STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 1 PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION 2 3 DAY 2 April 5, 2012 - 9:10 a.m. 4 MORNING SESSION ONLY Concord, New Hampshire 5 NHPUC APR23'12 PM 3:54 6 DE 10-261 RE: PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: 7 Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan. 8 9 Chairman Amy L. Ignatius, Presiding PRESENT: Commissioner Robert R. Scott 10 Commissioner Michael D. Harrington 11 Sandy Deno, Clerk 12 13 Reptg. Public Service Co. of New Hampshire: 14 APPEARANCES: Gerald M. Eaton, Esq. Sarah B. Knowlton, Esq. 15 Reptg. TransCanada: 16 Douglas L. Patch, Esq. (Orr & Reno) 17 Reptg. Granite Ridge Energy: Howard M. Moffett, Esq. (Orr & Reno) 18 Reptg. N.H. Sierra Club: 19 Arthur B. Cunningham, Esq. 20 Reptg. Conservation Law Foundation: N. Jonathan Peress, Esq. 21 2.2 Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52 Court Reporter: 23



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22		
23		
24		

1	INDEX	
2		PAGE NO.
3	WITNESS: RANAJIT SAHU	
4	Direct examination by Mr. Cunningham	8
5	Cross-examination by Mr. Patch	32
6	Cross-examination by Mr. Peress	39
7	Cross-examination by Mr. Speidel	47
8	Cross-examination by Mr. Eaton	49
9	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Scott	69
10		
11	WITNESS: DOUGLAS HURLEY	
12	Direct examination by Mr. Peress	76
13	Cross-examination by Ms. Hollenberg	83
14	Cross-examination by Mr. Eaton	87
15	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Harrington	92
16	Interrogatories by Chairman Ignatius	95
17	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Scott	105
18		
19	WITNESS: KENNETH E. TRAUM	
20	Direct examination by Ms. Hollenberg	107
21	Cross-examination by Mr. Patch	117
22	Cross-examination by Mr. Steltzer	122
23	Cross-examination by Mr. Peress	125
24		

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
			DAGE NO
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	Sierra Club 4	Expert Report of Dr. Ranajit (Ron) Sahu (06-30-11)	11
5	TransCanada 2	Letter from Debra Howland of NHPUC re: DE 10-261 Procedural Schedule (12-28-10)	34
6			
7	CLF 9	Testimony of Douglas Hurley, including attachments (07-27-11)	79
8	Cur 9		
9	PSNH 6	CLF Response to PSNH Data	90
10		Request 01 Q-PSNH-012 (08-15-11)	
11	PSNH 7	CLF Response to PSNH Data Request 01 Q-PSNH-02 (09-02-11)	91
12	OCA 1	Testimony of Kenneth E. Traum, including attachments (07-27-11	109
13		including accaciments (07-27-11	,
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only]  $\{04-05-12/\text{Day }2\}$ 

## 1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Let's reopen the hearing in Docket 10-261, Public Service Company of New Hampshire's 2010 Least Cost Plan. And, before we begin, I want to mention a few things about the scheduling, because we were looking at dates to continue, if we're not able to finish today. If we do need an additional day, we have thrown out yesterday the possibility of April 10th. I understand that's a conflict with one of PSNH's witnesses. Other possibilities we've come up with are April 12th, starting at 10:30, and a little rejiggering of some other things here; April 23rd, it could begin at 9:00; and May 1st that could begin at 9:00.

So, take a look, check in with your offices. And, at maybe midday, we'll check in with each other again and see if we can lock in one of those days.

So, are there any other procedural issues to undertake -- actually, should we take appearances? I always forget to do that. I'm not sure why we take appearances on the second day. It seems like a lot of time unneeded. So, I'm not going to take appearances, so make that declaration.

There is one issue, though, on appearances I did want to ask Mr. Moffett. I understand

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       that you are here kind of in two capacities. You had said
       yesterday you were here on behalf of Granite Ridge, which
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       is a member of the New England Power Generators
       Association. New England Power Generators Association is
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       actually the intervenor, correct?
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                         MR. MOFFETT: New England Power
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       Generators Association did intervene, Madam Chair.
       were not represented by counsel. And, they have
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       essentially backed off their participation as of this
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      point. They are not -- they are not here this morning.
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       I'm here representing Granite Ridge Energy, for which we
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       filed a Motion to Intervene at the beginning of the
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      proceeding.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm sorry, I didn't
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       hear you. You have filed a Motion to Intervene?
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                         MR. MOFFETT: Yes, ma'am.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. We'll
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       need to check our -- for some reason I'm not seeing that.
       So, we'll double check and locate that. Assuming that has
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       not yet been ruled on, and it may have been and I've just
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       forgotten, is there any objection to Granite Ridge's
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       participation as an intervenor? I understand it's a
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       little late to be asking that question, but I assume
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       that's acceptable to all?
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                         MR. EATON: Just as long as they don't
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       need all the data requests and testimonies.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: You mean, and a new
       round of discovery? All right. Why don't we proceed.
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       Are there any other procedural matters before we continue
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      with evidence?
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                         (No verbal response)
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: If not, our next
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       witness would be, is there an agreement among the parties
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       on who's up next? Mr. Patch, would it be Mr. Hachey?
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                         MR. PATCH: No, because he's only here
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       on Newington.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Oh, I'm sorry.
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                         MR. SPEIDEL: I believe it would be Mr.
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       Sahu or Dr. Sahu.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, so,
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      Dr. Sahu -- Mr. Cunningham, is that correct, next?
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                         MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes, you are. That's
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       correct.
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                         (Whereupon Ranajit Sahu was duly sworn
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                         by the Court Reporter.)
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                         RANAJIT SAHU, SWORN
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                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
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     BY MR. CUNNINGHAM:
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Q. Dr. Sahu, would you be good enough to tell the Commission your name and address.

- A. Sure. Let me spell it out for you. My first name is spelled R-a-n-a-j-i-t, the last name is spelled S-a-h-u. I go by "Ron". My address is 311 North Story Place, in Alhambra, California.
- Q. And, you have been retained by the New Hampshire Sierra
  Club to act as an expert witness in this least cost
  docket, have you not?
- 10 A. Yes.

- Q. And, briefly, could you advise of your background and provide testimony in cases such as this.
  - A. Sure. I have a Bachelor's and a Master's in Mechanical Engineering. I have a Ph.D in Mechanical Engineering/
    Chemical Engineering, specializing in coal combustion.

    That was many years ago, from CalTech. I worked for an engineering company for about -- various engineering companies for about 12 or 13 years after that. And, then, for the last 12 years, I've been an individual consultant. For about 20 years now, I've been doing environmental work, focusing in equal parts on air quality, as well as on other media, including water and waste, for a broad range of clients, which includes the government, some municipal clients, fair number of

industrial clients, and also public interest groups. I

do track all the technical issues and regulatory issues

in a broad area of environmental compliance of interest

to my clients.

- Q. And, how are you being compensated for your testimony on behalf of the Sierra Club?
- A. I am being paid by the hour.

- Q. All right. Now, in preparation for your testimony today, Dr. Sahu, would you be good enough to tell us what documents and other information you reviewed?
- A. Well, I reviewed the Plan, I reviewed various other documents, such as permits. Of course, I looked at the general characteristics of -- I focused on Merrimack Station, although I did look at Newington as well, briefly. I looked at permits. I looked at permit activity of, for example, the NPDES activity that we were talking about yesterday. I looked at some documents that have been produced, provided to me by counsel, including prior studies that Merrimack Station had conducted. I looked at emissions data. So, a broad range of information pertaining to the Merrimack Station and its units.
- Q. And, do you feel that you had enough information to render your expert opinion in this case?

- 1 A. I did.
- Q. And, were there documents, as a matter of preference, you would have liked to have seen that you did not see?
- A. Yes. Early on, as when I was retained, I did assist in making some data requests, to get design and other information that I thought would be relevant to undertaking a broader analysis of the station and its applicability to potential rules. So, yes, there were probably additional documents that would have further assisted in the evaluation.
- Q. And, was that particular information relating to the Regional Haze BART analysis that was discussed yesterday?
  - A. Yes. The document requests were in that context.
- Q. And, you prepared a report, an Expert Report that's been filed of record in this case, you have not, Dr. Sahu?
- 18 A. Yes, I did.

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- MR. CUNNINGHAM: And, I think we
  submitted that yesterday. I'd like to have that marked as
  "New Hampshire Exhibit Number 4" and offer it into
  evidence.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Let me ask the
  24 parties, it didn't conform to any of our standards for

[WITNESS: Sahu] 1 prefiled testimony. Though, I assume that's why you're presenting it, sort of it was formed to be a substitute 2 3 for what we would consider prefiled testimony. Is there any objection to from any of the parties and Staff on 4 5 marking it for identification? 6 (No verbal response) 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Seeing none, we will mark it as "Sierra Club Exhibit" --8 9 MS. DENO: Four. 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: -- "4", thank you. 11 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit Sierra Club 4 12 for identification.) 13 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, Mr. Cunningham, 15 I'll just remind you, our tradition is that we do not have 16 people go through direct examination on their materials. 17 We assume everybody has read it. Commissioners have 18 certainly read it. And, so, other than a very brief overview of conclusions, we move on to cross-examination. 19 20 MR. CUNNINGHAM: I quite agree. I do,

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I quite agree. I do, however, have -- I'm going to ask Dr. Sahu whether he has any updates.

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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. And, if there's information that couldn't have been addressed

in his initial testimony, and has come to light through other filings of the parties, that's also appropriate right now.

4 BY MR. CUNNINGHAM:

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- Q. And, Dr. Sahu, since the point in time that you prepared your report, it was dated June the 30th, 2011, are there any changes or modifications you want to make to your Expert Report?
- 9 Well, just in the general terms, that, you know, since 10 it focused on a suite of regulations that would 11 potentially apply or do apply at the station, that, just with the passage of time, there has been evolution 12 in the status of some new regulations. We talked 13 about, for example, developments in the NPDES area, and 14 15 we've talked about developments in the MACT standard 16 that was discussed yesterday. And, so, those things, 17 simply as a matter of time, regulations have evolved to 18 later stages, if you will. That's a general update.
  - Q. And, just briefly, can you elaborate on those changes, for example, on the MATS mess?
  - A. Right. I think, as was discussed, I think Mr. Smagula mentioned yesterday, I mean, the fact is now we have a final rule, that, of course, is subject to potential challenge in the judicial area and so on, but there is

a final rule. And, it wasn't there, it was in the development process back in June, when I wrote the Similarly, there is a Draft NPDES Permit that report. was not issued when the report was written. There has been further collection, I presume, of data with regards to the National Ambient Air Quality standards, for NOx, for SO2, as well as for fine particulate So, that's the type of update I'm talking matter. about.

Q. I'm particularly interested in your point with respect to the fine particulate matter. Could you just briefly elaborate on that and the implications for this planning docket?

A. Well, I mean, in very brief terms, fine particulates are a key ambient air pollutant. A lot of focus on fine particulates in the last decade or so, more so than before. It is a sort of active area, where we're learning more about health impacts due to fine particulates more so than we've ever known before. It is very reasonable to expect that our degree of focus on fine particulates will lead to additional understanding of their impacts, and, therefore, additional need to control for emission sources of fine particulates and their precursors. And, those would be

- pollutants that are emitted by all coal-fired power

  plants and power plants in general, and, certainly, the

  Merrimack Station.
  - Q. And, was the issue of fine particulates a subject matter in the planning document in this case?

- A. Not per se. I looked at the section, I believe, that discusses the Clean Air Act. And, I didn't see any particular discussion on that pollutant.
- Q. And, can you tell us what cost -- operational and capital cost implications that likely or may have with respect to the PSNH fossil plants?
- A. Well, the fine particulates are emitted directly from coal-fired power plants. So, there will be some degree of emission modulated, I'm not going to say "attenuated", but modulated by the addition now of the scrubber. So, it is not -- I looked for data on fine particulates, I didn't find a whole lot. There's not a lot available in hard numbers from what will actually be emitted. Perhaps, as testing continues with the new scrubber, we might learn more.

Equally important, fine particulates are formed in the atmosphere due to emissions of both NOx and sulfur dioxide. So, there is that secondary component that is equally important.

So, both of these will, in my view, certainly be areas that will have to be looked at by relevant authorities. There are national standards for these. And, it is quite likely, if experience dictates, based on what has happened in other places, that there will be focus back on their direct emissions, as well as their precursors, such as NOx and such as SO2.

As to direct emissions, I understand the Station's particulate control device are electrostatic precipitators. Original to the units, back in the early '60s, and I think they were modified, but even the modified precipitators are now either ten plus or twenty plus years old. So, the degree to which they were designed and operate to reduce fine particulates is probably not part of the original design basis. So, it's difficult to tell without a lot of test data, and which I did not find. I think most of the permit terms and so on do not currently regulate for fine particulates from the units.

- Q. And, what changes may be necessary to deal with the fine particulate issue, in terms of engineering and the like?
- A. Well, anything from looking potentially at other

1 particulate control devices, such as baghouses, to 2 running the scrubber differently, to considering 3 additional controls, such as wet electrostatic precipitators. These other type of technologies that 4 5 others have found beneficial in terms of controlling fine particulate matter. And, I'm talking "fine" as in 6 less than two and a half microns. 7 That's the size range when I'm talking about "fine particulate matter". 8

- Q. And, you mentioned the "Regional Haze BART", and that includes NOx, does it not?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. Are there costs and planning implications with respect to NOx control at the Merrimack Station?
  - A. Well, just to be clear, the BART rules actually apply to one of the two units, just because of the way the BART rule is structured. So, right now, it applies, I believe, to Merrimack 2. There are other portions of the broader Regional Haze Rule with relation to reasonable further progress and so on down the road that might apply to other -- to the whole station, to Unit 1. But, again, it's a process that has not completely concluded with regards to what the appropriate standard will be. I think Ms. Tillotson mentioned that yesterday. And, so, it's not clear

where the actual NOx standard will be.

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The Station is quite correct, in fact, it is a historic station in the sense that the first SCR in the country was installed at the Merrimack Station in 1985, I believe. And, there have been, you know, certainly, the second SCR went in a few years later. But that SCRs that go in today routinely do 90 plus, 92, 93 percent efficiency. I think the SCRs currently at the station do something in the range of the mid 80s, I think, anywhere from around 85 percent efficiency. So, there is certainly room for additional NOx reduction, particularly given that these are cyclone boilers that are known to be large NOx generators. And, NOx will appear, not only in terms of Regional Haze, but as a one-hour MACT standard now. certainly contributes to fine particulates, contributes to a number of different aspects of air quality. so, I don't believe that the focus on NOx is quenched, if you will, just because of the presence of the current SCRs at the Station, in terms of the future So, I'm not quite as sanguine as Mr. Smagula was yesterday, that, or Ms. Tillotson, for that matter, that NOx is a settled issue at the plant, at least in terms of the future.

Q.	And, was there any information in the planning document
	itself with respect to the potential further reductions
	in fine particulate matter and NOx?

- A. I don't think there was discussion for any further reduction. I think it was the Company's judgment, I believe as outlined yesterday, or reiterated yesterday in very clear terms, that they don't anticipate any need for further capital investments, certainly, for NOx, and I didn't particularly hear about particulate matter, but I presume for particulate matter as well.
- Q. And, you were here all day yesterday, Dr. Sahu, and you heard the testimony from the PSNH witnesses with respect to the planning process. In the course of your experience, do you have -- had the occasion to review planning processes for other similar public utilities?

