

August 5, 2014

VIA HAND DELIVERY & ELECTRONIC MAIL

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

**RE: Docket 4436 - Revised Gas Cost Recovery Filing
Responses to PUC Data Requests – Set 3**

Dear Ms. Massaro:

Enclosed are ten (10) copies of National Grid's¹ responses to the Public Utilities Commission's ("PUC") Data Requests 3-3 and 3-4.

This transmittal completes the Company's responses to the PUC's Third Set of Data Requests in the above-referenced proceeding.

Thank you for your attention to this filing. If you have any questions, please contact me at (401) 784-7288.

Very truly yours,



Jennifer Brooks Hutchinson

Enclosures

cc: Docket 4436 Service List
Leo Wold, Esq.
Steve Scialabba
Bruce Oliver

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

PUC 3-3

Request:

For each month listed in response to PUC 3-2, please provide the following:

- a. Quantity of gas originally forecasted for "normal winter" consumption.
- b. Quantity of gas that would have been consumed for a "colder than normal" or "design basis" criterion.
- c. Quantity of gas, and percentage, locked down with fixed prices, due to advanced purchases under the gas buying program.

Response:

- a. Please see the Table below listing the quantity of gas originally forecasted by month for the 2013/2014 normal winter consumption.

Month	Normal (Dth)
Nov-2013	1,929,200
Dec-2013	3,808,800
Jan-2014	5,034,400
Feb-2014	3,869,300
Mar-2014	3,828,900
Total	18,470,600

- b. Please see the Table below listing the quantity of gas by month for the 2013/2014 winter season assuming a colder than normal or design basis for winter consumption.

PUC 3-3, page 2

Month	Design (Dth)
Nov-2013	2,168,000
Dec-2013	4,280,100
Jan-2014	5,636,800
Feb-2014	4,348,000
Mar-2014	4,302,700
Total	20,735,600

- c. Please see the Table below listing the quantity of gas, and percentage, locked down with fixed prices, due to advanced purchases under the gas buying program. The locked volumes below include financial price locks and forecasted storage and LNG withdrawals.

Month	Locked (Dth)	As a Percent of Forecast
Nov-2013	1,948,800	101%
Dec-2013	3,481,600	91%
Jan-2014	4,124,800	82%
Feb-2014	3,542,600	92%
Mar-2014	3,011,400	79%
Total	13,630,000	87%

PUC 3-4

Request:

