UNITIL ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF LINDA S. MCNAMARA

New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission

Docket No. DE 11-028

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2	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
3	A.	My name is Linda S. McNamara. My business address is 6 Liberty Lane West,
4		Hampton, New Hampshire 03842.
5		
6	Q.	For whom do you work and in what capacity?
7	A.	I am a Senior Regulatory Analyst II at Unitil Service Corp. ("USC"), which
8		provides centralized management and administrative services to all Unitil
9		Corporation's affiliates including Unitil Energy Systems, Inc. ("UES").
10		
11	Q.	Please describe your business and educational background.
12	A.	In 1994 I graduated <i>cum laude</i> from the University of New Hampshire with a
13		Bachelor of Science Degree in Mathematics. Since joining USC in June 1994, I
14		have been responsible for the preparation of various regulatory filings, including
15		changes to the default service charges, price analysis, and tariff changes.
16		
17	Q.	Have you previously testified before the New Hampshire Public Utilities
18		Commission ("Commission")?
19	A.	Yes.
20		
21	II.	PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
22	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

1 **I.**

INTRODUCTION

1	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present and explain the proposed changes to
2		UES' Default Service Charge ("DSC") effective May 1, 2011, as reflected in the
3		redline tariffs provided as Schedule LSM-1.
4		
5		My testimony will focus on the reconciliation and rate development for the DSC.
6		UES witness Robert S. Furino is sponsoring testimony which addresses the costs
7		associated with these changes.
8		
9	Q.	Is UES proposing any other tariff changes for effect May 1, 2011?
10	A.	Because UES incorporates the Non-G1 DSC into its Summary of Low-Income
11		Electric Assistance Program Discounts, the proposed May 1 DSC change would
12		affect that tariff page. In addition, UES has proposed other tariff changes, in a
13		separate docket, pending approval for effect May 1, 2011. UES intends to
14		incorporate all approved rate changes into the Summary of Low-Income Electric
15		Assistance Program Discounts by filing a compliance tariff reflecting all approved
16		tariff changes taking effect May 1, 2011.
17		
18	III.	RETAIL RATE CALCULATIONS
19	Q.	What is the proposed Non-G1 Class DSC?
20	A.	As shown on Schedule LSM-1, Page 1, the proposed Non-G1 Fixed DSC is
21		\$0.07274 per kWh for the Non-G1 Class for the period May 1, 2011 through

I		October 31, 2011. The proposed Non-G1 Variable DSC for this same period is
2		also shown on this page.
3		
4		The proposed DSC are comprised of two components, as shown on Schedule
5		LSM-1, Page 1: A Power Supply Charge and a Renewable Portfolio Standard
6		("RPS") Charge.
7		
8	Q.	What is the proposed Power Supply Charge and RPS Charge?
9	A.	For the period May 1, 2011 through October 31, 2011, the proposed Non-G1
10		Fixed Power Supply Charge is \$0.07094 per kWh and the proposed Non-G1
11		Fixed RPS Charge is \$0.00180 per kWh. Both of these figures, as well as the
12		variable amounts for the same period, are shown on Schedule LSM-1, Page 1.
13		
14	Q.	How does the Non-G-1 fixed DSC rate compare to the current rate?
15	A.	The Non-G1 Fixed DSC of \$0.07274 per kWh is a decrease of \$0.00625 per kWh
16		from the current DSC of \$0.07899 per kWh. This decrease reflects lower contract
17		costs for the period May 1, 2011 through October 31, 2011 compared to the
18		contract costs for the current period November 1, 2010 through April 30, 2011.
19		
20	Q.	Please describe the calculation of the Non-G1 class DSC.
21	A.	The rate calculations for the Non-G1 class Power Supply Charges, Fixed and
22		Variable, are provided on Schedule LSM-2, Page 1. The rate calculations for the