MR. EATON: This seems like it's going on with direct testimony, which the Chair had admonished Mr. Cunningham not to do. And, this is the reason why we had mentioned in the beginning why we might need to call our witnesses back to rebut the new information that comes in on direct. So, I wish this would be limited, and so that we could proceed, and that Sierra Club follows what the Chair directed.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I guess a couple

issues there. One is, how much the opening summary is going on. The second is, if you think there are issues that are inappropriate, and are not responsive to things, as I said, that have been filed in other testimony, it's your obligation to object to those, and not have a witness continue, and then say "well, now, we've got to call some more people to respond to that."

So, please, everyone, if you feel that things are opening up new areas, please, and inappropriately so, please be attentive to that and notify me.

On the -- Mr. Cunningham, we are -- seem to be sort of having a discussion more than presenting any updates to the report. So, if you have anything further on updates or changes as a result of things that have been filed in this case leading up to it, please conclude that, and we'll move on to cross-examination.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: All right. Well, Madam Chair, we heard hours of testimony yesterday with respect to the planning process and PSNH's position on the adequacy of their planning process. Dr. Sahu is an expert on planning processes. And, I guess this is in the nature of rebuttal, not new testimony. But a view, I think, would be very useful to the Commission, to understand his

critique of that planning process and its adequacy. He's precisely the kind of witness that I think that this planning docket needs, as we assess the adequacy and dispute the adequacy of this planning process.

So, I don't consider this an expansion of his Expert Report. I consider this a valuable, useful addition to the ultimate issue before the Commission.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. I'll allow that. But please keep it focused to where the Company was and the understandings in the industry and regulatory standards were in the Summer of 2010.

## 12 BY MR. CUNNINGHAM:

- Q. Dr. Sahu, in response to the Chair's remarks, you are familiar with the planning that other utilities do, are you not?
- A. I am. And, I absolutely agree that the information -when I reviewed the document, and it was not my
  expectation that the Company would have any more
  insight into a future that is admittedly uncertain in
  the regulatory arena. It's in the nature of our
  regulatory development process to have that
  uncertainty. It does go through a lot of changes. It
  does go through input from different parties. It does
  go through and preserving everybody's rights to

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challenge these in the judicial arena, and ultimately reach finality one way or the other. Congress is not always crystal clear on its intent. So, all of it contributes.

And, having said that, what struck me, both in preparation for my report, as well as what I heard yesterday, was -- were a few things. First, that it -- others are able to do planning, even with that other same set of uncertainties. Certainly, the Merrimack Station is not the only one faced with this type of a set of potential future regulations, and other utilities, other publicly traded utilities, other utilities who are equally responsible to their shareholders and their ratepayers, are able to do planning. And, they, of course, have the same degree of knowledge and confidence about their own operations as PSNH does about its own stations. That's sort of a general statement. And, this is across the board. I could point to any number of utility systems that are actively engaged in doing a significant degree of planning.

The other, a second point, was it was very striking, frankly, towards the end of the day, to hear that the process is really of little use to PSNH.

[WITNESS: Sahu]

It's certainly, when I reviewed the document, it was not with the idea that this had been prepared just to fill a requirement in of itself, sort of an end in itself. It was with the expectation there is some means to an end. It could be, if not, as Mr. Large said, a play book, at least, in some sense, helpful to the Company. And, that is not — that it is not viewed that way by the Company was, frankly, somewhat disappointing. And, I think that is not how I believe other utilities treat this process. And, that's a difference.

The third is, and I'm going back to the rebuttal report that had been produced in reaction to the report I put in by, I think, jointly by Mr. Smagula and Ms. Tillotson, where it said "we can't plan. We really have an inability to plan because of the uncertainties", which we have all discussed. And, I find that striking for two reasons. One is, that I am aware, and I've looked at other similar planning documents that the Company has done throughout the 2000s. There was one in 2004 by, I think, one consultant; one in 2005 by a different consultant; a more elaborate study in 2007 by another consultant.

[WITNESS: Sahu]

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So, it was discordant to hear that, for some reason, as part of this version of the integrated planning document, that we simply "needed that full, clear guarantee", and I'm quoting Ms. Tillotson, I think those were her words, before one could attempt planning. We certainly all would like certainty. no means am I saying that we shouldn't strive for that. But it is -- the very nature of these plans is to account for reasonable uncertainty and a range of future outcomes by making that part of the plan. there are very, very established ways to do it. Whether through sensitivity analysis, whether through the Monte Carlo analysis, whether through either simple or complex methods, you can account for that uncertainty in a range of outcomes, and as opposed to requiring that there be a clear guarantee. The fourth thing that I will sort of mention here is I had time to think about the testimony that was being offered yesterday, and I went back and

The fourth thing that I will sort of mention here is I had time to think about the testimony that was being offered yesterday, and I went back and thought about it more in the evening. And, I, frankly, could not reconcile what I view as an inconsistency, at least in what -- if I understood correctly what Mr. Smagula said and what Ms. Tillotson was saying. And, what I mean by that is the following: If I heard

Mr. Smagula say, and I think it was reiterated later on by Mr. Large, that, because of the knowledge of the Station, and its capabilities and its control systems, except in one instance where it related to the cooling water intake screens and so on, where there is some room for perhaps a modest modification or capital, that he didn't foresee any need for capital. And, the reason, therefore, that there is no discussion of that is because of his certainty that there would be no need for any investment, capital investment, in order to deal with the suite of regulations. So, that's one data point. I think, if I'm not misinterpreting what was said, it was very clear multiple times that he is certain that there won't be any need, given his experience and given his knowledge.

Ms. Tillotson, on the other hand, was making the point, I believe, that "the future is too uncertain in order to be properly accounting for planning." So, here we're faced with, on the one hand, having a potential range of outcomes that makes it difficult to plan, while, at the same time, we're also faced with "well, there is no need to plan, because we're certain we won't need to put any capital." I could not reconcile these two, what seem to me

conflicting objectives.

And, frankly, if you look at the record a little closely, it seems that neither may be completely on point in the following way: I've given an example of why I believe Ms. Tillotson's testimony at least was hard for me to understand, because the Company has planned and dealt with planning scenarios throughout the years. And, I don't see anything peculiar about this instance, with this suite of regulations that are faced, why you couldn't do a reasonable planning, attempt at a planning exercise, that would be of meaningful use to both the Company and to all the stakeholders.

As to Mr. Smagula's point, my difficulty is, I think what he was saying may be true, and I'm certain it is his belief, and I have no reason to doubt that, and he is very, very experienced. But, at the same time, there are at least three instances of surprises where, on the cooling tower issue, on the mercury baseline issue, and on how wastewater from the new scrubber is going to be dealt with, these are areas where clearly the Company has misread its relevant regulators, at least on the first two, EPA and the DES. And, I don't see how the Company can be very certain

1 that nothing would be required, when there are examples 2 before us where the Company has had to deal with these 3 potential surprises, frankly. So, I'm just troubled by that. And, I 4 don't know how to fully reconcile that, frankly. 5 6 But you're referring --Q. 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: One moment, Mr. Cunningham. 8 Mr. Eaton. 9 MR. EATON: I would like to move to 10 strike the last answer. Much of that could have been 11 included in the July 30th, 2011 report. He did not 12 comment or compare our planning to any other company, and 13 we could have done cross-examination on that whole bit of 14 testimony that's been offered for the first time today. 15 And, it could have been done, and I'd like the Commission 16 to strike that from the record, because it's brand new, or 17 else provide us with the opportunity to rebut it by 18 putting our witnesses back on. 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Cunningham. 20 MR. CUNNINGHAM: This is simply rebuttal, Madam Chair, to the testimony we heard 21 yesterday. And, it goes to the heart of this case, the 22 23 adequacy of the PSNH planning.

(Chairman and Commissioners conferring.)

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We are going to 2 allow some of the testimony and restrict some of the 3 testimony. As to Mr. Sahu -- Dr. Sahu's views about what other utilities have done, that is new and seems to be 4 5 something that could have been presented in the initial 6 testimony, and would have lent itself to some discovery on 7 the part of the Company and other parties. And, so, we will grant Mr. Eaton's request as it relates to what other 8 9 utilities do. 10 As to responding to the testimony that 11 was filed, the rebuttal testimony that was prefiled by the 12 Company, and the statements made in the hearing yesterday, 13 that is, I think, fair game, appropriate, and we will 14 allow that. 15 So, is that clear, Dr. Sahu? 16 WITNESS SAHU: Thank you. Yes, it is 17 clear. I certainly didn't mean to make it complicated. 18 apologize for that. 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's all right. BY MR. CUNNINGHAM: 20 21 Dr. Sahu, in your testimony, with respect to the Q. 22 testimony yesterday, you referred to other studies that this company had done. And, could you identify the 23 24 studies you're referring to and what significance they

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 may have had to your opinion?

A. There are three that I recall, frankly. And, I don't recall all the specifics of each one. But, from what I recall, there was at least one done by, I believe,

Burns & McDonnell in --

You there. Because I think that's, again, I'm not sure how that's responding to other prefiled testimony or testimony on the stand yesterday. So, if you can -- if you can think about that, Mr. Cunningham, and why it's appropriate, given where the direction I was just leading at a moment ago, things that could have been explored and weren't, we're not beginning again. Things that were identified and discussed by other witnesses in prefiled testimony, which does not include the details of prior planning, or was discussed yesterday in the hearing, which as I don't recall was only a glancing reference to prior documents, and nothing about specific contractors and all. I just -- I don't want us to go too far afield or we'll never reach an end point.

So, Mr. Cunningham, think about that, and perhaps you can refine your questions.

23 BY MR. CUNNINGHAM:

Q. Let's refer then specifically, you did review the study

[WITNESS: Sahu] 1 know as the "Sargent & Lundy Study", did you not? That was one of the ones I reviewed, yes. 2 Α. 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Cunningham, --4 MR. EATON: This is the same thing you 5 just admonished Mr. Cunningham not to do, talking about studies that could have been reviewed and included in his 6 7 testimony. The Sargent & Lundy Study was not discussed yesterday, it was not part of the rebuttal testimony, or 8 9 the oral testimony yesterday. 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm going to grant 11 the request. I assume that was a request to not go into 12 that area? 13 MR. EATON: Yes. 14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And object to the 15 question. I'll grant that. So, Mr. Cunningham, things 16 that relate to the prefiled testimony and what was

testified to yesterday.

18 MR. CUNNINGHAM: All right. Thank you,

Madam Chair. 19

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BY MR. CUNNINGHAM: 20

> Dr. Sahu, just do you have any closing comments or Q. summaries that might lend information to the Commission with respect to the planning process that you heard described yesterday?

[WITNESS: Sahu]

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, before you

2 respond, Dr. Sahu. Mr. Eaton.

MR. EATON: I object. The Chairman said that we do not do summaries of prefiled testimony. And, we're now three-quarters of an hour into what's supposed to be a very short period. I object to this question and the summary, because I don't know what the witness is going to say.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I misunderstood. I thought it was just a sort of "wrap-up statement" before moving to cross-examination. Were you asking for more than that?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: That's correct, Madam Chair. Just a summary of his assessment of the testimony he heard yesterday about the planning process.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. So, not a summary of your report, but a summary of what you heard yesterday?

 $\mbox{MR. CUNNINGHAM:} \mbox{ I'm not asking about}$  the report,  $\mbox{\it per se.}$ 

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I guess. I feel like we've probably been through it. But, if you can do it very quickly, we'll allow it.

BY THE WITNESS:

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1
     Α.
          Okay. Without trying to make it any more
 2
          controversial, I mean, the summary is very simple.
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          heard testimony that the plan may not be very useful,
          and it was confusing at the very least. My only two
 4
 5
          cents on that is I think that reflects more on how the
 6
          plan was developed, rather than the plan in itself not
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          being useful.
                         That there are -- others find plans like
          this very useful, and I think you get what you put into
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               And, if thought is put into how the assumptions
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          are justified, discussion is a little clearer, the aims
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          and objectives are clarified, then I think the plan
          would be useful, and it would not simply gather dust
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          somewhere, as opposed to being a living document, as
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          opposed to something that looks, at least right now, of
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          less usefulness to the parties. That's all.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             Thank you.
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       Cross-examination, I would propose this as an order:
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       TransCanada, Granite Ridge, Office of Energy & Planning,
       CLF, Consumer Advocate, Staff, and then the Company.
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       that acceptable?
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                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
       Mr. Patch.
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                                     Thank you.
                                                 Good morning,
                         MR. PATCH:
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[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 Dr. Sahu.

2 WITNESS SAHU: Good morning.

## 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. PATCH:

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- Q. In your Expert Report, I believe I'm looking at the first page, about five lines down, you reference among your qualifications years of experience dealing with environmental compliance, is that correct?
- 9 A. Yes.
- Q. And, then, near the bottom of the first page, I think
  it's actually in the last line, you say, actually, that
  some of your clients have included "power generation
  facilities", is that right?
  - A. Yes. In the past, I have worked for large companies where we had multiple power generation clients and worked on those projects. That's what I was referring to.
- Q. And, then, in your testimony as well, or your Expert
  Report, I believe it's on Page 6, you discuss a number
  of new or upcoming federal regulations, you actually
  have a pretty long list of proposed regulations on
  Pages 7 and 8, I think, is that fair to say?
- A. Right. When I wrote the report, that was what was on the horizon, and substantially true today.

[WITNESS: Sahu]

Q. And, you have, I think, already said that you reviewed the Plan itself, which has been marked as an exhibit, I think it's Exhibit Number 1 in this proceeding, is that fair to say?

A. Yes.

- Q. And, I'm going to ask you if you are familiar with a December 10th, [28th?] 2010 letter that the Commission issued in this docket. I think it was referred to actually in the testimony submitted by Smagula and Tillotson. I don't know if you have had a chance to review that letter or not. Does that sound familiar?
  - A. It does. Although, I don't recall all of it sitting here.

MR. PATCH: Okay. I'm just -- it's going to take a minute for me to get that letter out.

What I'd like to ask the Commission would be to mark this as an exhibit, because it actually lays out a standard for review of federal regulations. This is a December 28th letter, 2010, in this docket, DE 10-261, from Debra Howland, to the parties.

