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June 30, 2016

Mark D. Marini, Secretary
Department of Public Utilities
One South Station
Boston, MA 02110

Re: NSTAR Electric Company and Western Massachusetts Electric Company, each d/b/a Eversource Energy, D.P.U. 16-XXX

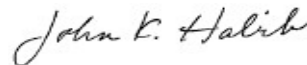
Dear Secretary Marini:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of NSTAR Electric Company (“NSTAR Electric”) and Western Massachusetts Electric Company (“WMECO”), each d/b/a Eversource Energy (“Eversource”), please find the Petition of Eversource for Approval of a request to own, construct and operate solar facilities, pursuant to G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f), as most recently amended by Chapter 75 of the Acts of 2016. In support of the Petition, Eversource is also providing the Direct Testimony of Camilo Serna, and the Joint Direct Testimony of Mrrs. Douglas P. Horton and Brian J. Rice, along with supporting exhibits.

Along with this Petition, Eversource is seeking approval of two Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism tariffs, M.D.P.U. No. 502 (NSTAR Electric) and M.D.P.U. No. 1060 (WMECO), provided as Exhibit DPH-BJR-4 and Exhibit DPH-BJR-5, respectively. A check for \$200 is also enclosed for the associated filing fees.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please contact me or Jessica Buno at the above number if you have any questions regarding the filing.

Sincerely,



John K. Habib

Enclosures

cc: Rebecca Tepper, Chief, Energy Division, Office of the Attorney General

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES**

Petition of NSTAR Electric Company and)
Western Massachusetts Electric Company, each d/b/a)
Eversource Energy for Certain Approvals and Findings in)
Connection with the Construction, Ownership, and) D.P.U. 16 - ____
Operation of Generating Facilities that Produce)
Solar Energy)

PETITION

NSTAR Electric Company (“NSTAR Electric”) and Western Massachusetts Electric Company (“WMECO”), each d/b/a Eversource Energy (“Eversource” or the “Companies”) hereby seek certain approvals and findings from the Department of Public Utilities (“Department”) pursuant to G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f), as amended by Chapter 75 of the Acts of 2016, for Eversource to construct, own and operate up to 62 megawatts (“MW”) of solar generation facilities in Massachusetts (the “Solar Program”). Specifically, the Companies are requesting approval by the Department for pre-approval of cost recovery associated with the range of estimates for upfront capital installation and future capital replacement costs, as well as ongoing annual operational costs, including annual system operations and maintenance (“O&M”) for site maintenance, oversight, reporting and analysis, property taxes and other costs associated with the solar arrays it may develop, purchase, own and operate over the lifetime of its operation. Although the Companies may incur expenses for real estate associated with constructing and operating certain solar facilities, the Companies are not seeking pre-approval for real estate costs. To the extent that the Companies incur such costs to implement the Solar Program, the Companies will submit them to the Department for recovery in future Solar Program cost recovery filings.

In addition, Eversource is seeking approval of M.D.P.U. No. 502 and M.D.P.U. No. 1060 for NSTAR Electric and WMECO, respectively, which are the proposed tariffs associated with the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (“SECRM”) designed to recover the incremental revenue requirement associated with the solar Program. Finally, Eversource is seeking approval by the Department for NSTAR Electric and WMECO to first apply any Renewable Energy Credits (“RECs”) produced by the solar facilities toward the Renewable Portfolio Standard (“RPS”) compliance obligations associated with its Basic Service load. Any RECs produced by the solar facilities in excess of the Basic Service RPS obligation will be sold through competitive solicitations and the proceeds recorded as a credit in the annual SECRM filing. .

The Companies state the following in support of this petition:

1. Eversource distribution operations in Massachusetts consist of two Massachusetts electric distribution companies subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Department pursuant to G.L. c. 164, with a principal place of business at 247 Station Drive, Westwood, MA 02090.
2. The Companies provide electric distribution service to customers in 140 cities and towns in Massachusetts.
3. G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f) authorizes an electric company or a distribution company to construct, own and operate generating facilities producing solar energy and to recover the costs associated with the planned facilities through rates so long as pre-approval from the Department to recover the costs associated with construction, ownership and operation of such facilities is obtained.
4. The Solar Program is consistent with the requirements for rate recovery, as set forth in G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f).

5. The direct testimony of Camilo Serna, Vice President Strategic Planning and Policy for Eversource Energy Service Company, describes the Solar Program, including pertinent details on program size, site potential, procurement and contracting approaches, project management and execution, forecast program cost ranges, offsetting credits, benefits to customers and project implementation considerations.

6. The joint direct testimony of Mr. Douglas P. Horton, Director, Revenue Requirements, and Brian J. Rice, Senior Analyst, Regulatory Projects, each for Eversource Energy Service Company describe the Companies proposed approach for cost recovery related to solar facility ownership of the solar facilities described in the testimony of Mr. Serna (the “Solar Facilities”). Specifically, the Companies are proposing a cost recovery mechanism to recover the revenue requirements associated with the Solar Facilities. Second, the Companies provide an estimate of the expected revenue requirement of the Companies’ investment in the Solar Facilities. Lastly, the Companies present a proposed tariff for implementation of the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (“SECRM”).

7. To date, Eversource has successfully deployed 8 MW of solar photovoltaic in Western Massachusetts. WMECO began implementing the WMECO Solar Program during the fourth quarter of 2009 and completed its last project in 2014.

8. In 2010, WMECO constructed and commissioned a 1.8 MW solar facility located on a brownfield property in Pittsfield (the “Silver Lake Facility”). In 2011, WMECO constructed and commissioned a 2.3 MW solar facility on 12 acres of brownfield property in Springfield (the “Indian Orchard Facility”). In 2014, WMECO constructed and commissioned a 3.9 MW solar facility located on a landfill property in Springfield (the “Cottage Street Facility”).

9. These facilities were developed pursuant to the terms of the WMECO Solar Program initially approved by the Department on August 12, 2009 to include up to 6 MW of solar capacity (D.P.U. 09-05) and subsequently expanded to 8 MW with Department approval on September 4, 2013 (D.P.U. 13-50).

10. Through this Petition, Eversource proposes to maximize the amount of solar generation that it is permitted to develop, construct, own and operate under Section 1A(f), which authorizes each electric distribution company to build up to 35 MW of solar facilities with Department approval. Given WMECO has already constructed 8 MW of solar generation, Eversource is proposing as part of this Solar Program to deploy 62 MW to reach the maximum allowed for its two combined companies of 70 MW.

11. As described in the testimony of Mr. Serna, Eversource's Solar Program supports the Commonwealth's energy policy goals by providing a highly transparent, regulated contribution toward the objectives of the Green Communities Act and the Global Warming Solutions Act and is a valuable, competitive complement to the Commonwealth's other solar policies that support solar development.

WHEREFORE, for all of the reasons set forth in the testimony and exhibits of the Companies' witnesses, Eversource respectfully requests that the Department make the following findings and approvals:

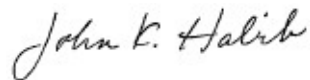
- (a) That the Companies' proposal to own and operate generating facilities producing solar energy is consistent with the Commonwealth's energy policy, and in the public interest, in accordance with G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f);

- (b) That the Companies' cost-recovery proposal associated with the costs of owning and operating solar generating facilities pursuant to G.L. c. 164, § 1A(f) will result in just and reasonable rates under G.L. c. 164, § 94;
- (c) That the Companies' proposed SECRM tariffs: (1) are properly structured to allow for the recovery of the revenue requirement arising from the construction, ownership and operation of the solar facilities through distribution rates, (2) properly credit distribution customers with the proceeds available from the in-service operation of the solar units, and (3) are in accordance with G.L. c. 164, § 94, and are approved;
- (d) That, if needed, the environmental attributes, including SRECs, created from the solar generation facilities could be used to satisfy the Companies' renewable energy portfolio standard requirements contained in G.L. c. 25A, § 11F.

Respectfully submitted,

**NSTAR ELECTRIC COMPANY AND
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC
COMPANY, d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY**

By its attorneys,



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Dated: June 30, 2016

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES**

D.P.U. 16-XXX

**TESTIMONY OF
CAMILO SERNA**

**ON BEHALF OF
NSTAR ELECTRIC COMPANY
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY**

EXHIBIT EVERSOURCE-CS

JUNE 30, 2016

**TESTIMONY OF
CAMILO SERNA
EXHIBIT EVERSOURCE-CS**

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit Eversource-CS-1: List of Target Sites

Exhibit Eversource-CS-2: Installed Costs for Cottage Street Solar Facility (From D.P.U. 14-123)

Exhibit Eversource-CS-3: Estimated Average Solar Program Costs

Exhibit Eversource-CS-4: Program Implementation Timeline

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
CAMILO SERNA**

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q. Please state your name and business address.**

3 A. My name is Camilo Serna. My business address is 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Connecticut
4 06103. I am Vice President Strategic Planning and Policy for Eversource Energy Service
5 Company.

6 **Q. Please describe your education and professional background.**

7 A. I graduated from Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia) with a degree in
8 Industrial Engineering. I also earned a Masters of Business Administration (“MBA”)
9 from Northwestern University’s Kellogg School of Management. I then worked for nine
10 years as a management consultant with Oliver Wyman’s Energy & Utilities practice
11 helping utility and energy companies in Europe, Latin America and North America with a
12 wide array of strategic and operational challenges. In 2008, I joined Eversource
13 (formerly Northeast Utilities) as Director of Strategic Planning. I have been Vice
14 President of Strategic Planning and Policy since early 2013.

15 **Q. Have you previously testified in regulatory proceedings before the Department?**

16 A. Yes. I testified in the recent NSTAR Gas Company base distribution rate case
17 proceeding (D.P.U. 14-150) to support its decision to sell the Home Heating Protection
18 Plan service offering. I also represented Eversource Energy in technical sessions

1 regarding the Department's Investigation on its own Motion into Modernization of the
2 Electric Grid (D.P.U. 12-76).

3 **Q. Please explain the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding.**

4 A. The purpose of my testimony is to provide an overview of the rationale, design and key
5 features of Eversource's proposed solar expansion program ("Solar Program") submitted
6 on behalf of NSTAR Electric Company ("NSTAR Electric") and Western Massachusetts
7 Electric Company ("WMECO) (together "Eversource" or the "Companies"), including
8 pertinent details on program size, site potential, procurement and contracting approaches,
9 project management and execution, forecast program cost ranges, offsetting credits,
10 benefits to customers and project implementation considerations.

11 **Q. Please describe the components of this filing.**

12 A. In addition to my testimony, this filing includes the joint testimony of Mr. Douglas P.
13 Horton and Mr. Brian J. Rice that summarize the cost recovery approach and tariff
14 proposed by the Companies. The filing also includes a petition setting forth the specific
15 regulatory approvals that the Companies are requesting from the Department.

16 **II. PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION**

17 **Q. Please explain the purpose of this filing.**

18 A. The Companies are seeking pre-approval from the Department of the anticipated costs to
19 develop, construct, own and operate 62 MW of additional solar photovoltaic capacity on
20 Eversource-owned sites located throughout the Commonwealth within the Companies'

1 service territories. Eversource has successfully developed 3 solar facilities in the
2 WMECO service territory with a total combined capacity of 8 MW. As I will explain
3 later in my testimony, expansion of Eversource-owned solar generation resources at this
4 time will provide benefits to customers and advance the Commonwealth's renewable and
5 environmental goals on a competitive basis through economies of scale and utilization of
6 existing utility sites and properties.

7 **Q. Please be specific as to the elements that you are seeking regulatory approval.**

8 A. The Companies are requesting approval by the Department of the following three items:

9 1) In accordance with Section 1-2 of St. 2016, c. 75, "An Act Relative to Solar Energy,"
10 as codified in G.L. c. 164 § 1A(f) ("Section 1A(f)"), the Companies are requesting
11 pre-approval of cost recovery associated with the range of estimates for upfront
12 capital installation and future capital replacement costs, as well as ongoing annual
13 operational costs, including annual system operations and maintenance ("O&M") for
14 site maintenance, oversight, reporting and analysis, property taxes and other costs
15 associated with the solar arrays it may develop, purchase, own and operate over the
16 lifetime of its operation. Although the Companies may incur expenses for real estate
17 associated with constructing and operating certain solar facilities, the Companies are
18 not seeking pre-approval for real estate costs. To the extent that the Companies incur
19 such costs to implement the Solar Program, the Companies will submit them to the
20 Department for recovery in future Solar Program cost recovery filings.

21 2) Approval of M.D.P.U. No. 502 and M.D.P.U. No. 1060 for NSTAR Electric and

1 WMECO, respectively, which are the proposed tariffs associated with the Solar
2 Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (“SECRM”) designed to recover the
3 incremental revenue requirement associated with the solar Program. The proposed
4 cost recovery method and tariffs are presented by Mr. Horton and Mr. Rice in their
5 testimony.

- 6 3) Approval by the Department for NSTAR Electric and WMECO to first apply any
7 Renewable Energy Credits (“RECs”) produced by the solar facilities toward the
8 Renewable Portfolio Standard (“RPS”) compliance obligations associated with its
9 Basic Service load. Any RECs produced by the solar facilities in excess of the Basic
10 Service RPS obligation will be sold through competitive solicitations and the
11 proceeds recorded as a credit in the annual SECRM filing. This treatment of RECs is
12 presented by Mr. Horton and Mr. Rice in their testimony.

13 **Q. Why are solar energy programs important for Massachusetts?**

14 A. Solar generation is an important part of a strategy that addresses current and emerging
15 environmental and energy policies. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions have been
16 prominent on Massachusetts energy agendas as critical issues that must be addressed and
17 have been enshrined into law in the Green Communities Act and Global Warming
18 Solutions Act (“GWSA”). Electricity production is an important driver of carbon
19 emissions, and solar generation has been identified by Massachusetts as a critical tool to
20 help reduce electric production carbon emissions.

1 **Q. Why is utility-owned solar an important element of the solar portfolio in**
2 **Massachusetts?**

3 A. In the United States, utility-owned solar has been generating reliable, clean energy for
4 more than two decades. Utility-owned solar represents a natural complement to the robust
5 unregulated solar industry that has been developed in Massachusetts. Utility-owned solar
6 is one of the fastest ways to deploy solar due to the ability of utilities to readily finance
7 and construct large-scale facilities. In addition, large-scale utility-owned solar can gain
8 economies of scale by focusing deployment on a lower number of sites reducing some of
9 the site-specific costs like siting, permitting and land clearing. Finally, utility-owned
10 solar provides for transparency in terms of development and construction costs, while
11 allowing customers to receive the benefits of the recently extended Federal Investment
12 Tax Credit (“ITC”). For all these reasons, utility-owned solar can speed up the growth
13 trajectory of solar in Massachusetts providing an important avenue to reduce carbon
14 emissions which will enable Massachusetts to comply with its GWSA 2020 targets.

15 **Q. Please describe Eversource’s experience in developing, constructing and operating**
16 **utility-owned solar in Massachusetts.**

17 A. Eversource has to date successfully deployed 8 MW of solar photovoltaic in Western
18 Massachusetts. WMECO began implementing the WMECO Solar Program during the
19 fourth quarter of 2009 and completed its last project in 2014.

20 In 2010, WMECO constructed and commissioned a 1.8 MW solar facility located on a
21 brownfield property in Pittsfield (the “Silver Lake Facility”). In 2011, WMECO
22 constructed and commissioned a 2.3 MW solar facility on 12 acres of brownfield

1 property in Springfield (the “Indian Orchard Facility”). In 2014, WMECO constructed
2 and commissioned a 3.9 MW solar facility located on a landfill property in Springfield
3 (the “Cottage Street Facility”).

4 These facilities were developed pursuant to the terms of the WMECO Solar Program
5 initially approved by the Department on August 12, 2009 to include up to 6 MW of solar
6 capacity (D.P.U. 09-05) and subsequently expanded to 8 MW with Department approval
7 on September 4, 2013 (D.P.U. 13-50).

8 **Q. Please describe Eversource’s track record in constructing and operation utility-**
9 **owned solar facilities.**

10 A. As mentioned above, using a standardized approach to the three projects which
11 emphasized repeatability and control resulted in the very successful construction of the
12 facilities from a cost and scheduling perspective. The three facilities were constructed in
13 a timely and consistent manner with no major issues. The actual installation costs per
14 MW were below the Installed Cost Target (“ICT”) referenced in D.P.U. 09-05 Stipulation
15 Agreement. WMECO developed and used at that time a standardized approach that
16 focused on four key elements: a) site evaluation, b) contractor evaluation and agreement,
17 c) project evaluation and d) project agreements.

18 The facilities deployed in the WMECO service territory have been operating as designed
19 with no major equipment failures or operational issues. Since the three facilities went
20 into operation, on aggregate, they have produced 24% more energy than expected. The
21 facilities energy production is reviewed every morning. On a weekly basis, or more

1 frequently if needed, the energy production is monitored at the inverter level of each
2 facility. On a monthly basis the facility's operations are reviewed to the sub-array level.
3 Anomalies are identified and corrective measures are expeditiously addressed. The
4 distribution interconnected circuit availability is also monitored. Thus far, since the start
5 of operations, the diminished energy production from the distribution circuit availability
6 has been minor.

7 **Q. Please describe how the current WMECO program compares to other solar**
8 **programs in Massachusetts?**

9 A. To date, most other solar facilities in the Commonwealth have been developed on an
10 unregulated basis and have been supported by a combination of net metering credits and
11 Solar Renewable Energy Credits ("SRECs"). Net metering policies compensate most
12 solar facilities built over the past several years at a combined rate for electric supply,
13 transmission and distribution¹ service. The value of net metering credits provided to
14 Eversource distributed generation customers' averaged 18 cents/kWh in 2015. Solar
15 facilities receive additional compensation through the sale of SRECs. The average
16 market price for SRECs produced by facilities qualified under the SREC I program
17 averaged 47 cents/kWh in 2015. Net metering and SREC policies consequently led
18 customers to pay, on average, an estimated combined rate of 65 cents/kWh to support
19 generation from SREC I facilities in 2015.

¹ Distribution rates are not included in the credit value for Class III net facilities except for municipal customers.

1 All three existing WMECO solar facilities also qualified for the SREC I program.
2 However, with the addition of the Cottage Street Facility, WMECO facilities generated
3 9,791,300 kWh of electricity in 2015 at cost of \$4.1 million including expenses, return on
4 rate base and ITC value credited to customers. This represents an average gross cost of
5 41.9 cents/kWh, which is highly favorable to the cost of net metering and SREC I
6 policies in 2015. However, WMECO also includes proceeds from energy, capacity and
7 SRECs in determining its net revenue requirement. WMECO returned approximately
8 \$0.4 million to customers for the sale of energy and capacity in 2015, and has received
9 \$4.5 million from the sale of SRECs produced in 2015 that will be credited to customers.
10 WMECO customers will consequently realize a net credit of \$0.8 million resulting from
11 2015 operations of its solar facilities.

12 **Q. Why is it appropriate for Eversource to expand its utility-owned solar generation**
13 **program?**

14 A. Eversource has several core competencies that make it an effective partner for the
15 Commonwealth to achieve the stated objectives of reducing carbon emissions and
16 increasing the level of deployment of in-state solar. These include:

- 17 • A demonstrated track record of bringing utility-owned solar to our customers.
- 18 • Relationships with, and trust of, customers that will be an integral part of the process
19 of siting the required installations.
- 20 • An ability to build and maintain complex infrastructure in many locations

1 simultaneously and the commitment to respond 24/7/365.

2 • Ability to integrate and leverage renewable technology, electrical design and
3 interconnection, complex metering and wholesale power solutions that will facilitate
4 and maximize the value of solar installations.

5 • Ability to finance large capital investments over a long period of time. Eversource
6 can facilitate the development of a market for larger scale solar energy installations
7 that will benefit manufacturers, local installers, communities and customers.

8 **Q. Please describe Eversource's proposal for additional utility-owned solar**
9 **development.**

10 A. Eversource proposes to maximize the amount of solar generation that it is permitted to
11 develop, construct, own and operate under Section 1A(f), which authorizes electric
12 distribution companies ("EDCs") to build 35 MW with Department approval. Given
13 WMECO has already constructed 8 MW of solar generation, Eversource is proposing as
14 part of this Solar Program to deploy 62 MW to reach the maximum allowed for its two
15 combined companies of 70 MW.

