1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3	
4	October 6, 2015 - 10:05 a.m.
5	Concord, New Hampshire
6	
7	RE: <b>DE 15-079</b> UNITIL ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.:
8	2015 Default Service for the Period December 1, 2015 through May 31, 2016.
9	
10	PRESENT: Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott
11	Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey
12	Sandy Deno, Clerk
13	
14	APPEARANCES: Reptg. Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.:
15	Gary Epler, Esq. Patrick H. Taylor, Esq.
16	Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
17	Susan Chamberlin, Esq., Consumer Advocate Pradip Chattopadhyay, Asst. Consumer Adv.
18	Office of Consumer Advocate
19	Reptg. PUC Staff: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq.
20	Grant Siwinski, Electric Division
21	
22	Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
23	
24	

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2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	4	UES 2015 Default Service, including the Petition, Proposed Tariffs,	ı 8
5		Direct Testimony of Todd M. Bohan, including attachments, and Direct	
6		Testimony of Linda S. McNamara, including attachments (10-02-15)	
7		{CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	
8	5	UES 2015 Default Service, including the Petition, Proposed Tariffs,	g 8
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## 1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this morning in Docket 15-079, which is Unitil's Default

Service proceeding, and there's a few other issues lurking in this docket. We're going to hear about the solicitation for Default Service for the six-month period that begins in December. We may also have to deal with something having to do with the lead/lag study. I know we have a recommendation from Staff that dates back to June.

I'm not sure we're going to hear anything about that, but at least it's part of this proceeding, and maybe one of you will enlighten me. I believe we also have a pending motion for confidential treatment.

But, before we do anything else, let's take appearances.

MR. EPLER: Good morning. Gary Epler, counsel for Unitil, appearing on behalf of Unitil Energy Systems. Thank you. And, with me this morning, possibly some new faces for the Commission, Patrick Taylor, who is Senior Counsel at Unitil; and Lisa Glover, who is with the Energy Contracts unit; and including our two witnesses today, Todd Bohan and Linda McNamara.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.

[Brief off-the-record discussion

1	ensued.]
2	MS. CHAMBERLIN: Susan Chamberlin,
3	Consumer Advocate. And, with me today is Pradip
4	Chattopadhyay.
5	MS. AMIDON: Good morning. Suzanne
6	Amidon, for Commission Staff. And, to my left is Grant
7	Siwinski, an Analyst in the Electric Division.
8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So, I
9	think we can deal with the Motion for Confidential
10	Treatment fairly easily. We're granting the Motion for
11	Confidential Treatment.
12	Ms. Amidon, you were indicating that,
13	yes, the lead/lag study is in play here, but it's not
14	something we're going to hear about. Do you want to
15	clarify for the record please?
16	MS. AMIDON: Yes. And, I invite
17	Attorney Epler to comment as well. In their March filing
18	of each year, Unitil submits a lead/lag study based on the
19	prior year to update all of the time gaps between, for
20	example, when they send out bills, when they receive
21	revenues. And, they use that in this Default Service
22	filing to develop a working capital requirement. And, I
23	believe that Ms. McNamara incorporates the lead/lag study
24	results in her calculation of Default Service rates. And,

she's nodding her head. So, if you have any questions, 1 she might be able to tell you how she does that. 2 3 The lead/lag study is filed with its 4 Default Service filing. And, consequently, Staff does not 5 have sufficient amount of time to review the lead/lag 6 That's why you saw in the docket a filing in June. 7 Staff reviewed the lead/lag study and determined that it was done consistent with the manner in which the Staff had 8 9 recommended, and was consistent with the prior lead/lag 10 studies. So, therefore, recommended that the Commission 11 approve it for use in this Default Service filing. 12 So, while there is no testimony on it, 13 the Company does not have its lead/lag witness here today, 14 it's important that the Commission approve it, so that the 15 underlying factors that Ms. McNamara uses in calculating 16 the rates are approved by the Commission. 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, it would be 18 approved as part of the order that comes out of this, it 19 doesn't need to be done in advance, is that correct? 20 MS. AMIDON: Correct. 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 22 MS. AMIDON: And, if Mr. Epler has 23 anything more to add. 24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Epler, do you