## **BY THE WITNESS:**

22 A. Yes.

23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We'll mark this -24 I'm sorry. We should mark this for identification as

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 "TransCanada 2". (The document, as described, was 2 3 herewith marked as Exhibit TransCanada 2 for identification.) 4 5 MR. PATCH: Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch, this is 7 already in the docket filings, and parties should have it as part of that. But, if it's helpful to keep it as an 8 9 exhibit, I'm not troubled. It's just it's something that 10 people have all should have received long ago. 11 MR. PATCH: No, that's right. I just 12 thought it would be important for everybody to have it in 13 front of them. 14 BY MR. PATCH: 15 And, I'd like to direct your attention to Page 2 of the 16 letter. 17 I'm there. Α. 18 Q. And, the paragraph that begins "As to their inability 19 to agree on the extent of PSNH's obligation, if any, 20 "to plan for compliance with environmental requirements imposed or established after the date of the LCIRP's 21 initial filing", the Commission notes as a general 22 matter that a sound planning process should consider 23

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

reasonably foreseeable regulatory changes." Did I read

- 1 that correctly?
- 2 Α. Yes.
- 3 And, then it goes on from there, "but recognizing that Q.
- the threshold at which a potential change in regulatory 4
- 5 standards becomes too remote or speculative for a
- 6 utility to consider will depend on the particular facts
- 7 and circumstances of the regulatory matter at issue."
- Did I read that correctly? 8
- 9 Α. Yes.
- 10 Does that sound like the kind of standard that should Q.
- 11 be used by a utility in a planning process?
- It is, and it should be. And, I believe that that is 12 Α.
- 13 proper, frankly, yes.
- 14 And, that sounds a little different, doesn't it, than Q.
- 15 the standard that I think we saw in the prefiled
- 16 testimony of Mr. Smagula and Ms. Tillotson, and
- 17 articulated yesterday, basically, to the effect that
- 18 they only look at regulations that have been adopted
- and have a compliance schedule? 19
- 20 Α. Yes. I believe Ms. Tillotson certainly made that point
- 21 about not having certainty and, therefore, inability to
- 22 While, as I mentioned before, I heard
- Mr. Smagula say that, regardless of the outcome of the 23
- 24 regulations, there would not be any need for planning

because the Company is well situated, and would not need any capital improvements. So, both views certainly, in their own ways, miss the mark with regards to this standard, in my opinion.

Q. Are you familiar with the fact that many of the parties to this proceeding are, in fact, recommending that the Commission order a Continuing Unit of Operations Study of a number of PSNH generating facilities by an independent consultant?

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- 10 A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Q. And, that includes Newington, among a number of other generating facilities, is that fair to say?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. And, as part of your review of the LCIRP, did you become familiar with at least the general characteristics of Newington Station?
- 17 A. Yes. I am familiar with general characteristics.

MR. EATON: This witness was not offered for Newington Station. And, therefore, I don't think any questions concerning the CUO and Newington Station are appropriate. Therefore, I object to the questions that are coming from TransCanada.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch.

MR. PATCH: If you'll allow me to ask

1 the next question, it actually doesn't relate to the existing CUO. And, I think I had indicated on the first 2 3 day, when the Company sort of outlined the method by which or the process by which they wanted to divide the 4 5 proceeding, that I would have at least a question or two 6 related to Newington, and that's where I am right now. 7 And, it will certainly save Dr. Sahu from having to come back on the next day of hearings. So, I have maybe one 8 9 more question related to this, and it doesn't relate 10 specifically to this study that has been done.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, let's hear the question, and give everybody a chance to think about it before you answer it, Dr. Sahu.

## BY MR. PATCH:

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Q. So, Dr. Sahu, in the event that the Commission were to order such an independent study, and that study were to include Newington Station, as you understand that facility to be, based on the "reasonably foreseeable regulatory changes" standard that's in that letter that I gave to you, and based on your knowledge of proposed federal regulations, are there any such regulations that you think should be taken into account as part of such a new independent study?

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

And, Mr. Eaton.

MR. EATON: This is about the Newington Station. And, it's about the CUO, the second part of this proceeding. There was nothing in Mr. Sahu's prefiled testimony regarding Newington. He was focusing on Merrimack Station, and not Newington. And, therefore, this is beyond the scope of his direct examination and not proper for cross-examination. So, I object.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Patch.

MR. PATCH: Well, I think, as a matter of administrative efficiency, it would make sense to allow the question here today, rather than require him to come back, first of all. Secondly, I think it's the kind of question that, you know, relates more to the issue of whether or not the Commission ought to order an independent study, because I'm asking him if he thinks there would be anything, as part of that study, that would be valuable. He may answer "no", in which case, you know, I'm not sure how he'll answer that question. And, so, I just think it would be very useful information for the Commission to have on this one particular issue.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'm going to grant
Mr. Eaton's request that we not go there. He did not
testify to that on direct, it's not in response to -- on
the issues that he is here on. It may be issues that come

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1 up in the second phase of this. I don't think we're
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2 recalling Dr. Sahu to address it, so your "administrative

[WITNESS: Sahu]

- 3 efficiency" argument doesn't make sense to me, because he
- 4 hasn't been proffered for these issues. So, let's move
- 5 on.
- 6 MR. PATCH: Okay. That's all the
- 7 questions I have. Thank you.
- 8 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Moffett?
- 9 MR. MOFFETT: No questions. Thank you.
- 10 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Mr.
- 11 Steltzer, questions?
- MR. STELTZER: OEP has no questions.
- 13 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I guess then, Mr.
- 14 Peress.
- MR. PERESS: Thank you, Madam Chair.
- 16 The Conservation Law Foundation does have a few questions.
- 17 BY MR. PERESS:
- 18 Q. Dr. Sahu, you've reviewed the rebuttal testimony that
- was provided by Ms. Tillotson and Mr. Smagula in this
- 20 docket, is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. And, I'm just going to refer to that testimony. Do you
- 23 have it in front of you by chance?
- 24 A. I do not, sitting here.

Q. Okay. This won't be extensive, so I'll just read a couple of provisions, if I may. In that rebuttal testimony, the PSNH witnesses were asked "do you think it would have been prudent for the Company to begin planning for any of those regulations, as OCA, the Sierra Club, and CLF argued should have occurred?" Do you recall seeing that in the rebuttal testimony?

A. I do.

- 9 Q. And, Mr. Patch just placed on the record and raised the
  10 standard that the Commission has set forth in this
  11 docket with respect to "foreseeable environmental
  12 regulations", is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
  - Q. The rebuttal testimony states that "At the time the Company prepared this LCIRP, it could not, in good faith and with prudence, commit Company resources for planning for any potential future compliance with any of those proposed regulations." Do you agree with that statement?
- 20 A. I do not. I do not see how it comports with the standard that the Commission has ordered as well.
- Q. They went on to say, "To do so would require us to make judgments with certainty about the final outcome of those regulations, which we are not capable of doing

given all the potential intervening variables that

could change the course of those regulations between

the time of filing our LCIRP and any final date for

commencing compliance with them." Do you agree with

that statement?

- A. Well, I don't agree with that statement. I did hear the statement reiterated by Ms. Tillotson yesterday.

  And, as I've said multiple times, I heard exactly the opposite from Mr. Smagula yesterday, which is actually certainty on his part that there would not be any need for capital investment regardless of the outcome of these regulations.
- Q. And, that's what I wanted to ask you about. Thank you.

  Yesterday you heard extensive testimony during the

  Commission's cross-examination, whereby PSNH

  representatives expressed confidence that upgrades that
  they have made at their facilities provide a means for
  them to comply with recent and upcoming air

  regulations. Do you recall hearing that testimony?
- A. Yes.

- 21 Q. Do you think that's a fair characterization of it?
- A. Well, I don't. And, if it was limited to air
  regulations, I may have missed that. But I took it
  broader, as the whole suite of regulations; air, water,

and potentially waste regulations. But, even for air

- 2 regulations, I have a disagreement with that statement.
- 3 Q. So, let me just try to understand that a little bit
- better. For example, Mr. Smagula mentioned "SNCR",
- 5 which is "Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction" technology
- 6 that has been installed on some of their units, he was
- 7 referring to Schiller, and low NOx burners at Schiller,
- 8 as providing a means for them to comply with these air
- 9 regulations. Do you recall that?
- 10 A. Yes. He mentioned that that's what those units have,
- 11 right.
- 12 Q. In your experience, what sort of emission controls --
- well, strike that. Do you have the Plan in front of
- 14 you by chance?
- 15 A. I do have the Plan, yes.
- 16 Q. Can you please turn to Page 136 of the Plan?
- 17 A. Okay. I'm there.
- 18 Q. In the section entitled "Section D. PSNH's Initiatives
- and Emissions Policy Conclusions", --
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Do you see any reference to the "SNCR" and/or "low NOx
- 22 burners at Schiller" as providing a means to comply
- with these regulations?
- 24 A. I do not.

technologies will be required at coal-fired units that are subject to the MATS rule, that is the standards for

In your experience, what sort of emissions control

air toxics that have recently been adopted by EPA?

5 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, before you

6 answer, Mr. Eaton?

Q.

MR. EATON: Could I ask that CLF ask questions concerning the regulations that were in effect during the Summer of 2010, when the Least Cost Plan was initiated and when it was prepared. To talk about things that have happened since, which could not be predicted by our witnesses, and were not in effect until recently, as Attorney Peress has said, should not be part of this, because you're looking at our planning process during the Summer of 2010.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Peress, any response?

MR. PERESS: Yes. Thank you. During the Commission's cross-examination yesterday of the PSNH witnesses, PSNH extensively discussed the planning that they have undertaken with respect to compliance with regulatory requirements that many parties here suggest are foreseeable under the standard laid out by the Commission. What was most noteworthy about that discussion is that

1 virtually none of the elements or content of the discussion and testimony provided by PSNH witnesses are 2 3 found in the Plan that was submitted in this docket.

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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Well, can you focus your questions on the Plan, what was in place in 2010, and whether -- I take it your point is, whether one could have predicted certain developments, correct, rather than starting from where we are with recent enactments?

MR. PERESS: That wasn't exactly my point, but I understand your direction.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Well, I apologize if I got it wrong. But let's try to keep -- if you have an issue as to what is in the Plan or is not in the Plan, and what the Company did or should have done in 2010, that is our focus and would be helpful.

## BY MR. PERESS:

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- Q. Dr. Sahu, what sorts of emission controls would you have expected to see discussed in this Plan with respect to compliance with the Utility Air Toxics Rule?
- Well, you know, even when the Plan was in preparation, so focusing on the information that would have been available to PSNH and through their participation in industry organizations, through its extensive resource

[WITNESS: Sahu]

base dealing with anticipating these regulations, interactions with the agencies and all that, and excluding things that are too remote or speculative, that -- I'm setting that aside. Because that -- we're not talking about "black swan" events that one can reasonably plan for.

I believe that the MATS rule in its outline, or even its previous incarnations, was fairly broadly anticipated to contain controls for mercury, contain controls for a suite of acid gases, and contain controls for non-mercury metals. At some point, related rules were considering even things like organics and dioxins, there are a whole set of other rules for other boilers. And, so, PSNH might even have had reason to believe that those pollutants may have needed control at that point in time.

Looking at that potential suite, they would have had to consider (a) whether their particulate control devices, the electrostatic precipitators, for example, were adequate or not.

Whether they needed to be upgraded, whether they needed to be replaced by bag houses, that would have been a reasonable discussion as to the range of possibilities.

With regards to acid gases, although

some of the acid gases can certainly be controlled by, let's say, a scrubber that's at Merrimack. Not all of them are controlled, and not all of them are controlled effectively to what the rule might require. There's still an open question today. We have not seen any data for hydrochloric acid, for example, post scrubber. And, it may well be that it is doing a great job with the type of coal they're burning now, but not sure how it might be with the range of coals that they might burn in the future. And, people have considered sorbent injection, for example, to deal with acid gases as being more effective for them. So, that's another type of control that they may have considered or might have wanted to discuss in the plans.

What -- my bottom line is, even if

Mr. Smagula is correct, that it is a judgment based on
his understanding and knowledge, that he feels like
what they have for each of the stations is proper, it
would have benefited everybody to have seen that
discussion in the Plan as to why he felt that way. If
he could have articulated "well, these are the
controls, these are the expected range of standards we
expect, this is the kind of efficiency we get or will
get from our system", so we could have all had a better

[WITNESS: Sahu]

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          insight into, not just point (a) and point (b), point
          (a) being "we know what we have" and point (b) being
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 3
          "well, something is coming in the future", but how he's
          connecting the dots between the two, that would have
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 5
          been useful. Whether or not we agreed or disagreed
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          with him, the thought process to lay out would have
 7
          been useful. And, I could not reasonably discern that
          that was the Company's position looking at the rebuttal
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          report, frankly. Which was, "we simply can't plan
10
          because of the uncertainty in what might come out of
11
          the regulations." That is the problem.
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                         MR. PERESS:
                                      Thank you.
                                                  I have no
13
       further questions.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
                                                         Thank
15
       you. Ms. Hollenberg?
16
                         MS. HOLLENBERG: No questions.
                                                         Thank
17
       you.
18
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Speidel?
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                         MR. SPEIDEL: Yes, I have one general
       question.
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21
     BY MR. SPEIDEL:
          Dr. Sahu, is it fair to say that pollution control
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23
          retrofits on fossil fuel fired power plants are a
24
          fairly capital-intensive business?
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- 1 A. Yes, they are.
- 2 Q. With costs usually running in the millions of dollars?
- A. Well, for some type of controls. In the example I gave you, if you, for example, had to replace electrostatic

5 precipitators and bag houses, that would be an

6 expensive proposition; millions of dollars, several

7 tens of millions of dollars, in that range. If, on the

8 other hand, you're looking at sorbent injection, that

9 might be modest, maybe a few millions of dollars on the

10 capital side, not tens of millions of dollars. If you

were thinking about putting in a wet electrostatic

12 | precipitator at some point because you have fine

particulate problems, that might be, again, tens of

millions of dollars. So, it depends on the control,

15 but they will be capital-intensive, in general, yes.

- Q. And, do you have much knowledge related to thermal
- 17 pollution controls?
- 18 A. I have some knowledge with regards to thermal pollution
- 19 controls.
- 20 Q. And, would you agree that thermal pollution control
- 21 retrofits are also fairly expensive?
- 22 A. Yes. Particularly going from what is essentially an
- open loop cooling system, to a closed loop or that type
- of system will definitely be capital-intensive.

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you very much. No

- 2 further questions.
- 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Mr.
- 4 Eaton.
- 5 MR. EATON: Thank you.
- 6 BY MR. EATON:
- Q. Could you please turn back to the document that

  Attorney Patch gave you, which was TransCanada 2.
- 9 A. Is that the December 8th, 2010 letter, counsel?
- 10 Q. Yes. December 28, 2010 letter.
- 11 A. December 28th. Yes, I have that.
- 12 Q. Okay. And, I'm going to read the beginning of the next
- to the last paragraph. "As to their inability to agree
- on the extent of PSNH's obligations, if any, to plan
- for compliance with environmental requirements imposed
- or established after the date of the LCIRP's initial
- 17 | filing". Did I read that correctly?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Now, the word "compliance" is in that sentence,
- 20 correct?
- 21 A. Yes. Modified by "to plan for", correct.
- 22 Q. And, so, the planning should be compliance planning?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Because that's the standard that's laid out?

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[WITNESS:
                                      Sahu]
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     Α.
              You're deciding how to comply in the future, and
 2
          that the plan as in that you may have to do so that you
 3
          will have to meet a future compliance obligation.
          That's the way I understand it.
 4
 5
     Q.
          Okay. And, your report mentions some of the problems
 6
          you had in analyzing what was going on. Could you look
 7
          at Page 4 of your report.
          Actually, I need a copy of my report. I apologize.
 8
          didn't bring it with me. And, if counsel could give me
 9
10
          a copy.
11
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I have a duplicate
12
      here I can give you.
13
                         WITNESS SAHU:
                                        Oh.
14
                         (Atty. Cunningham handing document to
15
                         Witness Sahu.)
16
                         WITNESS SAHU: My apologies. "Page 4"
17
       did you say, counsel?
                         MR. EATON: Yes.
19
                         WITNESS SAHU: Okay. And, what am I
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18

20 looking at?

BY MR. EATON: 21

I'm looking at the last paragraph on Page 4. And, you 22 23 listed several reasons why the discussion is "general".