16 **Q. Please explain why the Companies are seeking to expand their solar generation at**
17 **this time.**

18 A. Eversource has observed continued declines in solar installation costs which have
19 enhanced the competitiveness of utility-owned solar and warrant taking full advantage of
20 the opportunity provided by Section 1A(f) for the benefit of its customers. Section 1A(f)
21 requires that EDCs receive pre-approval of the costs from the Department by

1 December 31, 2016 and complete construction prior to December 31, 2017. Eversource
2 is petitioning the Department for pre-approval for 62 MW at this time so that each of its
3 Massachusetts operating companies may develop the full 35 MW allowance within the
4 deadlines stipulated by Section 1A(f), including the 8 MW WMECO has already
5 deployed. In addition, the proposed Solar Program represents a new attractive avenue for
6 customers for additional solar generation facilities to be built which complement the
7 existing robust solar market in Massachusetts. As I will explain later in my testimony,
8 the proposed Solar Program provides for solar at competitive prices, with the required
9 transparency and the ability to achieve economies of scale

10 **Q. Please explain how the Companies' proposal supports the Commonwealth's energy**
11 **policy goals.**

12 A. EDC ownership of solar generation provides a highly transparent, regulated contribution
13 toward the objectives of the Green Communities Act and the GWSA and is a valuable,
14 competitive complement to the Commonwealth's other solar policies that support solar
15 development.

16 Massachusetts has supported substantial growth in solar generation in recent years adding
17 over 1,000 MW of new solar photovoltaic nameplate capacity since 2010. The majority
18 of this new capacity is associated with unregulated generation supported by net metering
19 policies and solar RPS requirements. As explained in my testimony, the revenue
20 requirements of utility-owned solar have compared very favorably to customer costs
21 incurred to support existing net metering and solar RPS programs. Further development

1 of competitively priced, zero emission solar generation also advances the
2 Commonwealth's progress toward meeting the carbon reduction requirements of the
3 GWSA.

4 Furthermore, the recent May 2016 decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court
5 in Kain vs. the Department of Environmental Protection indicates that the
6 Commonwealth of Massachusetts will likely be re-doubling its efforts to identify
7 successful initiatives that can meaningfully contribute to the goal of reducing overall
8 carbon emissions to meet the interim goals set for 2020.

9 **Q. Please summarize an evaluation of Eversource's proposed Solar Program and how**
10 **it compares to other solar programs in Massachusetts.**

11 A. As it will be explained further in the Program Evaluation section of my testimony,
12 Eversource's proposed expansion of its utility-owned solar generation has at least five
13 key attractive features to its customers. Specifically, the Solar Program:

14 (1) provides customers the opportunity to benefit from reduced solar installation costs;

15 (2) focuses on larger solar installations which allows for the achievement of economies
16 of scale;

17 (3) focuses on developing projects exclusively on existing utility owned properties
18 represents an efficient use of land resources;

19 (4) allows Eversource the ability to monetize the Investment Tax Credit and Forward
20 Capacity Market revenue on behalf of customers.

1 (5) forecasts average energy prices to be highly competitive with solar programs that rely
2 on net metering and SRECs.

3 **Q. Are there any additional elements that Eversource may consider in the design of the**
4 **proposed Solar Program?**

5 A. Yes. Eversource is and will continue to evaluate three additional potential elements that
6 could be added to its proposed Solar Program.

7 First, the Companies will evaluate the selected sites to determine if one or two of them
8 might be appropriate candidates to deploy energy storage to firm-up the solar generation
9 and minimize impact on the distribution feeder. If Eversource considers it appropriate to
10 pursue this approach, it will bring forth a proposal with information about cost and
11 benefits to the Department.

12 Second, Eversource will also explore creative approaches to involve the communities
13 where the solar facilities will be hosted to increase their level of engagement.

14 And third, Eversource will evaluate each of the solar sites to assess if different array
15 configurations can provide greater benefits to the distribution system without
16 significantly sacrificing production output. For example, the Companies will explore if
17 facing the panels to the West can help reduce peak demand impact on the feeder.

18 **III. SITE SELECTION APPROACH**

19 **Q. What sites is Eversource targeting with its Solar Program?**

20 A. The Companies will focus this Solar Program on Eversource-owned sites that can host

1 multi-MW ground-mounted solar facilities. Eversource is targeting larger multi MW
2 installations that yield the economies of scale necessary to make solar power more cost
3 effective.

4 **Q. Please describe the screening process Eversource has conducted so far.**

5 A. Eversource has conducted two major initial screens to develop an inventory of potential
6 sites for ground-mounted solar photovoltaic facilities. In the first screen, Eversource
7 performed a table-top review of 464 parcels of land that are owned by Eversource in
8 Massachusetts. In this initial screen Eversource identified close to 100 parcels that
9 seemed to have the basic favorable attributes for installing multi-MW ground-mounted
10 solar. These parcels either were single sections of land or several sections that when
11 combined, produced a usable location to install solar PV. These parcels also had one or
12 more distribution circuits either passing through it or were directly adjacent to it. In this
13 screen, Eversource also eliminated from consideration parcels that had narrow rights-of-
14 way.

15 In the second screen, Eversource reviewed the roughly 100 parcels identified above and
16 conducted an initial topography and environmental impact assessment leveraging
17 professional subject matter experts in this space. This second assessment screened sites
18 for topography characteristics (i.e., is it too hilly), wetlands, endangered flora and fauna,
19 and PV capacity. This screen yielded 60 remaining eligible sites. A list of the remaining
20 eligible sites can be found on Exhibit Eversource-CS-1.

1 The list presented in the exhibit also shows the sites categorized in several tiers. A Tier
2 1A site represents the best location based on favorable interconnection, topography, and
3 environmental permitting. A Tier 1B site may seem favorable from a topography and
4 environmental permitting point of view but might require certain amount of pole line
5 extensions for the interconnection. Tier 2 and 3 sites represent less favorable sites on a
6 number of the evaluation dimensions.

7 Eversource will continue to conduct further assessments to further refine and identify the
8 target sites for deployment. Currently Eversource is conducting a third screen which will
9 likely identify a narrower list of sites that will be the focus for deployment. The third
10 screen involves site visits and a more detailed review of the site conditions and potential
11 interconnection requirements.

12 **Q. What criteria will Eversource use to select the final sites?**

13 A. Eversource will use a robust set of criteria to select the final sites. The sites will continue
14 to be evaluated and ranked by internal and external subject matter experts according to
15 buildable criteria such as:

- 16 • Ability to site multi-MW solar facilities greater than 2 MW
- 17 • Topography characteristics
- 18 • Proximity of delineated wetlands
- 19 • Impact to endangered flora and fauna
- 20 • Distribution circuit interconnectability

- 1 • Off-site boundary shading encumbrances
- 2 • Local and state zoning by-laws.

3 **Q. What process does Eversource expect to follow to permit each of the sites?**

4 A. Based on Eversource’s previous experience building solar facilities in Massachusetts the
 5 Companies anticipate that the proposed sites may require the following types of permits
 6 at the federal, state and local levels:

<u>Name of Permit</u>	<u>Issuing Governmental Authority</u>
Federal	
General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activities	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
State	
Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Review	Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Program
Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) Approval	Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP)
Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Review	Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)
Notice of Intent/Order Of Conditions	At the discretion of Local Conservation Commissions
Local	
Site Plan Review	Issued by Local Planning and Zoning
Site Plan and Drainage Review	Local Department of Public Works/Engineering Department
Conservation Commission – Request for Determination of Applicability (RDA)	Issued by Local Conservation Commissions
Notice of Intent/Order Of Conditions	Issued by Local Conservation Commissions

7

8 Eversource intends to conduct a competitive process to hire several environmental
 9 consulting firms with experience permitting solar facilities and award the projects
 10 selected based on geography. The intent is to ensure the project workload is focused and
 11 uniformly distributed across the state to ensure the required permits can be obtained in a

1 timely manner. This experienced team of environmental consultants will work with our
2 qualified staff to review proposed sites and determine permitting requirements. The
3 combined team will conduct a very thorough due diligence evaluation of each site to
4 determine the municipal and environmental permitting requirements.

5 All of the required applications will be completed and followed through to their approval
6 point. The process will include meetings with the town or city leaders, site field visits, a
7 determination of any site specific conditions, delineate the mitigation measures, and any
8 additional necessary prerequisites to construction.

9 **IV. PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION APPROACH**

10 **Q. What is Eversource's overall approach to construction?**

11 A. Eversource plans to rely on construction companies with proven experience in deploying
12 utility-owned solar projects in Massachusetts and the United States. Eversource will use
13 a robust, open, fair and transparent competitive process to select the construction firms.
14 Eversource intends to select several vendors and sign an Engineering, Procurement and
15 Construction ("EPC") contract with each selected vendor.

16 Eversource has used the EPC approach on our previous solar construction projects in
17 Massachusetts to great success. This approach eliminated seams, allowed for one point
18 of contact, and provided for a very competitive bid. EPC is also beneficial for this Solar
19 Program because it is efficient, keeps a detailed focus on schedule (vs. issuing several
20 RFPs for inverters, panels, construction, etc.), and leverages bidder experience which is

1 primarily focused on EPC contracts.

2 After the competitive bidding process has been completed, the EPC vendor contracts
3 have been executed and all environmental and municipal permitting requirements are
4 approved the site clearing and road building will commence. This will be followed by
5 array construction. Current estimates are that site clearing and road construction will be
6 completed in the first quarter of 2017 and the array construction will be completed
7 throughout the rest of 2017.

8 A formal detailed construction schedule will be established as a requirement of the EPC
9 contract for each site. During the construction process, weekly progress meetings will be
10 held to discuss work completed and address any concerns that could delay the targeted
11 construction completion date.

12 **Q. Please describe in more detail the procurement approach that Eversource will**
13 **follow to select the EPC contractors.**

14 A. Eversource will use its existing procurement team and approach to conduct a competitive
15 solicitation process in two stages. Eversource has already issued a Request for
16 Information (“RFI”) to a targeted group of approximately 50 construction firms. The
17 ultimate purpose of the RFI is to pre-screen potential vendors to allow the Companies to
18 select a smaller group of up to 10 vendors to move to the Request for Proposal (“RFP”)
19 stage. In the RFP stage, each EPC vendor will be asked to submit one complete response
20 to develop a package of sites. The responses to the RFP will be independently evaluated
21 by the project team participants and subject matter experts. The evaluations will be

1 performed on major criteria such as pricing, technical abilities, and contractual
2 exceptions.

3 **Q. What progress has Eversource made in its procurement approach to date?**

4 A. As indicated above, Eversource has recently issued an RFI to approximately 50 solar
5 construction companies. Eversource expects to more than 20 top quality responses.
6 Once responses are received, Eversource will review and evaluate each of the responses.
7 Each company is being evaluated and ranked on a quantitative and qualitative basis by
8 such major criteria such as:

- 9 • Signature of a Non-Disclosure Agreement
- 10 • Ability to meet financial requirements set by Eversource's Treasury Department
- 11 • Ability to meet requirements set by Eversource's Safety Department
- 12 • Bidder's overall company background, history and key characteristics
- 13 • Bidder's ability to contract Massachusetts licensed electricians
- 14 • Experience and history with their successful building of large scale solar facilities
- 15 • Number, size and timing of solar facilities built
- 16 • Operation, engineering, project management, craft, and administrative staffing
17 abilities
- 18 • Ability to demonstrate strong project execution capabilities.

1 **Q. How will Eversource ensure it has received the best price for its EPC contract?**

2 A. One RFP will be issued that will contain information on all sites grouped in appropriate
3 categories. At this stage, Eversource envisions signing contract agreements with up to 3
4 contractors. Eversource plans to execute one EPC contract agreement per site, so a
5 contractor might have several EPC contract agreements.

6 Eversource will evaluate all replies to the RFPs and the bid evaluation will be heavily
7 weighted on price. Eversource will review not only the aggregate price but also the price
8 of the major components such as land clearing, panels, inverters and balance of plant.
9 The project team is aware of the current market pricing for this scale of work and will use
10 this knowledge in its EPC contractor evaluations.

11 However an important portion of the evaluation will also focus on the bidder's ability to
12 execute the work as evidenced by the proposed project execution plan, schedule,
13 organizational chart and range of equipment suppliers among other important technical
14 categories.

15 **Q. How is Eversource leveraging its experience from the prior solar deployment at**
16 **WMECO?**

17 A. As mentioned above, WMECO utilized a standardized approach to installing its three
18 solar projects which resulted in a successful implementation, on time and under budget.
19 The Companies intend to utilize this process in installing the facilities under the Solar
20 Program. In addition, the competitive bidding process and the detailed EPC contract
21 (with liquidated damages) serves to further mitigate risk. Finally, the Companies intend

1 to improve the invoice review and approval process, as informed by WMECO's prior
2 experience. For instance, the Companies intend to segment the actual costs when
3 invoices are received so that they are appropriately characterized by project phase. Doing
4 so allows for an expedited invoice review and corrective process, if needed. As with all
5 of Eversource's major projects, sound and proven project management practices will be
6 utilized.

7 **Q. What process will Eversource follow to interconnect the facilities?**

8 A. Eversource plans to follow established interconnection process guidelines and steps. All
9 of the sites will have a distribution circuit interconnection impact study performed by a
10 qualified engineering company. The impact study will detail the circuit and substation
11 loading capabilities, load flow and protective logic systems. The recommendations of the
12 impact study will be strictly enforced.

13 The design of the interconnection of the array system to the Point of Interconnection
14 ("POI") to the distribution circuit will be standard for all of the facilities. This segment
15 will be delineated in the contract and part of the scope of work issued to the EPC
16 contractor. If there is public way circuit improvements needed, the work will be detailed
17 and will be issued to a contractor via a competitive bid process.

1 **V. SOLAR PROGRAM COST ESTIMATES**

2 **Q. Please describe the overall cost elements of the Solar Program proposed by**
3 **Eversource.**

4 A. The overall costs of the Solar Program are comprised of both the installation costs for the
5 solar facilities as well as the ongoing operating costs. These two cost categories produce
6 the Solar Program's gross revenue requirement. In addition, there are several offsetting
7 credits that will reduce the gross revenue requirement to produce the net revenue
8 requirement which will be recovered through the SECRM.

9 As explained in detail later in my testimony, Eversource is using baseline cost estimates
10 that draw upon a variety of assumptions including the direct experience of the installation
11 of its facilities in WMECO's service territory, as well as those from other developers in
12 Massachusetts. Eversource also conducted preliminary discussions with construction
13 companies to gather input into cost trends in the industry since WMECO last constructed
14 a solar facility in 2014.

15 **Q. Please describe Solar Program installation costs.**

16 A. The initial installation costs are comprised of two major categories. First are the unit
17 costs that are driven by the amount of watts to be deployed. These costs estimates are
18 presented on a dollars per watt basis. The second category represents costs that are
19 driven by the number and the type of sites to be deployed. These costs estimates are
20 presented on a millions of dollars per site.

1 **Q. What are the key elements of the first major category – the per unit costs?**

2 A. The installed unit costs include four major categories:

- 3 • Modules or photovoltaic (“PV”) panels;
- 4 • Inverters or the DC to AC conversion equipment;
- 5 • Racking systems that also include the ground mount system hardware and assembly;
- 6 • Balance of plant (“BOP”) which includes primarily the electrical equipment such as
7 the conduit, wiring, combiner and electrical boxes. This category of costs includes
8 the acceptance testing necessary to render the facility operational.

9 **Q. What are the cost estimates for the unit costs and the total costs for this category?**

10 A. The unit costs estimates for each of the four categories and the total estimate for the 62
11 MW deployments are in the table below. In addition, Eversource is providing the likely
12 cost estimate plus a 15% for potential contingencies that can be encountered when
13 deploying the Solar Program.

Solar Program Unit Cost Estimates					
Likely Cost Estimate			Likely Cost Estimate Plus 15%		
Cost Element	Unit Cost (\$/Watt)	Total (\$M) for 62 MW	Cost Element	Unit Cost	Total (\$M) for 62 MW
Modules	\$0.65	\$40.3	Modules	\$0.75	\$46.3
Inverters	\$0.16	\$9.9	Inverters	\$0.18	\$11.4
Racking	\$0.35	\$21.7	Racking	\$0.40	\$25.0
Balance of Plant	\$1.39	\$86.2	Balance of Plant	\$1.60	\$99.1
Total per watt	\$2.55	\$158.1	Total per watt	\$2.93	\$181.8

14
15 **Q. Please describe how you derived the estimates for each of the unit cost categories.**

16 A. The estimates for each category were derived as follows:

- 1 • For the modules Eversource took as the starting basis the module costs for the
2 Cottage Street Facility. For that project, Eversource paid the contractor
3 \$2,764,710 for a 3.9 MW deployment, representing a cost of \$0.71 per watt (see
4 Exhibit Eversource-CS-2, line 2c). Given discussions with contractors and review
5 of recent installation costs for other projects in Massachusetts, Eversource
6 believes module costs have reduced in price and the Company is assuming per
7 watt costs of \$0.65.
- 8 • For the inverters, Eversource again relied on the costs for the 3.9MW Cottage
9 Street Facility where WMECO paid \$635,210, which represents a \$0.16 per watt
10 cost (see Exhibit Eversource-CS-2, line 2a). Typically, Eversource will deploy
11 500 kW inverters or 2 inverters per MW. Based on discussions with construction
12 companies, Eversource has confirmed the per watt cost as experienced for the
13 Cottage Street Facility is an appropriate cost estimate.
- 14 • For the racking systems the Cottage Street Facility costs were \$1,381,591 or
15 \$0.35 per watt (see Exhibit Eversource-CS-2, line 2b). Again through discussions
16 with installers and review of industry data, WMECO confirmed the per watt cost
17 as experienced for the Cottage Street facility is an appropriate cost estimate. The
18 detailed information from Cottage Street used by Eversource to estimate the cost
19 for the three categories above can be found on Exhibit EVERSOURCE-CS-2.
- 20 • For the Balance of Plant (“BOP”), Eversource first reviewed the total BOP for the
21 Cottage Street Facility which was \$6,924,392 or \$1.78 per watt (see Exhibit

1 Eversource-CS-2, line 3 and line 5). To refine that estimate, Eversource then
2 conducted a detailed review of each of the cost elements to determine which of
3 the costs were applicable to the type of program contemplated in this Solar
4 Program expansion. For example, certain BOP costs were driven by the Cottage
5 Street Facility being constructed on top of capped landfill, which will not be the
6 case for the proposed Solar Program. After this careful review and removal of
7 costs, Eversource determined a BOP unit cost estimate of \$1.39 per watt.

8 **Q. What could drive variability in these per unit installation costs?**

9 A. The potential cost variability for PV installations can be driven by market conditions
10 including overall demand and pricing for panels, inverters, racking and BOP, as well as
11 by fabrication and delivery schedules. The relative size of certain components can also
12 impact the costs. The site characteristics of an installation can also have an impact on the
13 BOP costs.

14 **Q. What are the key elements of the second major category – the per site costs?**

15 A. The per site costs include four major categories:

- 16 • Site land preparation & fencing costs which include the civil engineering required to
17 prepare the site to accommodate the PV equipment. These costs can include tree,
18 stump, rock removal, finish grading, fencing and roadway access. This category
19 includes the fencing required to protect the solar facility and keep it from public
20 access.

- 1 • Site design, siting and permitting costs which include facility design, environmental
2 engineering, siting and permitting required to design the PV array and ensure it meets
3 all the permit and environmental requirements.
- 4 • Interconnection costs which include the connection of the PV array to the Eversource
5 electrical system.
- 6 • Legal, general and administrative costs which includes general project costs such as
7 contingencies, legal expenses, administrative and general and project/site
8 management.

9 **Q. What are the cost estimates for the site costs and the total costs for this category?**

10 A. The site costs estimates for each of the four categories and the total estimate for the Solar
11 Program is presented in the table below. For the total costs, Eversource is assuming that
12 it will deploy the 62 MW in 15 sites across its service territory. In addition, Eversource
13 is providing the likely cost estimate plus a 15% for potential contingencies that can be
14 encountered when deploying the Solar Program.