1 Non-G1 class RPS Charges, Fixed and Variable, are provided on Schedule LSM-2 3, Page 1. Both charges are calculated in the same manner. 3 4 The Variable Charge is calculated by dividing the total costs for the month, 5 including a partial reconciliation of costs and revenues through January 31, 2011, 6 by the estimated monthly Non-G1 kWh purchases. An estimated loss factor of 7 6.4% is then added to arrive at the proposed retail Variable Charges. The Fixed 8 Charge is calculated in a similar manner, except that the calculation is based on 9 totals for the entire six month period. 10 11 In order to determine the reconciliation amount included in the Non-G1 class 12 power supply, the reconciliation balance as of January 31, 2011 was adjusted to 13 recognize that the current power supply charges, in effect through April 30, 2011, 14 include a credit for the overcollection as of January 31, 2010. Expenses related to 15 UES' Smart Grid were also removed from the reconciliation balance as UES 16 plans to seek recovery of these costs beginning November 1, 2011. Per the 17 Settlement in DE 09-137, UES is limited to a one year recovery of Smart Grid 18 expense and is delaying recovery so that the full costs of the program will be 19 known. 20 21 In order to determine the reconciliation amounts included in the Non-G1 class 22 RPS, the reconciliation balance as of January 31, 2011 was adjusted to account

1		for RPS. The Non-G1 class RPS reconcilation balance also includes an
2		adjustment to recognize that the current RPS charges, in effect through April 30,
3		2011, include a charge for the undercollection as of January 31, 2010.
4		
5		Since UES reconciles its costs on an annual basis, only a portion of the total
6		reconciliation balances are reflected in the proposed Power Supply and RPS rates.
7		UES apportioned the Power Supply balance and the RPS balance based on kWh
8		over the twelve month period May 2011 through April 2012. This calculation is
9		provided on Page 1 of Schedule LSM-2 for Power Supply and Page 1 of Schedule
10		LSM-3 for RPS.
11		
12	Q.	Please explain the adjustment to the reconciliation balance related to
12 13	Q.	Please explain the adjustment to the reconciliation balance related to accounting for RPS.
	Q. A.	
13		accounting for RPS.
13 14		accounting for RPS. This adjustment recognizes that RPS revenue includes recovery of estimated RPS
131415		accounting for RPS. This adjustment recognizes that RPS revenue includes recovery of estimated RPS costs. However, these costs have not yet been fully paid but are being accrued.
13 14 15 16		accounting for RPS. This adjustment recognizes that RPS revenue includes recovery of estimated RPS costs. However, these costs have not yet been fully paid but are being accrued. In order to prevent refunding these amounts, UES has added the amounts it has
13 14 15 16 17		accounting for RPS. This adjustment recognizes that RPS revenue includes recovery of estimated RPS costs. However, these costs have not yet been fully paid but are being accrued. In order to prevent refunding these amounts, UES has added the amounts it has already collected in rates to the reconciliation balance. This method ensures that
13 14 15 16 17 18		accounting for RPS. This adjustment recognizes that RPS revenue includes recovery of estimated RPS costs. However, these costs have not yet been fully paid but are being accrued. In order to prevent refunding these amounts, UES has added the amounts it has already collected in rates to the reconciliation balance. This method ensures that customers are appropriately compensated through the interest calculation, which

1	A.	Support for the January 31, 2011 Non-G1 class power supply reconciliation
2		balance is provided on Schedule LSM-2, Page 2. Support for the January 31,
3		2011 Non-G1 class RPS reconciliation balance is provided on Schedule LSM-3,
4		Page 2. As described above, those figures have been adjusted in order to arrive at
5		the figures for collecton beginning May 1, 2011. Details for costs for the period
6		February 2010 through January 2011 are provided on Page 3 of Schedule LSM-2
7		and 3. Page 4 of Schedule LSM-2 and 3 provides revenue details.
8		
9	Q.	Have you provided support for the total forecast costs shown on Page 1,
10		line 2 of Schedule LSM-2?
11	A.	The details of forecasted costs for the period May through October 2011 are
12		provided on Schedule LSM-2, Page 5. Line items for the various costs
13		included in default service are shown and include: Total Non-G1 Class DS
14		Supplier Charges, GIS Support Payments, Supply Related Working Capital,
15		Provision for Uncollected Accounts, Internal Company Administrative Costs,
16		Legal Charges, and Consulting Outside Service Charges.
17		
18	Q.	Have you provided support for the total forecast costs shown on Page 1,
19		line 2 of Schedule LSM-3?
20	A.	The details of forecasted costs for the period May through October 2011 are
21		provided on Schedule LSM-3, Page 5. Costs include Renewable Energy
22		Credits ("RECs") and the associated working capital.

