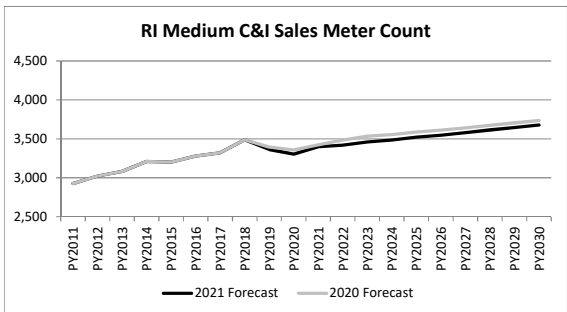
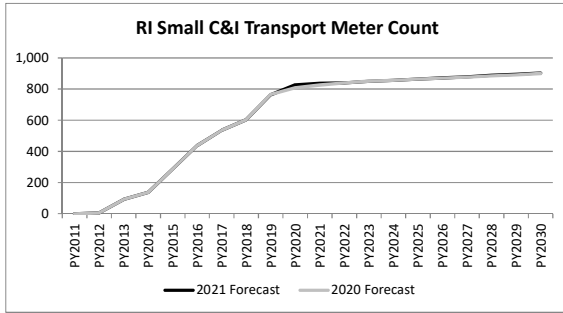
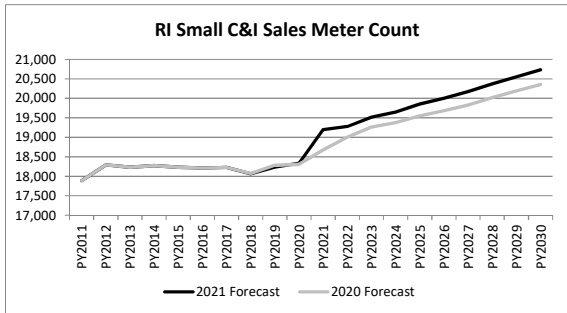
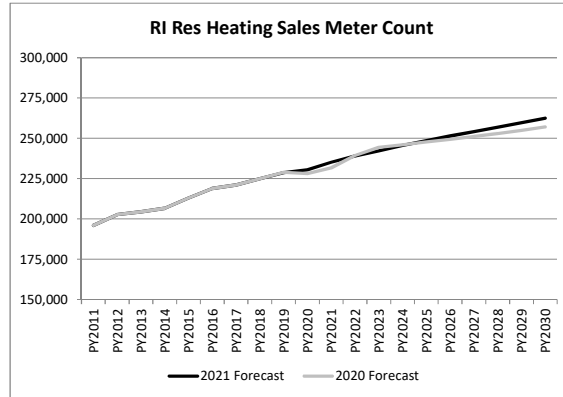
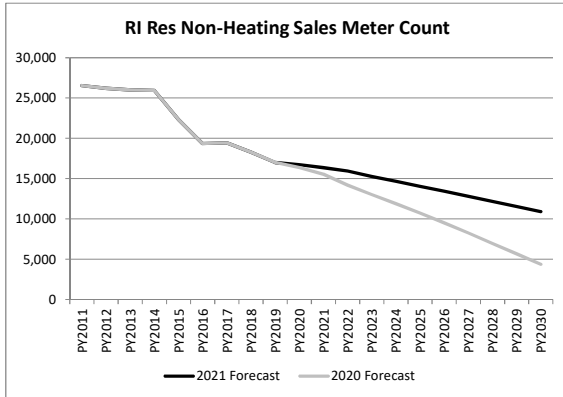


Attachment GLF-5

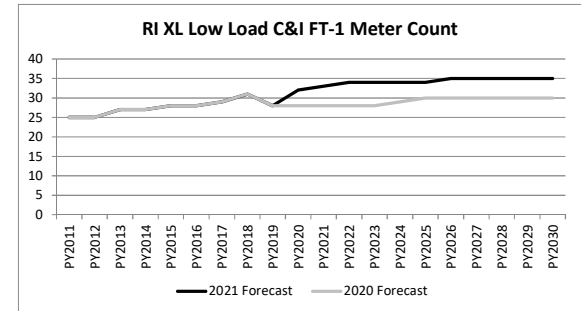
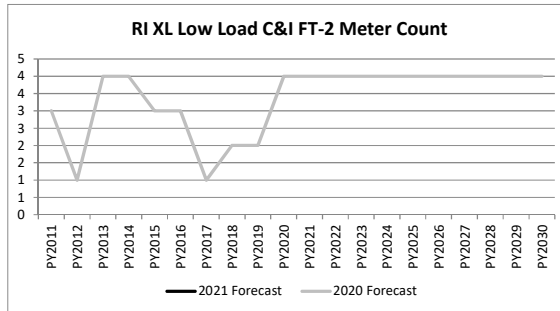
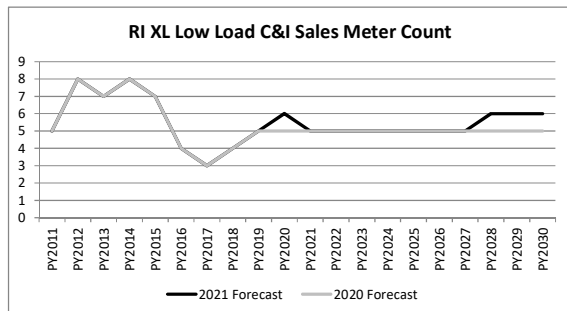
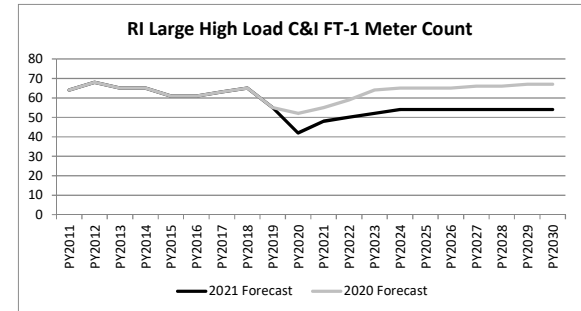
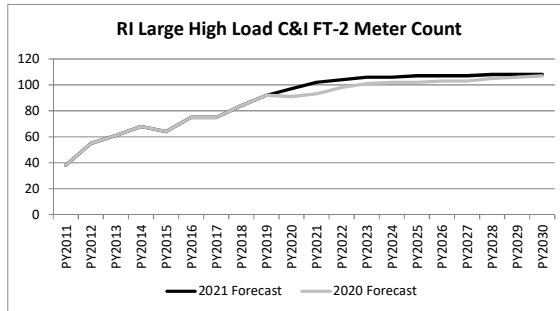
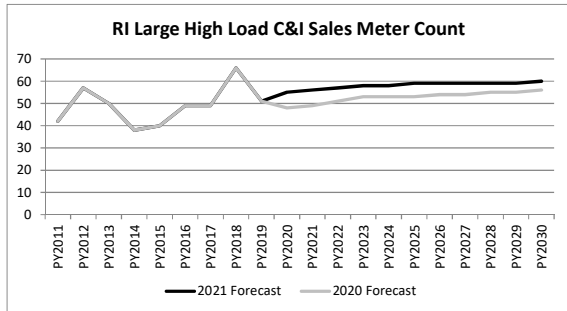
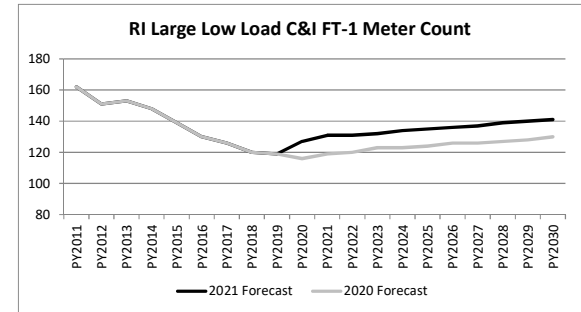
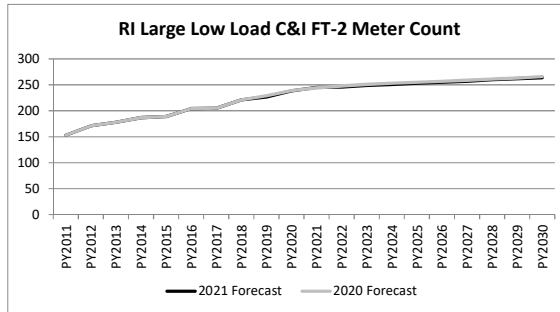
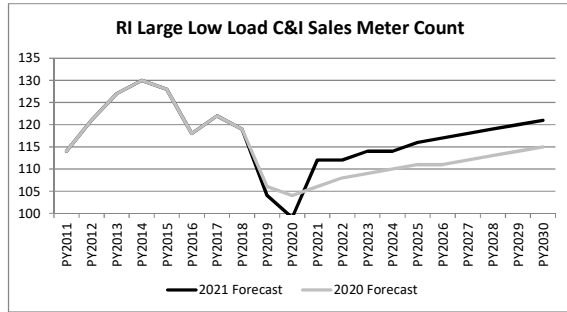
National Grid RI Retail Meter Count Forecast by Rate Class

2021 vs 2020 Forecast

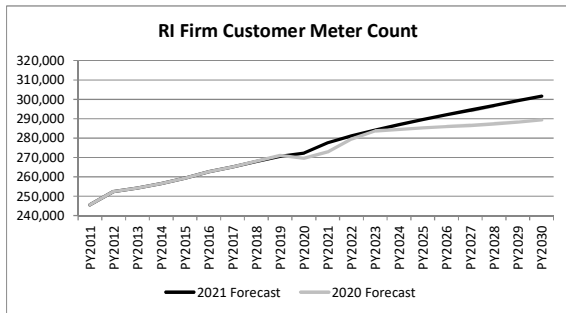
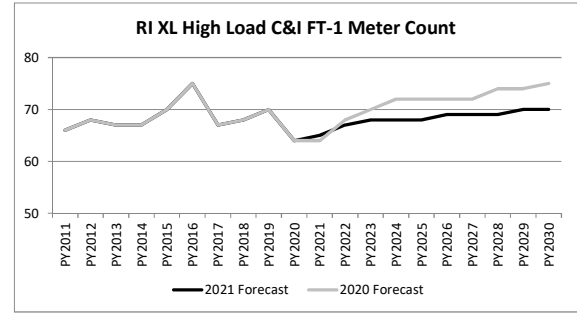
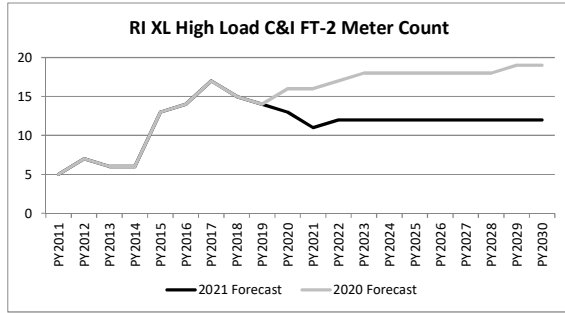
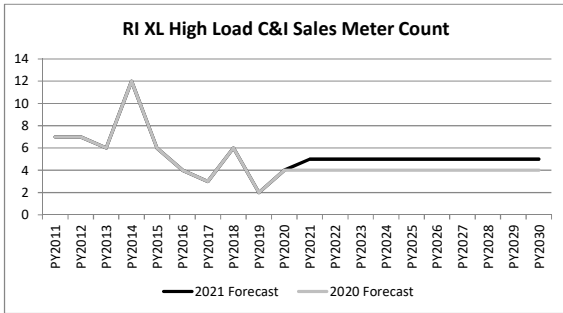
National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



National Grid
2021 and 2020 Meter Count Forecasts by Rate Class
(end of Planning Year)



Appendix C:

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Date	AI HDDd	RI SFT2										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	74,396	75,626	77,080	77,657	78,452	79,164	80,342	80,733	81,527	82,328	83,648
20-Oct	9	50,946	51,788	52,784	53,179	53,723	54,211	55,017	55,285	55,829	56,378	57,281
21-Oct	12	62,084	63,110	64,324	64,805	65,469	66,063	67,046	67,372	68,035	68,704	69,805
22-Oct	21	107,763	109,545	111,651	112,486	113,638	114,670	116,376	116,942	118,093	119,253	121,165
23-Oct	23	121,002	123,002	125,367	126,305	127,598	128,757	130,672	131,308	132,601	133,903	136,050
24-Oct	23	123,572	125,615	128,030	128,988	130,309	131,493	133,448	134,098	135,418	136,748	138,940
25-Oct	22	121,377	123,383	125,756	126,697	127,994	129,157	131,078	131,716	133,012	134,318	136,472
26-Oct	15	87,178	88,619	90,323	90,999	91,931	92,766	94,146	94,604	95,535	96,473	98,020
27-Oct	16	88,917	90,387	92,125	92,815	93,765	94,616	96,024	96,491	97,441	98,398	99,975
28-Oct	16	86,380	87,808	89,496	90,166	91,089	91,916	93,284	93,738	94,660	95,590	97,122
29-Oct	14	76,558	77,823	79,320	79,913	80,732	81,465	82,677	83,079	83,897	84,721	86,079
30-Oct	7	41,154	41,834	42,639	42,958	43,398	43,792	44,443	44,659	45,099	45,542	46,272
31-Oct	2	36,104	36,701	37,406	37,686	38,072	38,418	38,989	39,179	39,565	39,953	40,594
Nov	697	3,788,461	3,833,791	3,897,164	3,972,093	4,001,825	4,042,797	4,079,515	4,140,191	4,160,347	4,201,288	4,242,558
Dec	1,040	5,829,079	5,898,825	5,996,333	6,111,622	6,157,369	6,220,410	6,276,906	6,370,265	6,401,277	6,464,271	6,527,771
Jan	1,250	7,050,977	7,135,556	7,253,526	7,393,005	7,448,367	7,524,652	7,593,015	7,705,964	7,743,491	7,819,697	7,896,515
Feb	1,091	6,166,904	6,240,692	6,343,852	6,465,822	6,514,220	6,580,915	6,640,685	6,739,455	6,772,264	6,838,909	6,906,089
Mar	942	5,280,358	5,343,538	5,431,868	5,536,304	5,577,744	5,634,851	5,686,029	5,770,599	5,798,692	5,855,756	5,913,278
Apr	518	2,827,601	2,874,342	2,929,605	2,951,534	2,981,753	3,008,834	3,053,586	3,068,451	3,098,648	3,129,086	3,179,250
May	228	1,475,844	1,500,240	1,529,085	1,540,530	1,556,303	1,570,437	1,593,795	1,601,554	1,617,315	1,633,202	1,659,385
Jun	48	930,805	946,191	964,383	971,602	981,549	990,464	1,005,196	1,010,089	1,020,029	1,030,049	1,046,562
Jul	3	777,946	790,805	806,010	812,043	820,357	827,808	840,120	844,210	852,518	860,892	874,693
Aug	2	791,013	804,089	819,549	825,683	834,137	841,713	854,232	858,390	866,838	875,353	889,386
Sep	70	975,352	991,475	1,010,538	1,018,102	1,028,526	1,037,867	1,053,304	1,058,431	1,068,847	1,079,347	1,096,650
Oct	361	2,125,296	2,160,428	2,201,966	2,218,448	2,241,161	2,261,516	2,295,152	2,306,326	2,329,022	2,351,900	2,389,605
Total	6,250	38,019,636	38,519,973	39,183,878	39,816,787	40,143,311	40,542,265	40,971,534	41,473,925	41,729,286	42,139,750	42,621,743