Solar Program Per Site Cost Estimates					
Likely Cost Estimate			Likely Cost Estimate Plus 15%		
Cost Element	Unit Cost (\$M/Site)	Total (\$M) for 15 sites	Cost Element	Unit Cost (\$M/Site)	Total (\$M) for 15 sites
Site Land Preparations & Fencing	\$0.51	\$7.7	Site Land Preparations & Fencing	\$0.59	\$8.8
Site Design, Siting and Permitting	\$0.20	\$3.0	Site Design, Siting and Permitting	\$0.23	\$3.5
Interconnection	\$0.50	\$7.5	Interconnection	\$0.58	\$8.6
Legal, General & Administrative	\$0.18	\$2.6	Legal, General & Administrative	\$0.20	\$3.0
Total per site	\$1.39	\$20.8	Total per watt	\$1.59	\$23.9

1 **Q. Please describe how you derived the estimates for each of the per site cost**
2 **categories.**

3 A. The estimates for each category were derived as follows:

- 4 • For site land preparation and fencing costs, Eversource contacted land clearing
5 companies to determine an initial cost estimate. The quotes received indicate a
6 cost of \$20,000 to clear each acre for tree, stump, rock removal, and finish
7 grading and access roadway. With an assumption of 4 acres per MW, an average
8 5 MW deployment represents a total cost of \$400,000 per site assumption. In this
9 case, it was not appropriate to rely on WMECO's prior experience with the
10 Cottage Street Facility, since that location was a capped landfill and the sites
11 currently targeted for the expanded Solar Program represent greenfield
12 deployments. In addition, the Companies assumed a cost of \$110,000 per site for
13 fencing, which is based on market prevailing quotes for the type of fencing
14 typically used in solar installations.
- 15 • For site design, siting and permitting Eversource reviewed the Cottage Street
16 Facility's actual costs as a starting point to establish a baseline of \$180,000.
17 Based on initial feedback from professional subject matter experts, Eversource
18 determined that it was appropriate to increase the estimate to \$200,000 per site.
- 19 • For interconnection, Eversource reviewed the Cottage Street Facility's actual
20 costs as a starting point to establish a baseline of \$300,000. At the same time,
21 Eversource has reviewed the data for interconnection costs for similar sized

1 facilities in Massachusetts over the past few years and discussed interconnection
2 cost trends with internal subject matter experts. Based on those discussions,
3 Eversource determined that it was appropriate to increase the estimate to
4 \$500,000 per site on average.

- 5 • For legal, general and administrative costs, Eversource has reviewed the cost
6 estimates of the Cottage Street Facility and discussed with its legal experts the
7 extent to which work will be required to develop the EPC contracts for the Solar
8 Expansion program. Given there is already a template established, Eversource
9 was able to develop an estimate of \$175,000 per site for legal, general and
10 administrative costs.

11 **Q. What could drive variability in these per site installation costs?**

12 A. Variability in per site installation costs includes site clearance uncertainties such as
13 hazardous waste removal, and unique environmental permitting stipulations for
14 example. Most of these risks will be identified, negotiated and mitigated in the EPC
15 contract to the extent possible.

16 **Q. Please provide an estimate of the total Solar Program installation costs.**

17 A. As shown above, Eversource has conducted a bottom-up analysis to determine a range of
18 cost estimates for the proposed Solar Program. The estimate of the installation costs for
19 62 MW in 15 sites is \$178.9 million and \$205.7 million if you add a 15% range. The
20 summary estimates are presented in the table below.

Eversource Solar Program Installation Cost Estimates					
MW 62 Sites 15 Likely Cost Estimate			MW 62 Sites 15 Likely Cost Estimate Plus 15%		
	Unit Cost	Total (\$M)		Unit Cost	Total (\$M)
Equipment & Installation Cost					
Modules	\$0.65 per Watt	\$40.3	Modules	\$0.75 per Watt	\$46.3
Inverters	\$0.16 per Watt	\$9.9	Inverters	\$0.18 per Watt	\$11.4
Racking	\$0.35 per Watt	\$21.7	Racking	\$0.40 per Watt	\$25.0
Balance of Plant	\$1.39 per Watt	\$86.2	Balance of Plant	\$1.60 per Watt	\$99.1
Sub-total per watt costs	\$2.55 per Watt	\$158.1	Sub-total per watt costs	\$2.93 per Watt	\$181.8
Site Land Preparations & Fencing	\$0.51 M per site	\$7.7	Site Land Preparations & Fencing	\$0.59 M per site	\$8.8
Site Design, Sitting and Permitting	\$0.20 M per site	\$3.0	Site Design, Sitting and Permitting	\$0.23 M per site	\$3.5
Interconnection	\$0.50 M per site	\$7.5	Interconnection	\$0.58 M per site	\$8.6
Legal, General & Administrative	\$0.18 M per site	\$2.6	Legal, General & Administrative	\$0.20 M per site	\$3.0
Sub-total per site costs	\$1.39 M per site	\$20.8	Sub-total per site costs	\$1.39 M per site	\$23.9
Total	\$2.89 per Watt	\$178.9	Total	\$3.32 per Watt	\$205.7

1

2 **Q. Please provide a range of cost estimates assuming different number of sites?**

3 A. The total program costs will be heavily influenced by total number of sites ultimately
4 selected. At this stage the Company is targeting 15 sites. The table below shows the
5 variance of total costs assuming 12, 15, 17 and 20 sites.

	Likely Cost Estimate (\$ millions)	Likely Cost Estimate + 15% (\$ millions)
12 sites	\$174.7	\$200.9
15 sites (target)	\$178.9	\$205.7
17 sites	\$181.6	\$208.9
20 sites	\$185.8	\$213.7

6

7 **Q. Please describe the Solar Program operational costs**

8 A. Operational costs include the expenses associated with maintaining and operating the
9 solar facilities. The main operational costs include the following:

- 10
- Landscaping

- 1 • Parasitic load
- 2 • Vegetation management
- 3 • Inspections
- 4 • Communications
- 5 • Panel replacements
- 6 • Internal Eversource labor and associated employee expenses
- 7 • Lease expense, or other land acquisition costs.

8 **Q. Please provide an estimate of the Solar Program operational costs and the method**
9 **in which the estimate was derived.**

10 A. Eversource has reviewed the operational costs associated with the existing three facilities.
11 Using this data, the Company has developed an estimate of \$781,855 for the ongoing
12 operational costs as presented in the table below.

	O&M Annual Estimate	Assumption
Internal Labor	\$216,000	Two full time employees
Employee Expenses	\$151,855	Employee-related expenses for benefits, and other charges such as cell phone and mileage
Landscaping	\$90,000	\$1,000 per month per facility (during summer months)
Parasitic Load	\$90,000	\$500 per month per facility
Vegetation Management	\$45,000	\$3,000 per year per facility
Inspections	\$45,000	Three yearly inspections at \$1,000 per inspection per facility
Communications	\$24,000	Assumed \$2,000 per month
Panel replacement	\$60,000	Annual panel replacement expenses based on prior experience
Other	\$60,000	Expenses related to monitoring of the panels and to deal with unforeseen eventualities during the course of the year
Total	\$781,855	

1

2 **Q. What is the justification for the incremental labor included in the table above?**

3 A. One FTE will be designated as the project manager and that person will take care of the
 4 program commercial needs, performance reporting, compliance filings, annual budgets,
 5 vendor commercial arrangements, among other activities. The second FTE, a technical
 6 specialist, will be dedicated to the daily, weekly and monthly operational monitoring of
 7 the facilities. They will be responsible to expeditiously address any emergent condition

1 that may arise. This will include working with the equipment manufacturers, repair
2 labor staffing, site inspections, among other activities.

3 **Q. Does Eversource foresee the need of any land use agreements?**

4 A. Eversource is proposing to construct the Solar Facilities on existing Company-owned
5 parcels. However, certain of the potential parcels are not currently held by either
6 WMECO or NSTAR Electric in distribution plant in service, and, therefore, land use
7 agreements might be necessary in some cases. After its careful review of sites, if
8 Eversource determines that it is appropriate to develop one or more of those sites for a
9 solar facility, appropriate land use agreements will be entered for the use of the
10 site(s). This would constitute an inter-company transaction and Eversource will follow
11 the rules consistent with affiliate transaction regulations. At this stage, Eversource does
12 not have an estimate of what this annual amount might be. As noted previously,
13 although the Companies may incur expenses for real estate associated with constructing
14 and operating certain solar facilities, the Companies are not seeking pre-approval for
15 real estate lease costs. To the extent that the Companies incur such costs to implement
16 the Solar Program, the Companies will submit them to the Department for recovery in
17 future Solar Program cost recovery filings.

18 **Q. Are there other ongoing cost categories?**

19 A. Yes. There are real estate and personal property tax expenses, which are described in
20 more detail in the testimony of Mr. Horton and Mr. Rice.

1 **Q. Please describe the Solar Program offsetting credits.**

2 A. The revenue requirement associated with the installation and operations costs will be
3 offset by a series of credits as described in the testimony of Mr. Horton and Mr. Rice.
4 Eversource contemplates at least four different sources of credits:

5 (1) Energy: Eversource will monetize the energy output by selling each facility's output
6 directly into the ISO-NE energy markets and will credit all proceeds to customers.

7 (2) Renewable Energy Credits: Eversource will credit customers all proceeds from RECs
8 that are either applied toward the RPS compliance obligations associated with its Basic
9 Service load or sold into the market. All proposed facilities will qualify as Massachusetts
10 Class I RPS resources. Existing utility owned solar facilities have also been qualified
11 under the SREC I and SREC II programs. At this stage is unclear whether the facilities
12 will qualify for a future program to be developed by the DOER, but the Companies will
13 maximize the value of the facilities renewable energy attributes based on the programs
14 they ultimately qualify under.

15 (3) Forward Capacity Market ("FCM"): The Companies are planning to bid all new solar
16 facilities into the Forward Capacity Auction and credit all capacity proceeds to
17 customers.

18 (4) Investment Tax Credits: Given the extension of the ITC for solar projects that was
19 provided by the US Congress in 2016, Eversource will again be able to take advantage of

1 the ITC for the Solar Program. Eversource plans to credit the ITC back to customers on a
2 ratable basis over the projected life of the assets as it has been doing for its existing 8
3 MW WMECO program. This approach is consistent with Generally Accepted
4 Accounting Principles and prevailing tax laws.

5 **VI. PROGRAM EVALUATION**

6 **Q. Why does the proposed Solar Program benefit Massachusetts' customers?**

7 A. As I indicated earlier in my testimony, Eversource's proposed expansion of its utility-
8 owned solar generation program has at least five attributes that make it an attractive
9 program for Massachusetts customers. Specifically, the Solar Program:

10 (1) provides customers the opportunity to benefit from reduced solar installation costs.

11 (2) focuses on larger solar installations which allows for the achievement of economies
12 of scale.

13 (3) focuses on developing projects exclusively on existing utility owned properties
14 represents an efficient use of land resources.

15 (4) Allows Eversource the ability to monetize the Investment Tax Credit and Forward
16 Capacity Market revenue on behalf of customers.

17 (5) forecasts average energy price to be highly competitive with existing solar programs
18 that rely on net metering and SRECs.

19 The rest of the section will explain each of these elements in more detail.

1 **Q. Please explain why the proposed Solar Program provides customers an opportunity**
2 **to benefit from reduced solar installation costs?**

3 A. Eversource's proposal provides a highly transparent contribution toward the
4 Commonwealth's solar goals and also provides customers the opportunity to benefit from
5 reduced solar installation costs. Regulated cost recovery has ensured that customers
6 received the full benefit of substantial cost declines that occurred over the years that the
7 WMECO facilities were placed in-service. The costs of solar installation have fallen
8 considerably since 2010 when WMECO's first solar facility began operation and the
9 SREC I program commenced. For example, the Cottage Street Facility was completed in
10 2014 at a substantially lower installed cost per watt than the facilities completed in 2010
11 and 2011 and the savings were passed on to customers through reduced investment
12 recovered from customers. A table that shows the installed cost for each of the WMECO
13 facilities is presented in the table below:

Solar Facility and Year Completed	Installed Cost (\$ millions)	Size of Facility (MW)	Cost per Watt
Silver Lake (2010)	\$9.3	1.8	\$5.2
Indian Orchard (2011)	\$11.7	2.3	\$5.1
Cottage Street (2014)	\$12.2	3.9	\$3.1

14
15 The benefits of lower costs are most apparent with the completion of the Cottage Street
16 Facility in 2014. The Cottage Street Facility was completed at a total cost of \$3.10/watt,
17 which was approximately 40% less than the unit cost of facilities completed in 2010 and

1 2011. Upon completion of the Cottage Street Facility, WMECO roughly doubled the
2 annual generation from its solar facilities while only increasing the gross investment base
3 by approximately 60%². Providing the full benefit of declining costs to customers has
4 contributed to costs that compare very favorably to those of supporting solar facilities
5 through other existing policies. Furthermore, the proposed Solar Program forecasted all-
6 in installed cost per watt of \$2.86 represents a further decline from the installed costs
7 experienced with the Cottage Street Facility.

8 **Q. Why do larger solar installations provide economies of scale, and how does that**
9 **benefit customers?**

10 A. Eversource's proposed Solar Program will seek to develop large solar installations in its
11 own property. By targeting larger facilities, Eversource will be able to save on the per
12 site costs that were described earlier in my testimony. For example by targeting fewer
13 sites, Eversource can avoid some fixed costs per site such as siting, permitting, legal and
14 administrative. As I described earlier a targeted deployment of 12 sites compared to 20
15 sites could save customers up to \$10 million in installation costs.

16 **Q. Please explain why the use of utility owned properties is beneficial to customers?**

17 A. The Companies' proposal to develop projects exclusively on existing utility owned
18 properties represents an efficient use of land resources. The current growth of solar
19 generation in Massachusetts has created land-use concerns in some communities,

² Per D.P.U. 14-123, gross plant increased from \$20.9 million in January 2014 to \$33.1 million in December 2014 following addition of the Cottage Street facility.

1 particularly with regard to the use of agricultural lands and open space for solar
2 generation. The DOER introduced a Managed Growth segment into the SREC II
3 program design, in part, to address these land concerns. The Companies propose to
4 achieve economies of scale through the development of large solar installations, several
5 MW in size. Development of solar on utility properties will advance the
6 Commonwealth's clean energy goals and provide customers the cost benefits of scale
7 without depriving communities of the benefits of land that's presently designated for non-
8 utility purposes.

9 **Q. Why is the monetization of the FCM and ITC an attractive feature of the proposed**
10 **Solar Program to customers?**

11 A. Eversource's ownership and control of the proposed solar facilities positions it to bid
12 projects into the FCM market and credit all capacity proceeds to customers. The capacity
13 value from many existing net metering facilities does not provide a similar benefit to
14 customers. The lack of ownership or control of net metered facilities is an impediment to
15 EDCs bidding them into the FCM, and revenues for capacity bid by project sponsors is
16 provided to the sponsor rather than credited to customers. As shown in Exhibit
17 Eversource-CS-3, customers are projected to be credited over \$36 million in capacity
18 market proceeds over the life of the proposed facilities.

19 As indicated before the ability of Eversource to monetize the ITC and transparently flow
20 that back to customers provides an alternative to the model used by unregulated
21 developers that keep that ITC.

1 **Q. How do you expect the projected revenue requirement for Eversource's proposed**
2 **Solar Program will compare to the cost of solar generation under new policies?**

3 A. The competitiveness of the Companies' proposal relative to other policies will ultimately
4 depend on the design and policy objectives of future solar programs. DOER is in the
5 process of designing a new solar incentive program pursuant to Chapter 75 of the Acts of
6 2016. Eversource is currently unaware of what the design and projected costs of that
7 program will be. However, based on recommendations of the Solar and Net Metering
8 Task Force and recent public comments received by DOER, the Company expects that
9 future programs will likely support a diversity of solar installation types characterized by
10 a range of costs.

11 As show in Exhibit Eversource-CS-3, the net cost of solar energy is projected to average
12 18 c/kWh under the Company's proposal. The Company expects this value will be
13 competitive with the cost of supporting solar through other programs for several reasons.
14 First, Massachusetts has continued to expand full retail net metering policies. Chapter 75
15 of the Acts of 2016 raised limits on aggregate net metering capacity for the 4th time since
16 the current net metering framework was established in the Green Communities Act and
17 continues to credit many solar facilities at the combined rate for electric supply,
18 transmission and distribution service – including large scale solar facilities serving
19 municipal or other governmental entities. As of July 1, 2016 the estimated price of these
20 credits is 15 cents/kWh for distributed generation customers of NSTAR Electric that
21 receive service under the Commonwealth G-1 rate class, which a substantial portion of

1 stand-alone solar facilities are served on.

2 Second, support of unregulated solar generation continues to require targeted premium
3 incentives. Solar photovoltaic generation has been one of many eligible resources under
4 the Commonwealth's RPS program since it was established by the Massachusetts Electric
5 Utility Restructuring Act of 1997 and implemented by DOER beginning in 2003. All
6 solar photovoltaic generation, along with wind and other renewable resources, continues
7 to be eligible Class I renewable resources and produce Class I RECs that have a current
8 market value of approximately \$40/MWh or 4 cents/kWh. However, the Green
9 Communities Act further specified retail electric suppliers meet a portion of their RPS
10 obligations with generation from a specific technology, which was subsequently
11 determined by DOER to be solar photovoltaic generation. Both the SREC I and SREC II
12 programs were implemented pursuant to the Green Communities Act and provide solar
13 generating resources compensation for selling SRECs at market prices that are
14 substantially greater than those available to other renewable generation resources.
15 Chapter 75 of the Acts of 2016 has also directed DOER to develop another statewide
16 solar incentive program to encourage the continued development of solar renewable
17 energy generating sources by residential, commercial, governmental and industrial
18 electricity customers throughout the Commonwealth. The design and estimated costs of
19 that program are not yet known, but it appears likely that compensation for many solar
20 renewable energy attributes will be in excess of the 4 c/kWh that such facilities are
21 already eligible to receive without a new solar incentive program. The recent extension of

1 full retail net metering policies coupled with the direction to DOER to implement another
2 solar incentive program suggests that Eversource's proposal is likely to be competitive
3 with the cost of other policies that advance solar generation in the Commonwealth.

4 **VII. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**

5 **Q. What steps is Eversource taking to mobilize to begin implementation of the Solar**
6 **Program?**

7 A. Eversource will be conducting a variety of mobilization activities in parallel with this
8 proceeding. These activities include the conclusion of the RFI, selection of construction
9 companies to move to the RFP process, development and solicitation of RFPs for
10 engineering, procurement and construction services, detailed site assessment evaluation,
11 early state site permitting and refinement of cost estimates among many other activities.
12 Eversource will not engage in any significant commitments to procure materials, services
13 or any other resources until the Department acts on this application.

14 **Q. What key deliverables would follow after Department's approval?**

15 A. Eversource will proceed with executing the required EPC contracts and begin to make
16 specific resource commitments. At the same time, Eversource will move to finalize the
17 required permitting for the targeted sites, as well as begin the interconnection process.

18 **Q. When do the Companies plan to start installation?**

19 A. Eversource plans to be ready to start installation of the first sites by the end of
20 March 2017 or earlier if possible.

1 **Q. What is the overall schedule for the Solar Program?**

2 A. A high-level schedule for the Solar Program up until the start of construction is presented
3 in Exhibit Eversource-CS-4.