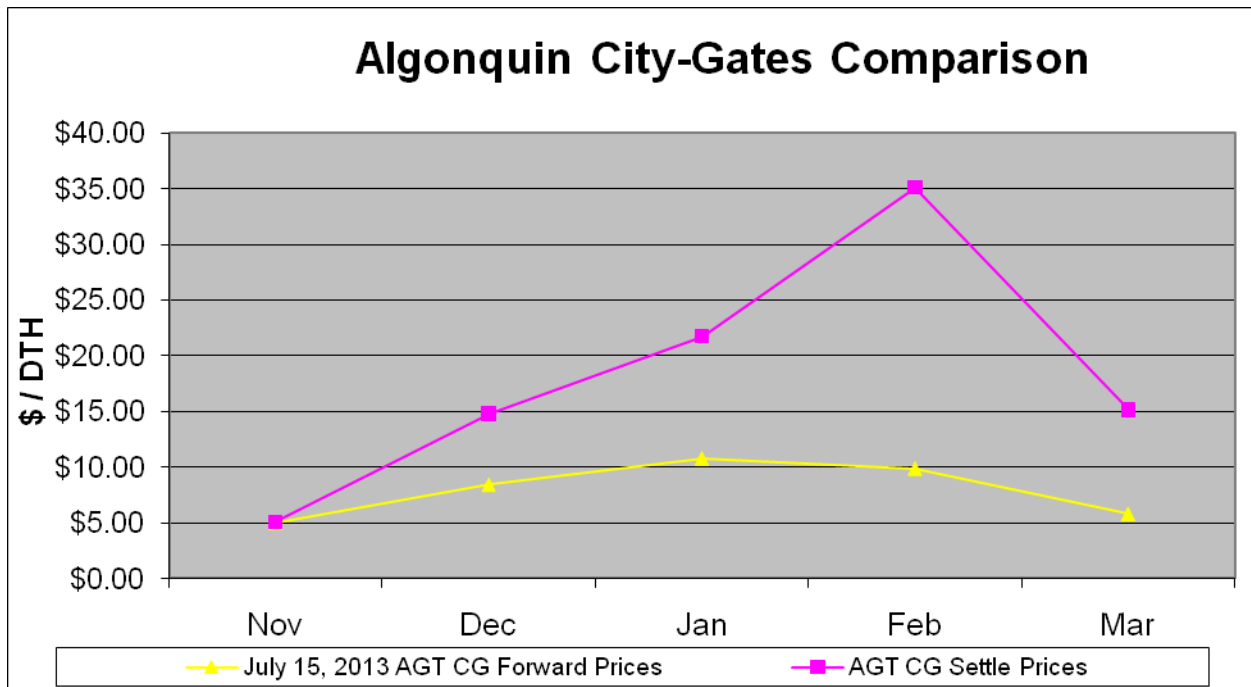
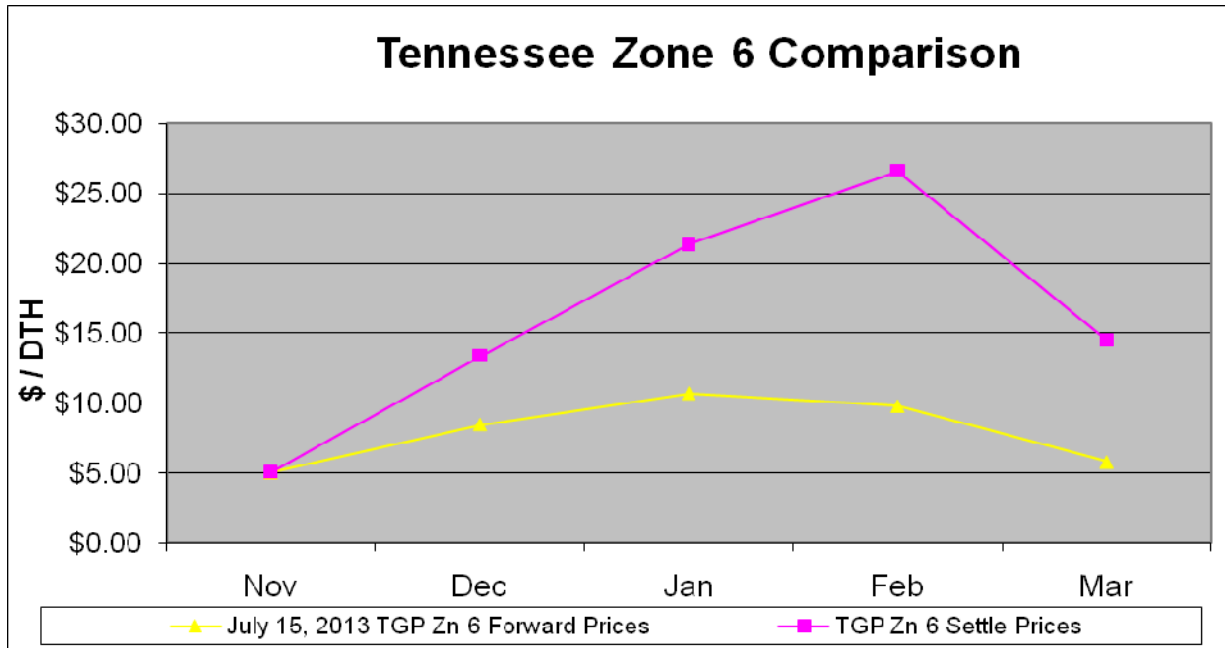
Please quantify how much of the gas costs during the GCR period were the result of gas infrastructure constraints in New England.

Response:

The Company cannot quantify how much of gas costs purchased during the GCR period were a result of gas infrastructure constraints in New England. There were several factors which occurred during the 2013/14 peak season that contributed to the substantial commodity price increases, over and above those projected in the Company's original September 3, 2013 GCR filing. The factors included: colder than normal weather, upstream interstate pipeline interruptions, compressor station outages, and tight supplies, including LNG. In addition, US storage levels ended January at low levels not seen in 10 years. In January alone, per-dekatherm prices ranged from \$4.66 to \$75.48 for the Algonquin Gas Transmission City-Gates and \$4.70 to \$70.08 for Tennessee Gas Pipeline zone 6 Delivered.

On the following page are graphs that show futures prices used in the original GCR filing as compared to the actual settle prices for the period November 2013 through and including March 2014. As the graphs show, for Tennessee Zone 6 Delivered, the actual prices average \$8.207 per dekatherm, or 103.1% higher than projected, and for Algonquin City-Gates, the actual prices average \$10.407 per dekatherm, or 130.6% higher than projected.

PUC 3-4, page 2



PUC 3-4, page 3

Lastly, the graph below shows daily pricing for Tennessee Zone 6 Delivered and Algonquin City-Gates as published in "Platts Gas Daily" for the period November 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014 in relation to the Henry Hub price. As can be seen, there are large spikes in these prices in mid-December, the beginning of January, and the end of February into March, with a major spike at the end of January.