24 Α. Yes.

[WITNESS: Sahu]

- Q. And, first -- on the fourth line down, you say "First,
  not all of the regulations" --
- 3 A. There's a typo there, obviously, but, yes.
- Q. So, I'll read it with the correction. "Not all of the regulations are final, as noted."
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. And, that was filed on June 30th, 2011?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. So, that's almost a year after PSNH was complying with
  10 or was preparing their Least Cost Plan filing for this
  11 case, correct?
- 12 A. Yes. My understanding, based on testimony, was the
  13 plan that was filed was substantially complete around
  14 June of 2010, correct.
- Q. So that there is no more finality to the regulations in 2010 than there was when you submitted your report?
- 17 A. I will agree with that, yes.
- Q. And, you also state that "current air dispersion modeling", I'm looking a few lines down from the one I just read, "air dispersion modeling, using proper protocols to assess the impacts of emissions from the station on ambient air quality has either not been completed or is not available for public review." Is that correct?

A. That's what I stated, yes.

- Q. Yes. So, out of the -- does that apply to Public

  Service Company as well? Do they -- do they collect

  the ambient air quality data or is that done by a state

  agency?
  - A. I've seen it done both ways, counsel. There are state agencies, of course, collect ambient air quality data, but it is not uncommon for large sources, such as power plants, to also collect ambient air data. And, not just power plants, I mean, others, steel mills, cement plants, refineries. Lots of large sources do collect ambient data. So, I've seen it done both ways.
- Q. So, there are two things that made it difficult, among the others, that made it difficult for you to talk in anything more than general terms, correct?
- A. Well, I took the position that I can only gain an understanding from what is happening at particular stations or particularly at Merrimack based on documents I can review and documents that are available to me. And, we made attempts to get documents, and we were not successful in many instances. So, yes, I was not going to put myself in a position of making specific statements, when I did not have the documents that I had requested that would have allowed me to do

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 so.

4

Q. Can you go back to Page -- of the Least Cost Plan that
you were reading from earlier? I'm looking at

5 A. Oh. Okay.

Page 137.

- Q. And, I'm looking at the first sentence of the last
  paragraph, and I'll read it: "A subgroup of PSNH's

  Generation management team meets at least annually to
  comprehensively analyze PSNH's position and to set

  strategic direction for PSNH Generation." Did I read
  that correctly?
- 12 A. You read that correctly, yes. That's what I have here.
- Q. So, strategic planning appears to be going on and was discussed in the Plan?
- 15 A. How do you mean "discussed in the Plan"?
- 16 Q. It's mentioned there.
- 17 A. It's mentioned, but "discussed" is different than "mentioned".
- Q. Okay. But "compliance planning" was not mentioned, you said?
- A. Yes. Compliance planning, as to what will be done -- I
  mean, counsel, and maybe I'm just misreading this. I
  mean, the title of the Plan is "Least Cost Integrated
  Resource Plan". And, I can only judge what is here

1		based on that desire, and, of course, I believe is the
2		378.39 governing requirement that, as I understand it,
3		in addition to these orders. And, yes, compliance
4		planning which would be specific enough for somebody to
5		understand at least the assumptions that the Company is
6		making. But I completely agree that we might not all
7		agree on all the assumptions, but, to look at the Plan
8		as a self-consistent document, as in "is it consistent
9		with its own assumptions?" That's what I was looking
10		for. And, I don't see I don't see how that is an
11		unreasonable request. I don't see that here.
12		"Strategic plan" might mean a lot of different things.
13		I just don't see that as a compliance plan for
14		potential future regulations, excluding these extreme
15		type of outcomes from those regulations that one cannot
16		reasonably foresee.
17	Q.	Are you familiar with the equipment at Merrimack
18		Station for controlling particulate matter?
19	Α.	Yes. And, my understanding is, they're two
20		electrostatic precipitators in series, is my
21		understanding. That's the primary particulate matter
22		control. Once the scrubber is installed, it may
23		control certain size fraction of particulates as well,
24		and it may even emit other particulates, perhaps in

1 different size fractions. That's what scrubbers do.

- Q. Do you -- are you familiar with the controls that are currently in place or the controls that were in place in 2010, before the scrubber?
  - Α. I referred to the -- you mentioned the "particulate controls", right, just to be sure?
- 7 Q. Yes.

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- I believe those were the electrostatic precipitators.
- And, are you familiar with what they can -- what they Q. can do? How much they can -- how much they can remove from the flue gas?
  - I've taught about electrostatic particulate Α. controls for twenty years, so you'll have to be a little more specific. Of course, I can. They can do a wide range of removal efficiencies. The key is, the efficiency does depend on size fractions. Particulates are not all the same size. So, you get a whole range of sizes coming in from the boiler into the electrostatic precipitator, the first of the two. Depending on how it's energized, how it's operated, how many links -- how many fields are in operation. the electrical properties that are imposed on the electrostatic precipitator, the flow distribution, you will get a certain removal efficiency that will vary by

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1 size. And, then, you move onto the second one, the 2 same thing will happen there. Absolutely, if you can 3 maybe help me understand which part of this you want me to address, I'll be happy to do that. 4

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- Q. Have you visited the plants or studied the plants and what they can actually do or are you just speaking from your general knowledge of what electrostatic precipitators can do?
- I've been to about 50 different power plants. 9 10 tell you with certainty, standing in front of an 11 electrostatic precipitator will tell you nothing about what it can do. You look at the design, the operation, 12 13 the operating characteristics, and you look at test 14 data, and that's what you go by. Merely visiting a 15 plant tells you absolutely nothing about how its 16 performance is going to be.
  - So, you have no information about PSNH plants Q. specifically?
  - I have, all of that is publicly available. Α. I mentioned that time and again. I collected everything I could publicly, including design details that are publicly available, permits, permit applications, some test data that I got back in the '99/2000 time frame from -compiled by the DES. But, in addition to additional

- data that I requested based on data requests, I did not get anything. So I got what I could gather, yes.
- Q. So, you can't tell me -- you can't tell me how the -based upon that investigation, you can't tell me what
  is -- what the current equipment can do?
  - A. I don't think the Company can tell you what the current equipment can do, they don't have test data that is available, certainly not to the public, and not that anybody can look at. We talked to the DES, and they gave us what they had, but it was fairly meager. I mentioned "fine particulates", I don't think the electrostatic precipitators for PM 2.5.
- 13 Q. What does the permit contain?
- A. You'll have to show that to me, I don't have it

  memorized. It certainly has limits on total suspended

  particulates, filterable total suspended particulates,

  I believe. That much I remember.
- 18 Q. Could you please turn to your testimony, to Page 7.
- 19 A. Yes.

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- 20 Q. With relation to Items [A] and [B], --
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. -- is this a regional issue?
- A. Yes. Those are ambient standards. They are standards that have to be met in ambient air quality. So, I

[WITNESS: Sahu]

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don't know, what do you mean by "regional standards",
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- 2 but I view them as "ambient air quality standards".
- 3 Q. And, what does that mean, "ambient"?
- 4 A. That means they have to be met in -- you know, the
- 5 Clean Air Act defines what "ambient air" is, and they
- 6 have to be met anywhere where the public is exposed,
- 7 anybody can breathe that air.
- 8 Q. And, is that a state standard or something that the
- 9 state puts together?
- 10 A. No, those two, [A] and [B], are national standards.
- 11 So, they apply throughout the country.
- 12 Q. And, when you state "published February 2nd, [9th?]
- 2010" and "published June 22nd, 2010", what does that
- mean? Does that mean the rule has been -- what does
- 15 that mean?
- 16 A. That means those standards, those national standards
- were finalized on those dates, February 9th and
- 18 June 22nd.
- 19 Q. They were effective on those dates?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. With relation to Item [C] and [D], --
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. -- do those relate to existing facilities or to
- 24 modifications of existing facilities and new

[WITNESS: Sahu]

1 facilities?

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- [C] would relate to modification. [C] is a PSD rule Α. that is triggered if an existing facility is modified, or it could apply to new as well. So, it applies to [D] has to do with some reporting obligations, and that I believe was applicable to existing facilities as well.
- So, in listing [C] and [D], as current or future Q. standards to be addressed by the station, those don't really require compliance planning unless the Company proposes a major addition under Item [C]?
- Item [C] would be triggered upon changes. Α. Yes. mean, I don't want to get into what a "major addition" Those are defined terms. is or so on. So, yes, you would have to evaluate based on changes of whether [C] would apply or not, but it is an applicable regulation that way. And, I mention it, because it does address this fine particulate that it was talking about. And, in an area where one really doesn't know the profile of the stations, in terms of test data, what their fine particulate emissions are. So, we're completely blind on that issue.
- But it wouldn't be brought into question unless they Q. proposed a "major addition", whatever the definition of

that is to Merrimack Station?

- is, power plants routinely and otherwise consider
- 4 changes and projects. So, it's not unusual for changes

If they make changes, correct. And, my understanding

- 5 to be contemplated at power plants.
- 6 Q. Item [G], --
- 7 A. Yes.

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Α.

- 8 Q. -- "Reconsideration of National Ambient Air Quality
- 9 | Standards for ground low" -- "ground-level ozone", that
- was proposed in January of 2010, correct?
- 11 A. Correct. When I wrote that report, yes. Correct.
- 12 Q. And, by bringing it up in your report, you're listing
- regulations that currently apply or will apply at the
- 14 station, right?
- 15 A. Well, I'm -- that will apply, correct. Exactly. At
- the station, yes. It ultimately will apply.
- 17 Q. If it was proposed on January 19th, 2010, --
- 18 A. Right.
- 19 Q. -- how could Mr. Smagula and Ms. Tillotson have
- 20 described their compliance plan for that, when it
- 21 wouldn't be published for another six months?
- 22 A. In the following way: Ozone standards have
- periodically been revised, as I'm absolutely sure both
- Ms. Tillotson and Ms. Smagula can -- Mr. Smagula can

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tell you. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to revisit ozone standards on a particular time frame. They have been doing so. And, what will happen, in terms of connection to the station, is NOx is a precursor for ozone formation. So, if the ozone standard is ratcheted down, where EPA has been focusing a lot of its attention, then it will translate to likely reductions, not just for Merrimack, but over the regional area, for all types of NOx sources to reconsider reducing NOx emissions. And, that's the connection. A lot of people have had to make NOx reductions at their individual facilities in order to meet this regional or ambient ozone standard. been a driver for NOx reduction in the last two decades for power plants in this country, especially in the Northeast. And, so, that's the connection in terms of planning for a regulation that might reduce ozone. It may well be that, based on studies, that the Company could have discussed, it could have concluded saying "we've done our modeling, we've done our assessments. We can show that, even if the EPA drops the standard down to here or here", and those, by the way, are fairly well known, because the Science

Advisory Board actually recommends standards that EPA

1 selects from, typically. So, those studies were done, 2 those studies are out there. The policy issues of 3 where the standard should be were being debated, continue to be debated. The Company could have simply 4 5 said "we have insulated ourselves from whatever the standard could be", sort of Mr. Smagula's point, "and 6 7 here's the proof of that. We've done these studies. And, the EPA could drop it down to, you know, 75 parts 8 9 per billion, 70 parts per billion, 65 parts per 10 billion, we're okay." And, that would be the end of 11 that. That connection of dots that would have enabled anybody to say "Merrimack Station is -- really doesn't 12 13 have anything to worry about, and we can cross that off 14 the list in terms of a prudent planning scenario." 15 That's what I was visualizing. 16 Q. But they would have to guess at what the standard would 17 be, and do studies to see whether their plant can 18 comply or what types of additions would need to be done in order to comply with all those different potential 19 20 levels that they couldn't know about in the Summer of 21 2010? 22 Well, I'm making two separate points. That I don't Α. 23 agree with your statement, because I said "you could

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

prudently have guessed the standards", if "guess" is

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the word, because they were being discussed, they're recommendations. EPA doesn't just make them up. The proposal to discuss the various levels that EPA could, and EPA is inviting comment on "Should we set it here? Should we set it here?", as to the range of potential standards EPA would select from what is discussed in the proposal. So, it's not a matter of guessing. And, my familiarity, counsel, with planning like this is, you look at future outcomes based on a reasonable set of anticipated inputs. And, here, that is what we're talking about. If the standard could be in a certain range, how does that affect the station?

The precise usefulness of the plan would have been to say "well, if EPA did set it at 65 parts per billion, my gosh, we're looking at \$40 million of upgrades. However, if EPA did set it at 75/billion, we've got to do nothing, we have to do nothing. That is precisely the type of thing that this plan should discuss, is a sense of the assessment for need for capital or O&M, given a range of outcomes. And, the ozone standard is a great example, which you have brought up, where they could have done that. Or, if they have done that already, that they could have

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1 shared that and addressed this issue.

But the premise being, "how could they have guessed this?", I think is a little disingenuous.

The standard was actively being discussed, if you're familiar with this at all, the ozone standard, as I said, periodically gets ratcheted. Nobody has ever suggested it would drop below 65 parts per billion.

So, they're, in fact, bounded. Just like the planning document talks about, you know, all kinds of other things, like was mentioned yesterday, where future gas prices may or may not be, and which is missing here, but those sort of things. You make a reasonable set of assumptions and go back and translate it to your impact. And, I believe that could have been done here.

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- Q. And, you do that to comply?
- 16 A. You do that to comply, because you would have the
  17 obligation, being a large NOx generator or source, when
  18 regionally everybody has to reduce NOx, everybody would
  19 have to reduce NOx. Exactly.
- 20 Q. Was Item [G] stayed by the President?
- 21 A. Yes. Item [G] is subject to all kinds of political 22 forces. Absolutely.
- Q. So, they would -- you're saying the Company would need to spend resources to do that sort of planning, for

something that they didn't know about in the summer,
and has since been stayed by the President. Does that
make sense?

A. Well, it's a multipart question. If you want to break it up for me as to which part of your question makes sense, I can try to attempt that. But, overall, it does make sense in the following way: I've mentioned right from the outcome [sic] that there are uncertainties. Where the President stays it, it was an election year, or whether something else is going on, those secular factors are there in any planning exercise. You could have simply demonstrated in the Plan Mr. Smagula's contention that, "regardless of the outcome of the ozone standard, we don't need any capital", that would have been justifying the certainty that he indicated yesterday.

Or, he could have said -- or, you could have said that "yes, if the standard drops below what it is right now, we have a potential investment, capital investment." But that's what planning documents talk about. They talk about the need for potential investment. You might even attach probabilities to those. You might say, "but, yes, it's our judgment that, even though \$40 million might be

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needed, we think that's an unlikely event or it's a

2 percent event or it's a 10 percent event." I've seen
planning documents that do a fairly good job, counsel,
of trying to capture their sense of their needs and the
probabilities that attach to those needs in the future.
That is not an unreasonable request.

- Q. Are you aware that the Company files a capital plan out five years with the Commission describing what their capital projects plan to be?
- I have -- I'm aware of that. I guess I was focusing on the integrated nature of this Plan, which has, in its title, the word "integrated", so you would have in one place this exercise I'm talking about. I am familiar with capital plans. I have, I think, seen many of I can't recall whether I've seen your particular them. one, but certainly I've seen plans where it talks about upgrades at the plant equipment level. In other words, we need to replace aging equipment, we need to do -most capital planning that I have seen, and I believe even the ones for the stations here, have to do with operational capital planning, not so much for future environmental compliance. That's my sense. A lot of line items dealing with replacement of equipment and so on, yes.