Date	AI HDDd	RI FT2										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	13,011	13,088	13,255	13,084	13,082	13,073	13,148	13,088	13,136	13,187	13,152
20-Oct	9	8,910	8,962	9,077	8,960	8,958	8,952	9,004	8,963	8,996	9,030	9,006
21-Oct	12	10,858	10,922	11,062	10,918	10,917	10,910	10,972	10,922	10,962	11,004	10,976
22-Oct	21	18,847	18,958	19,200	18,952	18,949	18,937	19,045	18,958	19,028	19,101	19,051
23-Oct	23	21,162	21,287	21,559	21,280	21,277	21,263	21,384	21,287	21,366	21,447	21,391
24-Oct	23	21,612	21,739	22,017	21,732	21,729	21,715	21,839	21,740	21,820	21,903	21,846
25-Oct	22	21,228	21,353	21,626	21,346	21,343	21,329	21,451	21,354	21,432	21,514	21,458
26-Oct	15	15,247	15,337	15,533	15,332	15,330	15,319	15,407	15,337	15,393	15,452	15,412
27-Oct	16	15,551	15,643	15,843	15,638	15,635	15,625	15,714	15,643	15,701	15,760	15,719
28-Oct	16	15,107	15,196	15,390	15,191	15,189	15,179	15,266	15,197	15,253	15,311	15,271
29-Oct	14	13,389	13,468	13,640	13,464	13,462	13,453	13,530	13,469	13,518	13,570	13,534
30-Oct	7	7,197	7,240	7,332	7,238	7,237	7,232	7,273	7,240	7,267	7,294	7,275
31-Oct	2	6,314	6,351	6,433	6,349	6,349	6,344	6,381	6,352	6,375	6,399	6,383
Nov	697	532,987	539,365	557,844	576,682	579,714	585,940	591,257	599,442	602,309	608,008	613,184
Dec	1,040	745,761	754,685	760,399	770,404	766,621	769,768	771,326	779,640	781,688	787,361	793,273
Jan	1,250	853,886	864,128	862,095	865,977	859,830	860,199	860,370	868,777	869,731	875,451	881,378
Feb	1,091	693,033	701,326	707,709	717,228	717,668	721,267	724,745	733,753	735,433	741,273	747,204
Mar	942	635,329	642,931	650,529	650,984	658,308	661,986	665,080	665,783	674,863	680,192	685,634
Apr	518	329,694	348,717	360,332	364,166	368,384	372,122	377,094	378,972	382,438	386,435	392,159
May	228	212,491	235,563	250,614	256,237	261,928	265,938	271,202	273,052	276,566	279,398	284,009
Jun	48	156,772	162,235	166,249	165,219	165,894	166,235	167,583	167,392	168,039	168,687	170,391
Jul	3	140,147	145,525	149,227	148,259	148,497	148,532	149,819	149,451	149,823	150,397	151,762
Aug	2	145,481	151,399	154,588	153,377	154,065	154,068	155,303	154,834	155,144	155,892	157,241
Sep	70	178,288	182,777	186,989	185,293	185,720	185,804	187,031	187,073	187,558	188,072	188,238
Oct	361	371,694	373,887	378,666	373,767	373,718	373,466	375,601	373,898	375,274	376,706	375,721
Total	6,250	4,995,564	5,102,539	5,185,242	5,227,595	5,240,347	5,265,323	5,296,410	5,332,065	5,358,865	5,397,873	5,440,195

Date	AI HDDd	RI Sales										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	61,385	62,538	63,824	64,573	65,370	66,091	67,194	67,644	68,391	69,142	70,496
20-Oct	9	42,036	42,825	43,706	44,219	44,765	45,259	46,014	46,322	46,833	47,348	48,275
21-Oct	12	51,226	52,188	53,262	53,887	54,552	55,154	56,074	56,450	57,073	57,699	58,829
22-Oct	21	88,917	90,587	92,450	93,535	94,689	95,734	97,331	97,984	99,065	100,152	102,114
23-Oct	23	99,840	101,715	103,808	105,025	106,321	107,494	109,288	110,021	111,235	112,456	114,659
24-Oct	23	101,961	103,876	106,013	107,256	108,580	109,778	111,610	112,358	113,598	114,845	117,094
25-Oct	22	100,149	102,030	104,130	105,351	106,651	107,828	109,627	110,362	111,580	112,805	115,014
26-Oct	15	71,932	73,283	74,790	75,667	76,601	77,446	78,739	79,267	80,141	81,021	82,608
27-Oct	16	73,367	74,745	76,283	77,177	78,129	78,992	80,309	80,848	81,740	82,637	84,256
28-Oct	16	71,273	72,612	74,106	74,975	75,900	76,737	78,018	78,541	79,408	80,279	81,852
29-Oct	14	63,169	64,355	65,679	66,450	67,269	68,012	69,147	69,610	70,378	71,151	72,545
30-Oct	7	33,957	34,594	35,306	35,720	36,161	36,560	37,170	37,419	37,832	38,247	38,997
31-Oct	2	29,790	30,349	30,974	31,337	31,724	32,074	32,609	32,828	33,190	33,554	34,211
Nov	697	3,255,474	3,294,426	3,339,320	3,395,411	3,422,110	3,456,857	3,488,258	3,540,749	3,558,038	3,593,280	3,629,374
Dec	1,040	5,083,317	5,144,140	5,235,934	5,341,218	5,390,748	5,450,643	5,505,580	5,590,625	5,619,589	5,676,910	5,734,498
Jan	1,250	6,197,091	6,271,428	6,391,431	6,527,027	6,588,537	6,664,453	6,732,645	6,837,187	6,873,759	6,944,247	7,015,138
Feb	1,091	5,473,871	5,539,367	5,636,143	5,748,594	5,796,553	5,859,648	5,915,941	6,005,701	6,036,831	6,097,636	6,158,884
Mar	942	4,645,028	4,700,607	4,781,339	4,885,320	4,919,436	4,972,866	5,020,949	5,104,817	5,123,829	5,175,564	5,227,644
Apr	518	2,497,907	2,525,625	2,569,273	2,587,368	2,613,369	2,636,712	2,676,491	2,689,479	2,716,210	2,742,651	2,787,091
May	228	1,263,353	1,264,677	1,278,471	1,284,294	1,294,375	1,304,499	1,322,593	1,328,503	1,340,749	1,353,804	1,375,376
Jun	48	774,033	783,956	798,134	806,382	815,655	824,229	837,613	842,697	851,990	861,362	876,172
Jul	3	637,798	645,280	656,783	663,784	671,860	679,275	690,301	694,758	702,694	710,495	722,931
Aug	2	645,532	652,689	664,960	672,306	680,071	687,645	698,929	703,557	711,694	719,461	732,145
Sep	70	797,065	808,698	823,549	832,809	842,806	852,063	866,273	871,358	881,289	891,275	908,412
Oct	361	1,753,603	1,786,541	1,823,299	1,844,681	1,867,443	1,888,050	1,919,551	1,932,428	1,953,748	1,975,195	2,013,884
Total	6,250	33,024,072	33,417,434	33,998,637	34,589,192	34,902,964	35,276,941	35,675,124	36,141,860	36,370,421	36,741,878	37,181,548

Date	AI HDDd	RI FT-1 complete load										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	7,379	7,603	7,713	7,702	7,695	7,681	7,690	7,674	7,676	7,680	7,712
20-Oct	9	6,398	6,593	6,688	6,678	6,672	6,660	6,668	6,655	6,656	6,659	6,687
21-Oct	12	6,824	7,031	7,133	7,122	7,116	7,103	7,111	7,097	7,098	7,102	7,132
22-Oct	21	8,689	8,954	9,083	9,070	9,062	9,045	9,056	9,037	9,039	9,043	9,082
23-Oct	23	8,757	9,024	9,154	9,141	9,133	9,115	9,127	9,108	9,110	9,114	9,153
24-Oct	23	8,386	8,641	8,766	8,753	8,745	8,729	8,739	8,722	8,724	8,728	8,764
25-Oct	22	8,812	9,080	9,211	9,198	9,190	9,172	9,184	9,165	9,167	9,171	9,210
26-Oct	15	7,920	8,161	8,279	8,266	8,259	8,244	8,254	8,237	8,239	8,243	8,277
27-Oct	16	7,967	8,209	8,328	8,315	8,308	8,293	8,303	8,286	8,288	8,291	8,326
28-Oct	16	7,845	8,083	8,200	8,188	8,181	8,166	8,176	8,159	8,161	8,165	8,199
29-Oct	14	7,446	7,672	7,783	7,772	7,765	7,751	7,760	7,744	7,746	7,750	7,782
30-Oct	7	5,343	5,506	5,586	5,577	5,573	5,562	5,569	5,558	5,559	5,561	5,585
31-Oct	2	4,023	4,145	4,205	4,199	4,195	4,187	4,193	4,184	4,185	4,187	4,204
Nov	697	310,759	278,683	287,165	291,316	290,885	290,631	290,088	290,441	289,854	289,912	290,048
Dec	1,040	412,737	370,135	381,401	386,914	386,341	386,004	385,283	385,752	384,973	385,050	385,230
Jan	1,250	468,769	420,383	433,178	439,439	438,789	438,406	437,587	438,120	437,235	437,322	437,527
Feb	1,091	414,659	371,859	383,177	388,715	388,140	387,801	387,077	387,548	386,765	386,842	387,024
Mar	942	386,983	347,039	357,602	362,770	362,234	361,918	361,241	361,681	360,951	361,023	361,192
Apr	518	236,221	243,410	246,929	246,563	246,348	245,888	246,187	245,690	245,739	245,854	246,890
May	228	180,891	186,396	189,091	188,811	188,646	188,294	188,523	188,142	188,180	188,268	189,061
Jun	48	136,888	141,054	143,093	142,881	142,757	142,490	142,663	142,375	142,404	142,470	143,070
Jul	3	126,886	130,748	132,638	132,442	132,326	132,079	132,240	131,973	131,999	132,061	132,617
Aug	2	126,944	130,807	132,698	132,502	132,386	132,139	132,299	132,032	132,059	132,121	132,677
Sep	70	139,820	144,075	146,158	145,941	145,814	145,542	145,719	145,424	145,453	145,522	146,135
Oct	361	207,225	213,532	216,618	216,298	216,109	215,705	215,968	215,532	215,575	215,676	216,584
Total	6,250	3,148,781	2,978,123	3,049,746	3,074,592	3,070,775	3,066,895	3,064,874	3,064,709	3,061,186	3,062,122	3,068,057

Date	AI HDDd	RI FT-1 (Pipeline only)										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	7,379	7,603	7,713	7,702	7,695	7,681	7,690	7,674	7,676	7,680	7,712
20-Oct	9	6,398	6,593	6,688	6,678	6,672	6,660	6,668	6,655	6,656	6,659	6,687
21-Oct	12	6,824	7,031	7,133	7,122	7,116	7,103	7,111	7,097	7,098	7,102	7,132
22-Oct	21	8,689	8,954	9,083	9,070	9,062	9,045	9,056	9,037	9,039	9,043	9,082
23-Oct	23	8,757	9,024	9,154	9,141	9,133	9,115	9,127	9,108	9,110	9,114	9,153
24-Oct	23	8,386	8,641	8,766	8,753	8,745	8,729	8,739	8,722	8,724	8,728	8,764
25-Oct	22	8,812	9,080	9,211	9,198	9,190	9,172	9,184	9,165	9,167	9,171	9,210
26-Oct	15	7,920	8,161	8,279	8,266	8,259	8,244	8,254	8,237	8,239	8,243	8,277
27-Oct	16	7,967	8,209	8,328	8,315	8,308	8,293	8,303	8,286	8,288	8,291	8,326
28-Oct	16	7,845	8,083	8,200	8,188	8,181	8,166	8,176	8,159	8,161	8,165	8,199
29-Oct	14	7,446	7,672	7,783	7,772	7,765	7,751	7,760	7,744	7,746	7,750	7,782
30-Oct	7	5,343	5,506	5,586	5,577	5,573	5,562	5,569	5,558	5,559	5,561	5,585
31-Oct	2	4,023	4,145	4,205	4,199	4,195	4,187	4,193	4,184	4,185	4,187	4,204
Nov	697	306,141	274,542	282,898	286,987	286,563	286,312	285,777	286,125	285,547	285,604	285,738
Dec	1,040	396,905	355,937	366,770	372,071	371,521	371,197	370,503	370,954	370,205	370,279	370,453
Jan	1,250	425,713	381,772	393,391	399,077	398,487	398,139	397,395	397,879	397,076	397,155	397,341
Feb	1,091	386,834	346,906	357,464	362,631	362,095	361,779	361,103	361,542	360,812	360,884	361,054
Mar	942	375,900	337,100	347,360	352,381	351,860	351,553	350,896	351,323	350,613	350,683	350,848
Apr	518	236,221	243,410	246,929	246,563	246,348	245,888	246,187	245,690	245,739	245,854	246,890
May	228	180,891	186,396	189,091	188,811	188,646	188,294	188,523	188,142	188,180	188,268	189,061
Jun	48	136,888	141,054	143,093	142,881	142,757	142,490	142,663	142,375	142,404	142,470	143,070
Jul	3	126,886	130,748	132,638	132,442	132,326	132,079	132,240	131,973	131,999	132,061	132,617
Aug	2	126,944	130,807	132,698	132,502	132,386	132,139	132,299	132,032	132,059	132,121	132,677
Sep	70	139,820	144,075	146,158	145,941	145,814	145,542	145,719	145,424	145,453	145,522	146,135
Oct	361	207,225	213,532	216,618	216,298	216,109	215,705	215,968	215,532	215,575	215,676	216,584
Total	6,250	3,046,367	2,886,280	2,955,108	2,978,586	2,974,911	2,971,115	2,969,273	2,968,991	2,965,662	2,966,578	2,972,469

