

Line	Proceeding Name	Proceeding No.	Summary of Rate Review-Related Topics	Witness
1	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Employee Incentive Pay / Compensation – The Settling Parties agreed that Annual Incentive Pay ("AIP") recovery in the 2017 Rate Case would be capped at 15 percent of an employee's salary. The Company also agreed, in the 2017 Rate Case, to an adjustment to the revenue requirement to reflect the removal of the pension expense impact relating to employee compensation for AIP above the Company's target incentive compensation.	Trammell/Blair
2	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Metro Ash Sale – In the event that Public Service sells this property in the future, Public Service will be entitled to retain 100 percent of any net proceeds or losses realized from such sale. Public Service will not include the property as plant held for future use in any future electric rate cases.	Blair
3	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	50/50 Sharing of Oil and Gas Revenues – Public Service agreed to propose in the 2017 Rate Case that oil and gas royalty revenues are recognized to be shared 50/50 between the Company and customers; if Public Service made such a proposal, the Settling Parties agreed to not oppose such proposed treatment.	Trammell
4	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Legal Expenses – The Settling Parties agreed that incremental outside consultant and legal expenses incurred by the Company in preparing and defending the 2016 Depreciation Case would be eligible for inclusion in the rate case expenses request for the 2017 Rate Case.	Applegate
5	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Capital Structure – The Company agreed that, until the effective date of approved rates resulting from the 2017 Rate Case, its Earnings Test and rate riders will be calculated based on the capital structure of Public Service as outlined in the applicable tariff provisions, but in no case to have the equity portion of the capital structure exceed 56 percent.	Soong/Trammell
6	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Pre-Paid Pension Balance – Per the Decision and Settlement Agreement, Public Service was permitted to record prudently incurred amounts for pre-paid pension assets or liabilities accumulating on or after January 1, 2015. The balance was treated as a regulatory asset or liability and called the New Pre-Paid Pension Asset. Until new rates are put into effect following the 2017 Rate Case, the Settling Parties agreed that Public Service may not earn a return or otherwise apply carrying charges on the New Pre-Paid Pension Asset balance. All Settling Parties were free to advocate any position regarding treatment and rate of return, if any, and the Commission retained discretion in the 2017 Rate Case to determine the appropriate ratemaking treatment for the New Pre-Paid Pension Asset.	Schrubbe
7	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Pension Expense Tracking – A pre-paid pension expense baseline was set as follows: Non-Qualified: \$883,950; Qualified: \$21,086,171. On an annual basis, amounts incurred above or below the baseline are required to be deferred in an accounting regulatory asset for inclusion in the 2017 Rate Case.	Schrubbe/Trammell
8	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses – The approved changes resulting from the 2016 Depreciation Case would be reflected in the 2017 Rate Case and the Settling Parties agreed not to contest the implementation of any such approved changes from the 2016 Depreciation Case in the 2017 Rate Case. The Company would not be required to record the depreciation and amortization changes approved in the 2016 Depreciation Case for accounting purposes until the effective date of new rates approved in the 2017 Rate Case, and then only to the extent such approved depreciation and amortization changes are included in the development of such new rates. Incremental outside consultant and legal expenses incurred by the Company in preparing and defending the 2016 Depreciation Case are eligible to be included in rate case expenses requested in the 2017 Rate Case.	Wold/Applegate
9	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Property Taxes – Public Service is permitted to defer in a regulatory asset any difference in allocated property tax expense and property tax amortization from the amount actually incurred, as determined on an annual basis, beginning with calendar year 2015 until the rates approved in the 2017 Rate Case go into effect. Specifically, beginning January 1, 2015, the difference between the actual property tax expense incurred each year and \$109,506,702 and between the actual property tax amortization and \$27,827,992 will be deferred and accounted for as a regulatory asset or liability which asset or liability will be amortized over a period of three years beginning no earlier than January 1, 2018 and included in the cost of service filed in the 2017 Rate Case. In the 2017 Rate Case, the Company was to propose that any such additional deferred tax amounts will be amortized over the same number of annual periods they were accrued (three years).	Trammell/Koch/Blair
10	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	EAFPM Reexamination – The EAFPM commenced in 2015 and was set to expire at the end of 2017. It was to be reexamined in the Company's 2017 Rate Case. To facilitate such a reexamination, the Company was to present a proposal in its 2017 Rate Case to either continue, modify, replace, or discontinue the EAFPM going forward. In the event the Company proposed to continue or modify the EAFPM going forward, the Company would be required to include in its direct testimony data regarding the benefits achieved by the expiring EAFPM.	Applegate