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1
       have anything more to add?
                         MR. EPLER: No, I don't. Thank you.
 2
 3
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I
       think, with that out of the way, we're ready to begin,
 4
 5
       unless there's something else we need to do?
 6
                         [No verbal response]
 7
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Doesn't seem so.
      Mr. Epler, you may proceed.
 8
 9
                         MR. EPLER: Thank you, Commissioners.
10
       The first task, if I may, with our filing, as we've done
11
       in the past, we have two volumes, a confidential volume
       and redacted volume. And, I think we have it in order now
12
13
       according to the Commission's rules on how to prepare
14
       those documents. So, if I could have the confidential
15
       volume marked as "Unitil Exhibit 4", I believe we're up to
16
       number 4 in this proceeding, and then the redacted volume
17
       as "Unitil Exhibit 5".
18
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'll just remind
19
       everyone for the record that the only one of those two
20
       that we have up here is Exhibit 4. We have the
21
       confidential version. Which probably contains everything
22
       we would need to know. And, again, if someone is going to
23
       refer to information that is confidential specifically,
24
       then, we'll have to deal with it at that time, either
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1
       create a separate part of the record or whatever.
       everybody is -- it's not the first time people have had to
 2
 3
       deal with that.
 4
                         (The documents, as described, were
 5
                         marked as Exhibit 4 and Exhibit 5,
                         respectively, for identification.)
 6
 7
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, with the
       exhibits marked, Mr. Epler, you may proceed further.
 8
 9
                         MR. EPLER: Okay. If I could have the
10
       witnesses sworn please.
11
                         (Whereupon Todd M. Bohan and
12
                         Linda S. McNamara were duly sworn by the
13
                         Court Reporter.)
14
                         MR. EPLER: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman. I
15
       just realized there was one other, I guess, administrative
16
       point to make note of. In the Petition for Approval,
17
       there is a mistake, on Page 5 of 5. Just because we use
18
       these petitions kind of as templates from each filing.
19
       And, the second line on Page 5 it should say "for
20
       inclusion in retail rates beginning in December 1, 2015".
21
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
22
       Everybody got that? All right.
23
                         MR. EPLER: Okay.
24
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                              Thank you.
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1		TODD M. BOHAN, SWORN
2		LINDA S. McNAMARA, SWORN
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION
4	ву м	R. EPLER:
5	Q.	Turn to the witness closest to me. Could you please
6		state your name and your business position with the
7		Company.
8	Α.	(Bohan) Todd M. Bohan. And, I'm employed as a Senior
9		Energy Analyst with Unitil Service Corporation.
LO	Q.	And, Mr. Bohan, if you could turn to what's been
L1		premarked as "Exhibit Number 4". And, the tabs in that
L2		exhibit marked "Exhibit TMB-1" through "Schedule
L3		TMB-5". Were those prepared by you or under your
L 4		direction?
L5	Α.	(Bohan) Yes, they were.
L6	Q.	And, do you have any changes or corrections?
L7	Α.	(Bohan) I have one minor correction to make at this
L8		point. If we could turn to Bates stamp Page 034. And,
L9		this is a schedule showing REC (Renewable Energy
20		Credit) purchases. And, in the title on the top left
21		of that page, it says "Summary of REC Purchases for
22		2014 RPS Compliance". That should read "Summary of REC
23		Purchases for 2015 RPS Compliance".
24	Q.	And, is that the extent of your corrections?