Date	AI HDDd	RI SFT2 plus FT-1 pipeline (excludes FT-1 Storage and Peaking)										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	81,774	83,229	84,793	85,358	86,147	86,845	88,032	88,407	89,203	90,008	91,360
20-Oct	9	57,344	58,381	59,472	59,857	60,396	60,871	61,685	61,940	62,485	63,037	63,969
21-Oct	12	68,908	70,141	71,457	71,927	72,585	73,166	74,157	74,469	75,134	75,805	76,937
22-Oct	21	116,452	118,498	120,734	121,556	122,700	123,715	125,431	125,980	127,132	128,297	130,247
23-Oct	23	129,759	132,026	134,521	135,446	136,731	137,873	139,799	140,417	141,711	143,017	145,202
24-Oct	23	131,958	134,256	136,796	137,741	139,054	140,221	142,188	142,820	144,141	145,476	147,705
25-Oct	22	130,189	132,463	134,967	135,894	137,184	138,329	140,261	140,881	142,179	143,490	145,682
26-Oct	15	95,098	96,780	98,602	99,266	100,190	101,009	102,399	102,841	103,774	104,716	106,297
27-Oct	16	96,884	98,596	100,453	101,130	102,073	102,909	104,326	104,777	105,728	106,689	108,302
28-Oct	16	94,225	95,891	97,696	98,354	99,270	100,082	101,459	101,897	102,821	103,755	105,321
29-Oct	14	84,004	85,496	87,103	87,685	88,497	89,215	90,437	90,823	91,642	92,470	93,861
30-Oct	7	46,497	47,340	48,224	48,535	48,970	49,354	50,012	50,217	50,658	51,103	51,857
31-Oct	2	40,127	40,846	41,611	41,885	42,267	42,605	43,182	43,363	43,750	44,140	44,798
Nov	697	4,094,602	4,108,333	4,180,062	4,259,080	4,288,388	4,329,109	4,365,292	4,426,316	4,445,894	4,486,893	4,528,297
Dec	1,040	6,225,983	6,254,762	6,363,104	6,483,693	6,528,890	6,591,607	6,647,409	6,741,219	6,771,482	6,834,550	6,898,223
Jan	1,250	7,476,690	7,517,328	7,646,917	7,792,082	7,846,854	7,922,791	7,990,410	8,103,843	8,140,566	8,216,852	8,293,857
Feb	1,091	6,553,738	6,587,598	6,701,317	6,828,453	6,876,315	6,942,694	7,001,788	7,100,997	7,133,076	7,199,793	7,267,142
Mar	942	5,656,258	5,680,639	5,779,228	5,888,685	5,929,604	5,986,404	6,036,925	6,121,922	6,149,305	6,206,439	6,264,126
Apr	518	3,063,822	3,117,752	3,176,534	3,198,097	3,228,101	3,254,722	3,299,773	3,314,141	3,344,387	3,374,940	3,426,140
May	228	1,656,735	1,686,637	1,718,175	1,729,341	1,744,949	1,758,731	1,782,318	1,789,696	1,805,494	1,821,470	1,848,446
Jun	48	1,067,693	1,087,245	1,107,476	1,114,483	1,124,306	1,132,954	1,147,859	1,152,464	1,162,433	1,172,520	1,189,633
Jul	3	904,832	921,554	938,648	944,485	952,683	959,887	972,360	976,183	984,517	992,953	1,007,311
Aug	2	917,957	934,896	952,247	958,185	966,523	973,851	986,531	990,423	998,896	1,007,473	1,022,063
Sep	70	1,115,172	1,135,550	1,156,695	1,164,043	1,174,340	1,183,409	1,199,022	1,203,856	1,214,301	1,224,868	1,242,785
Oct	361	2,332,521	2,373,960	2,418,584	2,434,745	2,457,270	2,477,221	2,511,120	2,521,857	2,544,596	2,567,576	2,606,189
Total	6,250	41,066,003	41,406,253	42,138,987	42,795,373	43,118,222	43,513,380	43,940,807	44,442,916	44,694,948	45,106,328	45,594,212

Date	AI HDDd	RI FIRM CE										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	13,663	14,345	14,877	14,849	14,744	14,632	14,540	14,428	14,340	14,258	14,194
20-Oct	9	12,498	13,122	13,608	13,582	13,486	13,384	13,300	13,197	13,117	13,042	12,983
21-Oct	12	12,919	13,564	14,067	14,041	13,941	13,835	13,749	13,643	13,560	13,482	13,421
22-Oct	21	15,045	15,796	16,382	16,351	16,234	16,111	16,010	15,887	15,790	15,700	15,629
23-Oct	23	15,196	15,955	16,546	16,515	16,398	16,274	16,172	16,047	15,949	15,858	15,787
24-Oct	23	14,839	15,580	16,157	16,127	16,012	15,891	15,791	15,670	15,574	15,485	15,415
25-Oct	22	15,342	16,108	16,706	16,674	16,556	16,430	16,327	16,201	16,103	16,011	15,938
26-Oct	15	14,320	15,035	15,593	15,563	15,452	15,335	15,239	15,122	15,030	14,944	14,876
27-Oct	16	14,322	15,037	15,595	15,565	15,455	15,338	15,242	15,124	15,032	14,946	14,879
28-Oct	16	14,144	14,850	15,401	15,372	15,263	15,147	15,052	14,936	14,845	14,760	14,694
29-Oct	14	13,695	14,379	14,912	14,884	14,778	14,666	14,574	14,462	14,374	14,292	14,227
30-Oct	7	11,276	11,839	12,278	12,255	12,167	12,075	12,000	11,907	11,835	11,767	11,714
31-Oct	2	10,059	10,561	10,953	10,932	10,854	10,772	10,704	10,622	10,557	10,497	10,450
Nov	697	491,155	476,320	500,107	518,652	517,669	513,990	510,098	506,900	502,992	499,934	497,078
Dec	1,040	608,996	590,601	620,096	643,090	641,871	637,309	632,483	628,517	623,672	619,881	616,340
Jan	1,250	670,815	650,554	683,042	708,371	707,028	702,003	696,687	692,319	686,982	682,806	678,905
Feb	1,091	596,477	578,461	607,349	629,871	628,677	624,208	619,482	615,598	610,852	607,139	603,671
Mar	942	580,944	563,397	591,533	613,468	612,305	607,953	603,349	599,567	594,945	591,328	587,950
Apr	518	426,071	447,349	463,937	463,058	459,767	456,285	453,425	449,929	447,194	444,639	442,631
May	228	366,512	384,815	399,085	398,328	395,497	392,502	390,042	387,035	384,682	382,485	380,757
Jun	48	321,245	337,288	349,795	349,132	346,650	344,025	341,869	339,233	337,171	335,245	333,730
Jul	3	327,793	344,163	356,925	356,248	353,716	351,038	348,837	346,148	344,044	342,078	340,533
Aug	2	325,848	342,121	354,808	354,135	351,618	348,955	346,768	344,094	342,003	340,049	338,513
Sep	70	321,463	337,517	350,033	349,369	346,886	344,259	342,101	339,464	337,400	335,473	333,957
Oct	361	397,665	417,524	433,007	432,186	429,114	425,865	423,195	419,932	417,380	414,995	413,120
Total	6,250	5,434,986	5,470,111	5,709,716	5,815,908	5,790,797	5,748,392	5,708,333	5,668,736	5,629,316	5,596,052	5,567,184

Date	AI HDDd	RI NFS+NFT										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	6,291	6,512	6,591	6,563	6,527	6,488	6,461	6,419	6,392	6,366	6,354
20-Oct	9	6,335	6,557	6,637	6,609	6,573	6,533	6,506	6,464	6,436	6,410	6,398
21-Oct	12	6,781	7,019	7,105	7,075	7,036	6,993	6,964	6,920	6,889	6,862	6,849
22-Oct	21	7,209	7,461	7,553	7,521	7,479	7,434	7,403	7,356	7,324	7,294	7,280
23-Oct	23	6,594	6,825	6,908	6,879	6,841	6,800	6,771	6,728	6,699	6,672	6,659
24-Oct	23	5,922	6,130	6,205	6,178	6,145	6,107	6,082	6,043	6,017	5,993	5,981
25-Oct	22	6,141	6,356	6,434	6,407	6,372	6,333	6,307	6,267	6,239	6,214	6,202
26-Oct	15	6,191	6,408	6,486	6,459	6,423	6,384	6,357	6,317	6,289	6,264	6,252
27-Oct	16	6,486	6,713	6,795	6,767	6,730	6,689	6,661	6,618	6,589	6,563	6,551
28-Oct	16	6,674	6,908	6,993	6,963	6,925	6,883	6,854	6,811	6,781	6,754	6,741
29-Oct	14	6,555	6,785	6,868	6,839	6,801	6,760	6,732	6,689	6,660	6,633	6,620
30-Oct	7	5,984	6,193	6,269	6,243	6,209	6,171	6,145	6,106	6,079	6,055	6,043
31-Oct	2	5,720	5,921	5,993	5,968	5,935	5,899	5,874	5,837	5,812	5,789	5,777
Nov	697	154,233	178,964	185,233	187,502	186,707	185,687	184,554	183,782	182,615	181,819	181,094
Dec	1,040	124,238	144,160	149,209	151,037	150,396	149,575	148,662	148,040	147,100	146,459	145,875
Jan	1,250	78,346	90,909	94,093	95,245	94,841	94,323	93,748	93,356	92,763	92,359	91,990
Feb	1,091	83,781	97,216	100,621	101,853	101,421	100,867	100,252	99,832	99,199	98,766	98,373
Mar	942	134,027	155,518	160,966	162,937	162,246	161,360	160,376	159,705	158,691	157,999	157,369
Apr	518	191,237	197,936	200,360	199,510	198,420	197,210	196,385	195,138	194,288	193,513	193,140
May	228	203,084	210,198	212,772	211,870	210,713	209,427	208,551	207,227	206,324	205,501	205,105
Jun	48	201,865	208,937	211,495	210,598	209,448	208,170	207,299	205,983	205,086	204,268	203,874
Jul	3	214,308	221,815	224,531	223,579	222,358	221,001	220,077	218,679	217,727	216,858	216,440
Aug	2	213,512	220,991	223,697	222,749	221,533	220,181	219,260	217,867	216,918	216,053	215,637
Sep	70	203,859	211,000	213,584	212,678	211,517	210,226	209,346	208,017	207,111	206,285	205,888
Oct	361	201,107	208,152	210,701	209,808	208,662	207,389	206,521	205,210	204,316	203,501	203,109
Total	6,250	2,003,598	2,145,795	2,187,263	2,189,365	2,178,263	2,165,418	2,155,031	2,142,836	2,132,137	2,123,383	2,117,895

Date	AI HDDd	RI TSO										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
19-Oct	13	101,729	104,086	106,261	106,771	107,418	107,964	109,032	109,255	109,935	110,632	111,908
20-Oct	9	76,176	78,059	79,717	80,048	80,454	80,788	81,491	81,601	82,038	82,489	83,350
21-Oct	12	88,608	90,725	92,629	93,043	93,562	93,994	94,870	95,031	95,583	96,149	97,207
22-Oct	21	138,706	141,755	144,668	145,427	146,414	147,260	148,845	149,222	150,246	151,291	153,156
23-Oct	23	151,548	154,805	157,975	158,840	159,970	160,946	162,742	163,192	164,359	165,548	167,648
24-Oct	23	152,719	155,965	159,158	160,046	161,211	162,219	164,061	164,532	165,732	166,954	169,101
25-Oct	22	151,672	154,928	158,107	158,975	160,111	161,092	162,895	163,348	164,521	165,715	167,822
26-Oct	15	115,608	118,222	120,680	121,287	122,066	122,729	123,996	124,280	125,093	125,924	127,426
27-Oct	16	117,692	120,347	122,843	123,462	124,257	124,935	126,229	126,519	127,350	128,199	129,731
28-Oct	16	115,043	117,650	120,090	120,689	121,458	122,112	123,365	123,643	124,447	125,269	126,756
29-Oct	14	104,254	106,659	108,883	109,408	110,076	110,641	111,742	111,974	112,676	113,395	114,708
30-Oct	7	63,757	65,373	66,771	67,032	67,346	67,600	68,156	68,230	68,572	68,925	69,614
31-Oct	2	55,906	57,328	58,557	58,785	59,057	59,276	59,761	59,822	60,119	60,426	61,025
Nov	697	4,744,608	4,767,759	4,869,670	4,969,563	4,997,085	5,033,105	5,064,255	5,121,313	5,135,808	5,172,954	5,210,779
Dec	1,040	6,975,050	7,003,721	7,147,039	7,292,662	7,335,977	7,393,298	7,443,334	7,532,574	7,557,022	7,615,661	7,675,216
Jan	1,250	8,268,907	8,297,402	8,463,839	8,636,060	8,689,025	8,759,384	8,821,037	8,929,758	8,960,470	9,032,184	9,104,939
Feb	1,091	7,261,822	7,288,228	7,434,999	7,586,261	7,632,458	7,693,792	7,747,495	7,842,433	7,869,080	7,931,657	7,995,156
Mar	942	6,382,312	6,409,493	6,541,969	6,675,479	6,714,529	6,766,082	6,810,995	6,891,552	6,913,278	6,966,106	7,019,790
Apr	518	3,681,130	3,763,037	3,840,831	3,860,665	3,886,288	3,908,217	3,949,582	3,959,208	3,985,868	4,013,093	4,061,911
May	228	2,226,331	2,281,650	2,330,032	2,339,539	2,351,159	2,360,661	2,380,911	2,383,958	2,396,501	2,409,456	2,434,308
Jun	48	1,590,803	1,633,470	1,668,766	1,674,213	1,680,405	1,685,150	1,697,027	1,697,681	1,704,690	1,712,032	1,727,238
Jul	3	1,446,933	1,487,531	1,520,104	1,524,312	1,528,757	1,531,926	1,541,273	1,541,010	1,546,287	1,551,890	1,564,284
Aug	2	1,457,317	1,498,009	1,530,752	1,535,069	1,539,673	1,542,988	1,552,558	1,552,384	1,557,817	1,563,576	1,576,213
Sep	70	1,640,494	1,684,067	1,720,312	1,726,091	1,732,742	1,737,894	1,750,470	1,751,337	1,758,812	1,766,626	1,782,630
Oct	361	2,931,294	2,999,636	3,062,291	3,076,739	3,095,046	3,110,474	3,140,836	3,146,999	3,166,292	3,186,072	3,222,418
Total	6,250	48,607,000	49,114,002	50,130,604	50,896,653	51,183,146	51,522,970	51,899,772	52,350,206	52,551,924	52,921,306	53,374,880