1		
2	Q.	How is working capital calculated?
3	A.	Working capital included in the Power Supply Charge equals the sum of
4		working capital for Total Non-G1 Class DS Supplier Charges plus GIS
5		Support Payments, as shown on Schedule LSM-2, Page 5. It is calculated by
6		taking the product of Total Non-G1 Class DS Supplier Charges plus GIS
7		Support Payments and the number of days lag divided by 365 days (i.e. the
8		working capital requirement) and multiplying it by the prime rate.
9		
10		The calculation of working capital for RECs is included in the RPS Charge
11		and is shown on Schedule LSM-3, Page 5. It is calculated by taking the
12		product of RECs and the number of days lead divided by 365 days (i.e. the
13		working capital requirement) and multiplying it by the prime rate.
14		
15		The calculation of working capital included in the Power Supply Charge and
16		the RPS Charge both rely on the results of the 2010 Default Service and
17		Renewable Energy Credits Lead Lag Study, presented by Ms. Guay. The
18		Non-G1 class Power Supply Charge working capital calculation uses 22.08
19		days and the Non-G1 class RPS Charge working capital calculation uses
20		(292.83) days.
21		

Q. What is the proposed G1 Class DSC?

22

1	A.	Schedule LSM-1, Page 2, shows the proposed G1 Variable DSC of \$0.0/10/ per
2		kWh in May 2011, \$0.06500 per kWh in June 2011 and \$0.06663 per kWh in July
3		2011. There is no fixed option DSC for the G1 class.
4		
5		The proposed DSC are comprised of two componets, as shown on Schedule LSM-
6		1, Page 2: A Power Supply Charge and a Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS")
7		Charge.
8		
9	Q.	What is the proposed Power Supply Charge and RPS Charge?
10	A.	Schedule LSM-1, Page 2, shows the proposed G1 Variable Power Supply Charges
11		of \$0.06814 per kWh in May 2011, \$0.06207 per kWh in June 2011, and
12		\$0.06370 per kWh in July 2011.
13		
14		Also shown on Schedule LSM-1, Page 2, is the proposed G1 Variable RPS
15		Charge of \$0.00293 per kWh in May, June and July 2011.
16		
17	Q.	How do the G1 DSC compare to the current rate?
18	A.	The current DSC, based on a simple three-month average, is \$0.06922 per kWh.
19		The proposed rate, based on a simple three-month average, is \$0.06757 per kWh.
20		This is a decrease of \$0.00165 per kWh, on average, from the current rate. The
21		decrease reflects current market prices.

22

1	Q.	Please describe the calculation of the G1 class DSC.
2	A.	The rate calculations for the Variable Power Supply Charges are provided on
3		Schedule LSM-4, Page 1. The rate calculations for the Variable RPS Charges are
4		provided on Schedule LSM-5, Page 1. Both charges are calculated in the same
5		manner.
6		
7		The Variable Charge is calculated by dividing the costs for each month, including
8		a partial reconciliation of costs and revenues through January 31, 2011, by the
9		estimated G1 kWh purchases for the corresponding month. An estimated loss
10		factor of 4.591% is then added to arrive at the proposed retail Variable Charges.
11		
12		Similar to the Non-G1 power supply and RPS balances, the G1 class power
13		supply and RPS reconciliation balances as of January 31, 2011 were adjusted in
14		order to determine the reconcilation amount for this filing. Adjustments were
15		made to reflect that the current DSC include reconciliation of the January 1, 2010
16		power supply and RPS balances, and to adjust to account for RPS.
17		These adjustments are also provided on Page 1 of Schedule LSM-4 and 5.
18		
19	Q.	Have you provided details on the reconciliation?
20	A.	Support for the January 31, 2011 G1 class power supply reconciliation balance is
21		provided on Schedule LSM-4, Page 2. Support for the January 31, 2011 G1 class
22		RPS reconciliation balance is provided on Schedule LSM-5, Page 2. As described