4 **Q. Does that conclude your testimony?**

5 A. Yes, it does.

**Eversource Solar Program
List of Target Sites**

Row	Street	Town	Region	Parcel Area (acres)	Total Site Area (acres)	Priority Tier
1	1109 Route 6a	Bourne	EM	37	37	1A
2	0 R FISHER ST	Medway/Holliston	EM	84	211	1A
3	52 Wilson St	Hopkinton	EM	25	134	1A
4	385 Sandwich St	Plymouth	EM	23	23	1A
5	41 KEMPTON RD	Millville	EM	14	47	1B
6	127 BATES ST	Mendon/Blackstone	EM	2	173	1B
7	157 CORDAVILLE RD	Southborough	EM	28	28	1C
8	1 Nstar Way	Westwood	EM	27	27	1C
9	0 Rear Purchase St	Milford	EM	13	53	2
10	0 QUAKER HWY	Uxbridge	EM	37	37	2
11	0 OLD WINCHESTER RD OF	Warwick	EM	38	38	2
12	0 Hartford St	Dover	EM	8	27	2
13	350 CHESTNUT HILL RD	Millville/Blackstone	EM	25	35	3
14	0 Wilmington Rd	Burlington	EM	20	20	3
15	0 Marilyn St	Holliston	EM	54	54	3
16	0 Allan Street End	Marshfield	EM	33	33	3
17	299 South St	Walpole	EM	22	72	3
18	0 AUBURN ST	Whitman	EM	1	72	3
19	0 WILLOW ST	Yarmouth	EM	6	39	3
20	625 OAK ST	Barnstable	EM	5	20	3
21	629 Mary Dunn Rd	Barnstable	EM	8	24	3
22	0 Hartford Ave	Bellingham	EM	6	27	3
23	0 COURT ST	Brockton	EM	15	21	3
24	0 CHESTNUT ST	Wilmington	EM	2	28	3
25	794 PLYMOUTH ST	Holbrook	EM	1	82	3
26	180 South West St	Agawam	WM	82	82	1A
27	0 So Maple St	Hadley	WM	31	31	1A
28	0 North Main St	Lanesborough	WM	18	83	1A
29	0 South Westfield St	Agawam	WM	37	37	1B
30	0 COUNTY RD	Huntington	WM	3	89	1B
31	0 WENDELL RD	Montague	WM	70	75	1B
32	0 Partridge Rd	Pittsfield	WM	37	37	1B
33	0 NORTH ST	Belchertown	WM	37	37	1C
34	0 MILL RD	Hampden	WM	1	129	1C
35	1185 New Windsor Rd	Hinsdale	WM	80	80	1C
36	301 Off Water St	Lee	WM	26	28	1C
37	0 TURNERS FALLS RD	Montague	WM	30	71	1C
38	REAR E CHESTNUT HILL RD	Montague	WM	24	24	1C
39	0 SO MOUNTAIN RD	Northfield	WM	48	100	1C
40	0 SO MOUNTAIN RD	Northfield	WM	43	172	1C
41	300 Cadwell Dr	Springfield	WM	24	24	1C
42	0 Chapin St	Ludlow	WM	18	26	1C
43	0 S CATAMOUNT HILL RD	Colrain/Claremont	WM	105	149	2
44	0 PROSPECT ST	Chicopee	WM	11	40	2
45	0 EAST STATE ST	Granby	WM	15	31	2
46	993 Center St	Ludlow	WM	30	30	2
47	0 STRATTON MTN	Northfield	WM	4	155	2
48	0 Tamarack Rd	Pittsfield	WM	23	23	2
49	Rear Suffield St	Agawam	WM	45	45	3
50	198 Springfield St	Agawam	WM	21	21	3
51	0 BUG HILL RD	Ashfield	WM	21	31	3
52	0 NORTH BLANDFORD RD	Blandford	WM	59	59	3
53	0 BROUGH RD	Cheshire	WM	2	41	3
54	0 OFF ALLEN HILL RD	Conway	WM	53	53	3
55	Rear Millers Falls Rd	Northfield	WM	13	56	3
56	0 Paradise Parkway	Montague	WM	4	41	3
57	0 JAMES STREET	Ludlow	WM	24	24	3
58	0 ARNOLD RD	Pelham	WM	23	23	3
59	225 Doreen St	Pittsfield	WM	19	64	3
60	0 THOMPSON RD	Wendell	WM	51	51	3

COTTAGE STREET FACILITY
Installed Cost
per D.P.U. 14-123, Exhibit WMECO-WTB-3

		<u>Installed Cost</u>	<u>Unitized Cost</u>
		<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>\$/kWdc</u>
1	Land Option Agreement	\$716,000	184
2a	Major Equipment - Inverters	\$635,210	163
2b	Major Equipment - Ground Mount Assembly	1,381,591	354
2c	Major Equipment - Solar Modules	<u>2,764,710</u>	709
2	Major Equipment	4,782,000	
3	Installation & Balance of Plant	5,644,000	1,447
4	Design, Management, QA/QC	128,000	33
5	Landfill Modifications & Permitting	1,280,000	328
6	Interconnection	348,000	89
7	Commissioning, Oversight & Other	<u>40,000</u>	10
8	Total Project	\$12,938,000	\$3,317

Summary of Solar Program Costs
25 Year Total (\$000)

<u>Line</u>			<u>Source</u>
1	Estimated total revenue requirement	377,455	Exhibit Eversource DPH/BJR - 2 & 3, page 2, line 7 Total
2	Estimated total capacity credit	(36,239)	Page 5, line 4 Total
3	Net cost of energy & renewable attributes	341,217	line 1 + line 2
4	Estimated total generation (kWh)	1,919,056,249	Page 5, line 1 Total
5	Average cost of energy & renewable attributes (c/kWh)		18 line 3 / line 4

Projected Generation and Qualified Capacity

<u>Line</u>	Year Applicable FCA	2018 <u>FCA9</u>	2019 <u>FCA10</u>	2020 <u>FCA11</u>	2021 <u>FCA12</u>	2022 <u>FCA13</u>	2023 <u>FCA14</u>
1	Annual Generation ¹	81,468,000	81,060,660	80,655,357	80,252,080	79,850,820	79,451,565
2	Est. FCA Qualified Capacity (MW) ²	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14
3	Capacity Price (\$/kW-month) ³	4.78	3.52	2.75	7.00	11.03	11.31
4	Annual Capacity Revenue (\$000)	480	354	277	704	1,109	1,138

1 Based on 62 MW, Cottage Street 2015 capacity factor of 15% and annual degradation of 0.5%

2 Based on Eversource analysis of generation during ISO-NE reliability hours

3 Internal Eversource forecast based on current capacity market design

Projected Generation and Qualified Capacity

<u>Line</u>	Year Applicable FCA	2024 <u>FCA15</u>	2025 <u>FCA16</u>	2026 <u>FCA17</u>	2027 <u>FCA18</u>	2028 <u>FCA19</u>	2029 <u>FCA20</u>
1	Annual Generation ¹	79,054,308	78,659,036	78,265,741	77,874,412	77,485,040	77,097,615
2	Est. FCA Qualified Capacity (MW) ²	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14
3	Capacity Price (\$/kW-month) ³	13.23	13.58	13.93	14.29	14.66	15.05
4	Annual Capacity Revenue (\$000)	1,331	1,366	1,401	1,438	1,475	1,513

1 Based on 62 MW, Cottage Street 2015 capacity factor of 15% and annual degradation of 0.5%

2 Based on Eversource analysis of generation during ISO-NE reliability hours

3 Internal Eversource forecast based on current capacity market design

Projected Generation and Qualified Capacity

<u>Line</u>	Year Applicable FCA	2030 <u>FCA21</u>	2031 <u>FCA22</u>	2032 <u>FCA23</u>	2033 <u>FCA24</u>	2034 <u>FCA25</u>	2035 <u>FCA26</u>	2036 <u>FCA27</u>
1	Annual Generation ¹	76,712,127	76,328,566	75,946,923	75,567,189	75,189,353	74,813,406	74,439,339
2	Est. FCA Qualified Capacity (MW) ²	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14
3	Capacity Price (\$/kW-month) ³	15.44	15.84	16.25	16.67	17.11	17.55	18.01
4	Annual Capacity Revenue (\$000)	1,553	1,593	1,634	1,677	1,721	1,765	1,811

1 Based on 62 MW, Cottage Street 2015 capacity factor of 15% and annual degradation of 0.5%

2 Based on Eversource analysis of generation during ISO-NE reliability hours

3 Internal Eversource forecast based on current capacity market design

Projected Generation and Qualified Capacity

<u>Line</u>	Year Applicable FCA	2037 <u>FCA28</u>	2038 <u>FCA29</u>	2039 <u>FCA30</u>	2040 <u>FCA31</u>	2041 <u>FCA32</u>	2042 <u>FCA33</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Annual Generation ¹	74,067,142	73,696,807	73,328,323	72,961,681	72,596,873	72,233,888	1,919,056,249
2	Est. FCA Qualified Capacity (MW) ²	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	25.14	
3	Capacity Price (\$/kW-month) ³	18.48	18.96	19.45	19.95	20.47	21.01	
4	Annual Capacity Revenue (\$000)	1,858	1,907	1,956	2,007	2,059	2,113	36,239

1 Based on 62 MW, Cottage Street 2015 capacity factor of 15% and annual degradation of 0.5%

2 Based on Eversource analysis of generation during ISO-NE reliability hours

3 Internal Eversource forecast based on current capacity market design

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES**

D.P.U. 16-XXX

TESTIMONY OF

**DOUGLAS P. HORTON
BRIAN J. RICE**

**ON BEHALF OF
NSTAR ELECTRIC COMPANY
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY**

EXHIBIT EVERSOURCE-DPH/BJR-1

JUNE 30, 2016

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
DOUGLAS P. HORTON
BRIAN J. RICE**

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q. Mr. Horton, please state your name, position, and business address.**

3 A. My name is Douglas P. Horton. My address is 247 Station Drive, Westwood,
4 Massachusetts 02090. I am Director, Revenue Requirements - Massachusetts for
5 Eversource Energy Service Company.

6 **Q. Please summarize your education and professional experience.**

7 A. I graduated from Bentley College (now Bentley University) in Waltham, Massachusetts
8 in 2003 with a Bachelor of Science degree. In 2007, I graduated from Bentley's
9 McCallum Graduate School of Business with a Master of Business Administration. I am
10 responsible for all regulatory filings relating to the financial requirements of NSTAR
11 Electric Company ("NSTAR Electric"), NSTAR Gas Company ("NSTAR Gas"), and
12 Western Massachusetts Electric Company ("WMECO").

13 **Q. Have you previously testified before the Department of Public Utilities**
14 **("Department")?**

15 A. Yes. I have previously testified in support of several reconciliation filings associated
16 with WMECO's existing solar facilities, in particular in dockets D.P.U. 13-174,
17 D.P.U.14-123, and D.P.U. 15-151, among other filings.

1 **Q. Mr. Rice, please state your name, position, and business address.**

2 A. My name is Brian J. Rice. My address is 247 Station Drive, Westwood, Massachusetts
3 02090. I am Senior Analyst, Regulatory Projects for Eversource Energy Service
4 Company.

5 **Q. Please summarize your education and professional experience.**

6 A. I graduated from Union College in Schenectady, New York in 2004 with a Bachelor of
7 Science degree in Industrial Economics and received a Master of Business
8 Administration degree with a concentration in corporate finance in 2011 from the Boston
9 College Carroll Graduate School of Business in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. I've held
10 multiple Senior Analyst positions in different functions at Eversource since 2011. My
11 present responsibilities include preparing analysis and providing project management
12 support for key enterprise-wide regulatory initiatives across Eversource's operating
13 businesses. Previously I supported wholesale energy and renewable energy certificate
14 procurement activities for Eversource. Prior to joining Eversource I held consulting
15 positions covering various segments of the energy and utility industries.

16 **Q. Have you previously testified before the Department?**

17 A. No. I have not previously testified before the Department.

18 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

19 A. The purpose of our testimony is threefold. First, we describe NSTAR Electric and
20 WMECO's (together, the "Companies") proposed approach for cost recovery related to

1 solar facility ownership of the solar facilities described in the testimony of Mr. Serna (the
2 “Solar Facilities”). Specifically, the Companies are proposing a cost recovery
3 mechanism to recover the revenue requirements associated with the Solar Facilities.
4 Second, we provide an estimate of the expected revenue requirement of the Companies’
5 investment in the Solar Facilities. Lastly, we present a proposed tariff for
6 implementation of the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (“SECRM”).

7 **Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits with your testimony?**

8 A. Yes. In addition to our testimony (Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-1) we are sponsoring
9 Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-2 and Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-3, which present the
10 estimated annual revenue requirement for NSTAR Electric and WMECO, respectively,
11 over the depreciable life of the assets, or twenty five years, and Exhibit Eversource-
12 DPH/BJR-4 and Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-5, which present the SECRM tariff for
13 NSTAR Electric and WMECO, respectively,.

14 **III. COST RECOVERY PROPOSAL**

15 **Q. What are the Companies proposing for recovering the costs relating to the Solar**
16 **Facilities?**

17 A. The Companies are proposing a Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism designed to
18 recover the incremental revenue requirement associated with the Solar Facilities. The
19 Companies are proposing to submit annual filings on or around November 1 for rates
20 effective January 1, designed to recover actual and estimated costs subject to
21 reconciliation, until such time as the costs associated with the Solar Facilities are

1 incorporated into base distribution rates in the context of a future base distribution rate
2 proceeding.

3 **Q. Please describe the anticipated timing of SECRM filings.**

4 A. The Companies anticipate the first annual filing to be submitted on or around November
5 1, 2017 for effect January 1, 2018. In accordance with the proposed tariffs M.D.P.U. No.
6 1060 M.D.P.U. No. 502 for WMECO and NSTAR Electric, respectively, the rate will be
7 designed to recover the actual and estimated revenue requirement, subject to future
8 reconciliation. Also in accordance with the proposed tariffs, if additional Solar Facilities
9 are placed into service prior to December 31, 2017 the Companies would submit a filing
10 by May 1, 2018, for rates effective July 1, 2018 for an updated, partial year revenue
11 requirement. The annual rate filings will present actual and estimated revenue
12 requirement through the end of the rate year, plus a reconciliation of the prior period
13 revenue requirement and revenues billed for the Solar Facilities. The Companies
14 anticipate SECRM filings to continually annually on or around November 1 going
15 forward until such time as the Solar Facilities are incorporated into base distribution rates
16 established in a base distribution rate case.

17 **Q. What would be the purpose of the Department's review after the compliance filing?**

18 A. In addition to confirming the accuracy of the calculation of the revenue requirement and
19 the rate, the Department would review the filing to determine whether the proposal has
20 been implemented consistent with the Department's order issued in this docket that pre-

1 approves the costs associated with the Companies' solar investments.

2 **Q. What if the actual costs exceed the estimates included in this application?**

3 A. The Companies fully expect to construct the solar projects within the cost ranges
4 estimated. The Companies propose to manage costs through competitively bid
5 engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contracts as explained in the
6 testimony of Mr. Serna. It is possible that costs may be incurred that exceed the high end
7 of the range of estimated costs pre-approved by the Department in this proceeding. In
8 such a case, the Companies would be required to demonstrate to the Department that any
9 such costs were prudently incurred prior to the Department allowing recovery of those
10 costs in rates.

11 **Q. Is there any Department precedent for rate treatment of this kind?**

12 A. Yes. The Companies proposal is very similar to the Solar Cost Adjustment Provision
13 approved by the Department for National Grid in D.P.U 09-38 and D.P.U 14-01. In
14 addition, it is similar to the Solar Program Cost Adjustment mechanism approved by the
15 Department for WMECO in D.P.U. 09-05 and D.P.U. 13-50. However, the proposed
16 Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism is separate and distinct from the WMECO
17 Solar Program Cost Adjustment.

18 **Q. Why is the Companies' cost recovery proposal separate and distinct from**
19 **WMECO's Solar Program Cost Adjustment?**

20 A. For several reasons. First, the Companies are proposing to develop a substantial volume

1 of solar capacity in the NSTAR Electric service territory as well as the WMECO
2 territory. The existing WMECO program was approved by the Department in
3 D.P.U. 09-05 pursuant to the terms of a stipulation agreement reached between WMECO
4 and the Office of the Attorney General of Massachusetts in 2009. The original agreement
5 stipulated that WMECO would deploy no more than 6 MW under the approved program.
6 This amount was subsequently increased to 8 MW with Department approval in
7 D.P.U. 13-50. The existing WMECO solar program was approved prior to the
8 implementation of other policies that have supported substantial development of solar
9 generation in the Commonwealth and the stipulation agreement was reached, in part, to
10 allow time for development of other solar policies that would be likely to “yield a broader
11 range of options, synergies and opportunities to lower costs” and “provide a clearer, more
12 integrated coordination of solar development across the Commonwealth” (Stipulation
13 Agreement Article 1, Section 1.5).

14 Massachusetts has implemented and expanded several programs to support solar
15 generation since 2009 and the solar industry within the state has substantially grown and
16 matured over that time. The costs of solar installation have also declined considerably
17 since the Department approved the initial WMECO solar program. The market and
18 policy conditions that were addressed by the terms of the stipulation agreement are no
19 longer applicable and a cost-recovery approach that is consistent with that of other
20 distribution investments is appropriate at this time. Lastly, WMECO agreed to recover

1 its limited investments in the WMECO solar program based on a weighted average cost
2 of capital based upon a reduced return on equity (“ROE”) of 9.00 percent and cost of debt
3 different from that used to finance WMECO’s overall distribution business. The
4 Companies are proposing a substantially greater investment in solar generation in this
5 filing and it is appropriate to finance the proposed investment at a cost of capital that is
6 consistent with the cost of capital used to finance its other distribution investments.

7 **Q. After the proposed solar units are all in service and the costs are being recovered**
8 **through the SECRM, what are the Companies proposing for future recovery?**

9 A. The Companies propose to continue to annually establish a rate associated with its Solar
10 Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism until such time that solar costs are included in base
11 distribution rates which would be accomplished base distribution rate proceeding.

12 **Q. How do the Companies propose to allocate costs between NSTAR Electric and**
13 **WMECO?**

14 A. The Companies propose to assign costs to NSTAR Electric and WMECO in a manner
15 consistent with the Companies’ cost charging and allocation practices, which call for
16 costs to be direct assigned to the appropriate entity whenever possible. If costs are not
17 able to be directly assigned (e.g., administrative and general expenses, such as project
18 management or other general oversight or support costs), those costs are allocated to the
19 appropriate entities based on the most appropriate allocation method.

1 **II. REVENUE REQUIREMENT**

2 **Q. Have you performed a revenue requirement analysis for the Companies' proposal?**

3 A. Yes. We have estimated the total revenue requirement for 35 MW installed by NSTAR
4 Electric and 27 MW of solar generation capacity installed by WMECO, which is
5 provided in Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-2 and Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-3 for
6 NSTAR Electric and WMECO, respectively. As shown in those exhibits, we have
7 calculated an estimated revenue requirement for each year of the expected 25-year life of
8 the proposed projects. As shown in Exhibits Eversource-DPH/BJR-2 and Eversource-
9 DPH/BJR-3 we estimate the combined revenue requirement for the full calendar year
10 2018 to be \$24.5 million based on the estimated capital and operating costs provided in
11 the testimony of Mr. Serna. For illustrative purposes, the Companies have presented a
12 revenue requirement based on an in service date of November 31, 2017.¹ As explained in
13 the testimony of Mr. Serna, the revenue requirement of the Companies proposal is
14 expected to be competitive with other mechanisms for supporting further solar
15 development in the Commonwealth.

16 **Q. How did you calculate the revenue requirement?**

17 A The revenue requirement reflects a return and income taxes on rate base (including

¹ Actual in-service dates for facilities constructed by December 31, 2017 may be beyond that date, to the extent that construction is not completed until late in 2017. To the extent plant is placed in service earlier in 2017 in advance of the Companies' November 1 filing as proposed in the SECRM tariffs, the Companies would submit a filing seeking to recover costs associated with such plant in service by November 1, 2017 for rates effective January 1, 2018.

1 investment, accumulated depreciation and accumulated deferred taxes), depreciation
2 expense, operation and maintenance expense, property taxes and amortization of
3 investment tax credits. This analysis does not include the proceeds from the sale of
4 energy, capacity and Renewable Energy Certificates (“RECs”). These proceeds will be
5 credited to customers, in the manner we will describe in our testimony, but we have not
6 included it in the revenue requirement analysis.