Date	AI HDDd	AI SFT2										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
31-Oct	2	2,433	2,473	2,521	2,540	2,566	2,589	2,627	2,640	2,666	2,692	2,736
Month												
Nov	697	241,762	244,654	248,699	253,480	255,378	257,992	260,335	264,207	265,494	268,106	270,740
Dec	1040	356,955	361,226	367,197	374,257	377,058	380,919	384,378	390,095	391,994	395,852	399,740
Jan	1250	425,353	430,455	437,572	445,986	449,325	453,927	458,051	464,865	467,129	471,726	476,360
Feb	1091	373,020	377,483	383,723	391,100	394,028	398,062	401,677	407,652	409,636	413,667	417,731
Mar	942	326,539	330,446	335,909	342,367	344,930	348,461	351,626	356,856	358,593	362,122	365,679
Apr	518	185,186	188,247	191,867	193,303	195,282	197,056	199,987	200,960	202,938	204,931	208,217
May	228	102,566	104,261	106,266	107,061	108,157	109,140	110,763	111,302	112,398	113,502	115,321
Jun	48	60,206	61,201	62,378	62,845	63,488	64,065	65,017	65,334	65,977	66,625	67,693
Jul	3	48,928	49,737	50,693	51,073	51,596	52,064	52,838	53,096	53,618	54,145	55,013
Aug	2	49,712	50,533	51,505	51,890	52,422	52,898	53,685	53,946	54,477	55,012	55,894
Sep	70	63,011	64,052	65,284	65,772	66,446	67,049	68,046	68,378	69,051	69,729	70,847
Oct	361	141,743	144,087	146,857	147,956	149,471	150,828	153,072	153,817	155,331	156,856	159,371
Total	6250	2,374,980	2,406,383	2,447,947	2,487,090	2,507,580	2,532,461	2,559,477	2,590,508	2,606,635	2,632,274	2,662,606
Peak Day	68	21,795	22,069	22,434	22,867	23,039	23,277	23,489	23,840	23,956	24,192	24,430

Date	AI	AI FT-1 complete load										
	HDDd	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
31-Oct	2	199	205	208	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	208
Month												
Nov	697	11,795	10,577	10,899	11,057	11,040	11,031	11,010	11,024	11,001	11,004	11,009
Dec	1040	16,876	15,134	15,595	15,821	15,797	15,783	15,754	15,773	15,741	15,744	15,752
Jan	1250	19,918	17,862	18,406	18,672	18,644	18,628	18,593	18,616	18,578	18,582	18,591
Feb	1091	17,475	15,672	16,149	16,382	16,358	16,344	16,313	16,333	16,300	16,303	16,311
Mar	942	15,507	13,906	14,329	14,536	14,515	14,502	14,475	14,493	14,464	14,466	14,473
Apr	518	9,463	9,751	9,892	9,878	9,869	9,851	9,863	9,843	9,845	9,849	9,891
May	228	6,657	6,860	6,959	6,948	6,942	6,929	6,938	6,924	6,925	6,928	6,958
Jun	48	5,336	5,498	5,578	5,569	5,564	5,554	5,561	5,550	5,551	5,553	5,577
Jul	3	4,792	4,938	5,009	5,002	4,998	4,988	4,994	4,984	4,985	4,988	5,009
Aug	2	4,887	5,036	5,109	5,101	5,097	5,087	5,093	5,083	5,084	5,086	5,108
Sep	70	5,475	5,641	5,723	5,714	5,709	5,699	5,705	5,694	5,695	5,698	5,722
Oct	361	8,036	8,281	8,401	8,388	8,381	8,365	8,375	8,359	8,360	8,364	8,399
Total	6250	126,218	119,157	122,048	123,069	122,915	122,761	122,675	122,674	122,529	122,566	122,798
Peak Day	68	1,012	908	935	949	948	947	945	946	944	944	945

Date	AI	AI FT-1 (Pipeline only)										
	HDDd	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
31-Oct	2	199	205	208	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	208
Month												
Nov	697	11,731	10,520	10,841	10,997	10,981	10,971	10,951	10,964	10,942	10,944	10,949
Dec	1040	16,371	14,681	15,128	15,346	15,324	15,310	15,282	15,300	15,269	15,272	15,280
Jan	1250	18,475	16,568	17,072	17,319	17,294	17,278	17,246	17,267	17,232	17,236	17,244
Feb	1091	16,629	14,913	15,366	15,589	15,566	15,552	15,523	15,542	15,510	15,513	15,521
Mar	942	15,319	13,738	14,156	14,361	14,339	14,327	14,300	14,318	14,289	14,292	14,298
Apr	518	9,463	9,751	9,892	9,878	9,869	9,851	9,863	9,843	9,845	9,849	9,891
May	228	6,657	6,860	6,959	6,948	6,942	6,929	6,938	6,924	6,925	6,928	6,958
Jun	48	5,336	5,498	5,578	5,569	5,564	5,554	5,561	5,550	5,551	5,553	5,577
Jul	3	4,792	4,938	5,009	5,002	4,998	4,988	4,994	4,984	4,985	4,988	5,009
Aug	2	4,887	5,036	5,109	5,101	5,097	5,087	5,093	5,083	5,084	5,086	5,108
Sep	70	5,475	5,641	5,723	5,714	5,709	5,699	5,705	5,694	5,695	5,698	5,722
Oct	361	8,036	8,281	8,401	8,388	8,381	8,365	8,375	8,359	8,360	8,364	8,399
Total	6250	123,171	116,425	119,233	120,213	120,063	119,912	119,832	119,827	119,688	119,724	119,954
Peak Day	68	659	591	609	618	617	616	615	616	615	615	615

Date	AI	AI FIRM_CE										
	HDDd	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
31-Oct	2	232	243	252	252	250	248	247	245	243	242	241
Month												
Nov	697	14,877	14,428	15,148	15,710	15,680	15,569	15,451	15,354	15,236	15,143	15,056
Dec	1040	20,216	19,605	20,584	21,347	21,307	21,156	20,995	20,864	20,703	20,577	20,459
Jan	1250	23,304	22,600	23,728	24,608	24,562	24,387	24,202	24,051	23,865	23,720	23,585
Feb	1091	20,546	19,925	20,920	21,696	21,655	21,501	21,338	21,205	21,041	20,913	20,794
Mar	942	18,844	18,275	19,187	19,899	19,861	19,720	19,571	19,448	19,298	19,181	19,071
Apr	518	12,325	12,940	13,420	13,395	13,300	13,199	13,116	13,015	12,936	12,862	12,804
May	228	9,076	9,529	9,883	9,864	9,794	9,720	9,659	9,584	9,526	9,471	9,429
Jun	48	6,349	6,666	6,914	6,901	6,852	6,800	6,757	6,705	6,664	6,626	6,596
Jul	3	5,701	5,986	6,208	6,196	6,152	6,106	6,067	6,021	5,984	5,950	5,923
Aug	2	5,766	6,053	6,278	6,266	6,221	6,174	6,136	6,088	6,051	6,017	5,990
Sep	70	6,517	6,842	7,096	7,083	7,032	6,979	6,935	6,882	6,840	6,801	6,770
Oct	361	10,618	11,148	11,561	11,539	11,457	11,371	11,299	11,212	11,144	11,080	11,030
Total	6250	154,138	153,998	160,928	164,504	163,873	162,680	161,527	160,428	159,288	158,341	157,507
Peak Day	68	1,115	1,082	1,136	1,178	1,176	1,167	1,158	1,151	1,142	1,135	1,129

Date	AI							AI TSO					
	HDDd	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	
31-Oct	2	2,848	2,920	2,983	2,994	3,008	3,019	3,044	3,047	3,062	3,078	3,108	
Month													
Nov	697	268,596	269,907	275,677	281,333	282,890	284,929	286,691	289,921	290,741	292,843	294,984	
Dec	1040	393,926	395,545	403,639	411,864	414,310	417,547	420,373	425,413	426,794	430,105	433,469	
Jan	1250	468,253	469,866	479,291	489,044	492,043	496,028	499,519	505,676	507,415	511,476	515,596	
Feb	1091	410,784	412,277	420,579	429,136	431,749	435,219	438,257	443,628	445,135	448,675	452,267	
Mar	942	360,859	362,396	369,887	377,435	379,643	382,558	385,097	389,651	390,879	393,866	396,901	
Apr	518	207,097	211,702	216,079	217,195	218,639	219,874	222,203	222,745	224,247	225,780	228,528	
May	228	117,667	120,575	123,128	123,638	124,262	124,775	125,858	126,027	126,700	127,394	128,720	
Jun	48	71,501	73,416	75,002	75,248	75,527	75,742	76,278	76,308	76,625	76,956	77,641	
Jul	3	59,387	61,053	62,390	62,563	62,745	62,875	63,259	63,249	63,465	63,695	64,204	
Aug	2	60,279	61,962	63,317	63,495	63,686	63,823	64,220	64,213	64,437	64,676	65,199	
Sep	70	74,621	76,597	78,244	78,510	78,816	79,054	79,631	79,674	80,018	80,377	81,109	
Oct	361	160,178	163,894	167,314	168,111	169,123	169,978	171,652	171,997	173,063	174,154	176,155	
Total	6250	2,653,147	2,679,192	2,734,547	2,777,571	2,793,435	2,812,402	2,833,038	2,858,501	2,869,517	2,889,997	2,914,773	
Peak Day	68	23,889	23,973	24,439	24,935	25,096	25,311	25,501	25,829	25,926	26,143	26,363	

Date	AI HDDd	AI TSO (Total by Component)										
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
31-Oct	2	2,863	2,921	2,981	2,999	3,023	3,044	3,081	3,092	3,116	3,141	3,184
Month												
Nov	697	268,433	269,659	274,746	280,247	282,098	284,592	286,796	290,585	291,730	294,253	296,805
Dec	1040	394,047	395,965	403,376	411,425	414,162	417,857	421,127	426,732	428,438	432,173	435,951
Jan	1250	468,575	470,917	479,706	489,266	492,531	496,942	500,847	507,531	509,572	514,028	518,535
Feb	1091	411,041	413,080	420,792	429,179	432,041	435,907	439,329	445,189	446,977	450,884	454,835
Mar	942	360,890	362,627	369,425	376,802	379,306	382,683	385,672	390,797	392,355	395,769	399,224
Apr	518	206,975	210,939	215,179	216,576	218,451	220,105	222,965	223,818	225,718	227,643	230,911
May	228	118,299	120,650	123,107	123,874	124,894	125,789	127,359	127,810	128,849	129,902	131,708
Jun	48	71,891	73,365	74,869	75,314	75,904	76,418	77,335	77,588	78,192	78,804	79,866
Jul	3	59,422	60,661	61,911	62,271	62,745	63,158	63,900	64,101	64,587	65,082	65,944
Aug	2	60,364	61,623	62,891	63,257	63,740	64,159	64,913	65,117	65,612	66,115	66,991
Sep	70	75,002	76,536	78,103	78,569	79,187	79,727	80,687	80,954	81,586	82,228	83,339
Oct	361	160,398	163,515	166,819	167,884	169,309	170,564	172,747	173,388	174,835	176,301	178,801
Total	6250	2,655,335	2,679,538	2,730,924	2,774,663	2,794,368	2,817,902	2,843,679	2,873,610	2,888,452	2,913,181	2,942,911
Peak Day	68	23,923	24,058	24,506	24,994	25,163	25,391	25,593	25,937	26,043	26,272	26,504

Appendix D:

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Summary of Communications

The following is a summary of the communication with the Municipalities and residents during our portable LNG setup at Old Mill Lane, Portsmouth.

2018—Old Mill Lane

- › Notified and met with Portsmouth and Middletown to provide a review of the need for the Old Mill Lane setup, due to AGT maintenance/pigging operation (We just notified the Newport Fire Chief and did not meet with them)
- › Since the setup is in Portsmouth the remainder of the outreach was focused in Portsmouth (there was no request from Middletown to attend a Town Council meeting, open house or provide further outreach)
- › Sent letters to abutters within 200'-400' of the property in Portsmouth and Middletown – distance was based on zoning and discussion with Portsmouth Town Administrator
- › Presented at a Portsmouth Town Council meeting
- › Held an Open House at the Portsmouth Town Hall
- › Met with Portsmouth DPW, Town Administrator, Solicitor, Fire and Police Chief to review the detailed/finalized plan
- › Received Portsmouth Zoning approval for LNG Operation at Old Mill Lane (April 3, 2018)
- › Conducted tours of the setup/site with Portsmouth and Middletown Fire Chiefs
- › Continued communication post setup for removing equipment and maintain property/landscape/fence

2019—Old Mill Lane

- › 5/17/19: NGRID call with Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager – Future of energy solution on Aquidneck Island
- › 6/6/19: Division/OER – Old Mill Lane site visit
- › 6/17/19: Aquidneck Island Advisory Group Meeting – I (Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager attended)
- › 6/24/19: NGRID meeting with Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager – action item from Advisory Group Meeting I where Administrators requested additional information
- › 8/29/19: Received confirmation from Portsmouth Town Administrator that a new zoning certificate is not required (and later confirmed on 9/19/19 to be valid through 2023)
- › 9/16/19: Advisory Group Meeting – II (Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager attended)
- › 10/11/19: OML meeting with Portsmouth Town Officials (Admin, Fire, Police, DPW) and LNG Team – reviewed site setup schedule and communication plan.

An open house was discussed but determined not needed based on 2018 results.

- › 10/28/19: NGRID attended Portsmouth Town Council Meeting – Winter Operations at OML
- › 10/28/19: Mailed Portsmouth & Middletown Abutter Letters/FAQs for OML
- › 11/01/19: 12/01/19 – Setup OML
- › 12/06/19: OML site visit with Portsmouth and Middletown Fire departments – printed NGRID emergency procedures were provided at this time to both Municipal Fire Departments, followed by email/electronic copies (12/18/19)
- › 12/09/19: Received Middletown Resident (A) questions/concerns
- › 12/12/19: Received Middletown Resident (A) questions/concerns
- › 12/16/19: Advisory Group Meeting – III (Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager attended)
- › 12/16/19: Meeting with Middletown Fire and concerned Resident (A) regarding OML.