11	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	CACJA Cost Recovery – Cost recovery for incremental investments was to be shifted from the CACJA rider to base rates as a result of the 2017 Rate Case. The costs of incremental investments collected under the CACJA ruling in 2015, 2016 and 2017 will vary from the costs of incremental investments that would have been collected in 2018 through base rates (or any alternative recovery mechanism approved) as a result of the 2017 Rate Case. The difference between the 2017 and 2018 costs is expected to be relatively small.	Applegate/Blair
12	Phase I Electric Rate Case/Arapahoe Decommissioning and Dismantling Plan	14AL-0660E/ 14A-0680E	Depreciation and Decommissioning – The Company is allowed to revisit the need to collect unrecovered life and net salvage expenses associated with the Retired and Retiring Generating Units beginning January 1, 2018. Thus, cost recovery for the twelve units will be delayed or deferred until the period covered by the 2017 Rate Case (beginning January 1, 2018), and perhaps beyond that period.	Wold
13	Two Innovative Clean Technology Projects	15A-0847E	ICT Ongoing O&M Expenses – Pursuant to the ICT Settlement Agreement approved by Decision No. C16-0196, any ongoing O&M expenses associated with the Stapleton and Panasonic projects incurred after the projects reach testing status must be recorded in a separate deferred accounting mechanism for each project such that Public Service will be allowed to seek recovery in a future rate proceeding.	Ihle/Blair
14	Two Innovative Clean Technology Projects	15A-0847E	ICT Rebuttable Presumption of Prudence – The presumption of prudence granted by the Commission to prior ICT projects (e.g., Decision No. C09-0472) applies to each of the Panasonic and Stapleton projects. A rebuttable presumption of prudence applies to the projected capitalized costs for the Stapleton and Panasonic projects. The Company recognizes its obligation to present direct testimony with appropriate documentation to demonstrate that it implemented and managed the projects in a prudent manner in any base rate case in which recovery of any capital, O&M, and/or labor costs of either project is sought. Intervenor reserve all rights to challenge the Company's recovery of any capital, O&M and/or labor costs of either project in any base rate case in which recovery is sought.	Ihle
15	Depreciation Case	16A-0231E	Asset Retirements – In its next electric Phase I rate case, for Intangible Plant – Account 303, the Company will determine which asset(s) should be physically retired prior to setting the beginning balance in the 2018 rate case. For software that is physically retired, the Company agreed it would establish and support which portions and corresponding costs of the individual software assets have been replaced by later additions either fully or partially and will retire the portion that has been replaced and is no longer in use. The retired portions of the asset would include those portions replaced due to subsequent upgrades to current systems, replacement of current systems with new ones, or the removal of a system from our computer hardware	Wold
16	Depreciation Case	16A-0231E	Software Accounting Methods – In its next electric Phase I rate case, for Intangible Plant – Account 303, the Company agreed to present and provide supporting data for: (1) the Company's current accounting method for software, which amortizes software individually; and (2) a group method of accounting for the amortization of software. The Company and any intervenor in the next Electric Phase I rate case are free to advocate for their preferred accounting method for software in Intangible Plant – Account 303.	Wold
17	Depreciation Case	16A-0231E	Effective Date of Depreciation Rates – The Commission approved an effective date for the proposed depreciation rates as reflected in Exhibit A of the Settlement Agreement coincident with the date that new rates are implemented pursuant to the 2017 Rate Case.	Blair/Wold
18	Depreciation Case	16A-0231E	Amortization Period (Retired Generating Units) – The Commission approved the amortization of the regulatory asset balances associated with the Retired Generating Units, over seven years for both accounting and ratemaking purposes.	Blair/Wold
19	Depreciation Case	16A-0231E	Amortization Period (Craig Unit 1) – The Commission approved the amortization and recovery of the Craig Unit 1 deferred amounts over the same seven-year amortization period being proposed for the Retired Generating Units, commencing with the effective date of new general electric rates to be approved in the Company's 2017 Rate Case.	Blair/Wold
20	Joint Dispatch Agreement	16A-0276E	Joint Dispatch Agreement ("JDA") – To obtain a Commission determination on the issues of the prudence of the JDA, of the prudence of specific JDA transactions, and of JDA-related cost recovery, Public Service must seek such determinations in a future proceeding.	Blair
21	Rush Creek/Pawnee Daniels Park	16A-0117E/ 16V-0314E	Rush Creek Cost Recovery – Cost recovery of the Rush Creek Wind Project will be through the Electric Commodity Adjustment and Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment until such time as the Company files a base rate case following the commercial operation date of the facilities. The Settlement Agreement includes an approved hard cost cap for the cost of Rush Creek I and II and the Gen-Tie CPCNs with a sharing of capital cost savings between customers and the Company if capital costs are less than \$1.0958 billion.	Trammell/Applegate/Blair
22	Cameo Land Transfer	16A-0459E	Cameo Gain/Loss on Sale – At the Company's request, Public Service is authorized to carry the regulatory asset resulting from the sale on its books and records until which time the disposition of the proceeds, as well as determination of the disposition of the loss, resulting from this sale can be reviewed in the next Public Service electric rate case.	Trammell