1		above, those figures have been adjusted in order to arrive at the figures for
2		collection beginning May 1, 2011. Details for costs for the period February 2010
3		through January 2011 are provided on Page 3 of Schedule LSM-4 and 5. Page 4
4		of Schedule LSM-4 and 5 provides revenue details.
5		
6	Q.	Have you provided support for the total forecast costs shown on Page 1,
7		line 2 of Schedule LSM-4?
8	A.	The details of forecasted costs included in the Power Supply Charge for the
9		period May through July 2011 are provided on Schedule LSM-4, Page 5.
10		Line items for the various costs included in default service are shown and
11		include: Total G1 Class DS Supplier Charges, GIS Support Payments, Supply
12		Related Working Capital, Provision for Uncollected Accounts, Internal
13		Company Administrative Costs, Legal Charges, and Consulting Outside
14		Service Charges.
15		
16	Q.	Have you provided support for the total forecast costs shown on Page 1,
17		line 2 of Schedule LSM-5?
18	A.	The details of forecasted costs included in the RPS Charge for the period May
19		through July 2011 are provided on Schedule LSM-5, Page 5. Costs include
20		Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs") and the associated Working Capital.
21		
22	Q.	How is working capital calculated?

1	A.	Working capital included in the Power Supply Charge equals the sum of
2		working capital for Total G1 Class DS Supplier Charges plus GIS Support
3		Payments, as shown on Schedule LSM-4, Page 5. It is calculated by taking
4		the product of Total G1 Class DS Supplier Charges plus GIS Support
5		Payments and the number of days lag divided by 365 days (i.e. the working
6		capital requirement) and multiplying it by the prime rate.
7		
8		The calculation of working capital for RECs is included in the RPS Charge
9		and is shown on Schedule LSM-5, Page 5. It is calculated by takiing the
10		product of RECs and the number of days lead divided by 365 days (i.e. the
11		working capital requirement) and multiplying it by the prime rate.
12		
13		The calculation of working capital included in the Power Supply Charge and
14		the RPS Charge both rely on the results of the 2010 Default Service and
15		Renewable Energy Credits Lead Lag Study. The G1 class Power Supply
16		Charge working capital calculation uses 5.40 days and the G1 class RPS
17		Charge working capital calculation uses (314.32) days.
18		
19	IV.	BILL IMPACTS
20	Q.	Have you included any bill impacts associated with the proposed rate
21		changes?

22	Q.	Does that conclude your testimony?
21	V.	CONCLUSION
20		
19		for a range of usage levels.
18		Pages 6 through 11 of Schedule LSM-6 provide typical bill impacts for all classes
17		
16		lighting will decrease by approximately 2.6%.
15		4.6%, large general service will decrease by approximately 1.5% and outdoor
14		decrease by approximately 4.5%, general service will decrease by approximately
13		DSC. As shown, for customers on Default Service, the residential class will
12		Page 5 provides the overall average class bill impacts as a result of changes to the
11		
10		use. Page 4 is provided in a format similar to Pages 1 through 3.
9		Page 4 shows bill impacts to the residential class based on the mean and median
8		
7		bill.
6		for each class in order to identify the effect of each rate component on a typical
5		rates for all the rate classes. These pages also show the impact on a typical bill
4		Pages 1 through 3 provide a table comparing the existing rates to the proposed
3		
2		Schedule LSM-6.
1	A.	Typical bill impacts as a result of changes to the DSC have been provided in

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1 A. Yes, it does.