2020—Old Mill Lane

- › 1/02/20: Meeting with Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport Fire Chiefs – review emergency response – Portsmouth Fire Chief requested various scenarios with evacuation distances
- › 1/16/20: Received Middletown Resident (A) update request
- › 1/16/20: Meeting with Portsmouth and Middletown Fire to review hazard distance scenarios
- › 1/21/20: Scenarios emailed to Portsmouth and Middletown Fire Chiefs
- › 2/10/2020: NGRID Mailed additional letters/FAQs to expanded abutter radius (radius/increase was provided by both Portsmouth and Middletown Fire after their review of scenarios) – same letter that was mailed in the Fall 2019
- › 2/12/2020: Received request to contact Portsmouth resident (B). Follow-up call/meeting took place end of February.
- › 2/26/2020: Old Mill Lane site visit with Municipal and State Officials
- › March 2020: Public Open House scheduled but postponed due to COVID. Due to COVID, most meetings and discussions were further deferred to Fall.
- › 9/14/2020: Advisory Group Meeting – IV (Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport Municipal Administrators/Manager attended)
- › 10/08/2020: Old Mill Lane Abutter Notifications/FAQ's sent
- › 10/14/2020: Aquidneck Island Open House (Public, State and Town officials attended) - <https://www.nationalgridus.com/aquidneck-long-term-gas-capacity-study>
- › 10/20/2020: Portsmouth Town Administrator, Police, and Fire meeting regarding winter operations at Old Mill Lane
- › 10/27/2020: Portsmouth Town Council Meeting

- › 10/28/2020: Middletown Town Council Meeting
- › 11/04/2020: LNG Firefighting School, sponsored by NG – Portsmouth and Middletown (4 attendees)
- › 11/12/2020: Newport Town Council Meeting (1 of 2)
- › 11/18/2020: Newport Town Council Meeting (2 of 2)
- › 11/30/2020: LNG Firefighting School, sponsored by NG – Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport FD's (25 attendees)
- › 12/4/2020: Old Mill Lane Site Tour and Training – Portsmouth and Middletown Fire Departments
- › 12/15/2020: Old Mill Lane Site Tour and Training – Portsmouth Fire Department
- › 12/21/2020: Old Mill Lane Site Tour and Training – Middletown Fire Department
- › 12/22/2020: Old Mill Lane Site Tour and Training – Middletown Fire Department

2021—Old Mill Lane

- › 01/04/2021: Division-site visit
- › 01/15/2021: Division and OER January Gas Reliability Meeting
- › 01/19/2021: Aquidneck Solution Overview RI Legislators Briefing
- › 01/20/2021: SRP Technical Working Group 2021, January - AI Update: Findings and Next Steps
- › 01/21/2021: Site visit with Portsmouth Resident (B)
- › 01/22/2021: Aquidneck Advisory Group meeting IV - National Grid Update and Next Steps for a Long-Term Energy Solution

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Appendix E:

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March 29, 2021

Mr. Brian Kirkwood
National Grid
Senior Supervisor, LNG Operations
1595 Mendon Road
Cumberland, RI 02864

Re: Noise Study for Old Mill Road LNG site

Dear Mr. Kirkwood,

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) is pleased to submit this summary of noise monitoring and noise mitigation recommendations for the National Grid Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) processing facility at 112 Old Mill Road, Portsmouth, RI (Facility).

Introduction

HDR conducted a noise study at National Grid's LNG facility in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The scope of this study included a long-term unattended outdoor noise measurement, several near field noise measurements of individual equipment around the site, and recommendations for noise mitigation.

Sound is made up of minute fluctuations in air pressure (called sound pressure levels) and most sound is comprised of different combinations of energy throughout the tonal spectrum (low, medium, and high frequencies). The humans hearing organs do not perceive all frequencies of sound equally. Humans do not hear low frequencies well, yet we hear some higher frequencies quite well. To account for this, the A-weighting scale mathematically puts more "weight" on frequencies that humans hear, and less "weight" on frequencies that humans do not hear well. Therefore, the A-weighting scale de-emphasizes low frequency noise (energy in the lower frequencies).

However, that energy does exist, and the C-weighting scale does not de-emphasize it. An A-weighted and C-weighted measurement of the same noise source will produce two different results, and when the difference between C and A-weighted measurement results approaches or exceeds 20 dB it is an indication that the noise source emits high levels of low frequency noise.

Other acoustical concepts used in this report include the following.

- Decibel (dB) = a unit of sound pressure
- dBA = A-weighted decibels
- dBC = C-weighted decibels
- Lmax = maximum instantaneous sound pressure level
- Lmin = minimum instantaneous sound pressure level
- Leq = the energy-equivalent noise level, mean average noise level over a period of time, i.e. one hour
- L50 = a statistical metric that represents the noise level exceeded N% of the hour, in this case 50% of the hour; also, a median average noise level over a period of time, i.e. one hour

The Portsmouth noise ordinance limits maximum allowable noise levels at residential receiving lands to 65 dBA during daytime (7:00 am to 10:00 pm) and 55 dBA during nighttime (10:00 pm to 7:00 am). HDR was not provided right of entry to measure existing noise levels at residences across the street. Therefore, the long-term noise measurement occurred on Facility property and does not represent noise levels at receiving land uses. Following are HDR's results and noise mitigation recommendations. The State of Rhode Island regulates environmental noise, but no quantitative¹ noise limits were identified, and it is thus not discussed further.

Results

Long-term Noise Monitoring

HDR performed an unattended long-term noise measurement at the Facility, in the northeast corner near the property line. A goal of this measurement was *to measure Facility-related noise during the quietest hours of the night, when background noise levels are lowest*. These conditions provide the most accurate measurement of Facility-related noise at the property line.

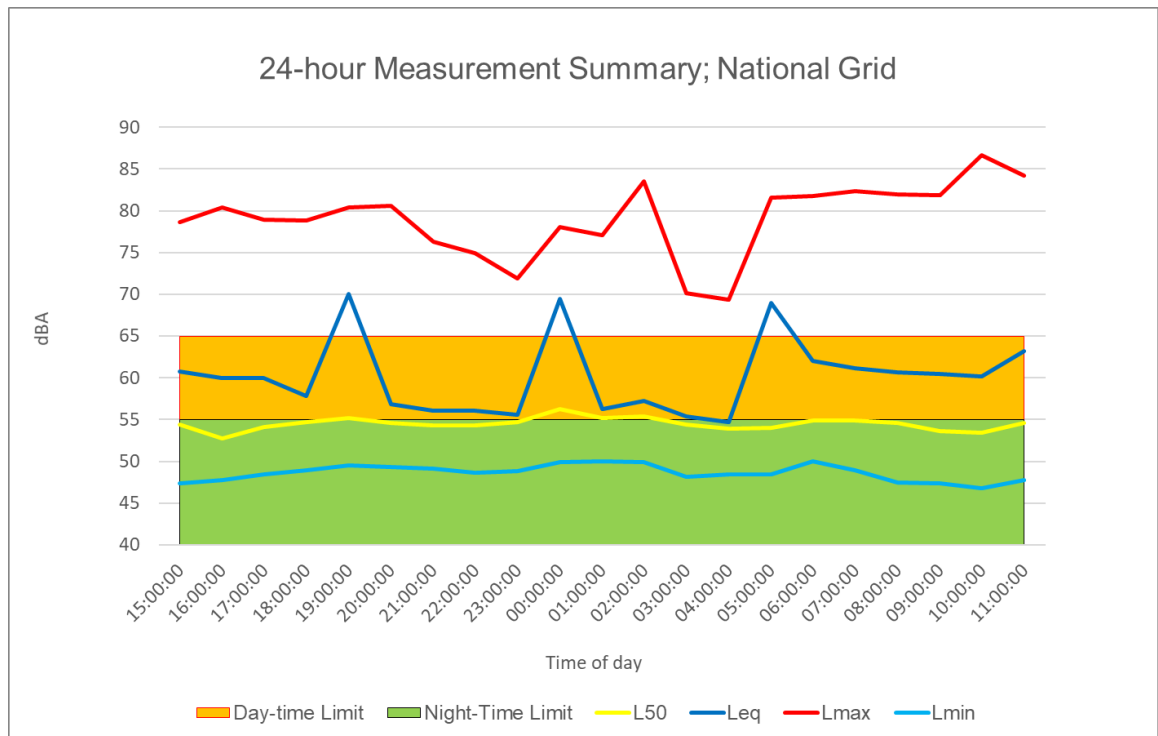
The noise measurement system consisted of a Larson Davis model LD831C sound level meter/real-time analyzer stored in a weather-resistant Pelican case, with an external microphone, preamplifier, and windscreen set up on a tripod. The meter was configured to store Lmin, Lmax, Leq, and statistical metrics including the L50. Measurement results were stored in the LD831C every second, and also summarized every hour on the hour.

¹ The State of Rhode Island noise rules limits low frequency noise (20-100Hz) qualitatively, but doesn't provide explicit noise limits

Figure 1 summarizes hourly measurement results and facilitates a comparison with the daytime and nighttime residential noise limits in the Portsmouth, Rhode Island noise ordinance. Noise measurements shown in Figure 1 include the Lmax, Lmin, Leq and L50. The Lmax can be compared directly with the daytime and nighttime noise limits. The Lmin is presented to help readers understand the overall range in measured noise levels (shown in green and gold bands).

The Leq and L50 are two different expressions of average noise levels. When there is little to no variation in noise levels, the Leq and L50 are usually within 3 dB of each other. The farther apart they are, the more variation there is in measured noise levels. In Figure 1, daytime ends and nighttime begins at 22:00. Daytime resumes again at 07:00.

Figure 1.
Summary of Long-Term Measurement Results



Source: HDR

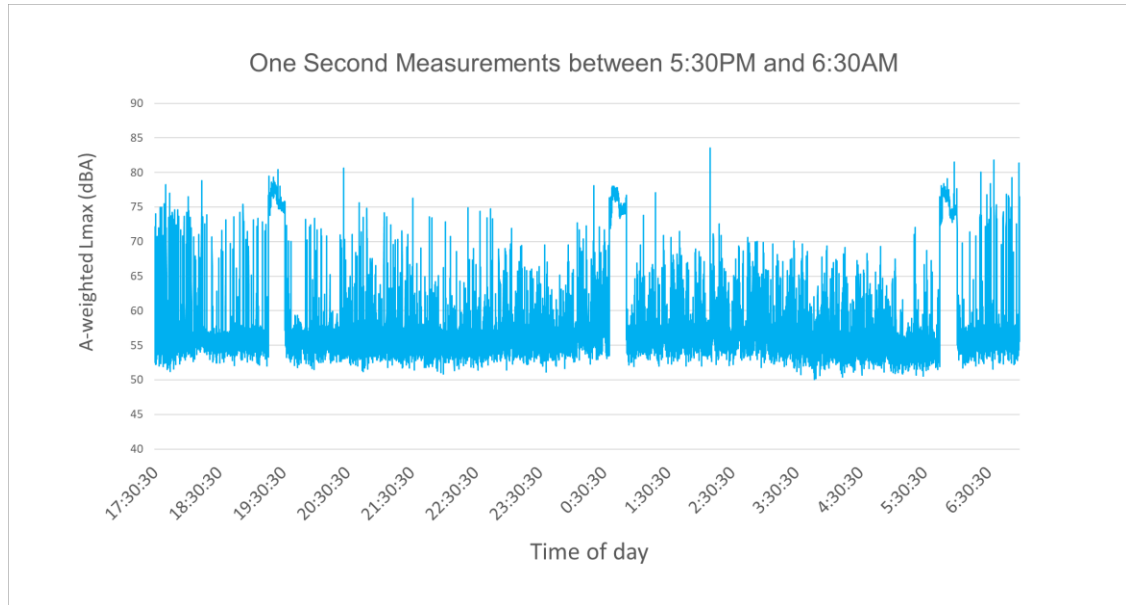
Focusing on the red line, the L_{max} value, Figure 1 shows that the quietest daytime hour occurs around 10:00 pm (22:00), and the loudest daytime hour occurs around 10:00 am. Figure 1 also shows that the loudest nighttime hour occurred around 2:00 am, and the quietest nighttime hour occurs around 3:00 am. Additionally, Figure 1 shows that the 1-hour L_{max} values exceed the noise ordinance in all measured daytime and nighttime hours. This is most likely due to noise from traffic on Old Mill Road. Figure 1 also shows that the mean noise level or Leq (dark blue) fluctuates considerably, with three substantial peaks that are discussed below.

The measured L_{max} levels are above the maximum allowable limit, but this does not indicate that noise from the Facility exceeds limits in the noise ordinance. A compliance measurement would have to be performed approximately 100 feet across the street at a point approximately 20 feet away from the nearest residence (not on-site near the fence) and would require a detailed audio review to remove vehicle pass-by events. So, these results are indicative of noise levels where they were measured but not an indication of non-compliance with noise limits in the local noise ordinance.

The L₅₀ (yellow line) is the median average noise level, and by definition half of the measurements were higher or lower than this level. The L₅₀ is fairly constant throughout the measurement. The difference between the L₅₀ and Leq from each hour is greater than 3 dBA for most hours. This indicates variability in the ambient noise levels, and HDR interprets that as variations in traffic pass-by events on Old Mill Road. The L₅₀ and Leq exhibit a difference of less than 3 dBA during the hours between 8:00 pm and 11:00 pm, and 1:00 am and 5:00 am, and that tells us that ambient noise levels were steady and did not fluctuate a lot during these time periods.

Figure 2 shows a graph of L_{max} levels stored every second for the entire long-term measurement.

Figure 2.
One Second Lmax Values

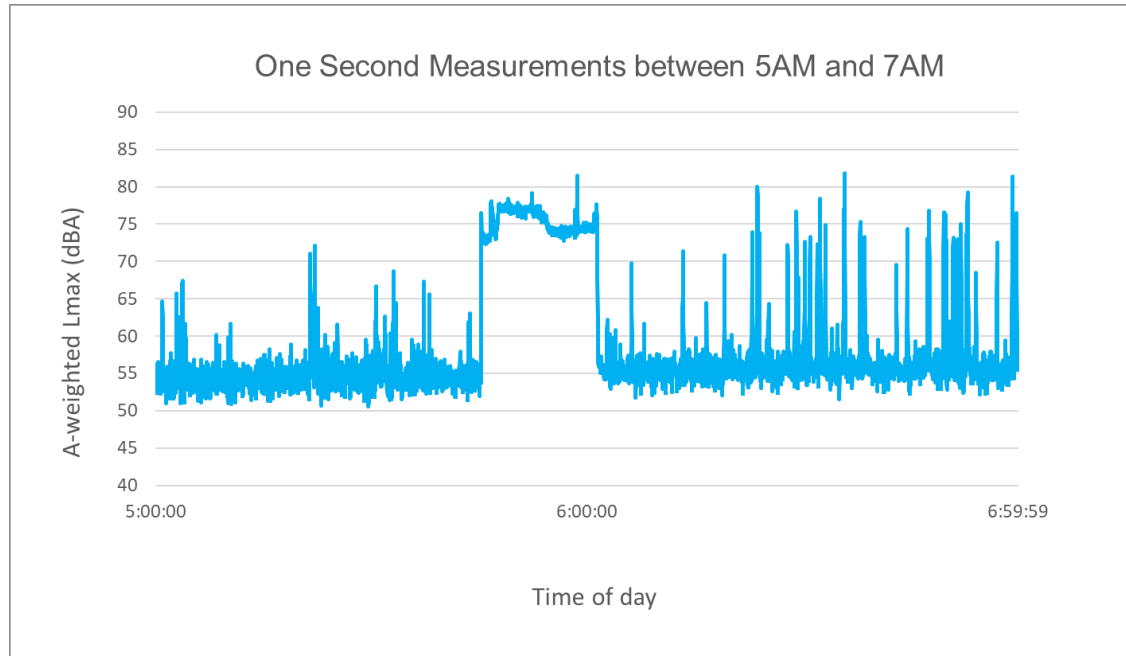


Source: HDR

The three Leq peaks shown in Figure 1 also appear in the graph of one-second Lmax values in Figure 2. These occur in the 7:00 pm hour, the midnight hour, and the 5:00 am hour. Their duration is approximately 10 minutes, and they could conceivably be caused by equipment cycling on and off. The fluctuations within each of the three peaks could be due to vehicle pass-by events happening at the same time although they exhibit similar patterns in each of the three instances.