7 **Q. What did you use for the weighted average cost of capital in computing the**
8 **estimate?**

9 A. The Companies propose to calculate the weighted average cost of capital for NSTAR
10 Electric and WMECO based upon (1) the respective ROE approved in each company’s
11 most recent rate proceeding, (2) the average long-term debt rate calculated from each
12 company’s previous year Form 1 Annual Report, (3) applicable weighted average return
13 on preferred stock calculated from each company’s previous year Form 1 Annual Report
14 and (4) the capital structure approved in each company’s most recent rate proceeding.
15 For the purposes of estimating the revenue requirement in this filing we have calculated
16 the weighted average cost of capital for NSTAR Electric based upon the ROE and capital
17 structure reflected in its 2015 Form 1 Annual Report, and calculated the weighted
18 average cost of capital for WMECO based upon the ROE and capital structure approved
19 in D.P.U. 10-170. The Companies currently anticipates it will make base-rate case filings
20 to the Department in 2017 for both NSTAR Electric and WMECO. The Companies
21 anticipate that the first annual compliance filing will reflect the ROE and capital structure

1 approved by the Department in that base-rate case proceeding. However, in the event the
2 Department has not approved a new ROE and capital structure prior to the first
3 compliance filing, the Companies propose it would calculate the weighted average cost of
4 capital for NSTAR Electric based upon the ROE from its previous year Form 1 Annual
5 Report and a capital structure calculated from the end of year common equity, preferred
6 equity and long-term debt balances reflected in its previous year Form 1 Annual Report.

7 **Q. How will the Companies account for capital additions prior to them being placed**
8 **into service?**

9 A. Prior to assets being placed into service, the cost of constructing facilities will be
10 capitalized in accordance with the FERC's Uniform System of Accounts and recorded in
11 FERC Account No. 107. Allowance for Funds Used during Construction (AFUDC) will
12 accrue in accordance with FERC Order No. 561.

13 **Q. What depreciation period did you assume for the investment in solar assets?**

14 A. We assumed a 12-year depreciable life for the inverters and a 25-year depreciable life for
15 all other equipment. The Companies' projection is based on the expected life of this
16 equipment.

17 **Q. Did you include an annual O&M projection in the revenue requirement?**

18 A. Yes. Based on the testimony of Mr. Serna, we have assumed annual O&M costs in the
19 revenue requirement calculation as shown in Exhibits Eversource-DPH/BJR-2 and
20 Eversource-DPH/BJR-3. We have escalated the estimated O&M costs beginning in the

1 second year and beyond according to a forecast of the Gross Domestic Product Price
2 Index. These projections are included for illustrative purposes, as the Companies
3 proposed SECRM will ultimately recover actual, prudently incurred O&M costs as
4 reflected on the Companies books of record.

5 **Q. Did you include an annual property tax projection in the revenue requirement?**

6 A. Yes. We projected annual property tax expenses based upon the project net plant
7 balances in each year and a projected annual property tax rate. The property tax rate in
8 2017 is equal to the average property tax rate as calculated from the respective 2015
9 FERC Form 1 Annual Report for each company. For purposes of calculating the
10 projected revenue requirement, we have increased the applicable property tax rate in
11 subsequent years 2 percent per year. The Companies cost recovery mechanism will
12 ultimately recover actual, incremental property tax expense associated with the Solar
13 Facilities.

14 **Q. How are the Companies proposing to account for the value of Investment Tax**
15 **Credits from these installations?**

16 A. The Companies propose to reduce its after-tax cost of service by the amount of the
17 Investment Tax Credits on a ratable basis over the projected life of the assets as shown in
18 Exhibits Eversource-DPH/BJR-2 and Eversource-DPH/BJR-3. This approach is
19 consistent with the methodology for returning the ITC to customers as approved in
20 WMECO's existing Solar Program Cost Adjustment, Generally Accepted Accounting
21 Principles and prevailing tax laws.

1 **Q. How are the Companies proposing to account for the value of the generation from**
2 **these installations in the annual revenue requirement?**

3 A. The Companies propose to include credits associated with all proceeds from the sale of
4 energy and capacity to customers as part of its annual Solar Expansion Cost Recovery
5 Mechanism filings.

6 **Q. How are the Companies proposing to account for the value of the RECs from these**
7 **installations in the annual revenue requirement?**

8 A. The Companies propose to first apply any RECs produced by the Solar Facilities toward
9 the Renewable Portfolio Standard (“RPS”) compliance obligations associated with its
10 Basic Service load. The value of any RECs applied toward the Basic Service RPS
11 obligation will be recorded as a credit in the Companies’ annual SECRM and be based
12 upon a transfer price equal to the weighted average price paid by the Companies to third-
13 party suppliers for RECs procured through competitive solicitations. Any RECs
14 produced by the Solar Facilities in excess of the Basic Service RPS obligation will be
15 sold through competitive solicitations and the proceeds recorded as a credit in the annual
16 SECRM filing. This treatment of RECs is consistent with the approach approved by the
17 Department for long-term renewable contracts in D.P.U. 11-05, 11-06 and 11-07.

18 **V. PROPOSED TARIFF**

19 **Q. Are the Companies including a proposed tariff provision?**

20 A. Yes. The proposed tariff for NSTAR Electric (M.P.D.U. No. 502) is provided as
21 Attachment Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-4. The proposed tariff for WMECO

1 (M.D.P.U. No. 1060) is provided as Exhibit Eversource-DPH/BJR-5. The mechanism
2 described in this proposed tariff would apply to solar investments proposed in this docket.

3 **VI. CONCLUSION**

4 **Q. Does that conclude your testimony?**

5 A. Yes, it does.

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Summary
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.			<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
1	<u>Revenue Requirement Calculation:</u>															
2	Return and Taxes	Return and Taxes, Line 44	\$766,686	\$8,724,232	\$7,894,474	\$7,262,262	\$6,705,584	\$6,205,652	\$5,818,718	\$5,488,471	\$5,158,453	\$4,828,469	\$4,498,489	\$4,168,513	\$4,212,825	\$4,208,161
3	Book Depreciation	Depreciation Expense, Line 29	359,844	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,318,133	4,314,394	4,273,262
4	Net ITC Amortization	Investment Tax Credit Amortization, Lines 15 & 18, ITC tax Effect, Line 16	(138,894)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,666,730)	(1,647,245)	(1,432,909)
5	Property Taxes	Property Tax Expense, Line 6	0	2,361,503	2,300,039	2,235,171	2,166,788	2,094,776	2,019,016	1,939,389	1,855,769	1,768,028	1,676,035	1,579,655	1,693,654	1,593,783
6	O&M Expense	O&M and Lease Expense, Lines 4 & 5	0	443,499	454,586	464,587	473,879	483,357	493,507	503,871	514,452	525,256	536,286	547,548	559,046	570,786
7	Total Revenue Requirement		\$987,637	\$14,180,638	\$13,300,502	\$12,613,423	\$11,997,654	\$11,435,187	\$10,982,645	\$10,583,134	\$10,180,077	\$9,773,156	\$9,362,213	\$8,947,119	\$9,132,675	\$9,213,083
8	<u>Revenue Credits</u>															
9	Capacity		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Solar Renewable Energy Credits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Total Revenue Credits		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Net Revenue Requirement		\$987,637	\$14,180,638	\$13,300,502	\$12,613,423	\$11,997,654	\$11,435,187	\$10,982,645	\$10,583,134	\$10,180,077	\$9,773,156	\$9,362,213	\$8,947,119	\$9,132,675	\$9,213,083

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Rec
Summary
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.			<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034</u>	<u>2035</u>	<u>2036</u>	<u>2037</u>	<u>2038</u>	<u>2039</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>2041</u>	<u>2042</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	<u>Revenue Requirement Calculation:</u>														
2	Return and Taxes	Return and Taxes, Line 44	\$3,801,161	\$3,427,649	\$3,066,697	\$2,715,166	\$2,382,474	\$2,059,202	\$1,737,112	\$1,417,380	\$1,098,828	\$780,281	\$461,738	\$156,480	\$99,045,156
3	Book Depreciation	Depreciation Expense, Line 29	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	4,273,262	3,917,156	107,370,000
4	Net ITC Amortization	Investment Tax Credit Amortization, Lines 15 & 18, ITC tax Effect, Line 16	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,432,909)	(1,313,500)	(38,628,577)
5	Property Taxes	Property Tax Expense, Line 6	1,489,240	1,379,877	1,265,545	1,146,087	1,021,344	891,154	755,347	613,751	466,190	312,480	152,436	0	34,777,055
6	O&M Expense	O&M and Lease Expense, Lines 4 & 5	582,773	595,011	607,506	620,264	633,290	646,589	660,167	674,030	688,185	702,637	717,392	732,458	14,430,962
7	Total Revenue Requirement		\$8,713,526	\$8,242,890	\$7,780,100	\$7,321,869	\$6,877,460	\$6,437,297	\$5,992,979	\$5,545,514	\$5,093,555	\$4,635,751	\$4,171,919	\$3,492,594	\$216,994,596
8	<u>Revenue Credits</u>														
9	Capacity		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	Energy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Solar Renewable Energy Credits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Total Revenue Credits		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Net Revenue Requirement		\$8,713,526	\$8,242,890	\$7,780,100	\$7,321,869	\$6,877,460	\$6,437,297	\$5,992,979	\$5,545,514	\$5,093,555	\$4,635,751	\$4,171,919	\$3,492,594	\$216,994,596

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Return and Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Note 1 2029	2030
Depreciable Net Plant Additions															
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	\$89,370,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	SECRM Program - Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	SECRM Program - Interconnection	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	SECRM Program - Inverters	7,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Annual SECRM Gross Plant	\$100,370,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	Cumulative SECRM Gross Plant	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000
Deferred Tax Calculation:															
9	Annual Federal Tax Depreciation	\$57,057,877	\$11,561,540	\$7,233,324	\$4,632,898	\$4,623,618	\$2,672,239	\$721,480	\$714,160	\$712,960	\$712,940	\$712,960	\$712,940	\$2,105,668	\$2,865,440
10	Cumulative Federal Tax Depreciation	\$57,057,877	\$68,619,417	\$75,852,741	\$80,485,639	\$85,109,257	\$87,781,497	\$88,502,977	\$89,217,137	\$89,930,097	\$90,643,037	\$91,355,997	\$92,068,937	\$94,174,605	\$97,040,045
12	Annual State Tax Depreciation	\$19,424,000	\$31,127,160	\$18,770,120	\$11,348,904	\$11,330,344	\$5,762,312	\$195,520	\$180,880	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$1,578,480	\$2,418,440
13	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation	\$19,424,000	\$50,551,160	\$69,321,280	\$80,670,184	\$92,000,528	\$97,762,840	\$97,958,360	\$98,139,240	\$98,317,720	\$98,496,160	\$98,674,640	\$98,853,080	\$100,431,560	\$102,850,000
15	Book Deprec - Solar Panels	\$297,900	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800
16	Book Deprec - Interconnection	13,333	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
17	Book Deprec - Inverter 1	48,611	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	583,333	534,722	0
18	Book Deprec - Inverter 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,872	538,462
19	Total Book Depreciation	\$359,844	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,318,133	\$4,273,262
20	Cumulative Book Depreciation	\$359,844	\$4,677,978	\$8,996,111	\$13,314,244	\$17,632,378	\$21,950,511	\$26,268,644	\$30,586,778	\$34,904,911	\$39,223,044	\$43,541,178	\$47,859,311	\$52,173,705	\$56,446,966
22	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	\$56,698,032	\$63,941,439	\$66,856,630	\$67,171,395	\$67,476,880	\$65,830,986	\$62,234,332	\$58,630,359	\$55,025,186	\$51,419,992	\$47,814,819	\$44,209,626	\$42,000,900	\$40,593,079
23	Effective Federal Tax Rate	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
24	Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	\$19,844,311	\$22,379,504	\$23,399,820	\$23,509,988	\$23,616,908	\$23,040,845	\$21,782,016	\$20,520,626	\$19,258,815	\$17,996,997	\$16,735,187	\$15,473,369	\$14,700,315	\$14,207,577
25	Less: Federal Deduction for Deferred State Taxes	(\$533,796)	(\$1,284,449)	(\$1,689,105)	(\$1,885,966)	(\$2,082,308)	(\$2,122,745)	(\$2,007,312)	(\$1,891,469)	(\$1,775,559)	(\$1,659,647)	(\$1,543,737)	(\$1,427,826)	(\$1,351,220)	(\$1,299,285)
26	Net Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	\$19,310,515	\$21,095,055	\$21,710,716	\$21,624,022	\$21,534,600	\$20,918,100	\$19,774,704	\$18,629,157	\$17,483,256	\$16,337,350	\$15,191,450	\$14,045,543	\$13,349,095	\$12,908,293
28	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	\$19,064,156	\$45,873,182	\$60,325,169	\$67,355,940	\$74,368,150	\$75,812,329	\$71,689,716	\$67,552,462	\$63,412,809	\$59,273,116	\$55,133,462	\$50,993,769	\$48,257,855	\$46,403,034
29	Effective State Tax Rate	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
30	Deferred State Tax Reserve	\$1,525,132	\$3,669,855	\$4,826,014	\$5,388,475	\$5,949,452	\$6,064,986	\$5,735,177	\$5,404,197	\$5,073,025	\$4,741,849	\$4,410,677	\$4,079,502	\$3,860,628	\$3,712,243
32	Total Deferred Taxes	\$20,835,647	\$24,764,909	\$26,536,729	\$27,012,497	\$27,484,052	\$26,983,086	\$25,509,882	\$24,033,354	\$22,556,281	\$21,079,199	\$19,602,127	\$18,125,045	\$17,209,724	\$16,620,535
Rate Base Calculation:															
35	Cumulative Incremental Spend	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000
36	Accumulated Depreciation	(359,844)	(4,677,978)	(8,996,111)	(13,314,244)	(17,632,378)	(21,950,511)	(26,268,644)	(30,586,778)	(34,904,911)	(39,223,044)	(43,541,178)	(47,859,311)	(52,173,705)	(56,446,966)
37	Deferred Tax Reserve	(20,835,647)	(24,764,909)	(26,536,729)	(27,012,497)	(27,484,052)	(26,983,086)	(25,509,882)	(24,033,354)	(22,556,281)	(21,079,199)	(19,602,127)	(18,125,045)	(17,209,724)	(16,620,535)
38	Working Capital	0	54,678	56,045	57,278	58,423	59,592	60,843	62,121	63,426	64,758	66,117	67,506	68,924	70,371
39	Year End Rate Base	\$79,174,508	\$70,981,791	\$64,893,205	\$60,100,537	\$55,311,994	\$51,495,995	\$48,652,318	\$45,811,990	\$42,972,234	\$40,132,514	\$37,292,813	\$34,453,150	\$32,055,495	\$30,372,869
Revenue Requirement Calculation:															
42	Average Rate Base	\$6,597,876	\$75,078,150	\$67,937,498	\$62,496,871	\$57,706,265	\$53,403,994	\$50,074,156	\$47,232,154	\$44,392,112	\$41,552,374	\$38,712,664	\$35,872,982	\$36,254,323	\$36,214,182
43	Pre-Tax Monthly ROR	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%
44	Return and Taxes	\$766,686	\$8,724,232	\$7,894,474	\$7,262,262	\$6,705,584	\$6,205,652	\$5,818,718	\$5,488,471	\$5,158,453	\$4,828,469	\$4,498,489	\$4,168,513	\$4,212,825	\$4,208,161

Note 1 - Retirement of First Inverter, Addition of Second Inverter

Input	
Installed MW	35
Price per Installed MW - W/O Inverters	\$2,350,000
Price per Installed MW - Inverters	\$200,000
Sites	8
Site Preparation per site	\$890,000
Interconnection per site	\$500,000

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Return and Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Total
Depreciable Net Plant Additions														
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,370,000
2	SECRM Program - Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	SECRM Program - Interconnection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000
4	SECRM Program - Inverters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000
5	Annual SECRM Gross Plant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,370,000
6	Cumulative SECRM Gross Plant	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000
7														
Deferred Tax Calculation:														
9	Annual Federal Tax Depreciation	\$1,969,460	\$1,431,840	\$1,431,860	\$1,028,640	\$625,460	\$625,440	\$580,840	\$536,220	\$536,220	\$536,220	\$536,220	\$491,535	\$107,370,000
10	Cumulative Federal Tax Depreciation	\$99,009,505	\$100,441,345	\$101,873,205	\$102,901,845	\$103,527,305	\$104,152,745	\$104,733,585	\$105,269,805	\$105,806,025	\$106,342,245	\$106,878,465	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000
11														
12	Annual State Tax Depreciation	\$1,522,480	\$984,840	\$984,880	\$581,640	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$89,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,370,000
13	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation	\$104,372,480	\$105,357,320	\$106,342,200	\$106,923,840	\$107,102,320	\$107,280,760	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000
14														
15	Book Deprec - Solar Panels	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,276,900	\$89,370,000
16	Book Deprec - Interconnection	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	146,667	4,000,000
17	Book Deprec - Inverter 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000
18	Book Deprec - Inverter 2	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	538,462	493,590	7,000,000
19	Total Book Depreciation	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$3,917,156	\$107,370,000
20	Cumulative Book Depreciation	\$60,720,228	\$64,993,490	\$69,266,751	\$73,540,013	\$77,813,274	\$82,086,536	\$86,359,797	\$90,633,059	\$94,906,320	\$99,179,582	\$103,452,844	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000
21														
22	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	\$38,289,277	\$35,447,855	\$32,606,454	\$29,361,832	\$25,714,031	\$22,066,209	\$18,373,788	\$14,636,746	\$10,899,705	\$7,162,663	\$3,425,621	(\$0)	(\$0)
23	Effective Federal Tax Rate	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%
24	Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	\$13,401,247	\$12,406,749	\$11,412,259	\$10,276,641	\$8,999,911	\$7,723,173	\$6,430,826	\$5,122,861	\$3,814,897	\$2,506,932	\$1,198,967	(\$0)	(\$0)
25	Less: Federal Deduction for Deferred State Taxes	(\$1,222,263)	(\$1,130,187)	(\$1,038,113)	(\$934,747)	(\$820,093)	(\$705,438)	(\$588,286)	(\$468,634)	(\$348,983)	(\$229,332)	(\$109,680)	(\$0)	(\$0)
26	Net Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	\$12,178,984	\$11,276,562	\$10,374,146	\$9,341,894	\$8,179,817	\$7,017,735	\$5,842,540	\$4,654,227	\$3,465,914	\$2,277,600	\$1,089,287	(\$0)	(\$0)
27														
28	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	\$43,652,252	\$40,363,830	\$37,075,449	\$33,383,827	\$29,289,046	\$25,194,224	\$21,010,203	\$16,736,941	\$12,463,680	\$8,190,418	\$3,917,156	\$0	\$0
29	Effective State Tax Rate	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%
30	Deferred State Tax Reserve	\$3,492,180	\$3,229,106	\$2,966,036	\$2,670,706	\$2,343,124	\$2,015,538	\$1,680,816	\$1,338,955	\$997,094	\$655,233	\$313,373	\$0	\$0
31														
32	Total Deferred Taxes	\$15,671,164	\$14,505,669	\$13,340,182	\$12,012,600	\$10,522,941	\$9,033,273	\$7,523,356	\$5,993,182	\$4,463,008	\$2,932,834	\$1,402,660	(\$0)	(\$0)
33														
Rate Base Calculation:														
35	Cumulative Incremental Spend	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000
36	Accumulated Depreciation	(53,720,228)	(57,993,490)	(62,266,751)	(66,540,013)	(70,813,274)	(75,086,536)	(79,359,797)	(83,633,059)	(87,906,320)	(92,179,582)	(96,452,844)	(100,370,000)	(100,370,000)
37	Deferred Tax Reserve	(15,671,164)	(14,505,669)	(13,340,182)	(12,012,600)	(10,522,941)	(9,033,273)	(7,523,356)	(5,993,182)	(4,463,008)	(2,932,834)	(1,402,660)	0	0
38	Working Capital	71,849	73,358	74,898	76,471	78,077	79,716	81,390	83,100	84,845	86,626	88,446	90,303	90,303
39	Year End Rate Base	\$31,050,457	\$27,944,199	\$24,837,965	\$21,893,858	\$19,111,861	\$16,329,908	\$13,568,237	\$10,826,859	\$8,085,516	\$5,344,211	\$2,602,942	\$90,303	\$90,303
40														
Revenue Requirement Calculation:														
41	Average Rate Base	\$32,711,663	\$29,497,328	\$26,391,082	\$23,365,911	\$20,502,860	\$17,720,885	\$14,949,072	\$12,197,548	\$9,456,188	\$6,714,864	\$3,973,577	\$1,346,623	\$1,346,623
43	Pre-Tax Monthly ROR	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%	11.62%
44	Return and Taxes	\$3,801,161	\$3,427,649	\$3,066,697	\$2,715,166	\$2,382,474	\$2,059,202	\$1,737,112	\$1,417,380	\$1,098,828	\$780,281	\$461,738	\$156,480	\$99,045,156