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23	Revenue Decoupling Adjustment Mechanism	16A-0546E	Effect of the Revenue Decoupling Adjustment ("RDA") – The Commission determined that implementation of the RDA should start after the anticipated 2017 Phase I rate case, and held that an assessment of the effect of the adoption of an RDA on Public Service's ROE was not at issue in this proceeding and that any discussion of the effect or lack of effect of an RDA on the ROE is an issue for the anticipated upcoming Phase I rate case.	Trammell
24	Phase II Electric Rate Case/Solar*Connect Program/Renewable Energy Compliance Plan	16AL-0048E/ 16A-0055E/ 16A-0139E	Distribution Load Dispatching Costs – The Settling Parties agreed that in its next Phase I electric rate proceeding, the Company will assign distribution load dispatching costs to all distribution functions rather than to only distribution substations, and investigate the need for related changes.	Blair
25	Phase II Electric Rate Case/Solar*Connect Program/Renewable Energy Compliance Plan	16AL-0048E/ 16A-0055E/ 16A-0139E	Advanced Meters – The S&F Charge for trial Schedule Residential Energy-Time of Use ("RE-TOU") includes recovery of the additional metering costs and \$330,000 of estimated one-time programming and billing expenses for both the RE-TOU and Residential Demand-Time Differentiated Rates ("RD-TDR") implementation. Any additional programming and billing costs of implementing the RE-TOU and RD-TDR services shall be treated as miscellaneous trial program/pilot expenses eligible for deferred accounting and recovery in a subsequent proceeding.	Applegate
26	Phase II Electric Rate Case/Solar*Connect Program/Renewable Energy Compliance Plan	16AL-0048E/ 16A-0055E/ 16A-0139E	Pilot Costs – The S&F Charge assessed on RD-TDR customers will collect the incremental metering costs of the service and \$330,000 of one-time programming and billing costs for both the RD-TDR and RE-TOU implementation. Any additional programming and billing costs of implementing the RD-TDR and RE-TOU service shall be treated as rate case expenses eligible for deferred accounting and recovery in a subsequent proceeding.	Applegate
27	Phase II Electric Rate Case/Solar*Connect Program/Renewable Energy Compliance Plan	16AL-0048E/ 16A-0055E/ 16A-0139E	Rate Case Expenses – The Settling Parties agreed that Public Service will defer its actual rate case expenses for recovery in the next Electric Phase I rate case. All actual expenses are deemed eligible for recovery. Public Service agreed to defer and track the actual costs in an accounting asset without interest until they are included for recovery in the next Electric Phase I rate case. In the next Electric Phase I rate case, parties are free to challenge the recovery of these amounts and the manner in which those amounts may be recovered to the extent Public Service incurred those amounts imprudently or the recovery as proposed by the Company would be unjust or unreasonable.	Applegate
28	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	AGIS Deferred Accounting – For the purpose of mitigating an initial rate impact, the Settling Parties proposed deferred accounting for O&M expenses and capital investments beyond the first rate case where those costs could be included in base rates. In accordance with this proposal, two deferred accounting mechanisms were established for each project (IVVO and AMI): one for deferred capital investment and one for O&M expenditures. In the event the sum of the two capital investment deferrals totals \$50 million or more, the Company will begin to assess an interest rate equal to the Company's after-tax weighted average cost of capital ("WACC").	Trammell
29	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	AGIS Deferred Accounting – The deferred accounting mechanism and the ability for such mechanisms to be utilized further in a future rate case will allow the Company to manage the impacts on customers to help ensure that the AGIS investment is affordable. There are also customer protections for low-income customers, as well as "opt-out" opportunities for those customers that are not interested in having an AMI meter deployed to their home.	Blair/Trammell
30	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security	16A-0588E	AGIS Deferred Accounting – The Settling Parties recognize that the decision regarding the continuation of the deferred accounting mechanisms, in whole or in part, should be determined in a base rate case.	Blair/Trammell
31	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security	16A-0588E	AGIS Deferred Accounting – The Settling Parties agree to continued deferred accounting for O&M expenses as well as capital investments beyond the first rate case in which those costs could be included in base rates.	Blair/Trammell
32	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	Transferring IVVO Costs to Rate Base – When the Company proposes to include IVVO and associated infrastructure costs in base rates, the Company will be obligated to present robust direct testimony with appropriate accompanying exhibits to justify any expenditures that are in excess of the base amount. Notwithstanding the Company's presentation of robust direct testimony, parties are free to challenge the prudence of the expenditures to overcome such rebuttable presumption. Confidentiality may be requested as necessary.	Nickell/Harkness
33	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	AMI and Associated Infrastructure Cost Recovery – The Settling Parties acknowledged that continued deferral of these costs beyond the first available rate case is possible, and the treatment of such deferral is addressed in the Common Settlement Principles Applicable to AMI and IVVO Implementation.	Trammell