The next figure shows a closer look at the Lmax measurements during one of the periods when elevated noise levels persisted for approximately 10 minutes. Figure 3 shows a closer look at measurement results during the Lmax spike that occurred between 5:00 am and 7:00 am.

Figure 3.
One-Second Lmax between 5:00 am and 7:00 am



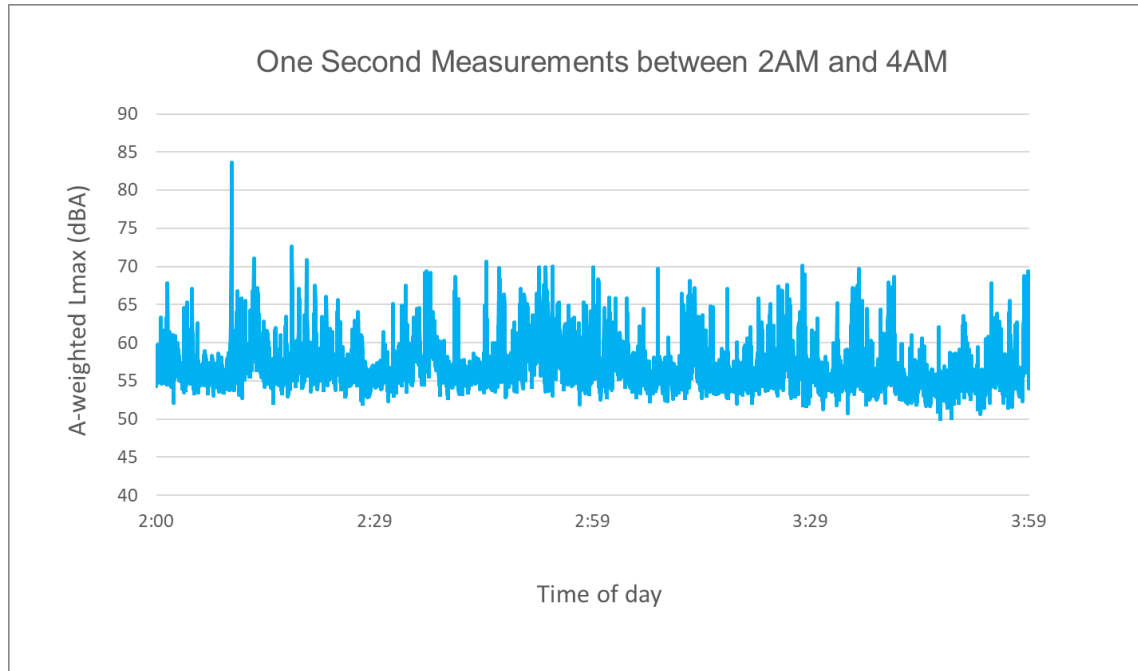
Source: HDR

Figure 3 shows a noise increase with a 16-minute duration roughly between 5:45 am and 6:05 am; this duration is much longer than a vehicle pass-by. It is conceivable that this is an equipment noise event. These measurement results are representative of the location in which they were measured, and do not indicate compliance or non-compliance at any location off-site. HDR suggests that National Grid review operating data in an attempt to determine if this and the other two episodes coincides with any Facility equipment cycling on and off.

The graph also shows a more constant background level that varies between approximately 52-57 dBA and is generally centered around 55 dBA. This appears to be the background noise level. Numerous short-term spikes are also visible in the graph, and HDR assumes they are vehicle pass-by events on Old Mill Road.

By comparison, Figure 4 shows a closer look at the Lmax measurements between 2:00 am and 4:00 am, which includes the 3:00 am hour, the quietest hour of the night.

Figure 4.
One-Second Lmax between 2:00 am and 4:00 am

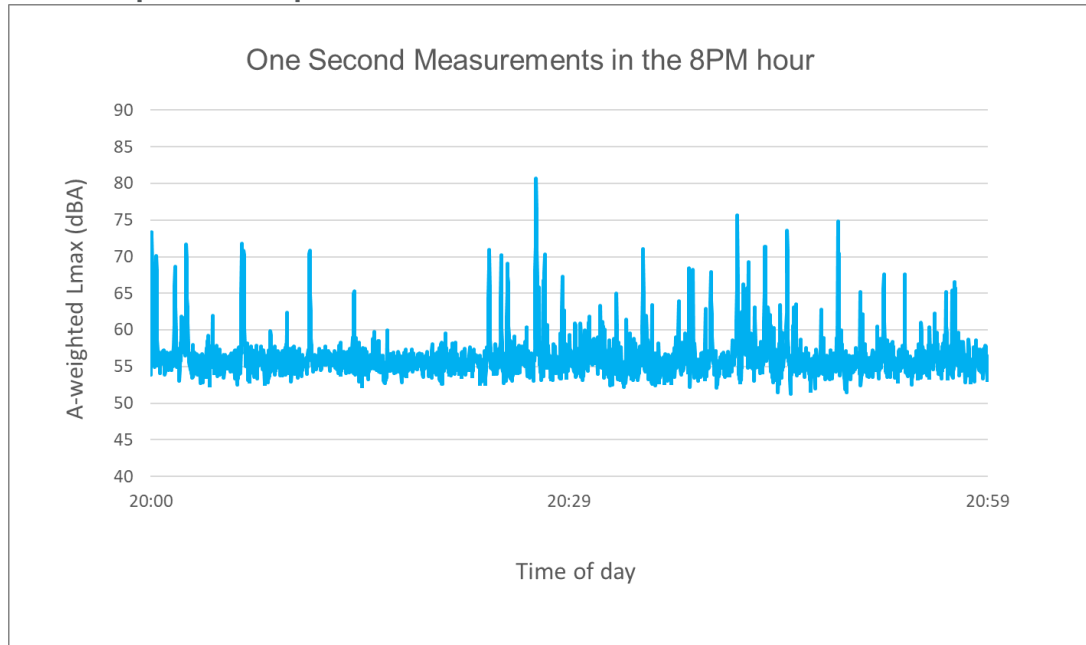


Source: HDR

One-second Lmax levels measured in the 2:00 to 4:00 AM hour show numerous short-duration increases or spikes, many peaking at 70 dBA. That much uniformity is unlikely to be due to vehicle traffic, and the short duration seems unlikely to have been caused by equipment cycling on and off. It could be due to insects, animals, wildlife. The repeated spikes that peak at 70 dBA could potentially be related to the Facility, but unless National Grid can explain otherwise the temporal distribution and uniform spike-like noise levels of those data seems more likely noise from a creature than equipment. The graph also shows constant background level that varies between approximately 55-62 dBA and is generally centered around 57 dBA.

The next graph, Figure 5 takes a closer look at the 8:00 pm hour, one of the quietest daytime hours based on HDR measurement results.

Figure 5.
Lmax Graph for 8:00 pm Hour



Source: HDR

One-second Lmax levels measured in the 8:00 pm hour also show numerous short-duration increases or spikes, many reach 70-80 dBA, and this variation suggests they are attributed to vehicle pass-by events and maybe the on-set of nighttime insect or animal noise. The graph also shows a more constant background level that varies between approximately 52-57 dBA and is generally centered around 55 dBA.

Near field Noise Measurements

HDR also performed near-field measurements of noise from specific equipment on-site. The near-field measurements were performed at a distance of approximately 3 feet to reduce the influence of noise from non-target noise sources. Table 1 presents measurements results expressed as the Lmax, both the A and C-weighted Leqs, and the difference between A- and C-weighted Leqs, sorted by A-weighted Lmax values.

HDR performed noise measurements around noise-emitting equipment in the four cardinal directions. In cases where HDR noted shielding or noise buildup from reverberation, additional measurements were at different locations for more accurate characterizations, as indicated in the 'Measurement Number' column.

Table 1.
Tabulated Summary of Near Field Measurement Results

Equipment Measured	Measurement Number	Lmax (dBA)	Leq		
			dBA	dBC	dBC minus dBA
Ambient Vaporizer	4	97	95	108	13
Ambient Vaporizer	5	96	90	97	7
Ambient Vaporizer	2	94	92	100	8
Glycol Vaporizer	1	94	91	97	9
Ambient Vaporizer	3	92	90	98	8
Storage tank (facing west 55" away)	1	90	89	89	-1
Glycol Vaporizer	2	90	86	95	10
Storage tank, facing north (55" away)	3	89	87	86	-1
Glycol Vaporizer	3	88	85	94	9
Ambient Vaporizer	1	88	87	97	10
Generator (facing west)	2	87	86	91	5
Storage tank (facing south)	2	84	83	82	-1
Generator (facing south)	1	83	82	89	8
Glycol Vaporizer	4	79	76	86	10
Glycol Vaporizer	5	78	69	82	12
Glycol Vaporizer, far field	6	77	75	83	8
Pump Trailer (facing West)	2	76	58	64	6
Pump trailer (facing north)	1	74	69	70	1
Pump Trailer (facing south)	3	71	65	68	3
Pump Trailer (facing east)	4	66	63	64	1
Storage tank, facing west	4	65	63	69	6

Source: HDR

Measurement results in Table 1 indicate that the loudest pieces of equipment are the ambient vaporizer, glycol vaporizer and storage tank². The ambient vaporizer also has major noise emission points at each end, and they also need to be addressed in the mitigation discussion. The glycol vaporizer is taller than the ambient vaporizer, and also has an exhaust stack that emits noise. While there were several storage tanks around the site, only one storage tank was being operated when the HDR acoustician was in the field,

² The storage tank measured was the one located furthest plan south on the site

thus only one storage tank was measured. Measurement results indicate that storage tanks are also a major noise source.

Noise Mitigation

Mitigation Assumptions

HDR used the following information to develop noise mitigation recommendations

- **Evaporators:** Dimensions of the evaporates are as follows; 50 feet long, 12 feet tall, 8 feet wide
- **Noise Mitigation Area/ square footage:** The area needed to cover the evaporators is approximately:
 - 50 feet long x 15 feet high.
 - The ends also need to be covered and an area of 15 feet tall x 20 feet wide on each end (wrap-around 'wings' on either side of the ambient vaporizer³).

Noise Mitigation Recommendations

This section discusses HDR's noise mitigation recommendations. The first step in the noise mitigation process is to establish a design goal, the target amount of noise reduction. HDR used the following general rules of thumb to identify the noise reduction design goal. During a hearing test in an audiology booth, a person with average hearing abilities can just barely discern an increase or decrease in noise levels of 3 db. A 5 dB increase or decrease is likely to be clearly discernable, and a 10 dB increase or decrease is likely to be very clearly noticeable and perceived as a doubling or halving of noise levels. The outdoor noise environment is not an ideal listening environment, like an audiology booth. But a 10-dB reduction would be clearly noticeable outdoors. Therefore, HDR recommends that the noise mitigation goal be a minimum of 10 dB of noise reduction at the residential land uses across Old Mill Road from the site.

Noise can be controlled at 3 different locations: at the noise source, between the source and the receiver (in the pathway), and at the receiver. Noise control at the receiver is not feasible, as these options are typically implemented on the receiver's land and require heavy coordination with landowners. Noise control at the source requires purchasing quieter equipment.

³ These approaches are described in greater detail below

Noise control in the propagation pathway may be the most economically achievable approach. Therefore, HDR recommends the following noise mitigation options.

i) **Quilted Mass Loaded Vinyl draped over scaffolding**

This approach assumes that a scaffolding or a functionally similar metal framing is built to cover the ambient and glycol vaporizers and the pump unit. The framing would have to reach a minimum height of 15 feet above ground and also needs to be secured to the ground somehow. One option is to anchor the framing into concrete jersey barriers. HDR was unable to obtain a cost for having concrete jersey barriers delivered to the site. Other anchoring options may be available.

Once the framing is installed, commercially available industrial acoustical quilts would be draped over and secured to that framing. The acoustical quilts consist of a layer of mass-loaded vinyl with a minimum density of 1.0 or 2.0 pounds/square foot (psf) with fiberglass insulation on both sides, enclosed in a quilted weather-resistant material. The framing should also wrap around the ends of the vaporizers and pump tank, primarily to block noise propagation from the ends of the ambient vaporizer (leave the tops unenclosed for ventilation).

Kinetics Noise Control is a vendor for the 1 lb./sqft quilted mass-loaded vinyl product [Sound Absorber/Noise Barrier Composite | KINETICS® KBC \(kineticsnoise.com\)](https://www.kineticsnoise.com). The unit cost for their quilted product is approximately \$14/sqft. exclusive of framing and installation.

There would have to be a hole for the exhaust stack to protrude out of and above the glycol vaporizer, and the contractor/owner/operator of the glycol vaporizer would have to purchase and install a silencer for that stack from a noise control specialty firm like Kinetics (www.kineticsnoise.com).

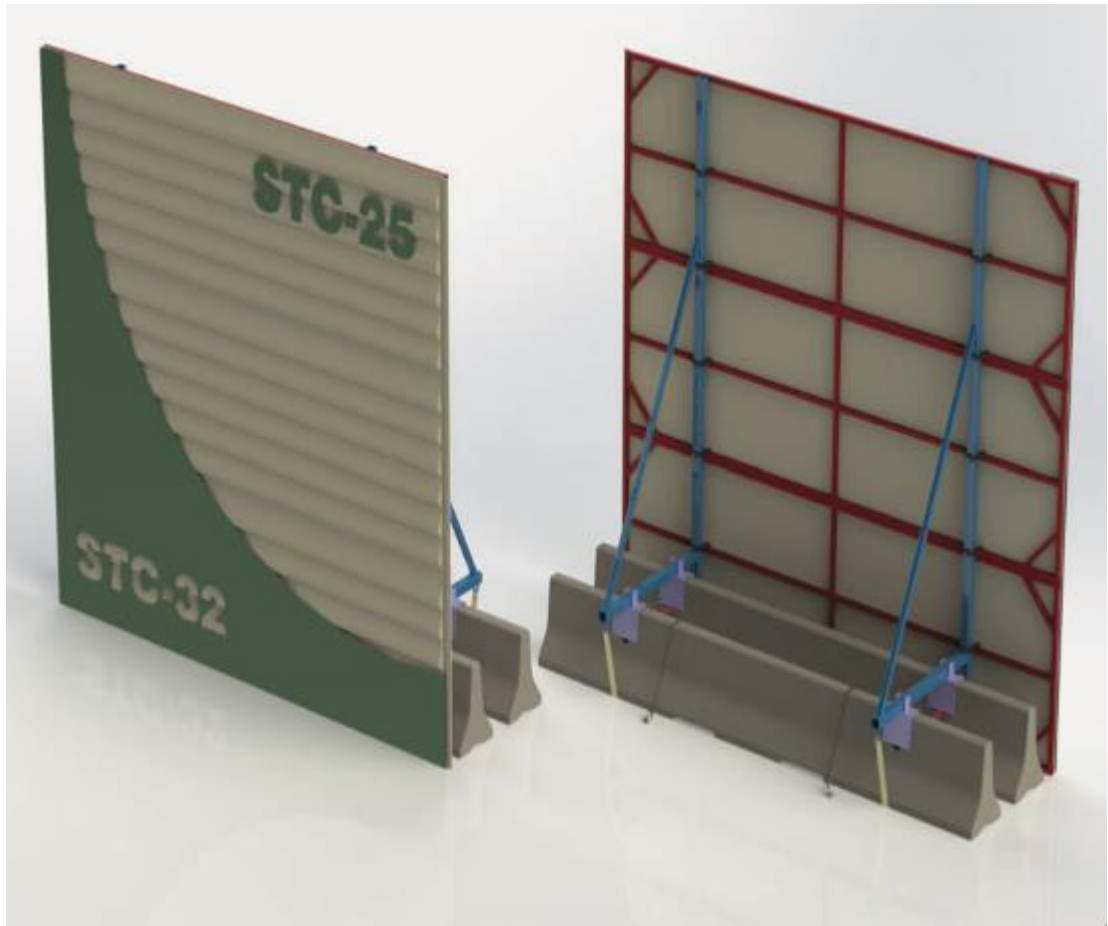
Based on HDR's measurements, storage tanks are another noise source that may need controlling. However, HDR recommends that National Grid implement the initial mitigation measures and evaluate overall noise levels again, to determine the need for additional noise reduction.

ii) **Noise Walls**

An alternative to the partial enclosure discussed above is use of a noise wall installed near the ambient vaporizer, with minimum height of 15 feet, and wide enough to block noise from both ends of the ambient vaporizer. This noise wall would also block sound propagation from the glycol vaporizer and pump tanks. Below are several noise wall options HDR explored, ranging from simple contractor-built constructions, to commercially available products.