Note 1 - Retirement of First Inverter, Addition of Second Inverter

Input

- Installed MW
- Price per Installed MW - W/O Inverters
- Price per Installed MW - Inverters
- Sites
- Site Preparation per site
- Interconnection per site

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Depreciation Expense
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.	Month		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Total
<u>25 Year Property</u>															
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	Return and Taxes, Line 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 1 + PY Line 2	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000
3	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.67%
4	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 2 x Line 3	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,574,800	\$3,276,900
5	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 4 + PY Line 5	\$50,345,100	\$53,919,900	\$57,494,700	\$61,069,500	\$64,644,300	\$68,219,100	\$71,793,900	\$75,368,700	\$78,943,500	\$82,518,300	\$86,093,100	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000
6															
<u>25 Year Property</u>															
8	SECRM Program - Interconnection	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 8 + PY Line 9	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
10	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.67%
11	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 9 x Line 10	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$146,667
12	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 11 + PY Line 12	\$2,253,333	\$2,413,333	\$2,573,333	\$2,733,333	\$2,893,333	\$3,053,333	\$3,213,333	\$3,373,333	\$3,533,333	\$3,693,333	\$3,853,333	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
13															
<u>12 Year Property</u>															
15	SECRM Program - Inverter 1	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 15 + PY Line 16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 8.333333%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	7.64%
18	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 16 x Line 17	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 18 + PY Line 19	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
20															
<u>13 Year Property</u>															
22	SECRM Program - Inverter 2	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 22 + PY Line 23	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
24	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 7.692308%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.05%
25	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 23 x Line 24	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$538,462	\$493,590
26	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 25 + PY Line 26	\$1,121,795	\$1,660,256	\$2,198,718	\$2,737,180	\$3,275,641	\$3,814,103	\$4,352,564	\$4,891,026	\$5,429,487	\$5,967,949	\$6,506,411	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
27															
28	Total Book Depreciation	Line 4 + Line 11 + Line 18 + Line 25	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$4,273,262	\$3,917,156
29	Total Cumulative Book Depreciation	CY Line 28 + PY Line 29	\$60,720,228	\$64,993,490	\$69,266,751	\$73,540,013	\$77,813,274	\$82,086,536	\$86,359,797	\$90,633,059	\$94,906,320	\$99,179,582	\$103,452,844	\$107,370,000	\$107,370,000

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)											
Federal Tax Depreciation		CY - 2017	CY - 2018	CY - 2019	CY - 2020	CY - 2021	CY - 2022											
1	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 1	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000										
2	ITC Tax Depreciation Rate	ITC @ 15%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%										
3	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	Line 1 x Line 2	\$13,405,500	\$13,405,500	\$13,405,500	\$13,405,500	\$13,405,500	\$13,405,500										
4																		
5	Investment Tax Basis	Line 1	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000										
6	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%										
7	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 5 x Line 6	\$44,685,000	\$44,685,000	\$44,685,000	\$44,685,000	\$44,685,000	\$44,685,000										
8																		
9	Investment Tax Basis	Line 5	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000										
10	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	- Line 3	(\$13,405,500)	(\$13,405,500)	(\$13,405,500)	(\$13,405,500)	(\$13,405,500)	(\$13,405,500)										
11	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 7	(\$44,685,000)	(\$44,685,000)	(\$44,685,000)	(\$44,685,000)	(\$44,685,000)	(\$44,685,000)										
12	Adjusted Investment Basis @ 85%	Sum Lines 9 thru 11	\$31,279,500	\$31,279,500	\$31,279,500	\$31,279,500	\$31,279,500	\$31,279,500										
13	Annual 5 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%										
14	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 12 x Line 13	\$6,255,900	\$10,009,440	\$6,005,664	\$3,603,398	\$3,603,398	\$1,801,699										
15																		
16																		
17	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			
18	CY 2017	Line 14(a) ÷ 1 + Line 7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,940,900	\$50,940,900		
19	CY 2018	Line 14(b) ÷ 12	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$834,120	\$10,009,440		
20	CY 2019	Line 14(c) ÷ 12	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$500,472	\$6,005,664		
21	CY 2020	Line 14(d) ÷ 12	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$3,603,398		
22	CY 2021	Line 14(e) ÷ 12	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$300,283	\$3,603,398		
23	CY 2022	Line 14(f) ÷ 12	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$150,142	\$1,801,699		
24	Total Federal Tax Depreciation		\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$2,085,300	\$53,026,200	\$75,964,500		
25																		
26																		
27																		
28																		
29																		
30	State Tax Depreciation																	
31	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 1	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000	\$89,370,000									
32	5 Year MACRS	Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%										
33	State Tax Depreciation	Line 30 x Line 31	\$17,874,000	\$28,598,400	\$17,159,040	\$10,295,424	\$10,295,424	\$5,147,712										
34																		
35	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total			
36	CY 2017	Line 32(a) ÷ 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,874,000	\$17,874,000		
37	CY 2018	Line 32(b) ÷ 12	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$2,383,200	\$28,598,400		
38	CY 2019	Line 32(c) ÷ 12	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$1,429,920	\$17,159,040		
39	CY 2020	Line 32(d) ÷ 12	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$10,295,424		
40	CY 2021	Line 32(e) ÷ 12	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$857,952	\$10,295,424		
41	CY 2022	Line 32(f) ÷ 12	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$428,976	\$5,147,712		
42	Total State Tax Depreciation		\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$5,958,000	\$23,832,000	\$89,370,000		

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)												
		CY - 2029	CY - 2030	CY - 2031	CY - 2032	CY - 2033	CY - 2034												
86	Federal Tax Depreciation																		
87	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis																		
88	ITC Tax Depreciation Rate																		
89	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction																		
90																			
91	Investment Tax Basis																		
92	Bonus Depreciation Rate																		
93	Bonus Depreciation Reduction																		
94																			
95	Investment Tax Basis																		
96	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction																		
97	Bonus Depreciation Reduction																		
98	Adjusted Investment Basis @ 85%																		
		MACRS Half Year																	
99	Annual 5 Yr MACRS																		
100	Federal Tax Depreciation																		
101																			
102																			
103	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation																		
104	CY 2029																		
105	CY 2030																		
106	CY 2031																		
107	CY 2032																		
108	CY 2033																		
109	CY 2034																		
110	Total Federal Tax Depreciation																		
111																			
112																			
113																			
114																			
115	State Tax Depreciation																		
116	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis																		
		MACRS Half Year																	
117	5 Year MACRS																		
118	State Tax Depreciation																		
119																			
120																			
121	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation																		
122	CY 2029																		
123	CY 2030																		
124	CY 2031																		
125	CY 2032																		
126	CY 2033																		
127	CY 2034																		
128	Total State Tax Depreciation																		

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
		CY - 2017	CY - 2018	CY - 2019	CY - 2020	CY - 2021	CY - 2022	CY - 2023	CY - 2024	CY - 2025	CY - 2026	CY - 2027	CY - 2028
1													
2	Federal Tax Depreciation												
3	Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
4	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
5	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 3 x Line 4	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
6													
7	Investment Tax Basis	Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
8	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 5	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
9	Adjusted Investment Basis	Sum Lines 7 thru 8	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
10	Annual 20 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	3.75%	7.22%	6.68%	6.18%	5.71%	5.29%	4.89%	4.52%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%
11	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 9 x Line 10	\$75,000	\$144,380	\$133,540	\$123,540	\$114,260	\$105,700	\$97,760	\$90,440	\$89,240	\$89,240	\$89,220
12													
13													
14													
15	State Tax Depreciation												
16	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
17	20 Year MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	3.75%	7.22%	6.68%	6.18%	5.71%	5.29%	4.89%	4.52%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%
18	State Tax Depreciation	Line 16 x Line 17	\$150,000	\$288,760	\$267,080	\$247,080	\$228,520	\$211,400	\$195,520	\$180,880	\$178,480	\$178,480	\$178,440
19	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation		\$150,000	\$438,760	\$705,840	\$952,920	\$1,181,440	\$1,392,840	\$1,588,360	\$1,769,240	\$1,947,720	\$2,126,160	\$2,304,640

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Rev
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)
1															
2	Federal Tax Depreciation														
3	Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
4	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
5	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 3 x Line 4	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
6															
7	Investment Tax Basis	Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
8	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 5	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
9	Adjusted Investment Basis	Sum Lines 7 thru 8	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
		MACRS Half Year													
10	Annual 20 Yr MACRS	Depreciation Rates, Line 7	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 9 x Line 10	\$89,240	\$89,220	\$89,240	\$89,220	\$89,240	\$89,220	\$89,240	\$89,220	\$44,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12															
13															
14															
15	State Tax Depreciation														
16	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 3	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
		MACRS Half Year													
17	20 Year MACRS	Depreciation Rates, Line 7	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	State Tax Depreciation	Line 16 x Line 17	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$178,480	\$178,440	\$89,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation		\$2,661,560	\$2,840,000	\$3,018,480	\$3,196,920	\$3,375,400	\$3,553,840	\$3,732,320	\$3,910,760	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Property Tax Expense
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Property Taxes														
2	Plant in Service														
	Return and Taxes, Line 35	\$0	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000	\$100,370,000
3	Accumulated Depreciation														
	Return and Taxes, Line 36	0	(4,677,978)	(8,996,111)	(13,314,244)	(17,632,378)	(21,950,511)	(26,268,644)	(30,586,778)	(34,904,911)	(39,223,044)	(43,541,178)	(47,859,311)	(45,173,705)	(49,446,966)
4	Net Plant in Service	\$0	\$95,692,022	\$91,373,889	\$87,055,756	\$82,737,622	\$78,419,489	\$74,101,356	\$69,783,222	\$65,465,089	\$61,146,956	\$56,828,822	\$52,510,689	\$55,196,295	\$50,923,034
	Sum Lines 2 thru 3														
5	Property Tax Rate per \$1000	\$24.19	\$24.68	\$25.17	\$25.68	\$26.19	\$26.71	\$27.25	\$27.79	\$28.35	\$28.91	\$29.49	\$30.08	\$30.68	\$31.30
	Note 1 & 2														
6	Annual Property Tax	\$0	\$2,361,503	\$2,300,039	\$2,235,171	\$2,166,788	\$2,094,776	\$2,019,016	\$1,939,389	\$1,855,769	\$1,768,028	\$1,676,035	\$1,579,655	\$1,693,654	\$1,593,783
	(Line 4 ÷ 1000) * Line 5														

1) Average Property Tax Rate per 2015 FERC Form 1	
Gross Plant (FERC Pg. 204 - 207)	\$7,167,151,009
Accumulated Depreciation (FERC Pg. 219)	2,083,686,234
Net Plant	\$5,083,464,775
Property Tax Expense (FERC Pg. 262 - 263)	122,990,763
Rate per Thousand	\$24.19
2) 2% Annual Inflator	

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
O&M and Lease Expenses
For The Years 2017 through 2042

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>
1 Operations & Maintenance	\$407,499	\$0	\$407,499	\$417,686	\$426,875	\$435,413	\$444,121	\$453,448	\$462,970	\$472,693	\$482,619	\$492,754	\$503,102	\$513,667
2 Panel Replacement	36,000	0	36,000	36,900	37,712	38,466	39,235	40,059	40,901	41,759	42,636	43,532	44,446	45,379
3 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Total O&M Expense	<u>\$443,499</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$443,499</u>	<u>\$454,586</u>	<u>\$464,587</u>	<u>\$473,879</u>	<u>\$483,357</u>	<u>\$493,507</u>	<u>\$503,871</u>	<u>\$514,452</u>	<u>\$525,256</u>	<u>\$536,286</u>	<u>\$547,548</u>	<u>\$559,046</u>
5 Lease Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Panel Replacements may be O&M or Capital depending on the nature of the replacement.
Inflation based on GDP forecast from Moody's Analytics

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource En
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery
O&M and Lease Expenses
For The Years 2017 through 2042

	<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034</u>	<u>2035</u>	<u>2036</u>	<u>2037</u>	<u>2038</u>	<u>2039</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>2041</u>	<u>2042</u>	<u>Total O&M</u>
1 Operations & Maintenance	\$524,454	\$535,468	\$546,712	\$558,193	\$569,915	\$581,884	\$594,103	\$606,579	\$619,318	\$632,323	\$645,602	\$659,160	\$673,002	\$13,259,562
2 Panel Replacement	46,332	47,305	48,299	49,313	50,348	51,406	52,485	53,588	54,713	55,862	57,035	58,233	59,456	1,171,400
3 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Total O&M Expense	<u>\$570,786</u>	<u>\$582,773</u>	<u>\$595,011</u>	<u>\$607,506</u>	<u>\$620,264</u>	<u>\$633,290</u>	<u>\$646,589</u>	<u>\$660,167</u>	<u>\$674,030</u>	<u>\$688,185</u>	<u>\$702,637</u>	<u>\$717,392</u>	<u>\$732,458</u>	\$14,430,962
5 Lease Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	\$0

Panel Replacements may be O&M or Capital
Inflation based on GDP forecast from Moody

NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Capital Structure
for the Period Ending December 31, 2017

Line No.		Capital Structure (2) (a)	Cost Rate (b)	Weighted Return (c)= (a) x (b)	Taxes (d)	Pre-tax Return (e)=(c)+(d)
1	Long Term Debt	2015 FERC Form 1 43.49%	4.11%	1.79%		1.79%
2						
3	Preferred Stock	2015 FERC Form 1 0.92%	4.56%	0.04%	0.03% (1)	0.07%
4						
5	Total Common Equity	2015 FERC Form 1 <u>55.59%</u>	10.50%	5.84%	3.92% (1)	9.76%
6						
7	Total Capitalization	Line 1 + Line 3 + Line 5 <u>100.00%</u>		7.67%	3.95%	11.62%
8	Monthly Capitalization	Line 7 ÷ 12				<u>0.97%</u>

Line Notes

(1) Tax Gross-up at 40.2%

(2)	Common Equity	FERC P. 112, L. 24, C. (c)	\$2,609,461,428	55.59%		
	Preferred Stock	FERC P. 112, L. 24, C. (c)	43,000,000	0.92%		
	Long Term Debt	FERC P. 112, L. 24, C. (c)	2,041,549,648	43.49%		
	Total Capital		<u>\$4,694,011,076</u>			

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Summary
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Total
1	<u>Revenue Requirement Calculation:</u>													
2	Return and Taxes	\$2,619,654	\$2,362,419	\$2,113,719	\$1,871,422	\$1,641,927	\$1,418,834	\$1,196,651	\$976,284	\$756,828	\$537,374	\$317,924	\$107,626	\$68,340,638
3	Book Depreciation	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,342,585	3,064,036	83,980,000
4	Net ITC Amortization													
	Investment Tax Credit													
	Amortization, Lines 15 & 18, ITC													
	Tax Effect, Line 16	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,117,210)	(1,024,110)	(30,094,776)
5	Property Taxes	1,164,918	1,079,372	989,938	896,495	798,919	697,081	590,850	480,090	364,664	244,429	119,239	0	27,225,244
6	O&M Expense													
	O&M and Lease Expenses, Lines													
	4 & 5	444,612	453,949	463,482	473,215	483,152	493,298	503,658	514,235	525,033	536,059	547,316	558,810	11,009,738
7	Total Revenue Requirement	\$6,454,557	\$6,121,113	\$5,792,513	\$5,466,506	\$5,149,372	\$4,834,587	\$4,516,532	\$4,195,983	\$3,871,900	\$3,543,237	\$3,209,853	\$2,706,362	\$160,460,844
8	<u>Revenue Credits</u>													
9	Capacity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Solar Renewable Energy Credits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Total Revenue Credits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Net Revenue Requirement	\$6,454,557	\$6,121,113	\$5,792,513	\$5,466,506	\$5,149,372	\$4,834,587	\$4,516,532	\$4,195,983	\$3,871,900	\$3,543,237	\$3,209,853	\$2,706,362	\$160,460,844

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Return and Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Note 1 2029	2030	
Depreciable Net Plant Additions:																
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	\$69,680,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2	SECRM Program - Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	SECRM Program - Interconnection	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	SECRM Program - Inverters	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Annual SECRM Gross Plant	Sum of Line 1 thru Line 4	\$78,580,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
6	Cumulative SECRM Gross Plant	CM Line 5 + PM Line 6	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	
Deferred Tax Calculation:																
9	Annual Federal Tax Depreciation	Deferred Taxes & ITC Tax Effect	\$44,651,690	\$9,020,872	\$5,647,803	\$3,620,903	\$3,612,783	\$2,091,680	\$571,120	\$564,715	\$563,665	\$563,647	\$563,665	\$563,647	\$1,638,040	\$2,224,148
10	Cumulative Federal Tax Depreciation	CY Line 9 + PY Line 10	\$44,651,690	\$53,672,562	\$59,320,366	\$62,941,269	\$66,554,052	\$68,645,732	\$69,216,852	\$69,781,567	\$70,345,232	\$70,908,880	\$71,472,545	\$72,036,192	\$73,674,232	\$75,898,380
12	Annual State Tax Depreciation	Deferred Taxes	\$15,147,250	\$24,278,265	\$14,649,055	\$8,865,411	\$8,849,171	\$4,509,583	\$171,080	\$158,270	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$1,236,170	\$1,884,135
13	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation	CY Line 12 + PY Line 13	\$15,147,250	\$39,425,515	\$54,074,570	\$62,939,981	\$71,789,152	\$76,298,735	\$76,469,815	\$76,628,085	\$76,784,255	\$76,940,390	\$77,096,560	\$77,252,695	\$78,488,865	\$80,373,000
15	Book Deprec - Solar Panels	Depreciation Expense, Line 4	\$232,267	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200
16	Book Deprec - Interconnection	Depreciation Expense, Line 11	11,667	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
17	Book Deprec - Inverter 1	Depreciation Expense, Line 18	37,500	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	412,500	0
18	Book Deprec - Inverter 2	Depreciation Expense, Line 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,615	415,385
19	Total Book Depreciation	Sum of Line 15 thru Line 18	\$281,433	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,374,315	\$3,342,585
20	Cumulative Book Depreciation	CY Line 19 + PY Line 20	\$281,433	\$3,658,633	\$7,035,833	\$10,413,033	\$13,790,233	\$17,167,433	\$20,544,633	\$23,921,833	\$27,299,033	\$30,676,233	\$34,053,433	\$37,430,633	\$40,804,949	\$44,147,533
22	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	Line 10 - Line 20	\$44,370,257	\$50,013,929	\$52,284,533	\$52,528,236	\$52,763,819	\$51,478,299	\$48,672,219	\$45,859,734	\$43,046,199	\$40,232,647	\$37,419,112	\$34,605,559	\$32,869,284	\$31,750,847
23	Effective Federal Tax Rate	Tax Dept	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
24	Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	Line 22 x Line 23	\$15,529,590	\$17,504,875	\$18,299,586	\$18,384,883	\$18,467,337	\$18,017,405	\$17,035,277	\$16,050,907	\$15,066,170	\$14,081,426	\$13,096,689	\$12,111,946	\$11,504,249	\$11,112,796
25	Less: Federal Deduction for Deferred State Taxes	Line 30 x -35.00%	(\$416,243)	(\$1,001,473)	(\$1,317,085)	(\$1,470,755)	(\$1,623,970)	(\$1,655,676)	(\$1,565,905)	(\$1,475,775)	(\$1,385,586)	(\$1,295,396)	(\$1,205,208)	(\$1,115,018)	(\$1,055,150)	(\$1,014,313)
26	Net Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	Line 24 + Line 25	\$15,113,347	\$16,503,403	\$16,982,502	\$16,914,128	\$16,843,367	\$16,361,728	\$15,469,372	\$14,575,132	\$13,680,584	\$12,786,030	\$11,891,482	\$10,996,928	\$10,449,100	\$10,098,483
28	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	Line 13 - Line 20	\$14,865,817	\$35,766,882	\$47,038,737	\$52,526,948	\$57,998,919	\$59,131,302	\$55,925,182	\$52,706,252	\$49,485,222	\$46,264,157	\$43,043,127	\$39,822,062	\$37,683,916	\$36,225,467
29	Effective State Tax Rate	Tax Dept	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
30	Deferred State Tax Reserve	Line 28 x Line 29	\$1,189,265	\$2,861,351	\$3,763,099	\$4,202,156	\$4,639,913	\$4,730,504	\$4,474,015	\$4,216,500	\$3,958,818	\$3,701,133	\$3,443,450	\$3,185,765	\$3,014,713	\$2,898,037
31	Total Deferred Taxes	Line 26 + Line 30	\$16,302,612	\$19,364,753	\$20,745,601	\$21,116,284	\$21,483,280	\$21,092,232	\$19,943,386	\$18,791,632	\$17,639,401	\$16,487,163	\$15,334,932	\$14,182,693	\$13,463,813	\$12,996,521
Rate Base Calculation:																
35	Cumulative Incremental Spend	Line 6	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000
36	Accumulated Depreciation	- Line 20	(281,433)	(3,658,633)	(7,035,833)	(10,413,033)	(13,790,233)	(17,167,433)	(20,544,633)	(23,921,833)	(27,299,033)	(30,676,233)	(34,053,433)	(37,430,633)	(40,804,949)	(44,147,533)
37	Deferred Tax Reserve	- Line 32	(16,302,612)	(19,364,753)	(20,745,601)	(21,116,284)	(21,483,280)	(21,092,232)	(19,943,386)	(18,791,632)	(17,639,401)	(16,487,163)	(15,334,932)	(14,182,693)	(13,463,813)	(12,996,521)
38	Working Capital	O&M and Lease Expenses, Lines 4 & 5 x (45/365)	0	41,715	42,758	43,699	44,573	45,464	46,419	47,394	48,389	49,405	50,443	51,502	52,583	53,688
39	Year End Rate Base	Sum Lines 35 thru 38	\$61,995,954	\$55,598,329	\$50,841,324	\$47,094,382	\$43,351,059	\$40,365,798	\$38,138,399	\$35,913,928	\$33,689,954	\$31,466,009	\$29,242,078	\$27,018,176	\$24,763,822	\$26,889,634
Revenue Requirement Calculation:																
42	Average Rate Base	Line 39 ÷ 2	\$5,166,330	\$58,797,142	\$53,219,826	\$48,967,853	\$45,222,720	\$41,858,429	\$39,252,099	\$37,026,164	\$34,801,941	\$32,577,982	\$30,354,044	\$28,130,127	\$28,390,999	\$28,326,728
43	Pre-Tax Monthly ROR	Capital Structure, Line 8	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%
44	Return and Taxes	Line 42 x Line 43	\$528,848	\$6,018,728	\$5,447,810	\$5,012,560	\$4,629,192	\$4,284,809	\$4,018,014	\$3,790,157	\$3,562,476	\$3,334,822	\$3,107,170	\$2,879,521	\$2,906,225	\$2,899,646