1 Q. But, certainly, if a capital investment was necessary to comply with a regulation, that should be included in 2 3 the in a capital budget that looks out a few years and tells the Commission that these are the projects we're 4 5 going to be doing?

I've seen that exactly done. Mr. -- I think Α. Commissioner Harrington yesterday, I think, raised an issue where it's in the rolling nature of these plans, as these plans change, you keep constantly upgrading your rolling five-year outlook, if you will. And, you might have a capital plan that says "these are absolutely things that have to be done, " there's no -even no regulatory driver or there are other needs beside regulations that you need to do. And, these are, as you get into out years, if they're driven by regulations, there are some probabilities attached to them. And, six months later your probabilities might change, in terms of becoming more or less certain. That's the nature of that capital planning. Absolutely.

- Q. Item [F].
- 22 Α. Yes.

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23 That was originally known as the "Clean Air Interstate Q. 24 Rule", correct?

A. Yes. I think that rule has had more names than I care to remember. It has undergone multiple incarnation of names, I believe, and some version today it's called "Casper" [sic-CSAPR], but that's yet another name.

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- Q. The "friendly ghost".
- 6 A. Or unfriendly. It's ghostly, I agree, yes.
- Q. Now, that was proposed in the Summer of 2010, according to your testimony, correct?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- Q. And, you list it as a item that the Plan should have addressed, and there should have been some kind of compliance planning included in the Plan for that rule, correct?
  - A. Well, I mention that rule because these regional -that rule has, at various times, included and excluded
    various states. Frankly, as EPA has done its modeling
    and so on, they have, at times, included certain states
    and imposed NOx budgets and so on, and other times they
    have dropped things out. Sometimes they have done -included states for ozone season only and taken them
    out for ozone season for other states. So, because of
    that, I mention that because clearly it had the
    potential for affecting emissions from the unit.
    Especially, if the state was brought into some version

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of the plan, whether it became seasonal or annual, it
was something to keep an eye on. That's why I listed
that there.
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- 4 Q. And, that rule doesn't apply to New England, right?
- 5 A. In its current form, I believe not.
- Q. So, many of these things we've talked about don't apply or weren't in existence in the Summer of 2010, correct?
  - A. Well, I don't know. That's a general statement, I don't know. We have talked specifically, and we've discussed which ones apply, and I've given you my sense as to why I thought it was useful and might apply. So, I'll stick with my prior answers.

MR. EATON: I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

15 Commissioner Harrington, any questions?

16 CMSR. HARRINGTON: I have no questions

17 at this time.

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18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner Scott?

19 CMSR. SCOTT: I'll be quick. Thank you.

20 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- 21 Q. Somewhat of the discussion you were just having.
- Yesterday, it was stated that, among other reasons,
- 23 some of the environmental regulations really weren't
- detailed, as far as planning in here, because of the

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cost to ratepayers to look at that, if I could paraphrase the Company. Along those kind of lines, do you have any idea what the type of planning that you were talking about would cost?

A. Yes. I do, just based on, again, going back to support planning that's being done in my knowledge of that in other instances. The good news is, these regulations are being looked at and reviewed by lots of different entities. And, I'll give you a short listing of them off the top of my head.

Just looking at the electric utility industry, clearly, they have the Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI, looks at regulations, advises its members on impacts, and all kinds of technical Several major law firms that deal with assessments. utility issues certainly put out membership assessments. The Utility Air Resources Group, the Utility Water Resources Group, they all do assessments. I know of at least four major aid firms and consulting firms that have done assessments, broadly and narrowly for the industry as to how these rules might affect. And, now, the investor community, several large consulting companies that are mainly focused on the investment, sort of Wall Street types, have also done

fairly detailed analysis and projections and scenario analysis of these rules.

Before you can even get to -- and, some of these are fairly specific, either regional specific or equipment or unit type specific, and so you can get a fair degree of detail. Of course, the vendor community is putting out information all the time as to potential costs and outcomes.

The point is, you can get a lot done even without having to begin to expend resources that you might think would need to be expended, such as you hire a consulting firm and then sort of let them loose. I'm not going to speak to previous testimony, but that has certainly been done by this company in the past, and, presumably, with some resources, not with zero resources. And, then, it has been done quite widely, the particular study whose name I cannot mention, has looked at 25 different scenarios, including two with cooling towers, back in 2007. Which we heard yesterday was so remote that you could never be required. Company had looked at that very scenario in 2007 and prior. So, it's not -- it was not remote to consider then, I don't know why it has become remote now.

In any case, so, yes. {DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

The resources

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in equipment sales and so on to you.

72 [WITNESS: Sahu]

1 would be, yes, probably in the same type of, you know, 2 "you get what you pay for". In other words, a 50, and 3 \$100,000 type of resource give you a very good assessment. You can get a lot of very, very good 4 5 analysis from vendors, who potentially have an interest

- Thank you for that. Similarly, just to make sure I Q. understand your view of things, you already mentioned the ozone standard, you had that discussion.
- 10 Yes, sir. Α.

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- And, if I thought I heard you right, you mentioned Q. different proposals, and that's what they perhaps could have used for bounding?
  - Right. Yes. In the sense that, because we don't know the future, it is standard forecasting technique to do bounding assessments. We do them all the time. You look at a probabilistic or you look at a --(Court reporter interruption.)

## BY THE WITNESS:

Deterministic. In the ozone standard, it was Α. relatively simple, because EPA was considering a defined sort of set of future potential standards. And, you could -- you didn't really have to guess, because EPA -- it was not on their proposal to, let's

[WITNESS: Sahu]

say, drop down the ozone standard to 30 parts per
billion or something ridiculously low. It was easy
enough to, even if you were guessing, to incorporate
that in your planning process.

## BY CMSR. SCOTT:

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- Q. So, you probably answered this in that statement. But, as you well know, I'm sure, that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards are looked at in some capacity every five years by the federal government?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. But you're not suggesting that be included?
- I'm saying, although they're required to do that, 12 Α. No. 13 as you know, they have not always done that. So, when 14 they go through an assessment of a PM2.5 or an ozone, 15 which have been the big drivers regionally in the last 16 few years, I think EPA has telegraphed where it is 17 going very well. Of course, you don't know what the 18 final standard will be until it is proposed, potentially litigated and nailed down. But, as to 19 20 where they're headed, I think it's no secret, in terms of what options they're considering. 21 Those proposals are exhaustively justified, in terms of Option A, B, or 22 It is driven -- every one of them is driven by 23 24 Science Advisory Board drivers, where they make

[WITNESS: Sahu]

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          recommendations. So, for a utility to really say, and
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         with a straight face, that "we could not have guessed
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          even the range of outcomes" is a little hard to
         believe.
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                         Still I was struck yesterday by a
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          statement in a different context about the cooling
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          tower guidance rule that Mr. Smagula said "how could we
         have possibly seen an EPA guidance?" These very groups
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          that I mentioned before, they routinely put out alerts
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          to their members, it's, you know, on websites.
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         EPA does a pretty good job of communicating. And, it's
         all their obligation who put out emissions to know what
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          the guidance is. So, I just find that somewhat --
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          somewhat disappointing, actually.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.
                                                   That's all.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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       Cunningham, any redirect?
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                         MR. CUNNINGHAM: No.
                                               Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then,
       thank you. Dr. Sahu, you're excused.
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                         WITNESS SAHU:
                                        Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: This is a good
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       opportunity for a break. We'll resume at 11:00. And, is
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       Mr. Hurley our next witness?
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[WITNESS: Sahu]

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                         MR. PERESS:
                                      I believe so.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
       feel free to get settled before we return. Thank you.
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                         (Whereupon a recess was taken at 10:46
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                         a.m. and the hearing resumed at 11:04
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                         a.m.)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Before we begin with
       Mr. Hurley, I do want to put on the record a mistake I
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       made and correct it. Mr. Moffett, yes, there is a Motion
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       to Intervene in the file, and I apologize for not noting
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       that.
                         MR. MOFFETT: Madam Chair, I had
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       actually asked for the office to send over copies of
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       everything.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, you can know
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       that it's all official, and nothing further needed.
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       for the rest of the morning, our plan is to go until 12:30
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       or little before, wherever there's a good breaking point,
       and then take a lunch break. All right? Anything further
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      before Mr. Hurley testifies?
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                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: If not, Mr. Peress.
       Oh, actually, if you can swear the witness please.
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(Whereupon Douglas Hurley was duly sworn

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т		by the Court Reporter.)
2		CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Peress.
3		MR. PERESS: Thank you, madam Chair.
4		DOUGLAS HURLEY, SWORN
5		DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY M	R. PERESS:
7	Q.	Would you please state your name and address for the
8		record.
9	Α.	Certainly. My name is Douglas Hurley. And, I work at
LO		485 Massachusetts Avenue, in Cambridge.
L1	Q.	And, can you state your employer and your job title
L2		please?
L3	Α.	Certainly. I'm a Senior Associate with Synapse Energy
L4		Economics.
L5	Q.	Can you briefly discuss your responsibilities at
L6		Synapse Energy Economics and your relevant experience
L7		with respect to your responsibilities?
L8	Α.	Yes. The primary work that I do with Synapse Energy
L9		Economics on behalf of our clients is to represent our
20		consumer advocates and our environmental advocates, and
21		providers of energy efficiency, distributed generation,
22		and renewable generation, in all matters regarding the
23		wholesale markets in New England and, to some degree,
24		also in PJM. So, two to three days a week I spend in

1 meetings with the ISO-New England staff and other NEPOOL market participants, discussing the rules of all 2 3 of the various wholesale markets.

- And, in addition to the rules, are you also engaged Q. with respect to the operation of the actual markets themselves?
- Yes, I am. A number of our clients are direct market 7 Α. participants, specifically energy efficiency clients. 8 9 And, I participate directly in the forward capacity auctions on behalf of one of them. 10
- 11 I'm holding in my hand a document entitled "Prefiled Q. Testimony of Douglas Hurley on behalf of the 12 13 Conservation Law Foundation", dated "July 27th, 2011". 14 Included in that prefiled testimony, as Exhibit 1, is 15 your curriculum vitae, and, as Exhibit 2, is a report 16 entitled the "Economic Analysis of Schiller Station 17 Coal Units". Was this document prepared by you or 18 under your direct supervision?
- Yes, it was. 19 Α.

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- 20 Q. And, were you engaged by the Conservation Law 21 Foundation to prepare this document and to participate in this docket? 22
- 23 I was, and I am. Α. Yes.
- 24 Are there any revisions that you would like to make to Q.

1 your testimony?

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please?

I do have one simple one, yes. In Exhibit DH-2, on Α. Page 4, there's a table near the top of the page labeled "Exhibit 1". And, there's one minor correction I'd like to make to that table. You can see the first column in that table is labeled "Case". It's where we describe how we treated environmental regulations and the cost thereof in the various cases that we ran. And, you can see that in that first row it's -- we indicate that the "Newington Market Prices Case" shows no regulations. And, in fact, the text just above the table accurately describes how we modeled that case. So, the correction would be, to take those words "Newington Market Prices Case" and just move them one row down, so that that case appears in the second row of the table. As I said, the text just above the table correctly describes how we modeled that case in the report. And, I just wanted to correct the summary table. CMSR. SCOTT: Can you restate that

CMSR. SCOTT: Can you restate that

WITNESS HURLEY: Certainly. Exhibit 1

on Page 4, near the top of that page, Exhibit 1 is a table. And, that table summarizes how we treated

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1
       environmental regulations in the various cases that we
 2
            And, in the first row of that table, it labels both
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       the "No Environmental Costs Case and Newington Market
       Prices Case". And, the correct thing to do is to take
 4
       that "Newington Market Prices Case" and just move it down
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 6
       one row, so that it -- the table comports with the text
 7
       just above that table that says in that case we modeled
       that they would be subject to the MACT rule in 2015, and,
 8
 9
       therefore, it would have those baghouse and ACI compliance
10
       technologies.
11
                         CMSR. SCOTT:
                                       Thank you.
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                         CMSR. HARRINGTON:
                                            So, the "Newington
13
       Market Case goes in the block under "Reference Case, High
14
       Gas Case, and Low Gas Prices Case"?
15
                         WITNESS HURLEY: Yes, that's correct.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We'll mark this
17
       testimony as "CLF Exhibit 9" for identification.
18
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit CLF 9 for
19
20
                         identification.)
21
                         MR. PERESS: Thank you, madam Chair.
     BY MR. PERESS:
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23
          Mr. Hurley, are there any additional changes or updates
24
          that you want to provide based on the passage of time
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[WITNESS: Hurley]

1 to your testimony.

A. Yes, just one.

3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Before you go, Mr.

4 Eaton, yes?

MR. EATON: Are we going down the same path that we did before that, you know, where corrections to testimony are one, but things that happened subsequent to the time when the Plan was filed, really, I don't think are relevant.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, Mr. Peress, having heard the other back-and-forth with Mr. Cunningham, where are you taking your witness on that issue?

MR. PERESS: Actually, the point was not to make any commentary whatsoever about the adequacy of the Plan, in terms of providing any updated information. It was only so that there's an accurate discussion in light of the passage of time, from the time that this testimony was submitted, in July, through now, which is April. We could forgo doing that. But I think it would just, as I said, it would assist in the discussion, without making any commentary on the Plan itself.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, if the inquiry is as it relates to the adequacy of PSNH's filing, then

I'll allow it. If it's just to talk about what's happened over the last ten months, I think not. So, I'm not sure what you're meaning by "things that have happened with the passage of time".

MR. PERESS: Well, madam Chair, simply put, and this has already been discussed. Since this testimony was submitted, the status with respect to some of these regulations has changed. Some of them were finalized, some of them were finalized in a way where they don't apply. That was generally discussed during Dr. Sahu's testimony, and it's not really necessary for us to do it here. The purpose of it was just to update the status of these requirements. This would be very brief.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. If you

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. If you can do it very briefly, go ahead.

WITNESS HURLEY: Thank you, madam Chair.

## BY THE WITNESS:

A. Just to indicate to folks that, on Page 5 of my testimony, the question and answer, starting -- specifically the answer, starting on Line 82, I indicate that "the EPA was poised to issue multiple regulations". And, I just wanted to let parties know that, since the time of this testimony, as Dr. Sahu indicated in his testimony, Clean Air Transport Rule

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          has now been finalized as a Cross-State Air Pollution
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          Rule and does not apply to New Hampshire. But the
          Hazardous Air Pollutants (MACT) Rule has been
 3
          finalized, and is now referred to as the "Metal and Air
 4
 5
          Toxics Standard" -- I'm sorry, "Mercury and Air Toxics
 6
          Standard".
 7
                         MR. PERESS: Madam Chair, the
       Conservation Law Foundation would like to offer what's
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 9
      been marked "CLF Exhibit 9" into evidence, and our witness
10
       is available for cross-examination.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. It will
       be marked for identification as "9" until the close of the
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13
       hearing and any issue as to whether we have any objections
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       to striking the identification and make them full
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       exhibits. Cross-examination, I think the order I was
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       intending is TransCanada, Granite Ridge, Sierra Club,
17
       Office of Energy & Planning, Office of Consumer Advocate,
18
       Staff, and PSNH. Is that acceptable to everyone?
19
                         (No verbal response)
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, Mr. Patch.
21
                         MR. PATCH: No questions.
                                                    Thank you.
22
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
       Mr. Moffett?
23
24
                         MR. MOFFETT:
                                       No questions, madam Chair.
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[WITNESS: Hurley] 1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Steltzer? 2 MR. STELTZER: No questions. Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Cunningham? 4 MR. CUNNINGHAM: No questions. Thank 5 you very much. 6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Ms. Hollenberg? 7 MS. HOLLENBERG: One moment please. Thank you. 8 9 (Short pause.) 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 BY MS. HOLLENBERG: 12 Mr. Hurley, did your modeling include a Newington Q. 13 Market Prices case? 14 Yes, it did. 15 And, did that assume environmental upgrades? 16 Α. Yes, it did. As described in the report, in the 17 Newington Market Prices case, the changes that we made 18 from our reference case was simply that we accepted, without any agreement, we accepted the market prices 19 20 used by the Company in Attachment G of the Least Cost 21 Integrated Resource Plan, the Newington CUO. And,

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

then, we also assumed environmental costs as described

in Exhibit 1, that the MACT Rule would apply in 2015,

and, therefore, we would expect the Company would need

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[WITNESS: Hurley]

1 to invest money to install baghouse and ACI in 2015.