34	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	Transferring AMI Costs into Rate Base – When the Company proposes to include the AMI and associated infrastructure costs in base rates, the Company will be obligated to present robust direct testimony with appropriate accompanying exhibits to justify any expenditures that are in excess of the base amount. Notwithstanding the Company's presentation of robust direct testimony, Parties are free to challenge the prudence of the expenditures to overcome such rebuttable presumption. The Company may request confidential treatment of this information as necessary.	Nickell/Harkness
35	Advanced Grid Intelligence and Security (AGIS)	16A-0588E	Assignment of AMI Meter Costs – The Settling Parties agreed that it was reasonable that some portion of the meter cost not be classified as a specific customer cost. Therefore, in its next Phase I and Phase II rate proceedings, the Company agreed to present a proposal for assigning the portions of the AMI meter costs to the functions that cause those costs. The Settling Parties expressly reserved the right to raise any arguments concerning all elements of the proper allocation of costs in future rate cases.	Applegate
36	Home Area Network (HAN)	18A-0194E	Cost Recovery for HAN Implementation – Public Service did not seek cost recovery for the incremental costs associated with implementing the HAN capabilities in this proceeding. Public Service intends to seek recovery in a base rate case.	Harkness/Nickell/Wold/ Blair
37	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0401E	Amortization of the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset – The unamortized portion of the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset will be included in rate base and will earn a return equal to the Company's cost of debt, but parties are free to argue for a different rate of return, including none, in future rate cases.	Schrubbe
38	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0401E	New Pre-Paid Pension Asset – Any New Pre-Paid Pension Asset will be considered in the Company's next rate case.	Schrubbe
39	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0401E	TCJA Customer Benefits – The full benefit of the Revised TCJA Settlement, including the offset to the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset, will be included in the next base rate case.	Schrubbe/Blair
40	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0401E	Amortization of the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset – Because the Commission approved the Revised TCJA Settlement Agreement, the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset will be eliminated in 2019. Accordingly, Public Service will remove the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset annual amortization amount of \$9,275,830 from base rates in its next rate case. This reduction to base rates benefits customers because it reduces the revenue requirement in future years compared to what the Company's cost of service would be if the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset is not offset, all else equal. If it happens that rates are effective in Public Service's next base rate case before the end of this amortization in 2019, Public Service would still remove the amortization as a known and measurable adjustment to the test year and any minor residual effects of the timing of new rates would be resolved in that rate case.	Schrubbe
41	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0074EG	Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset Balance – The Settling Parties agree that the TCJA benefits applied to the regulatory liability and the annual amortization of the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset will work to reduce rate base. This benefits customers as the reduction will lower the Company's requested rate increase in the next rate case, promoting rate stability, and reducing overall customer payments on the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset balance.	Schrubbe/Blair
42	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0074EG	Average Remaining Life Method – The Settling Parties agreed to the use of the average remaining life method for purposes of this Settlement, though such agreement does not bind or otherwise restrict the Settling Parties' abilities to advocate for alternative amortization periods in a future rate case. The Settling Parties also have agreed to the amortization for the flowback of Excess ADIT – Non-plant specified above only for purposes of this settlement. The Settling Parties have the right to argue for different treatment for these deferred assets in a future rate case. If these amortization periods are modified in a future rate case, it will affect the amount of the TCJA impact in 2018 and 2019. Any increase or decrease to the \$101.2 million TCJA impact will require an adjustment to the recovery of the Pre-Paid Pension Asset as discussed below.	Koch/Wold
43	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	18M-0074EG	Rate of Return on the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset – The 2014 Rate Case settlement provides that from January 1, 2015 until rates become effective from the next rate case, the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset will earn a rate of return equal to the Company's Cost of Debt used in that Settlement Agreement – i.e., 4.67 percent. In a future rate proceeding and afterwards, Public Service and other parties are free to argue for a different going-forward rate of return for the remaining balance on the Legacy Pre-Paid Pension Asset.	Schrubbe