Note 1 - Retirement of First Inverter, Addition of Second Inverter

Input

Installed MW	27
Price per Installed MW - W/O Inverters	\$2,350,000
Price per Installed MW - Inverters	\$200,000
Sites	7
Site Preparation per site	\$890,000
Interconnection per site	\$500,000

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Return and Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Total	
Depreciable Net Plant Additions															
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,680,000	
2	SECRM Program - Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	SECRM Program - Interconnection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500,000	
4	SECRM Program - Inverters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400,000	
5	Annual SECRM Gross Plant	Sum of Line 1 thru Line 4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,580,000	
6	Cumulative SECRM Gross Plant	CM Line 5 + PM Line 6	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000		
Deferred Tax Calculation:															
9	Annual Federal Tax Depreciation	Deferred Taxes & ITC Tax Effect	\$1,532,965	\$1,118,228	\$1,118,245	\$807,188	\$496,165	\$496,148	\$457,123	\$418,080	\$418,080	\$418,080	\$418,080	\$383,240	\$83,980,000
10	Cumulative Federal Tax Depreciation	CY Line 9 + PY Line 10	\$77,431,345	\$78,549,572	\$79,667,817	\$80,475,005	\$80,971,170	\$81,467,317	\$81,924,440	\$82,342,520	\$82,760,600	\$83,178,680	\$83,596,760	\$83,980,000	
12	Annual State Tax Depreciation	Deferred Taxes	\$1,192,970	\$778,215	\$778,250	\$467,175	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$78,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,980,000
13	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation	CY Line 12 + PY Line 13	\$81,565,970	\$82,344,185	\$83,122,435	\$83,589,610	\$83,745,780	\$83,901,915	\$83,980,000	\$83,980,000	\$83,980,000	\$83,980,000	\$83,980,000	\$83,980,000	
15	Book Deprec - Solar Panels	Depreciation Expense, Line 4	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,554,933	\$69,680,000	
16	Book Deprec - Interconnection	Depreciation Expense, Line 11	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	128,333	3,500,000	
17	Book Deprec - Inverter 1	Depreciation Expense, Line 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400,000	
18	Book Deprec - Inverter 2	Depreciation Expense, Line 25	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	415,385	380,769	5,400,000	
19	Total Book Depreciation	Sum of Line 15 thru Line 18	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,342,585	\$3,064,036	\$83,980,000	
20	Cumulative Book Depreciation	CY Line 19 + PY Line 20	\$47,490,118	\$50,832,702	\$54,175,287	\$57,517,872	\$60,860,456	\$64,203,041	\$67,545,626	\$70,888,210	\$74,230,795	\$77,573,379	\$80,915,964	\$83,980,000	
22	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	Line 10 - Line 20	\$29,941,227	\$27,716,870	\$25,492,530	\$22,957,133	\$20,110,714	\$17,264,277	\$14,378,814	\$11,454,310	\$8,529,805	\$5,605,301	\$2,680,796	(\$0)	
23	Effective Federal Tax Rate	Tax Dept	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	35.000%	
24	Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	Line 22 x Line 23	\$10,479,430	\$9,700,905	\$8,922,386	\$8,034,997	\$7,038,750	\$6,042,497	\$5,032,585	\$4,009,008	\$2,985,432	\$1,961,855	\$938,279	(\$0)	
25	Less: Federal Deduction for Deferred State Taxes	Line 30 x -35.00%	(\$954,124)	(\$882,322)	(\$810,520)	(\$730,009)	(\$640,789)	(\$551,568)	(\$460,162)	(\$366,570)	(\$272,978)	(\$179,385)	(\$85,793)	\$0	
26	Net Deferred Federal Tax Reserve	Line 24 + Line 25	\$9,525,306	\$8,818,583	\$8,111,866	\$7,304,988	\$6,397,961	\$5,490,928	\$4,572,423	\$3,642,438	\$2,712,454	\$1,782,470	\$852,486	(\$0)	
28	Cumulative Book / Tax Timer	Line 13 - Line 20	\$34,075,852	\$31,511,483	\$28,947,148	\$26,071,738	\$22,885,324	\$19,698,874	\$16,434,374	\$13,091,790	\$9,749,205	\$6,406,621	\$3,064,036	\$0	
29	Effective State Tax Rate	Tax Dept	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	8.000%	
30	Deferred State Tax Reserve	Line 28 x Line 29	\$2,726,068	\$2,520,919	\$2,315,772	\$2,085,739	\$1,830,826	\$1,575,910	\$1,314,750	\$1,047,343	\$779,936	\$512,530	\$245,123	\$0	
32	Total Deferred Taxes	Line 26 + Line 30	\$12,251,374	\$11,339,502	\$10,427,637	\$9,390,727	\$8,228,787	\$7,066,838	\$5,887,173	\$4,689,781	\$3,492,390	\$2,294,999	\$1,097,608	(\$0)	
Rate Base Calculation:															
35	Cumulative Incremental Spend	Line 6	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	
36	Accumulated Depreciation	- Line 20	(42,090,118)	(45,432,702)	(48,775,287)	(52,117,872)	(55,460,456)	(58,803,041)	(62,145,626)	(65,488,210)	(68,830,795)	(72,173,379)	(75,515,964)	(78,580,000)	
37	Deferred Tax Reserve	- Line 32	(12,251,374)	(11,339,502)	(10,427,637)	(9,390,727)	(8,228,787)	(7,066,838)	(5,887,173)	(4,689,781)	(3,492,390)	(2,294,999)	(1,097,608)	0	
38	Working Capital	O&M and Lease Expenses, Lines 4 & 5 x (45/365)	54,815	55,966	57,142	58,342	59,567	60,818	62,095	63,399	64,730	66,089	67,477	68,894	
39	Year End Rate Base	Sum Lines 35 thru 38	\$24,293,324	\$21,863,762	\$19,434,217	\$17,129,743	\$14,950,324	\$12,770,938	\$10,609,297	\$8,465,407	\$6,321,545	\$4,177,711	\$2,033,905	\$68,894	
Revenue Requirement Calculation:															
42	Average Rate Base	Line 39 ÷ 2	\$25,591,479	\$23,078,543	\$20,648,990	\$18,281,980	\$16,040,033	\$13,860,631	\$11,690,118	\$9,537,352	\$7,393,476	\$5,249,628	\$3,105,808	\$1,051,400	
43	Pre-Tax Monthly ROR	Capital Structure, Line 8	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	10.24%	
44	Return and Taxes	Line 42 x Line 43	\$2,619,654	\$2,362,419	\$2,113,719	\$1,871,422	\$1,641,927	\$1,418,834	\$1,196,651	\$976,284	\$756,828	\$537,374	\$317,924	\$107,626	\$68,340,638

Note 1 - Retirement of First Inverter, Addition of Second Inverter

Input
Installed MW
Price per Installed MW - W/O Inverters
Price per Installed MW - Inverters
Sites
Site Preparation per site
Interconnection per site

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Depreciation Expense
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Month		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<u>25 Year Property</u>															
1	SECRM Program - Solar Panels	Return and Taxes, Line 1	\$69,680,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 1 + PY Line 2	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000
3	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 4.00%	0.33%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
4	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 2 x Line 3	\$232,267	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200	\$2,787,200
5	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 4 + PY Line 5	\$232,267	\$3,019,467	\$5,806,667	\$8,593,867	\$11,381,067	\$14,168,267	\$16,955,467	\$19,742,667	\$22,529,867	\$25,317,067	\$28,104,267	\$30,891,467	\$33,678,667
6															
<u>25 Year Property</u>															
7	SECRM Program - Interconnection	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 8 + PY Line 9	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
9	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 4.00%	0.33%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
10	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 9 x Line 10	\$11,667	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
11	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 11 + PY Line 12	\$11,667	\$151,667	\$291,667	\$431,667	\$571,667	\$711,667	\$851,667	\$991,667	\$1,131,667	\$1,271,667	\$1,411,667	\$1,551,667	\$1,691,667
12															
13															
<u>12 Year Property</u>															
14	SECRM Program - Inverter 1	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$5,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 15 + PY Line 16	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000
16	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 8.333333%	0.69%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	7.64%	8.33%
17	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 16 x Line 17	\$37,500	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
18	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 18 + PY Line 19	\$37,500	\$487,500	\$937,500	\$1,387,500	\$1,837,500	\$2,287,500	\$2,737,500	\$3,187,500	\$3,637,500	\$4,087,500	\$4,537,500	\$4,987,500	\$5,400,000
19															
20															
<u>13 Year Property</u>															
21	SECRM Program - Inverter 2	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22	Cumulative Capital Investment	CY Line 22 + PY Line 23	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000
23	Annual Depreciation Rate	Annual Depreciation Rate @ 7.692308%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%	7.69%
24	Annual Book Depreciation	Line 23 x Line 24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,615	\$415,385
25	Cumulative Depreciation	CY Line 25 + PY Line 26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,615	\$450,000
26															
27															
28	Total Book Depreciation	Line 4 + Line 11 + Line 18 + Line 25	\$281,433	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,377,200	\$3,374,315	\$3,342,585
29	Total Cumulative Book Depreciation	CY Line 28 + PY Line 29	\$281,433	\$3,658,633	\$7,035,833	\$10,413,033	\$13,790,233	\$17,167,433	\$20,544,633	\$23,921,833	\$27,299,033	\$30,676,233	\$34,053,433	\$37,430,633	\$40,804,949

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)													
<u>Federal Tax Depreciation</u>		<u>CY - 2017</u>	<u>CY - 2018</u>	<u>CY - 2019</u>	<u>CY - 2020</u>	<u>CY - 2021</u>	<u>CY - 2022</u>													
1	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 1	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000												
2	ITC Tax Depreciation Rate	ITC @ 15%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%												
3	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	Line 1 x Line 2	\$10,452,000	\$10,452,000	\$10,452,000	\$10,452,000	\$10,452,000	\$10,452,000												
4																				
5	Investment Tax Basis	Line 1	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000												
6	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%												
7	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 5 x Line 6	\$34,840,000	\$34,840,000	\$34,840,000	\$34,840,000	\$34,840,000	\$34,840,000												
8																				
9	Investment Tax Basis	Line 5	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000												
10	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	- Line 3	(\$10,452,000)	(\$10,452,000)	(\$10,452,000)	(\$10,452,000)	(\$10,452,000)	(\$10,452,000)												
11	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 7	(\$34,840,000)	(\$34,840,000)	(\$34,840,000)	(\$34,840,000)	(\$34,840,000)	(\$34,840,000)												
12	Adjusted Investment Basis @ 85%	Sum Lines 9 thru 11	\$24,388,000	\$24,388,000	\$24,388,000	\$24,388,000	\$24,388,000	\$24,388,000												
13	Annual 5 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%												
14	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 12 x Line 13	\$4,877,600	\$7,804,160	\$4,682,496	\$2,809,498	\$2,809,498	\$1,404,749												
15																				
16																				
17	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total					
18	CY 2017	Line 14(a) ÷ 1 + Line 7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,717,600	\$39,717,600				
19	CY 2018	Line 14(b) ÷ 12	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$650,347	\$7,804,160				
20	CY 2019	Line 14(c) ÷ 12	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$390,208	\$4,682,496				
21	CY 2020	Line 14(d) ÷ 12	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$2,809,498				
22	CY 2021	Line 14(e) ÷ 12	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$234,125	\$2,809,498				
23	CY 2022	Line 14(f) ÷ 12	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$117,062	\$1,404,749				
24	Total Federal Tax Depreciation		\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$1,625,867	\$41,343,467	\$59,228,000				
25																				
26																				
27																				
28																				
29																				
30	<u>State Tax Depreciation</u>																			
31	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 1	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000	\$69,680,000				
32	5 Year MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%												
33	State Tax Depreciation	Line 30 x Line 31	\$13,936,000	\$22,297,600	\$13,378,560	\$8,027,136	\$8,027,136	\$4,013,568												
34																				
35	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total					
36	CY 2017	Line 32(a) ÷ 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,936,000	\$13,936,000				
37	CY 2018	Line 32(b) ÷ 12	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$1,858,133	\$22,297,600				
38	CY 2019	Line 32(c) ÷ 12	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$1,114,880	\$13,378,560				
39	CY 2020	Line 32(d) ÷ 12	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$8,027,136				
40	CY 2021	Line 32(e) ÷ 12	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$668,928	\$8,027,136				
41	CY 2022	Line 32(f) ÷ 12	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$334,464	\$4,013,568				
42	Total State Tax Depreciation		\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$4,645,333	\$18,581,333	\$69,680,000				

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)														
		CY - 2017	CY - 2018	CY - 2019	CY - 2020	CY - 2021	CY - 2022														
43	Federal Tax Depreciation																				
44	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
45	ITC Tax Depreciation Rate	ITC @ 15%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%												
46	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	Line 44 x Line 45	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$810,000												
47																					
48	Investment Tax Basis	Line 44	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
49	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%												
50	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 48 x Line 49	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000												
51																					
52	Investment Tax Basis	Line 48	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
53	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	- Line 46	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)	(\$810,000)												
54	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 50	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)	(\$2,700,000)												
55	Adjusted Investment Basis @ 85%	Sum Lines 52 thru 54	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000	\$1,890,000												
56	Annual 5 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation																			
57	Federal Tax Depreciation	Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%												
58		Line 55 x Line 56	\$378,000	\$604,800	\$362,880	\$217,728	\$217,728	\$217,728	\$108,864												
59																					
60	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total						
61	CY 2017	Line 57(a) ÷ 1 + Line 50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,078,000	\$3,078,000					
62	CY 2018	Line 57(b) ÷ 12	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$50,400	\$604,800					
63	CY 2019	Line 57(c) ÷ 12	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$30,240	\$362,880					
64	CY 2020	Line 57(d) ÷ 12	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$217,728					
65	CY 2021	Line 57(e) ÷ 12	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$18,144	\$217,728					
66	CY 2022	Line 57(f) ÷ 12	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$9,072	\$108,864					
67	Total Federal Tax Depreciation		\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$3,204,000	\$4,590,000					
68																					
69																					
70																					
71																					
72	State Tax Depreciation																				
73	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 44	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
74	5 Year MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation																			
75	State Tax Depreciation	Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%												
76		Line 73 x Line 74	\$1,080,000	\$1,728,000	\$1,036,800	\$622,080	\$622,080	\$622,080	\$311,040												
77																					
78	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total						
79	CY 2017	Line 75(a) ÷ 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000					
80	CY 2018	Line 75(b) ÷ 12	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$1,728,000					
81	CY 2019	Line 75(c) ÷ 12	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$1,036,800					
82	CY 2020	Line 75(d) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
83	CY 2021	Line 75(e) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
84	CY 2022	Line 75(f) ÷ 12	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$311,040					
85	Total State Tax Depreciation		\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$1,440,000	\$5,400,000					

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)														
		CY - 2029	CY - 2030	CY - 2031	CY - 2032	CY - 2033	CY - 2034														
86	Federal Tax Depreciation																				
87	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 4	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
88	ITC Tax Depreciation Rate	ITC @ 0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%												
89	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	Line 87 x Line 88	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0												
90																					
91	Investment Tax Basis	Line 87	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
92	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%												
93	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 91 x Line 92	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0												
94																					
95	Investment Tax Basis	Line 91	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
96	ITC Tax Depreciation Reduction	- Line 89	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0												
97	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 93	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0												
98	Adjusted Investment Basis @ 85%	Sum Lines 95 thru 97	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
99	Annual 5 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%													
100	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 98 x Line 99	\$1,080,000	\$1,728,000	\$1,036,800	\$622,080	\$622,080	\$311,040													
101																					
102																					
103	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total						
104	CY 2029	Line 100(a) ÷ 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000					
105	CY 2030	Line 100(b) ÷ 12	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$1,728,000					
106	CY 2031	Line 100(c) ÷ 12	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$1,036,800					
107	CY 2032	Line 100(d) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
108	CY 2033	Line 100(e) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
109	CY 2034	Line 100(f) ÷ 12	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$311,040					
110	Total Federal Tax Depreciation		\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$1,440,000	\$5,400,000					
111																					
112																					
113																					
114																					
115	State Tax Depreciation																				
116	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 87	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000												
		MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 3	20.00%	32.00%	19.20%	11.52%	11.52%	5.76%													
117	5 Year MACRS																				
118	State Tax Depreciation	Line 116 x Line 117	\$1,080,000	\$1,728,000	\$1,036,800	\$622,080	\$622,080	\$311,040													
119																					
120																					
121	Monthly Remaining Tax Depreciation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total						
122	CY 2029	Line 118(a) ÷ 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000					
123	CY 2030	Line 118(b) ÷ 12	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$1,728,000					
124	CY 2031	Line 118(c) ÷ 12	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$86,400	\$1,036,800					
125	CY 2032	Line 118(d) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
126	CY 2033	Line 118(e) ÷ 12	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$51,840	\$622,080					
127	CY 2034	Line 118(f) ÷ 12	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$25,920	\$311,040					
128	Total State Tax Depreciation		\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$1,440,000	\$5,400,000					