- Q. Thank you. What would be the results for Schiller 4 and 6, if the Newington Market Prices case had no environmental upgrade costs?
  - A. In the report, you can see, on the bottom of Page 4 in Exhibit 2, that, under our Newington Market Prices case, which does assume environmental upgrade costs, it appears to us that Newington would -- I'm sorry, that the Schiller 4 and 6 units would lose money in every single year.

If you then assumed that those environmental upgrades would not be necessary in 2015 that we assumed, so there were no environmental costs, it still appears that they would lose money in every single year.

- Q. Thank you. In your work for Synapse and for the clients that you represent, are you familiar with generation units in the ISO-New England market?
- A. Generally, yes, I am.
- Q. And, are you, in your work, familiar with the capacity market auctions conducted by ISO-New England?
- A. Yes. I'm very familiar with the capacity market auctions.
- 24 Q. And, are you familiar -- OCA witness, Mr. Traum,

[WITNESS: Hurley]

discussed other generating units in the ISO-New England
market in his testimony. Are you familiar with the
Salem Harbor Power Station?

A. Yes, I am.

- Q. And, would you agree that Salem Harbor is of a similar vintage and size coal-burning unit as PSNH's Schiller generating unit?
  - A. I would, yes. The Schiller Units 4 and 6 are roughly 50 megawatts in size. The Salem Harbor Units 1 and 2 are roughly 80 megawatts in size. Unit 3 is a little bit larger, I think it's about 150 megawatts. And, Unit 4 is not so similar, it's a large oil unit.
  - Q. Can you please discuss the capacity market pricing for Salem Harbor and coal units as an indication of the financial position of units similarly situated, such as Schiller Units 4 and 6?
  - A. Yes. I think where you're going is that the Salem

    Harbor units participated in the first couple of
    auctions, and then they choose to delist starting in
    Auction Number 3, if I remember correctly.

    Essentially, what that means is that they submitted a
    price at which they would be willing to take on a
    capacity supply obligation, in other words, a price at

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

which -- a capacity price at which they would be

[WITNESS: Hurley]

1 willing to take on the commitment to offer their 2 energy. And, that price was above the market-clearing 3 price. And, therefore, they would not have cleared but for the -- and, technically, they did not clear in the 4 5 auction, the ISO-New England determined that those 6 units were needed for reliability and, therefore, 7 agreed to keep them on for reliability, give them that obligation, and then pay them a price that was above 8 9 the market-clearing price. 10 Do you agree that they were needed for reliability Q. 11 because of their location? I'm not sure that I do, no. We submitted testimony to 12 Α. 13 the FERC shortly after the conclusion of that auction that indicated that we're not entirely sure that the 14 15 ISO had done their modeling properly. And, I'm not 16 sure that they were needed for reliability. It cost 17 Massachusetts ratepayers, our estimate was about \$18 18 million a year to keep those units on line. 19 there were other options available. 20 MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. I have no 21 other questions. 22 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Speidel. 23 MR. SPEIDEL: Staff has no questions at 24 this time. Thank you.

[WITNESS: Hurley]

1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Mr.

- 2 Eaton.
- 3 MR. EATON: Thank you.
- 4 BY MR. EATON:
- 5 Q. Mr. Hurley, can we go back to what you said on Page 5
- of your testimony, the update that you had, starting at
- 7 Line 82 of your testimony?
- 8 A. Yes, I'm there.
- 9 Q. And, you said that "the Clean Air Transport Rule does
- not apply to New England"?
- 11 A. Yes. As I understand, that rule has been finalized as
- a Cross-State Air Pollution Rule, and it does not apply
- to New Hampshire, was what I said earlier.
- 14 Q. But Coal Combustion Residuals does apply and has been
- 15 finalized?
- 16 A. I don't know if that one's been finalized yet.
- 17 Q. What does that involve?
- 18 A. I'm not entirely sure. It's not one of the regulations
- 19 that we model as a cost in our report.
- 20 Q. And, regulations pertaining to greenhouse gas
- emissions, do those apply to existing plants?
- 22 A. Are you referring to the Regional Greenhouse Gas
- 23 Initiative, RGGI? Yes, they do.
- 24 Q. What about, under RGGI, do the plants have to make any

[WITNESS: Hurley]

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1 modifications or is that an auction process?

A. My understanding is there is an auction process, where the source of the carbon dioxide has to purchase allowances. So, it's not a capital cost, in the sense that you don't need to purchase equipment.

- Q. What are the -- what are the Effluent Limitation
  Guidelines mentioned in your testimony there?
- 8 A. I'm not sure that I -- I'm not sure exactly where9 you're referring to.
- Q. Line 85, the end of Line 85, "Effluent Limitation Guidelines"?
- Oh, I see it now. Thank you. Yes. 12 Α. What I was 13 referring to there was the cooling water intake 14 structures regulations that were proposed. And, you 15 can see, in the Exhibit 1 that I referenced earlier of 16 our report, that, in our "High Environmental Costs 17 Case", so, in the case where we assumed that a number 18 of those regulations would be finalized within the 19 planning period, and they would entail costs. 20 case, we included the costs of adding cooling towers or 21 our estimate of them, we don't have a great estimate, 22 but our estimate of them in 2017. That's what we 23 modeled.
  - Q. How many units are at Salem Harbor?

[WITNESS: Hurley]

- 1 A. My understanding is that there are four units at Salem
- 2 Harbor.
- 3 Q. And, how many burn coal?
- 4 A. Three of them.
- 5 Q. And, what does the other plant use?
- 6 A. Do you mean to say, "what does Unit 4, what fuel does
- 7 it use?"
- 8 Q. I'm sorry, yes. What fuel is used?
- 9 A. My understanding is it runs on oil.
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- 11 (Atty. Eaton distributing documents.)
- 12 BY MR. EATON:
- Q. Mr. Hurley, what is that document that I presented to
- 14 you?
- 15 A. Well, if I can -- I'll describe it. I'm not sure which
- one is the exact title, but I'll describe it as it's a
- discovery request and the answer that we provided to
- 18 Q-PSNH-012, dated August 15th of 2011.
- 19 Q. And, could you read your response.
- 20 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Before we do that,
- 21 would you like this marked for identification, Mr. Eaton?
- 22 MR. EATON: Yes. I believe it's "PSNH
- 23 6".
- 24 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes.

[WITNESS: Hurley]

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                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit PSNH 6 for
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                         identification.)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Go ahead,
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       Mr. Hurley.
                         WITNESS HURLEY: Thank you, madam Chair.
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 7
     BY THE WITNESS:
          Our response was, luckily, it's brief: "In general,
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          none of these regulations were in their final form
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          prior to September 30, 2010 except the GHG tailoring
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          rule. However, utilities were generally aware of all
          of these pending regulations and/or requirements and
12
13
          their potential impact well before the LCIRP was
14
          submitted."
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     BY MR. EATON:
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     Q.
          Thank you. I believe --
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                         MR. EATON: Well, I have another data
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       request for you to look at.
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                         (Atty. Eaton distributing documents.)
     BY MR. EATON:
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21
          And, could you describe that document please.
                         MR. PERESS: Can you just -- if you
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23
       don't mind, I'd like to see it before he starts testifying
24
       on it.
               Thank you.
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[WITNESS: Hurley] 1 MR. EATON: Could we have this marked as "PSNH Exhibit 7"? 2 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked. This is a data response dated September 2, 2011, from Mr. Hurley. 4 5 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit PSNH 7 for 6 7 identification.) BY MR. EATON: 8 9 I'm looking in paragraph -- in the second paragraph, 10 about seven lines down, it says "Undepreciated plant 11 values were derived from PSNH responses to data requests in this docket." Did I read that correctly? 12 13 Yes, you did. Α. 14 "And we assumed a return on rate base as provided on 15 Exhibit 5", correct? 16 Α. Yes. That's what it says. 17 Does PSNH earn a return on undepreciated plant? Q. 18 I don't know for sure. I assume they do. 19 MR. EATON: Thank you. I have no 20 further questions. 21 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

few questions.

I have just a

Yes.

CMSR. HARRINGTON:

Commissioner Harrington.

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BY CMSR. HARRINGTON: 1

- Referring to, starting, I guess, on Page 3, the 2 Q. 3 Executive Summary of your -- second part of your 4 exhibit, the Synapse study?
- 5 Α. Yes. I'm there.
- You list all these various, I guess, scenarios that you 6 Q. 7 look at. And, I'm interested in the "No New Environmental Costs" one. 8
- 9 Okay. Α.

18

- 10 "This case assumes no new environmental It says: Q. 11 controls will be required and there is no national CO2 regulation. This case is consistent with PSNH's 12 13 assertion that all potential environmental control are 14 beyond their planning horizon." So, in that case, 15 you're saying that there would be no additional costs 16 associated that would be incurred by the units in order to comply with proposed EPA regulations? 17
  - Α. That's what that case assumes.
- 19 Q. And, in the "Synapse Reference Case" above that, you go 20 on, in the middle of it says, in that case, "It further 21 assumes natural gas prices consistent with the "Base 22 Case" -- "Base Price Case" for natural gas projected in 23 the Avoided Energy Supply Costs in New England 2012 24 [2011?] Report." Are those same assumptions on natural

gas prices used in the "No New Environmental Costs"?

- 2 A. Yes. Those same assumptions for gas prices are used in 3 the "No New Environmental Costs" case.
- Q. And, going back to then Page 7 of your testimony
  itself, on Line 154, the question was "Are Schiller
  units economic in any future year in your analysis?"
  And, your answer is "No". So, I assume that's even the
  case where the -- for the "No New Environmental Costs"?
- 9 A. Yes. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, you use the term "in each year, the operating costs of these units is greater than the revenue." So did you take into account the book value of the plant and how that affects ratepayers?
- A. One moment please. Yes, we did. In Exhibit 5, of the report itself, which is on Page 11, you can see that we
- 17 Q. Excuse me. That's the Synapse report, Page 11?
- A. Yes. And, this exhibit is specifically our reference case. But, in all of the cases, we did have a similar table where we assumed a return on rate base.
- Q. So, you're saying -- I'm trying to figure this out
  without going through the chart individually. What
  your conclusion is regards to the -- if the plant
  doesn't operate, obviously, it's shut down, there's

1 still going to be book value associated with that plant. Does your analysis envision Public Service 2 3 recovering the book value of the plant or not recovering it? 4 5 It assumes that they would recover some book value in 6 the plant. If it wasn't running at all, there would 7 still be fixed costs and other costs associated with that plant. And, there would be not necessarily zero 8 9 revenue, zero energy revenue, if they weren't running 10 at all, but perhaps zero capacity revenue as well, 11 depending on how they entered the capacity market or what --12 13 So, that's under the scenario where the capacity factor Q. 14 goes to zero. But what about if the plant was retired? 15 It put in a -- it put in a retirement delist bid in the 16 capacity market and shut down permanently? 17 We didn't analyze that case. But we think that that is Α. 18 something that should have been analyzed was the -- I mean, as our recommendation shows in my testimony, we 19 20 think that a Continuing Unit Operation Study for the 21 Schiller 4 and 6 units should be done, and that's a piece of -- to me, that would be a piece of such a 22 23 study, would be to assume that was one scenario and see 24 what the cost to ratepayers would be.

Q. So, just so we're clear, on Line 155, on Page 7, where
you say "In each year, the operating costs of these
units is greater than the revenues", you're assuming
that the plant is still classified as "operable" at
that time, it's not been permanently retired?

A. Yes. That's correct.

CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. Thank you.

That's all the questions I have.

9 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Hurley, a couple 10 more questions.

## BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

- Q. While we're talking about your analysis of costs, do you remember from the prefiled testimony and discussion yesterday a dispute on whether one should be looking only at incremental costs when making these comparisons and finding value in a plant, compares to the incremental costs to run and versus the market price to purchase power, versus an all-in cost, including all of the fixed costs of the Company? What's your view of which costs should be considered at what time? And, it may be different in different analyses.
- A. I think you hit it right on the head. It should be different at different times in the analyses. I think, if you're looking to operate the plant tomorrow, you

[WITNESS: Hurley]

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should be considering the variable costs of operating the plant tomorrow, whether that's more or less expensive than the market price for power. That, to me, seems to be the right decision to make. That's honestly what I heard from the PSNH witnesses yesterday.

I don't think that's appropriate, however, in a planning document. I think, in a planning document, the goal would be to look forward through a number of years, and take, as we did, a number of different cases, where you might assume, within a probable range of futures, how the plants might operate and whether or not they would be economic. And, if it's close, and you can see, as we did, that there are a number of years, and, in the cases that we ran, all of the years in which the operating revenues are less, the operating cost is --I'll say it the other way, the revenues are less than the operating costs. Then, to me, at that point, you start to look at "what is the total cost of owning and operating and maintaining these plants? And, would ratepayers be better off if we just retired them or divested them or other options that might be available?"

Q. So, you're making a distinction between some short-term decision-making for dispatch of units, versus a long-term analysis of the economic benefit of the plant remaining operational?

- A. Yes, I am. That's correct. I think it's fair to assume that tomorrow PSNH will still own the plants. So, they're probably bidding them in today, as they should.
- Q. And, how short-term does "short-term" apply? I mean, I assume that it's not only a question of "should you bid in tomorrow?" But, if you think the plant has some value as part of the operations overall in the coming year, would you still use that incremental cost approach, even if tomorrow and the next day and the week after it may not be in a good situation for being dispatched?
- A. I can't say off the top of my head exactly where the breakpoint is. You mentioned "a year". My thought would be that the process involved with not owning the units, whether that's retirement or divestiture or something else, probably takes longer than a year, from start to finish. So, if I just think of the time frame of a year, I think you probably should be looking more incremental costs. The planning horizon here is five

years. I would recommend it's probably better to be something closer to ten years, which is a bit more standard, and is what the region uses when it does transmission planning, for example. If you're looking out over that time frame, obviously, that's plenty of time to go through any process you might need to no longer own and operate the units, whatever path that might take.