- This wall could be constructed by local contractors using treated 2x6x12 ft. dimensional lumber (like highway noise walls) with all of the gaps between the boards sealed. Costs for this option include engineering, labor, and materials. Purchase price of material alone are estimated to be around \$5,500 - \$6,500 for the treated 2x6x12 ft. dimensional lumber. Engineering, footing, and labor costs would be additional.
- Another option is to use the quilted mass-loaded vinyl as the barrier and use commercially available framing to suspend it. The unit costs for the acoustical quilt alone is the \$14/sqft value discussed above. For the concept discussed in this report, a rough estimate of the purchase price is \$20,000 excluding engineering, framing, and assembly.
- Another option is temporary sound wall mounted on a Jersey barrier (the K-rail temporary sound wall) as shown in Figure 6. HDR coordinated with the vendor (Environmental Noise Control | Behrens and Associates (environmental-noise-control.com)) and obtained the following rough cost estimate. For a 16-foot-high system, the unit cost is approximately \$450-\$510/linear foot. For the concept discussed in this memo, a rough estimate of the purchase price is approximately \$40,000 to \$50,000. These costs do not include the purchase, delivery, or installation of concrete jersey barriers.

Figure 6.
K-Rail Mounted Barrier



Source: [K-Rail Mounted Temporary Sound Wall | Environmental Noise Control \(environmental-noise-control.com\)](http://environmental-noise-control.com)

Another option are the free-standing SK8 noise barriers, as shown in Figure 7 below. These are produced by the same vendor as the K-rail mounted systems, and average about \$1,875 per linear foot for a 20-foot tall system. For the concept discussed in this report, a rough estimate of purchase price is \$170,000.

Figure 7.
SK-8 Barrier System



Source: [Freestanding "SK-8" Sound Barriers | Environmental Noise Control \(environmental-noise-control.com\)](http://environmental-noise-control.com)

It is likely that the exhaust stack will require noise control, silencers are suitable approaches for this application. HDR does not have the engineering details needed to specify a particular silencer, however the contractor/owner/operator of that equipment may have the operating parameters of the stack and could work directly with a firm like Kinetics (www.kinetics.com) to select and purchase an appropriate silencer. It should also provide at least 10 dB of noise reduction.

These mitigation recommendations assume that controlling the loudest noise sources results in a noticeable noise reduction off-site. Post-installation measurements would be necessary to confirm the performance and determine if additional noise control is needed

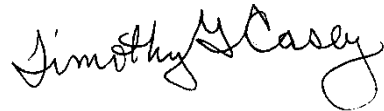
for tank trucks located farther from Old Mill Road than the loudest noise sources discussed in this report.

We appreciate the opportunity to have conducted this noise evaluation for National Grid and look forward to helping you with other noise challenges you may face. Please feel free to reach out to Tim Casey, HDR's Acoustics Program Manager at (763) 591-5450 to discuss questions on any of the above content.

Sincerely,
HDR Engineering, Inc.



Sanvisna Kogelen
Acoustical Specialist



Tim Casey, INCE
Acoustics Program Manager

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Appendix F:

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Memo

Date: Friday, February 04, 2022

Project: National Grid Old Mill Lane

To: Nicholas Dube, Brian Kirkwood, Faye Brown

From: Benjamin Copenhaver, Sanvisna Kogelen

Subject: Vaporizer burner noise measurements

HDR measured noise at the National Grid Old Mill Lane LNG processing facility in Portsmouth, Rhode Island from January 11-12, 2022. The measurements included near-field measurements of the glycol vaporizer while it was operating, and an overnight measurement at a residential parcel across the street from the facility. This memo deals with the analysis and results of the overnight measurement.

Local Ordinances

The noise ordinance for the City of Portsmouth limits maximum sound levels received by residential properties to 65 dBA from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 55 dBA from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. If a source of sound has a pure tone component, these limits are reduced by 5 dBA.

Measurement Methods

The overnight measurements took place from 3:10 pm on Tuesday, January 11, 2022 until approximately 9:50 am on Wednesday, January 12, 2022, for a total duration of 18 hours and 40 minutes. Figure 1 shows the location of the measurement in relation to the facility on an aerial view.

Figure 1. Measurement Location Map

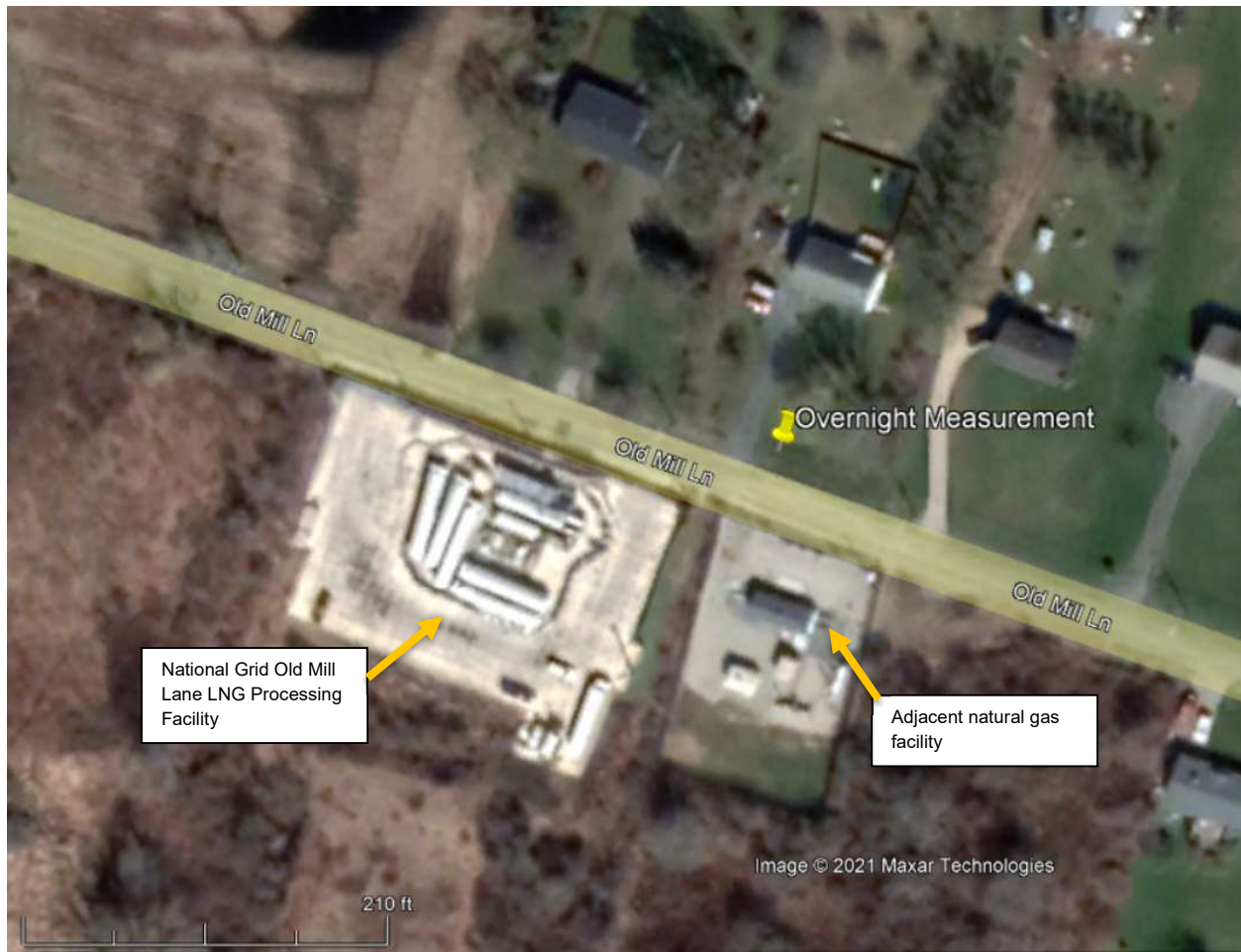


Figure 2 shows the measurement equipment set up at the overnight measurement location.

Figure 2. Overnight Measurement Equipment Setup





HDR used Type 1 digital sound level meters to perform the measurements, and calibrated the meters using a Type 1 calibrator. The microphone included a windscreen and was positioned away from reflecting surfaces. The sound level meter collected sound level metrics in A and C weightings and 1/3 octave bands. The collected metrics included L_{eq} , L_{min} , L_{max} , and statistical L_{10} , L_{50} , and L_{90} values. The L_{eq} represents a constant sound level of equal sound energy to the time-varying signal across a given period. L_{min} and L_{max} respectively denote the minimum and maximum SPL recorded during a given period. The statistical L_x levels denote the sound level that was exceeded for x percent of a given period. For example, L_{50} represents the level that was exceeded for 50 percent of a given period, and is equivalent to the median sound pressure level. All sound levels presented in this memo are sound pressure levels with a reference level of 20 micropascals.

In addition to the acoustical metrics listed above, the equipment captured a continuous audio recording for the purpose of identifying individual noise sources.

Field calibration revealed a drift in calibration of -1.0 dB over the course of the measurement, likely due to the cold temperatures during the measurement. To correct for this drift, 1 dB has been added to all results presented in this report.

Data Reduction

Weather conditions and extraneous noise sources can affect the quality of outdoor sound measurements. Wind speeds in excess of 12 mph can induce self-generated noise at the microphone, and precipitation can artificially increase recorded levels by impacting on or near the windscreen.

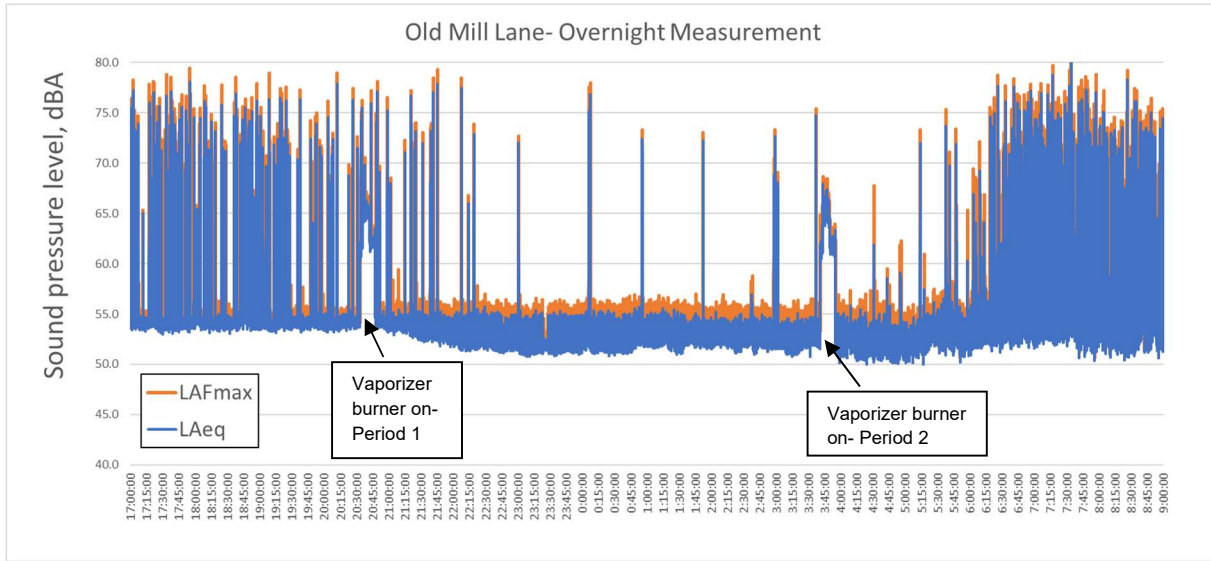
Publicly available weather data was obtained from the Theodore Francis Green State Airport to identify hours with these conditions. HDR reduced the measurement data set to exclude hours with precipitation and/or high winds. No precipitation was observed, but high winds were reported before 5:00 pm on January 11 and after 9:00 am on January 12. Those periods were excluded from the measurement results.

Audio review was used to identify the sources of peaks in the measurement data. During the periods reviewed, the peaks were found to be typically due to either passing vehicles on Old Mill Lane or gusts of wind. If confirmed to be due to a non-Facility source, these peaks were excluded from the data.

Measurement Results

Figure 3 shows the measured sound levels over the entire measurement period. The 1-second L_{eq} and 1-second L_{max} are both graphed.