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
		CY - 2017	CY - 2018	CY - 2019	CY - 2020	CY - 2021	CY - 2022	CY - 2023	CY - 2024	CY - 2025	CY - 2026	CY - 2027	CY - 2028
1	Federal Tax Depreciation												
2	Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
3	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
4	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 2 x Line 3	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
5													
6	Investment Tax Basis	Line 2	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
7	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 4	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)
8	Adjusted Investment Basis	Sum Lines 6 thru 7	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
9	Annual 20 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	3.75%	7.22%	6.68%	6.18%	5.71%	5.29%	4.89%	4.52%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%
10	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 8 x Line 9	\$65,625	\$126,333	\$116,848	\$108,098	\$99,978	\$92,488	\$85,540	\$79,135	\$78,085	\$78,068	\$78,068
11													
12													
13													
14	State Tax Depreciation												
15	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 2	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
16	20 Year MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	3.75%	7.22%	6.68%	6.18%	5.71%	5.29%	4.89%	4.52%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%
17	State Tax Depreciation	Line 15 x Line 16	\$131,250	\$252,665	\$233,695	\$216,195	\$199,955	\$184,975	\$171,080	\$158,270	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$156,135
18	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation		\$131,250	\$383,915	\$617,610	\$833,805	\$1,033,760	\$1,218,735	\$1,389,815	\$1,548,085	\$1,704,255	\$1,860,390	\$2,016,560

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Rev
Deferred Taxes
For The Years 2017 through 2042

		(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)
		CY - 2029	CY - 2030	CY - 2031	CY - 2032	CY - 2033	CY - 2034	CY - 2035	CY - 2036	CY - 2037	CY - 2038	CY - 2039	CY - 2040	CY - 2041	CY - 2042
1	Federal Tax Depreciation														
2	Investment Tax Basis	Return and Taxes, Line 3	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
3	Bonus Depreciation Rate	Tax Dept	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
4	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	Line 2 x Line 3	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
5															
6	Investment Tax Basis	Line 2	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
7	Bonus Depreciation Reduction	- Line 4	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)	(\$1,750,000)
8	Adjusted Investment Basis	Sum Lines 6 thru 7	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
9	Annual 20 Yr MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Federal Tax Depreciation	Line 8 x Line 9	\$78,085	\$78,068	\$78,085	\$78,068	\$78,085	\$78,068	\$78,085	\$78,068	\$39,043	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11															
12															
13															
14	State Tax Depreciation														
15	Cumulative Investment Tax Basis	Line 2	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
16	20 Year MACRS	MACRS Half Year Depreciation Rates, Line 7	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	State Tax Depreciation	Line 15 x Line 16	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$156,170	\$156,135	\$78,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	Cumulative State Tax Depreciation		\$2,328,865	\$2,485,000	\$2,641,170	\$2,797,305	\$2,953,475	\$3,109,610	\$3,265,780	\$3,421,915	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Property Tax Expense
For The Years 2017 through 2042

Line No.		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	Total
1	Property Taxes													
2	Plant in Service													
3	Accumulated Depreciation													
4	Net Plant in Service													
5	Property Tax Rate per \$1000													
6	Annual Property Tax													
		\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000	\$78,580,000
		(42,090,118)	(45,432,702)	(48,775,287)	(52,117,872)	(55,460,456)	(58,803,041)	(62,145,626)	(65,488,210)	(68,830,795)	(72,173,379)	(75,515,964)	(78,860,000)	(78,860,000)
		\$36,489,882	\$33,147,298	\$29,804,713	\$26,462,128	\$23,119,544	\$19,776,959	\$16,434,374	\$13,091,790	\$9,749,205	\$6,406,621	\$3,064,036	\$0	\$0
		\$31.92	\$32.56	\$33.21	\$33.88	\$34.56	\$35.25	\$35.95	\$36.67	\$37.40	\$38.15	\$38.92	\$39.69	\$39.69
		\$1,164,918	\$1,079,372	\$989,938	\$896,495	\$798,919	\$697,081	\$590,850	\$480,090	\$364,664	\$244,429	\$119,239	\$0	\$27,225,244

1) Average Property Tax Rate per 2015 FERC Form 1

Gross Plant (FERC Pg. 204 - 207)	\$1,809,716,084
Accumulated Depreciation (FERC Pg. 219)	290,086,587
Net Plant	\$1,519,629,497
Property Tax Expense (FERC Pg. 262 - 263)	36,766,987
Rate per Thousand	\$24.19

2) 2% Annual Inflation

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
O&M and Lease Expenses
For The Years 2017 through 2042

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>
1 Operations & Maintenance	\$314,356	\$0	\$314,356	\$322,215	\$329,304	\$335,890	\$342,608	\$349,803	\$357,148	\$364,649	\$372,306	\$380,125	\$388,107	\$396,257
2 Panel Replacement	24,000	0	24,000	24,600	25,141	25,644	26,157	26,706	27,267	27,840	28,424	29,021	29,631	30,253
3 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Total O&M Expense	<u>\$338,356</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$338,356</u>	<u>\$346,815</u>	<u>\$354,445</u>	<u>\$361,534</u>	<u>\$368,765</u>	<u>\$376,509</u>	<u>\$384,415</u>	<u>\$392,488</u>	<u>\$400,730</u>	<u>\$409,146</u>	<u>\$417,738</u>	<u>\$426,510</u>
5 Lease Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Panel Replacements may be O&M or Capital depending on the nature of the replacement.
Inflation based on GDP forecast from Moody's Analytics

Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery
O&M and Lease Expenses
For The Years 2017 through 2042

	<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034</u>	<u>2035</u>	<u>2036</u>	<u>2037</u>	<u>2038</u>	<u>2039</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>2041</u>	<u>2042</u>	<u>Total O&M</u>
1 Operations & Maintenance	\$404,579	\$413,075	\$421,750	\$430,606	\$439,649	\$448,882	\$458,308	\$467,933	\$477,759	\$487,792	\$498,036	\$508,495	\$519,173	\$10,228,805
2 Panel Replacement	30,888	31,537	32,199	32,875	33,566	34,271	34,990	35,725	36,475	37,241	38,023	38,822	39,637	780,933
3 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Total O&M Expense	<u>\$435,467</u>	<u>\$444,612</u>	<u>\$453,949</u>	<u>\$463,482</u>	<u>\$473,215</u>	<u>\$483,152</u>	<u>\$493,298</u>	<u>\$503,658</u>	<u>\$514,235</u>	<u>\$525,033</u>	<u>\$536,059</u>	<u>\$547,316</u>	<u>\$558,810</u>	\$11,009,738
5 Lease Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	\$0

Panel Replacements may be O&M or Capital
Inflation based on GDP forecast from Moody

**Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy
Computation of Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism (SECRM) Revenue Requirement
Capital Structure
for the Period Ending December 31, 2017**

<u>Line No.</u>		<u>Capital Structure (2)</u>	<u>Cost Rate</u>	<u>Weighted Return</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Pre-tax Return</u>
		(a)	(b)	(c)= (a) x (b)	(d)	(e)=(c)+(d)
1	Long Term Debt	D.P.U. 10-70	49.30%	4.25%	2.10%	2.10%
2						
3	Preferred Stock	D.P.U. 10-70	0.00%	4.52%	0.00%	0.00%
4					0.00% (1)	0.00%
5	Total Common Equity	D.P.U. 10-70	<u>50.70%</u>	9.60%	4.87%	8.14%
6					3.27% (1)	
7	Total Capitalization	Line 1 + Line 3 + Line 5	<u>100.00%</u>		6.96%	10.24%
8	Monthly Capitalization	Line 7 ÷ 12			3.27%	<u>0.85%</u>

Line Notes

(1) Tax Gross-up at 40.2%

(2)	Common Equity	D.P.U. 10-70, Order Schedule 5	\$349,418,000	50.70%
	Preferred Stock	D.P.U. 10-70, Order Schedule 5	0	0.00%
	Long Term Debt	D.P.U. 10-70, Order Schedule 5	<u>339,806,000</u>	49.30%
	Total Capital		<u>\$689,224,000</u>	

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM**1.0 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY****1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism is to recover from Customers the investment and ongoing maintenance costs of solar generation projects constructed, owned and operated by NSTAR Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy (the "Company") pursuant to Section 1A(f) of Chapter 164 of the General Laws, as amended by An Act Relative to Solar Energy ("Act").

1.2 Applicability

The Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Factor ("SECRF") shall be applied to all kilowatt-hours (kWh) delivered by the Company, to all customers in the Greater Boston, Cambridge, South Shore, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard territories, as determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.0 of this tariff. The SECRF shall be determined annually by the Company, as defined below, subject to the Department of Public Utility's (the "Department") review and approval.

1.3 Effective Date

The annual SECRF shall be effective on January 1st of each calendar year. Pursuant to Section 5.2, the annual SECRF may be adjusted to reflect a partial year revenue requirement. Such adjustment, if applicable, shall be effective July 1st of each calendar year.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- (1) Annual Revenue Requirement shall mean the Return on Rate Base and associated income taxes relating to the Company's investment in solar, along with accumulated depreciation and accumulated deferred taxes, depreciation expense, incremental operation and maintenance expense, property taxes, and amortization of investment tax credits.
- (2) Rate Base shall include, but is not limited to, gross plant, depreciation reserve, accumulated deferred income taxes, and a working capital allowance as determined in the Company's most recent distribution rate case. Rate Base will be determined on a monthly basis during the initial year following the in-service date of the solar generation facility and on a quarterly basis during subsequent years.
- (3) Return on Rate Base shall be based on the Rate Base multiplied by the Company's after tax weighted average cost of capital as approved in the Company's most recent

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 President

Filed: **June 30, 2016**
Effective: **XXXXX**

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

distribution rate case adjusted to a pre-tax basis by using currently effective federal and state income tax rates applicable to the period of the investment.

- (4) Incremental Operation and Maintenance Expense is the actual monthly incremental operation and maintenance cost incurred through the prior twelve month period caused by the solar generation facilities, including but not limited to such expenses as payroll and associated employee costs, contractor costs, material and supplies, and any lease payments approved by the Department. If actual monthly expenses are unavailable at the time that rates are calculated, the Company may use an estimate and reconcile such amount in the next adjustment. Only those costs directly charged to the solar generation facilities and are necessary for the operation and maintenance of the solar generation facilities shall be included. Those direct or allocated costs recovered by any other rate, charge or tariff shall be excluded.
- (5) Distribution Revenue Allocators are the allocation factors for each rate class applied to the Revenue Requirement that the Company is allowed to recover for purposes of determining the SECRF for each rate class. The following are the Distribution Revenue Allocators as approved by the Department in D.P.U. 12-126H:

For service territory in the Greater Boston area:

Rate R-1/R-2/R-4	35.7%
Rate R-2/R-3	3.6%
Rate G-1/T-1	5.7%
Rate G-2/H-2	19.5%
Rate G-3	12.2%
Rate T-2	22.7%
Rate WR	0.1%
Rate S-1/S-2/S-3	0.5%

For service territory in the South Shore, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard area:

Rate R-1/R-2/R-5/R-6	62.2%
Rate R-3/R-4	6.1%
Rate G-1/G-4/G-5/G-6/G-7	22.6%
Rate G-2	5.6%
Rate G-3	3.1%
Rate S-1/S-2	0.4%

For service territory in the Cambridge area:

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SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

Rate R-1/R-2/R-5	27.1%
Rate R-3/R-4/R-6	1.8%
Rate G-0/G-6	4.2%
Rate G-1/G-4/G-5	17.5%
Rate G-2	31.0%
Rate G-3	17.7%
Rate S-1/S-2	0.7%

3.0 RATE FORMULA

3.1 Derivation of SECRF

$$SECRF_c = \frac{(RR + RA) \times DRA_r}{FkWh_r}$$

where:

r	Designates a separate factor for each rate class.
SECRF _r	The Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Factor, by rate class.
DRA _r	Distribution Revenue Allocator for each rate class, as specified in Section 2.0 (6).
FkWh _r	Forecast kWh for each rate class.
RR	Annual Revenue Requirement as defined in Section 2.0 (1).
RA	Annual Reconciliation Adjustment, which shall include any credits for energy sales and credits for either the sales of RECs into the ISO-NE market or the market value of RECs used to comply with the RPS, credits for capacity sales, if any, plus interest, during the prior year.

3.2 Application of SECRF to Customer Bills

The SECRF (\$ per kWh) shall be calculated to the nearest one one-thousandth (\$0.00001) of a cent per kWh and will be applied to the monthly kWh sales. The SECRF will be included with the distribution kWh charge on customer's bills.

4.0 RECONCILIATION ADJUSTMENTS

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SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

- 4.1 The prior year annual revenue requirement shall be reconciled to the actual amount of revenue billed to customers through the SECRF. Such reconciliation shall include any credits for (1) net proceeds associated with energy sales to the Independent System Operator of New England (“ISO-NE”), (2) either (a) net proceeds associated with sales of Renewable Energy Certificates (“RECs”) or (b) the market value of RECs which were used to comply with the Renewable Portfolio Standards established in Mass. Gen. Laws c. 25A, § 11F and 220 C.M.R. 14.00 – 16.00 et seq., and (3) net proceeds, if any, associated with bidding the capacity of the solar generating facilities into the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market, and the excess or deficiency, including interest rate paid on customer deposits, shall be used to adjust the subsequent year’s SECRF.

5.0 INFORMATION TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT

- 5.1 Each adjustment of the prices under the Company’s applicable tariffs shall be in accordance with a notice filed with the Department setting forth the amount of the increase or decrease and the new SECRF. The notice shall further specify the effective date of such adjustment, which shall not be earlier than sixty days after the filing of the notice, or such other date as the Department may authorize.
- 5.2 During any period in which the Company completes construction and puts into service solar generation facilities, the Company shall submit two filings each year, on May 1st and November 1st, with the Department which would include new solar generation facilities with in-service dates up through December 31 and June 30, respectively, requesting approval of the partial year revenue requirement over the period beginning with the effective date of such new SECRF.
- 5.3 The Company shall file a schedule of solar generation projects to be recovered through the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism. Such schedule may be amended to include new projects to the extent the Department approves additional solar generation facilities pursuant to Section 1A(f) of Chapter 164.

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 President

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WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY

M.D.P.U. No. 1060

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

1.0 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism is to recover from Customers the investment and ongoing maintenance costs of solar generation projects constructed, owned and operated by Western Massachusetts Electric Company d/b/a Eversource Energy (the "Company") pursuant to Section 1A(f) of Chapter 164 of the General Laws, as amended by An Act Relative to Solar Energy ("Act").

1.2 Applicability

The Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Factor ("SECRF") shall be applied to all kilowatt-hours (kWh) delivered by the Company, to all customers in the Company's territory, as determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.0 of this tariff. The SECRF shall be determined annually by the Company, as defined below, subject to the Department of Public Utility's (the "Department") review and approval.

1.3 Effective Date

The annual SECRF shall be effective on January 1st of each calendar year. Pursuant to Section 5.2, the annual SECRF may be adjusted to reflect a partial year revenue requirement. Such adjustment, if applicable, shall be effective July 1st of each calendar year.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- (1) Annual Revenue Requirement shall mean the Return on Rate Base and associated income taxes relating to the Company's investment in solar, along with accumulated depreciation and accumulated deferred taxes, depreciation expense, incremental operation and maintenance expense, property taxes, and amortization of investment tax credits.
- (2) Rate Base shall include, but is not limited to, gross plant, depreciation reserve, accumulated deferred income taxes, and a working capital allowance as determined in the Company's most recent distribution rate case. Rate Base will be determined on a monthly basis during the initial year following the in-service date of the solar generation facility and on a quarterly basis during subsequent years.
- (3) Return on Rate Base shall be based on the Rate Base multiplied by the Company's after tax weighted average cost of capital as approved in the Company's most recent distribution rate case adjusted to a pre-tax basis by using currently effective federal and state income tax rates applicable to the period of the investment.

Issued per Order in D.P.U. XXXXX
Dated

For Consumption On and
After XXXX

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY

M.D.P.U. No. 1060

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

- (4) Incremental Operation and Maintenance Expense is the actual monthly incremental operation and maintenance cost incurred through the prior twelve month period caused by the solar generation facilities, including but not limited to such expenses as payroll and associated employee costs, contractor costs, material and supplies, and any lease payments approved by the Department. If actual monthly expenses are unavailable at the time that rates are calculated, the Company may use an estimate and reconcile such amount in the next adjustment. Only those costs directly charged to the solar generation facilities and are necessary for the operation and maintenance of the solar generation facilities shall be included. Those direct or allocated costs recovered by any other rate, charge or tariff shall be excluded.
- (5) Distribution Revenue Allocators are the allocation factors for each rate class applied to the Revenue Requirement that the Company is allowed to recover for purposes of determining the SECRF for each rate class. The following are the Distribution Revenue Allocators as approved by the Department in D.P.U. 12-1261:

Rate R-1, R-2	46.7%
Rate R-3, R-4	9.0%
Rate 23, 24, G-0, T-0	18.7%
Rate G-2, T-4	9.5%
Rate T-2	10.7%
Rate T-5	4.1%
Rate S-1, S-2	1.3%

3.0 RATE FORMULAS

3.1 Derivation of SECRF

$$SECRF_c = \frac{(RR + RA) \times DRA_r}{FkWh_r}$$

where:

r	Designates a separate factor for each rate class.
SECRF _r	The Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Factor, by rate class.
DRA _r	Distribution Revenue Allocator for each rate class, as specified in Section 2.0(6).
FkWh _r	Forecast kWh for each rate class.

Issued per Order in D.P.U. XXXXX
Dated

For Consumption On and
After XXXX

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY

M.D.P.U. No. 1060

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

RR	Annual Revenue Requirement as defined in Section 2.0(1).
RA	Annual Reconciliation Adjustment, which shall include any credits for energy sales and credits for either the sales of RECs into the ISO-NE market or the market value of RECs used to comply with the RPS, credits for capacity sales, if any, plus interest, during the prior year.

3.2 Application of SECRF to Customer Bills

The SECRF (\$ per kWh) shall be calculated to the nearest one one-thousandth (\$0.00001) of a cent per kWh and will be applied to the monthly kWh sales. The SECRF will be included with the distribution kWh charge on customer's bills.

4.0 RECONCILIATION ADJUSTMENTS

4.1 The prior year annual revenue requirement shall be reconciled to the actual amount of revenue billed to customers through the SECRF. Such reconciliation shall include any credits for (1) net proceeds associated with energy sales to the Independent System Operator of New England ("ISO-NE"), (2) either (a) net proceeds associated with sales of Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") or (b) the market value of RECs which were used to comply with the Renewable Portfolio Standards established in Mass. Gen. Laws c. 25A, § 11F and 220 C.M.R. 14.00 - 16.00 et seq., and (3) net proceeds, if any, associated with bidding the capacity of the solar generating facilities into the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market, and the excess or deficiency, including interest rate paid on customer deposits, shall be used to adjust the subsequent year's SECRF.

5.0 INFORMATION TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT

5.1 Each adjustment of the prices under the Company's applicable tariffs shall be in accordance with a notice filed with the Department setting forth the amount of the increase or decrease and the new SECRF. The notice shall further specify the effective date of such adjustment, which shall not be earlier than sixty days after the filing of the notice, or such other date as the Department may authorize.

5.2 During any period in which the Company completes construction and puts into service solar generation facilities, the Company shall submit two filings each year, on May 1st and November 1st, with the Department which would include new solar generation facilities with in-service dates up through December 31 and June 30, respectively, requesting approval of the partial year revenue requirement over the period beginning with the effective date of such new SECRF.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY
d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY

M.D.P.U. No. 1060

SOLAR EXPANSION COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

- 5.3 The Company shall file a schedule of solar generation projects to be recovered through the Solar Expansion Cost Recovery Mechanism. Such schedule may be amended to include new projects to the extent the Department approves additional solar generation facilities pursuant to Section 1A(f) of Chapter 164.

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For Consumption On and
After XXXX