- Q. All right. Also, on that same Page 7 of your testimony, you discuss other utilities that you have seen engage in planning where they have the similar uncertainty about environmental regulations, it's at the very top of the page. Can you give any more detail on what -- what you've seen, how they have dealt with the difficulty of uncertainty and changing regulations?
- A. Yes. The team that I work with to prepare the report that was attached were actively involved in these cases at the time. And, my understanding is that all three of those utilities in their IRPs set forth the potential regulations that were not yet finalized, and what their costs to comply with those regulations would be. And, of course, they limited that to regulations that, as proposed, would be in effect during in planning periods. Of course, they all treated them

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slightly differently. But they did propose a future scenario where they might or might not be subject to those costs and how those costs would impact the value of the plants or the plants that they own.

- Q. You heard Mr. Eaton's concern about what could be wasted money, spending ratepayer money unnecessarily, in studying things that turned out not to pass. How do you -- how should a company balance that need to only spend what it ought to spend and still try to evaluate an uncertain future?
- I think it's a great question, and I thought the Α. No. same one myself, when I heard that. And, I think it is very valid, and we don't want to go off and spend lots and lots of time and money analyzing a situation that might be clear from a very quick analysis that it would be easier to perform. And, in this case, what we've done is we've said in the testimony there's a reasonably quick and easy analysis to do, that shows that it's, even under the most optimistic scenarios, where there's no environmental costs, despite all the ones that have been proposed, and optimistic revenue projections, over the next five years to ten years, the plants still are losing money every year. And, so, to me, that means that, at the very least, if you were to

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refine those numbers with actual costs proposed for those specific plants, in this case Schiller 4 and 6, and maybe it becomes close. But at least we know, you know what, this is close, to either losing money or not losing money for ratepayers. And, at that point, I'm not sure of the process, but maybe that's the point at which it makes sense to describe that in the plan and say, "do you want us to go" -- you know, "Commission, would you like us to go and spend the further of the money and the time necessary to do a deeper analysis on this or not?" I mean, if you were to do that analysis and it was clear, under any reasonable scenario, that they were going to make money and therefore be cost-effective for ratepayers, then I don't see any need to do the deeper study. And, similarly, in the other direction, if it was clear that they were going to lose money in every single year over a ten year planning horizon, I'm not sure that you need the deeper study.

Q. What about plants that aren't at a difficult point in terms of their economic dispatch, but still could be facing significant capital investments if certain things come to past, and not, if other things, if they don't come to pass? How would you evaluate? How would

1 you plan for that?

A. When you say "not under difficult circumstances", I think you mean clearly less costly to run than market power, in other words, they are cost-effective to run?

Q. Yes.

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Right. So, assuming we looked out into the Α. Okay. future in all reasonable cases of the market, the cost of market power, and the cost to operate those plants, and yet we know we can assume no new large capital expenditures for those plants, I think that's the scenario that you're proposing. I still think it's reasonable, at some regular point -- regular period in time, whether that's every year or every two years or every three years, I'd have to think, to stop and look out into the future and say, "okay, we don't expect any great capital expenditures on these plants that would affect their total overall cost of owning and operating them. But, if we think that we're losing money every year on these plants, because of our projections of the operating costs and the market revenue for them, then I still think you're in the same situation where you need to either, at the very least, do a deeper study to see if all your assumptions still bear out." But, at that point, you may consider, if they're losing money every

1 year, why would you own them? Why would you not retire them or divest them or whatever the other path might 2 3 be? I'm trying to get at something slightly different. 4 Q. 5 And, rather than looking at units that you're concerned 6 about their value in going forward, because of market 7 conditions and the costs to operate, really, a broader question. When you look at -- when a company is 8 9 looking to make planning decisions or planning on how 10 to make decisions in the future, how do you evaluate 11 things that have so much uncertainty of whether those 12 environmental regulations will come to pass? How does 13 a company make sense of rules that are proposed and not 14 yet in effect, or rules in a political world where the 15 whole construct can be shifted on you in a matter of a 16 year or two? 17 No, and -- okay. Thank you. I understand the question Α. 18 a little better now. And, I do think it's difficult

A. No, and -- okay. Thank you. I understand the question a little better now. And, I do think it's difficult for the Company before the rules are finalized.

However, as Dr. Sahu mentioned, the rules, to my understanding, are discussed, and discussed with the owners of those plants to which those rules would apply, for months, if not years, in advance. That doesn't mean that they're -- they aren't subject to

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1 political pressures, and they are. But, I think that's the purpose of a planning document, is to look at those 2 3 reasonable scenarios, given all the information that you have at the time and project in the planning 4 5 document. These are, based on all of the involvement that we've had with these rules, the development of 6 these rules over time, these are the reasonable 7 scenarios that we see. 8 These are the reasonable 9 scenarios that other similar companies are assuming. 10 And, these are reasonable scenarios perhaps proposed by 11 industry groups or others. Amongst those, here would be the outcome. And, at least look to see, under -- if 12 13 there are five different reasonable scenarios, under 14 these four, it's still perhaps economic to run the 15 plants, and only under this one, and maybe you have to 16 analyze that one. Or, it could be the other way 17 around, where, under four out of the five scenarios, it 18 would be uneconomic for us to continue to run these So, we're better off to retire them. 19 plants. 20 Q. And, so, that requires making some assumptions about 21 the breadth of the regulations and the cost that would 22 be incurred at certain levels of regulatory controls 23 that might be enacted? 24 I think so, yes. Α.

- Q. In your view, is that doable? You don't know for certainty any of those terms, but that kind of set of assumptions in running scenarios is -- provides a meaningful enough result to be worth doing?
- A. I think it does, yes. Absolutely. And, I think that's the whole purpose to do the forward plan, to look forward, to set out those potential futures for all the parties involved, and the Commission, of course. And, I think that's what other utilities do and have done in this case.
- Q. Also, in your testimony you use the phrase, this is on Page 5, "piecemeal compliance evaluation for individual regulations", and compared that to "coordinated and comprehensive planning". Can you describe more what your concern is? And, do you see examples of what you would consider "piecemeal compliance evaluation" going on?
- A. The point of the language in that answer in my testimony was merely to say that, in our view, the EPA was specifically going out of its way to not put forward piecemeal regulations. That they were specifically taking an opportunity to look at the suite of regulations that they were -- that were under proposal at the time, and make sure that they were

coordinating the regulations of all of them, and that
they had taken the time with the market or the owners
of the units to which those proposed rules would apply.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's, I think, it
for my questions. I think Commissioner Scott does have

for my questions. I think Commissioner Scott does have something further.

## BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- Q. On Page 6 of your testimony, you don't need to look at it, because I assume you know this, your testimony suggests that there should be a Continuing Unit Operations Study for Schiller Station. That begs a couple questions from me. Let me ask you this. When you ask for a CUO, what criteria do you expect to be used in such a report? Is there a standard that you expect to be used?
- A. I don't have a specific standard. You know, and I don't have one that we've used 100 times before. I think the Continuing Unit Operations Study that was done for Newington is probably a decent starting place. But we do specifically recommend an independent Continuing Unit Operations Study done for them. As I mentioned earlier, it should include some of the futures, like the ones we did in our cases, but it should include more specific and detailed information

1 than we were able to gain from public sources. Ιt 2 should also probably do an analysis of, on the 3 flip-side, "what would be the cost of not operating the units anymore?", as Commissioner Harrington asked me 4 5 "What would the cost be of either retirement or divestiture?" Which I think that would be an 6 7 important piece of information. Also yesterday, and, again, I think it was an 8 Q.

- Q. Also yesterday, and, again, I think it was an off-the-cuff, but what we heard yesterday, the cost for the CUO, the other CUO was on the order of half a million dollars. With that kind of cost in mind, do you think that's still in the ratepayers' interest to have one done for Schiller?
- A. Did you say that the cost was on the range of a half a million dollars?
- 16 Q. That's what I heard, yes.
  - A. Okay. I think so. Based on our report, with our quick study, these units are, I mean, in our reference case, the units are losing \$18 million every year. So, I can spend a half million dollars to help me make a decision that might save me \$18 million in every year over the next ten years, seems like a pretty wise investment.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. That's all I

have.

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[WITNESS: Hurley]

1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Any redirect, Mr. 2 Peress? 3 MR. PERESS: No thank you, madam Chair. 4 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then, I think we can excuse you, Mr. Hurley. Thank you. Our next 5 witness, is that Mr. Traum? 6 7 MS. HOLLENBERG: Yes. 8 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Why 9 don't we commence with that. 10 (Whereupon Kenneth E. Traum was duly 11 sworn by the Court Reporter.) 12 KENNETH E. TRAUM, SWORN 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MS. HOLLENBERG: 15 Good morning, Mr. Traum. 16 Α. Good morning. 17 Thank you for joining us today. Q. 18 Α. I'm not sure why. 19 Q. If you could please state your full name. 20 Kenneth E. Traum. 21 And, in what capacity are you participating in this Q. 22 docket? 23 Where the docket has continued, let's say, for 18

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

months, I initially was involved in the docket as the

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[WITNESS: Traum]

- 1 Assistant Consumer Advocate for the Office of Consumer
- 2 Advocate. When I retired in June, I agreed to continue
- 3 through the process of the docket, partly as a
- 4 consultant, and now I guess you can say as a
- 5 "volunteer".
- 6 Q. And, just to clarify, you were initially hired through
- 7 a contract with the Office of Consumer Advocate, and
- 8 this point the funds for that contract have been
- 9 depleted?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. Thank you for your help.
- 12 A. You're welcome.
- 13 Q. Did you file testimony in this docket on July 27th,
- 14 2011?
- 15 A. Yes, I did.
- 16 Q. And, was that testimony prepared by you or under your
- 17 direction?
- 18 A. Yes, it was.
- 19 Q. Do you have any corrections to make to that testimony?
- 20 A. No, I do not.
- 21 Q. And, does that testimony include a copy of your
- 22 experience and qualifications?
- 23 A. Yes, it does, as "Attachment 1".
- MS. HOLLENBERG: I would ask that Mr.

1 Traum's testimony be marked for identification as "OCA 2 Exhibit 1" please? 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked for identification. 4 5 (The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit OCA 1 for 6 7 identification.) 8 MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. 9 BY MS. HOLLENBERG: 10 Mr. Traum, as you're aware, the Commission generally Q. 11 does not have witnesses go into detail about their 12 prefiled direct. If you could just provide a brief summary of the points that you made in your direct. 13 14 Certainly. There were two major aspects in my 15 prefiled testimony. One addressed the Least Cost Plan 16 in general, while the other addressed the Newington 17 CUO. So, I'll just be speaking about the Least Cost 18 Plan at this point. On that, I recommended that the 19 planning process of PSNH should incorporate reasonably 20 anticipated regulatory change impacts on O&M costs and 21 capital costs at PSNH's generating units. At the same 22 time, they should include in their planning process estimates regarding new installations of distributed 23 24 generation, utilize a rigorous forecast of PSNH's

1 generating costs, incremental, as well as all-in, 2 utilize updated degree day data, include a base case 3 for migration, analyze targeted spending using SBC funds for load control, and significantly, that the 4 5 Commission require new CUO studies for Newington, and 6 Merrimack, which would include divestiture as an 7 option, in order to determine how to meet ratepayers' needs and at the lowest costs. And, I believe this 8 9 last concept is one that's, in one fashion or another, 10 being utilized by all of the other non-PSNH parties in 11 this case.

- Q. Thank you. And, is it fair to say that you recommended that the Commission find that the IRP, as filed by PSNH and as revised during this docket, is inadequate?
- 15 A. Yes, for the reasons I've stated.
- Q. Mr. Traum, you participated in the hearing yesterday, and you've been here this morning, is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.

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Α.

Yes.

Q. And, do you have any, as other witnesses have briefly mentioned when they have gone up for their testimony, do you have any response to the prefiled testimony of other parties, the rebuttal of PSNH, or any of the live testimony that you were a witness to yesterday?

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

And, primarily, I'll just address my comments to

111

[WITNESS: Traum]

1 PSNH's rebuttal testimony as it addressed my testimony. 2 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Eaton. 3 MR. EATON: Once again, we have surrebuttal testimony coming in now. Under the 4 5 Commission's rules, 203.23, Public Service Company, being 6 the movant in this case, has the right to go first and 7 last. And, without being able to -- we did not waive our right to request that we put on witnesses to rebut the 8 9 testimony that comes out newly today. We object to the 10 question and the summarization of this, of this testimony. 11 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Well, I'm going to overrule the objection. I think he has a right to respond 12 13 to the prefiled testimony of your witnesses. And, there 14 was nothing in the procedural schedule for prefiled 15 responsive testimony. So, he can respond to it. If you 16 think you need to call additional witnesses at the end, 17 you can make that argument. And, I'm not ruling on that 18 at this point. 19 WITNESS TRAUM: Thank you. BY MS. HOLLENBERG: 20 21 And, just to remind you, Mr. Traum, if you could focus Q. 22 your comments at this point in time on the Least Cost 23 Plan process and document. Thank you. 24 Certainly. I'll start with Mr. Large's testimony as it Α.

1 addressed mine. And, his testimony basically addressed 2 the adequacy of the Plan. And, in part, I agree with 3 him on his Page 8, when he says that "the Least Cost Plan should be viewed as a planning document." But I'd 4 5 add that a planning document not only explains the 6 planning process, but it's something which the 7 Commission, the Company, ratepayers, legislators, should be able to rely upon. 8

In my Attachment 8, I had quoted PSNH stating that "As part of the least cost planning process, PSNH does not prepare analyses or scenarios based upon possible regulatory rules or outcomes."

And, then, further in the rebuttal by Mr. Smagula and Ms. Tillotson, they seem to have changed the standard from "reasonably foreseeable" to "known and quantifiable" for regulatory changes. And, I just totally disagree with that. And, I'm using the secretarial letter that had been included, I believe Mr. Patch had made it an exhibit this morning.

- Q. And, just to clarify, that was TransCanada Exhibit 2 that you're referring to?
- 22 A. That's correct.

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- 23 Q. Thank you. Please continue.
- 24 A. Yes. On, again, with regards to Mr. Large's rebuttal

testimony, on Page 14 he addressed the use of SBC funds on a targeted basis versus traditional solutions. Where I had initially had a problem with it, the Company did not seem to be taking advantage of the legislation that allowed them to target the use of SBC From what he explained in his rebuttal, I would say, "okay, that seems to now meet the criteria." I just felt that the original information provided by the Company did not. And, if they do now, that's great, and kudos.

Q. Thank you. Do you have any other comments?

A. Yes. Finally, with regards to Mr. Large's rebuttal,

I'd just point out some of the issues in my testimony,

which they did not address, related to forecasting

long-term energy and capacity prices. And, again, the

PSNH's generation projections are not rigorous. And,

they did not address the use of the most current

weather or degree days or a base case migration

scenario.

As I already mentioned with regards to the rebuttal testimony of Mr. Smagula and Ms.

Tillotson, they seem to have moved from a -- what I view as a "reasonably foreseeable regulatory standard" to a "known and measurable" or "known and

quantifiable", which I believe other witnesses that preceded me have had problems with.

I think a much smaller issue within the overall scope is that, on Page 19 of their rebuttal testimony, they address my concern about seeking bids for Newington, in effect, saying that Emera is the only potential supplier. But they ignore that my statement was based upon reliance of PSNH's own witness,

Mr. White, in DE 10-257, when, on Page 47 of the transcript of June 23rd, 2011, he indicated, as I read it, that there would be a small number of suppliers willing to interact with PSNH, in terms of purchasing gas or receiving gas, so that it does not have to be a sole source.