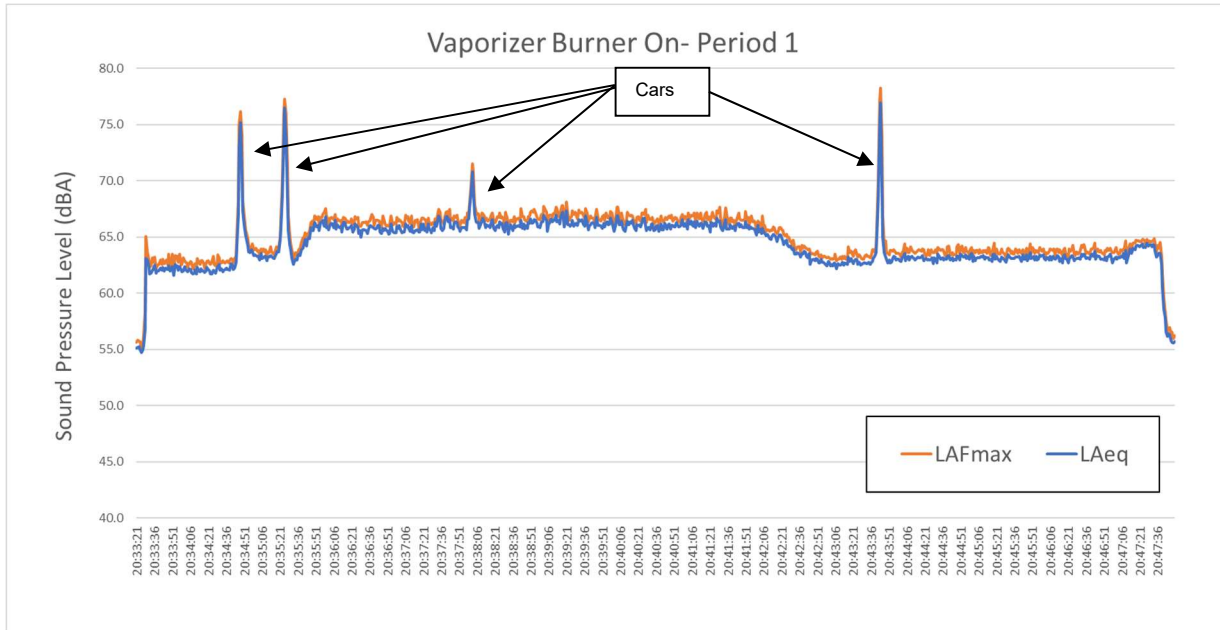
Figure 3. Measured Sound Levels- Entire Measurement (5:00 pm – 9:00 am)



The baseline noise is fairly consistent throughout the measurement. This baseline noise is due to pipe noise from the facility adjacent to the OML LNG facility on the east. On two occasions, the vaporizer burner was observed to kick on. The first lasted from approximately 8:33-8:47 pm on January 11, and the second lasted from approximately 3:41-3:55 am on January 12. These periods are indicated in the overall measurement figure above, and presented in more detail in Figure 4 through 6 below. Also included is a sample one-hour period when the vaporizer burner was not operating.

Figure 4 shows a zoomed-in view of the measured sound pressure levels during the first period when the vaporizer burner kicked on.

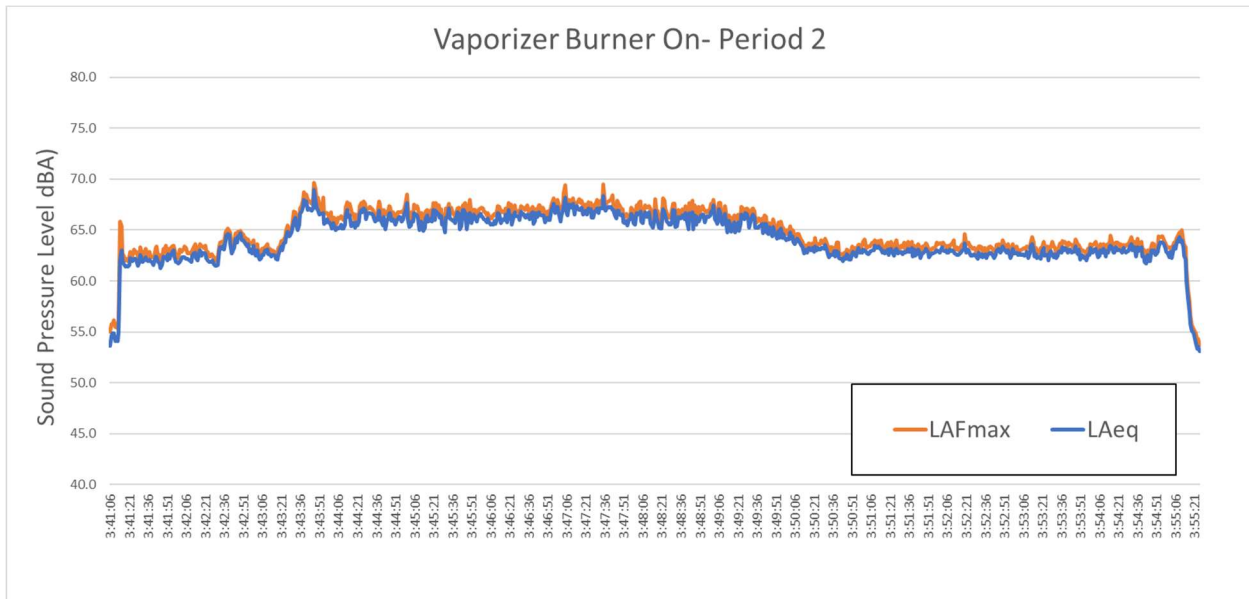
Figure 4. Measured Sound Levels- Vaporizer Burner on (Period 1)



There is a baseline elevation to above 65dBA for almost the entire duration of the event. In addition to this, there are several spikes in the measured data, which are caused by vehicle pass-bys on Old Mill Lane.

Figure 5 shows a zoomed-in view of the 2nd period when the vaporizer burner kicked on.

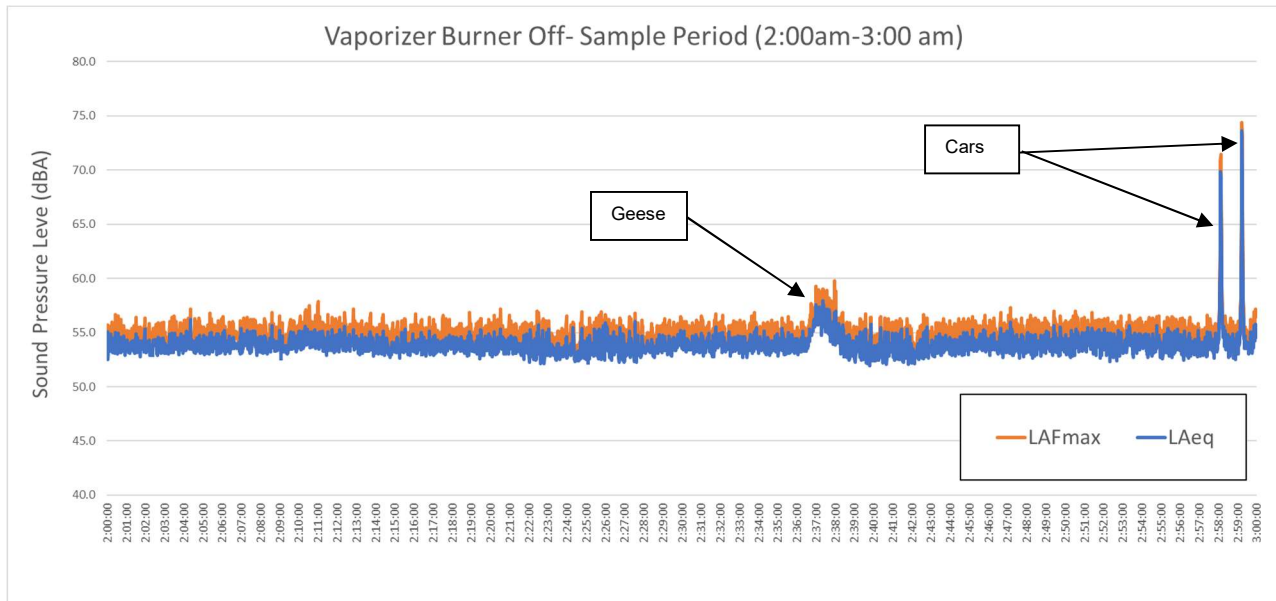
Figure 5. Measured Sound Levels- Vaporizer Burner on (Period 2)



A baseline elevation occurs in the measured sound pressure level, to above 65dBA for most of the event.

Figure 6 shows the measured sound pressure levels for a sample period where there was no vaporizer burner operation.

Figure 6. Measured Sound Levels- Sample Period



The sound pressure levels fluctuate around a 55dBA baseline. Spikes are seen in 2 occasions, which are caused by geese and vehicle pass-bys respectively.

Results from these periods are shown in the table below, alongside results from a sample one-hour period where the vaporizer was not operating. The overall L_{max} for each period is shown, as well as the average one-second L_{max} during that period. The L_{eq} (energy-equivalent average sound pressure level) is also included to show that the L_{max} does not exceed typical levels by very much, i.e., the sound levels from the facility are fairly consistent.

Table 1. Summary of Results

	Vaporizer Burner On-Period 1	Vaporizer Burner On-Period 2	Vaporizer Burner Off-Sample Period
Start	8:33:29 PM	3:41:14 AM	2:00:00 AM
End	8:47:39 PM	3:55:21 AM	3:00:00 AM
L_{max} (dBA)	68.1	69.7	58.9
Average 1-second L_{max} (dBA)	65.1	65	55.8
L_{eq} (dBA)	64.7	64.7	54.8



The nighttime Lmax limit of 55 dBA is typically exceeded by about 10 dB, and up to about 15 dB, when the vaporizer burner is on. The limit is also slightly exceeded when the burner is off, likely due to noise from above-ground piping on the adjacent lot.

Pure Tones

Data collected during each vaporizer burner on period was analyzed for the presence of pure tones. A pure tone is deemed to be present when the level in any given 1/3 octave band is a certain amount higher than the levels in the two adjacent 1/3 octave bands. This amount is 15 dB for the 25 Hz to 125 Hz bands, 8 dB for the 160 Hz to 400 Hz bands, and 5 dB for the 500 Hz band and higher.

Pure tones were not found to be present during either of the periods when the vaporizer burner was operating.

Conclusions

Noise measurements were performed at a residential parcel adjacent to the National Grid Old Mill Lane LNG processing facility in Portsmouth, Rhode Island from January 11-12, 2022. During the measurement period, two periods were identified where the vaporizer burner was operating. After using audio review to exclude non-facility related noise sources such as passing cars, the maximum sound pressure level observed during the two operational periods was 69.7 dBA, which is in excess of the 55 dBA limit in the Portsmouth noise ordinance. However, this limit was slightly exceeded even when the vaporizer burner was not operating, likely due to noise from above-ground piping at the adjacent natural gas facility. No pure tones were identified in the noise data when the vaporizer burner was operating.

APPENDIX G

The purpose of Appendix G is to provide additional details about the property purchase plan that was referenced in its Petition for Second Waiver Extension and in Section 8.5 of the Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project Siting Report (the “Purchase Plan”). More specifically, Appendix G includes (i) a list of the 13 residential properties that are projected to experience noise levels in excess of 60 dBA from the existing seasonal operation of LNG equipment, and (ii) the mechanics for participation in the Purchase Plan.

As noted in the Petition for Second Waiver Extension, the Company’s consultant HDR, Inc. provided the map below that shows the noise contours for the projected ranges resulting from the operation of the LNG facility using the current layout near the Old Mill Lane.¹ Using these projections, the Company has identified 13 residential properties where the noise level, as measured at the property line, is projected to exceed 60-65 dBA. Under the applicable noise ordinance, the permitted daytime noise levels are 65 dBA from 7 AM to 10 PM. The Company proposes to use the 60-65 dBA to provide a margin of error.

Figure 3. Modeled Lmax Noise Contours (Model 1)



¹ Map is from HDR Inc.’s Draft Memo dated October 8, 2021. For full copy of the memorandum see Attachment RR-1c, Pages 8-9 which was submitted to the EFSB on January 14, 2022.

The parcels where noise levels from the operation of the proposed facility are projected to exceed 60-65 dBA are as follows:

Parcel ID	Address
67-72	24 Old Mill Lane
67-121	112 Old Mill Lane
67-122	124 Old Mill Lane
67-123	136 Old Mill Lane
67-124	148 Old Mill Lane
67-125	162 Old Mill Lane
67-132	172 Old Mill Lane
68-76	173 Old Mill Lane
68-77	163 Old Mill Lane
68-78	153 Old Mill Lane
68-71-7	207 Cornelius Drive
128-19B	21 Old Mill Lane
1280-80	1094 Wapping Road

The Company proposes to allow all impacted residential properties to participate in the Purchase Plan. The reason for the expanded list is that in the event the AIGRP is approved, it will not be completed and online until the winter of 2024-2025 which means the noise impacts will continue for the next two winters. The Company proposes that the Purchase Plan will be made available to the properties listed above upon receipt of a license for the AIGRP.

The proposed mechanics of the voluntary Purchase Plan are as follows.

- Purchase Plan Election

Within thirty days of receiving approval from the Board, the Company will notify each property owner identified above of the Purchase Plan by certified mailing and/or in-person visit. The notification for the voluntary program will include the contact information for the Purchase Plan Coordinator and an explanation of the window of time in which the property owner can elect to participate in the purchase program. In the event the Aquidneck Island Gas Reliability Project (“AIGRP”) is approved, the window will be open until six months after the first full winter seasonal operation of AIGRP. If AIGRP is not approved, the window will close with the expiration of the Second Extension of the Waiver, March 31, 2024.

- First Appraisal

If a property owner timely elects to participate in the Purchase Plan, the Company will order a full appraisal of the home by a MAI certified appraiser, as of the date of the property owner’s election to participate in the program, which includes an inspection of the exterior and interior of the property, with clear directions that that the appraisal should not factor the existing and

proposed LNG operations. The Company will share the appraisal with the property owner along with an offer to purchase the subject property, subject to ordinary conditions to closing such as title review, at the appraised value.

- Second Appraisal

If the property owner does not agree with the fair market value estimated in the first appraisal, the property owner has the option of requesting a second appraisal by a MAI certified appraiser, as of the date of the property owner's election to participate in the program, at their own expense, to be completed and delivered to the Company within ninety (90) days of delivery of the first appraisal to the property owner. If the second appraisal is higher than the first, the Company may then elect to adjust its purchase offer upward to any value up to and including the estimated value stated in the second appraisal in an effort to reach agreement with the property owner.

- Third Appraisal

If, after ninety (90) days of delivery of the second appraisal the parties cannot agree on a purchase price, the Company shall pay for a third appraisal, using a MAI certified appraiser selected by the first two appraisers, as of the date of the property owner's election to participate in the program, and the Company will make a final offer to the property owner, subject to ordinary closing conditions, equal to the estimated value set forth in the third appraisal. If this final offer is not accepted with thirty (30) days of delivery to the owner, the Company may stop the process and submit the appraisals to the EFSB within the fifteen (15) days of terminating the process.

Once the parties reach an agreement on a purchase price for the property using the procedures summarized above, the Company will order a title search and the parties will proceed to closing within sixty (60) days. The closing will be contingent on the property owner being able to convey marketable title that is free from all recorded liens. The proceeds from the purchase can and shall be used at closing to pay any recorded liens on the property and any pro rated charges for water, sewer, municipal taxes and similar charges. In the event the property owner is unable to convey marketable title, the Company may stop the process and submit the appraisals and title documents to the EFSB within the fifteen (15) days of terminating the process.