The last item I'd mention, with regards to their rebuttal testimony, actually came up in the Levitan piece. Where they, on Page 6, where they took some of my statements regarding SO2 allowance -- emission allowance prices out of context, that -- the page of my testimony was in the section dealing with the Least Cost Plan.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Traum, I don't know, Mr. Eaton, do you have an objection?

MR. EATON: Well, yes, but the Levitan

testimony is going to be brought up in the Newington portion of the proceeding. So, I don't think it's proper for this portion. Mr. Traum, I think, will come back to testify about that. And, so, we haven't heard the Levitan testimony, so I don't think it's proper to be including in this portion of the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Ms. Hollenberg.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. It's my understanding that Mr. Traum is offering this response because he interpreted the comments in the Levitan testimony at the page he's referencing, which is Page 6, to be related to his recommendations related to the IRP, and not the Newington aspect of the case. He can certainly confirm that for the Commission, but that's my understanding, that this would be the appropriate time for him to respond to it, notwithstanding the fact that we're not addressing Levitan and his recommendations related to Newington.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. I'm not sure I follow. Maybe, Mr. Traum, is what you're getting at something that relates to the Newington study by Levitan or does not relate to that.

 $\mbox{WITNESS TRAUM:} \quad \mbox{It did does not -- I was}$  not criticizing that aspect of the Levitan study. What I

116

[WITNESS: Traum]

1 was saying is that what the Levitan study used for SO2 2 emission allowances was very different than what PSNH was 3 using in the Least Cost Plan portion. And, I had said 4 that in the Least Cost Plan portion of my testimony. 5 that's why I was raising it here. And, it was just 6 emphasize or reemphasizing that PSNH did not forecast 7 long-term energy and capacity prices, and they have said that a number of times. That's all I wanted to bring out 8

10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Okay. Thank you.

## 12 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

here.

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- Q. Mr. Traum, you'd agree that the other aspects of your testimony focused primarily on the Newington Continuing
  Unit Operations Study?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- Q. So, and since we are dealing with that in a different phase of this hearing, do you have any other comments before you are available for cross-examination?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you. The witness 22 is available for cross-examination.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Thank
  24 you. For an order of cross-examination, let's keep more

or less the way we've been going; TransCanada, Granite
Ridge, Sierra Club, Energy and Planning, Staff, PSNH. Did
I get everyone? So, Mr. Patch.

MR. PATCH: Good afternoon, Mr. Traum.

WITNESS TRAUM: Good afternoon.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. PATCH:

- Q. Page 3 of your testimony, it's actually in response to a question on Page 2 about the "actions that the Consumer Advocate recommend that the Commission take to address certain inadequacies." But, on Page 3, you said that "The all-in costs of power produced [not just at Newington, but Schiller and Merrimack Station, are] increasingly over market, and this is causing significant costs to be borne solely by default service customers each year." Do you remember that portion of your testimony?
- 18 A. Yes. I'm looking at it now.
  - Q. And, in terms of the recommendation that you make to the Commission to address that particular inadequacy, could you explain exactly what that recommendation is?

    Is that in the context of a future IRP? Is it in the context of another docket before the Commission? Or, how do you think that ought to be addressed?

A. Well, certainly, one of the recommendations coming out of my testimony was, on behalf of the OCA, was that the Commission should, as soon as possible, have independent CUOs done for Schiller, Merrimack, and Newington, that it included reasonable regulatory costs, and retirement and divestiture as potential options, looking at what is in the best interest of PSNH's ratepayers or customers over the long term.

- Q. And, on that same page, you had referenced the fact that "capacity factors of the fossil fuel fired plants continue to decline over time because the plants are over market." Correct?
- A. Yes.

Α.

Yes.

Q. And, you were here yesterday and heard the testimony in response to questions from the Bench and questions from some of the parties, about part of the reason being, you know, I mean, I guess this is consistent with what you've said, but part of the reason being that it appears likely that the Company, absent some game changer in the price of natural gas, is likely to reduce the capacity factors even further, because of the comparison of the price of the power they generate versus the market price. Is that correct?

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

For economic reasons, they're being, in general,

are being dispatched less often, and moving into economic reserve more often.

- Q. So, at the time that you filed this testimony in the Summer of 2011 as compared to now, does it seem to be a worse problem now or not?
- A. As far as I know, and I think I heard yesterday, that, if anything, natural gas prices have declined from the time that the filing was made. So, I would say that it has the situation has gotten worse. And, again, just trying to stick to the time frame of the filing and the data responses related to the filing, my

  Attachments 19 and 20 relate to the capacity factors for PSNH's major plants over the years. And, for the Merrimack, as a for instance, it has ranged from highs in the 80s to 90 percent a few years ago, to in the 60 percent range in 2010. And, similar, for Schiller 4 and 6, they went from the 80s to the 50s. And, Newington went from high in the 50s, to certainly now in the single digits for a number of years.
  - Q. Would you say that this issue is tied into one of the other criticisms that you make on Page 10, about their failure to "analyze whether to invest additional capital"?
- A. It certainly has to be looked at in terms of the whole

1 process of, "okay, what's in the ratepayers' best 2 interest?" Do you, you know, spend more money for 3 capital costs, even though the plant's capacity factor, for economic reasons, is still only going to be 4 5 10 percent or whatever? You've got to look at all 6 factors in determining whether to make a large capital 7 investment or to continue operating the plant, or whether to retire it or maybe divest it and, you know, 8 9 cut ratepayers' losses. 10 On Page 11, you say that their generation projection Q. 11 does not involve a "rigorous analysis". And, I think 12 we may have heard some testimony to that effect 13 yesterday. And, you cite there to "Attachment 15" or 14 "KET-15" to your testimony. And, is that correct? 15 That's correct. And, on Attachment 15, at the bottom Α. 16 of Page 1, I just quote, "Because the generation 17 projection was not a rigorous analysis, there [was] no 18 assumed dispatch prices nor a specific market price forecast." 19 And, then, finally, you had -- I think you were here 20 Q. 21 yesterday and you heard the discussion, you made reference to it already, but about the Pages 14 and 15, 22 23 you had faulted them for not incorporating the base 24 case migration scenario. And, the witnesses -- the

1		PSNH witnesses were asked some questions about that
2		yesterday. Now that you've heard that testimony, is
3		there anything you'd like to add on that issue?
4	A.	Well, I believe, as Commissioner Harrington had asked
5		about, the Company used four scenarios, going from zero
6		migration to a high of 40 percent. And, at the time,
7		migration at the time of the filing, I believe
8		migration was around 37 percent, getting awful close to
9		the high level. And, that high scenario used a
10		residential customer migration rate of 0.2 percent.
11		At this point, according to the last
12		filing PSNH made for December 2011, just for a sanity
13		check, I looked at it, and the residential migration
14		rate was almost twice their high case, it was
15		0.38 percent. And, anecdotally, I see ads on the news
16		for resident power, you know, there finally is a
17		residential competitor coming into the market. So, I
18		don't know if, you know, 0.2 is going to turn into
19		10 percent or something. So, I just really question
20		that high case scenario they developed.
21	Q.	And, actually, one more question raised by your
22		testimony. I believe in its order in the migration
23		docket, the Commission had indicated that it was going

to open a separate docket on purchase of receivables,

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1 do you recall that?
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- A. I do. I haven't, obviously, have not been following
  that case in detail. But that was viewed as one
  possible way to make it easier for competitive
  suppliers to enter the residential market.
- Q. And, to the best of your knowledge, has that docket been opened yet?
- 8 A. Certainly very subject to check, I have not heard it has been.
- 10 MR. PATCH: Okay. That's all the questions. Thank you.
- 12 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
- 13 Mr. Moffett?
- MR. MOFFETT: No questions. Thank you.
- 15 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Cunningham?
- MR. CUNNINGHAM: No. Thank you very
- much.
- 18 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Steltzer?
- 19 MR. STELTZER: Yes. I just have a few
- 20 questions.
- 21 BY MR. STELTZER:
- 22 Q. Mr. Traum, in OCA Exhibit 1, your testimony that you
- 23 | filed on July 27th, 2001 [2011?], I'm going to be
- 24 asking you some questions regarding a section on Page

1 let me know when you're there.

A. I'm there.

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- 3 Specifically, I'm looking at Line 16 and 17, where you Q. 4 state, and I'll quote: The planning process simply 5 must be more robust in order to protect ratepayers", and you reference that to, in the previous sentence to 6 7 that is referencing the regulatory aspect of this proceeding here. I was wondering if your statement --8 9 if you could clarify whether that statement you have 10 here about "the planning process must be more robust" 11 could also apply to aspects of energy efficiency in this matter? 12
  - A. Where I, you know, touched on energy efficiency in the testimony, I don't view that as an area that I keyed my interest on. The Company had provided what we'll call a "base case" for energy efficiency, and then I believe it's a market potential study, which, in order to attain those additional savings, it would, you know, it would require additional investment on the Company's behalf. And, I didn't take a position on where the funding source should come from or what should happen there. I suggested maybe it be a subject of a separate proceeding.
  - Q. Do you -- maybe I'll ask the question a little

different way. Do you feel that the IRP fully utilized
the energy efficiency as the least cost option in this
plan?

- A. They indicated that, certainly, there were more

  cost-effective options that could be achieved, but they

  did not build them into their base case load

  projections.
- Q. Turning to, of your testimony, in OCA Exhibit 1,turning to Page 37, --
- 10 A. I'm there.

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- 11 -- you highlighted just some comments there, regarding Q. Line 17 through 18, where you say "but does not 12 13 consider funding efficiency through other rate 14 mechanisms." And, I recognize that you're not 15 necessarily taking a position on whether -- whether 16 they should be adopted or not. But I'm just wondering 17 if you could just highlight a little bit more about 18 some of those other rate mechanisms that is briefly mentioned here? 19
  - A. Some other ones? I guess another would be that,
    through base rates, there could be X million dollars
    added to base rates that's targeted for energy
    efficiency.
  - Q. And, that that was not included into this plan?

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[WITNESS: Traum]

- 1 A. That's correct.
- Q. Do you believe that other rate mechanisms should have been considered into this plan?
- 4 A. I guess that's why I suggested that maybe a separate docket would be more efficient for that.

6 MR. STELTZER: Okay. That's all. Thank

7 you.

8 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Lost my

9 little cheat sheet here. CLF, is that right?

MR. PERESS: Thank you, madam Chair.

11 Yes. Just a few questions.

- 12 BY MR. PERESS:
- Q. Mr. Traum, you're aware of the Commission precedent relating to the primary objective of an integrated least cost resource plan being to satisfy customer energy service needs at the lowest overall cost consistent with maintaining supply reliability?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. You pointed out in your testimony a number of aspects
  of the Plan that, in your view, are deficient. And,
  what I was hoping you could do is connect some of those
  deficiencies with the impact on customer costs. So,
  for example, you stated on Page 3 of your testimony, at
  Line 10, "the all-in costs of the power produced at

these plants is increasingly over market, and this is causing significant costs to be borne solely by default energy service customers each year."

A. Sure. And, there have been prior dockets before the Commission, energy service dockets, where the all-in costs of each unit have been provided. And, they have shown that the cost to ratepayers of the fact that PSNH owns those units is in the range of 100 million or over 100 million. I'm struggling at the moment, I'm trying to think of what the attachment is that I might have on that. If you could give me a moment.

(Short pause.)

#### CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. Okay. For instance, in my Attachment 30, I provided a table that summarizes, by generating unit, for 2011, PSNH's forecasted total cost, all-in cost, and revenues by plant. This was provided by PSNH. And, if you would look at that. And, in total, you see for Merrimack, Schiller, Newington, the hydros, and others, that the total cost is 341 million, whereas the total revenue is 234 million, roughly a \$117 million forecasted expense or hit on ratepayers because PSNH owns those units. If all of a sudden the units were -- if they had been deregulated, had they -- had PSNH not

owned those units and there wasn't an issue of any
stranded costs, ratepayers would have been \$117 million
to the better.

# BY MR. PERESS:

- Q. And, can you just explain what the impacts of that are to ratepayers, in comparison to the other shareholder-owned utilities in New Hampshire?
- A. I guess there we'd be looking at what the energy service rates are. And, I believe on the very end of my testimony, Page 40, I referenced at that point in time, on Lines 6 through 8, that "PSNH's default service rate was 8.89", versus those for Unitil and for Grid's small customers were and the Co-op's were more than a penny less, so that the impact on a residential customer was roughly \$10 more per month.

  And, then, I went on to explain that, certainly, a portion of that related was due to the migration of large customers to a competitive choice, leaving the small customers with the over market or fixed costs of the PSNH-owned generation, which was the subject of the migration docket.
- Q. And, so, what you've said in your testimony, at Page 40, is that, as of the date of your testimony, and I'm reading now, "Average residential customers are paying

\$3.60 per month just from the cost shifting resulting from migration of PSNH's large customers." Is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. You also said in your testimony that, in your view, and
  I'm referring to Page 14, and I'm summarizing, that
  PSNH's planning is inadequate with respect to
  migration?
- 9 A. Yes. I believe I addressed that in my direct.
  - Q. Can you explain what the effect of migration is on the energy services rate specifically, in terms of how it affects the energy services rate?
  - A. Where there are the costs of fixed or sunk costs of PSNH's own generation, has to be or is recovered -- it's recovered from a shrinking pool of energy service customers, and contributing to the over-market prices that those customers, who, for the most part, do not have any options are paying, which the larger customers, that do have competitive options, are avoiding by moving to the competitive market.

Again, just for comparison, to show that, you know, that the situation continues, I had asked the OCA for what the proposed energy service rates are for the other utilities for May 1. And, for

129

[WITNESS: Traum] 1 Granite State Electric, I believe it's 5.8 cents, for 2 Unitil it's roughly 6.8 cents, and the Co-op is -- I 3 don't have that number for the Co-op; whereas PSNH's current rate is, I believe, 8.3 cents, prior to 4 5 whatever happens with the scrubber. 6 And, in that regard, can you explain what the effect of Q. 7 a large capital expenditure, such as the scrubber, being included in rates would have on migration? 8 9 I would anticipate that, as the energy service rate 10 increases for PSNH or the spread between it and the 11 market price, what competitors will offer, more and more customers will leave, thus driving more costs onto 12 13 the non-migrating customers. Whether it's a spiral 14 that -- whether you call it a "death spiral" or not. 15 MR. PERESS: I have no further 16 questions. Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Staff, 18 Mr. Speidel, questions? MR. SPEIDEL: No questions for this 19 20 witness. Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. 22 Eaton.

{DE 10-261} [Morning Session Only] {04-05-12/Day 2}

MR. EATON:

Thank you.

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BY MR. EATON:

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     Q.
         Mr. Traum, can we start off by going through some --
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Actually, before,
 3
       Mr. Eaton, before you begin, it occurs to me it's 12:25,
 4
       probably --
 5
                         MR. EATON: I'll have more than six
 6
       minutes of cross.
 7
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I thought you might.
 8
                         WITNESS TRAUM: You don't have to.
 9
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, there will be
10
       other questions and redirect. So, why don't we take a
11
       break now, and resume at 1:40. Thank you.
12
                         (Whereupon the lunch recess was taken at
13
                         12:25 p.m., and the hearing to resume
14
                         under separate cover so designated as
15
                         "Afternoon Session Only".)
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