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- 1 A. (Bohan) That is.
- 2 Q. And, if you were asked the same questions as appear in
- 3 your prefiled testimony, would your answers today be
- 4 the same?
- 5 A. (Bohan) Yes, they would.
- Q. And, do you adopt the testimony and the exhibits as your sworn testimony in this proceeding?
- 8 A. (Bohan) Yes, I do.
- 9 Q. Okay. Turning now to the witness to your left, can you
- 10 please state your name and your business position with
- 11 the Company.
- 12 A. (McNamara) My name is Linda S. McNamara. I'm a Senior
- 13 Regulatory Analyst for Unitil Service Corp.
- 14 Q. Okay. And, Ms. McNamara, can you please turn to what's
- been premarked as "Unitil Exhibit 4"? And, the tabs
- there marked "Exhibit LSM-1" and the "Schedules LSM-1"
- through "LSM-7". And, were these prepared by you or
- 18 under your direction?
- 19 A. (McNamara) They were.
- 20 Q. And, do you have any changes or corrections?
- 21 A. (McNamara) I do. Pages 162 and 163, Bates stamp,
- 22 there's a page reference error which occurs actually
- 23 three times. First, on Page 162, Lines 12 and 20, it
- refers to "Schedule LSM-1, Page 2", it should be

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1 "Page 1". And, again, this happens on the following
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11

- 2 page, on Line 6.
- 3 Q. And, is that the extent of your corrections?
- 4 A. (McNamara) It is.
- 5 Q. Okay. And, if you were asked the same questions and
- answers as appear in your prefiled direct testimony,
- 7 would your answers be the same?
- 8 A. (McNamara) They would.
- 9 Q. And, do you adopt your testimony and schedules as your
- sworn testimony in this proceeding?
- 11 A. (McNamara) Yes.
- 12 MR. EPLER: Thank you very much. That
- concludes the Company's direct examination. And, the
- 14 witnesses are available for cross-exam.
- 15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Chamberlin.
- MS. CHAMBERLIN: Thank you.

# 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 18 BY MS. CHAMBERLIN:
- 19 Q. I'm looking at LSM-7. And, I'm referring to the last
- column, which describes the difference, and I'm afraid
- I don't have the Bates Page.
- 22 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I think it's 189.
- MS. CHAMBERLIN: Okay.
- 24 BY MS. CHAMBERLIN:

12

[WITNESS PANEL: Bohan~McNamara]

- Q. And, the differences between this year's all-in rate for a residential customer and last winter's rate is 25 percent lower for the total bill, is that correct?
- A. (McNamara) For everyone else, we're looking at

  Page 198, I believe, Bates stamp, Schedule LSM-7,

  Page 10. Is that correct? Okay. Yes. The

  25.2 percent is the difference of total rates in effect

  December 2014 versus 2015.
- 9 Q. Okay. And, this rate includes the RPS?
- 10 A. (McNamara) It does, yes.
- 11 Q. And, it was a six-month solicitation?
- 12 A. (McNamara) Correct.
- Q. And, the month, the timing of the six months has not changed, so it includes both the high cost winter months?
- A. (McNamara) Correct. It covers the Default Service

  Charge shown in December of 2014 of \$0.15544 per

  kilowatt-hour, ran December 2014 through May 2015.

  And, the next number to the right, \$0.09409 per

  kilowatt-hour is for the period December 2015 through

  may 2016.
- Q. And, the all-in rate includes a offset for an over-collection done with the last solicitation?
- 24 A. (McNamara) Correct.

- Q. What were the results of the -- I mean, how would you describe the results of the RFP? Robust? Barely making it? You know, what would you describe that to be?
- 5 A. (Bohan) The results of the RFP this time were indeed robust, yes.
- Q. Are you familiar with the rates recently approved for Liberty Utilities' solicitation?
- 9 A. (Bohan) Yes, generally.
- 10 Q. And, generally, they did not include the RPS, correct?

  11 Not sure?
- 12 A. (Bohan) No, I'm not sure on that. I would have to look
  13 at that in detail. Subject to check.
- Q. Subject to check. And, it was for a nine-month solicitation?
- 16 A. (Bohan) Correct.
- 17 Q. And, it does split the two highest winter months?
- A. (Bohan) Well, technically, in this solicitation, it
  does not. Because their solicitation starts for
  service beginning, I believe, November 1st, and carries
  them through the end of July of next year. So, the
  would be split winter months won't happen until their
  subsequent solicitation.
- Q. Okay. So, the nine months was a transition, and then

- 1 the split will happen with the next solicitation?
- 2 Α. (Bohan) Correct.
- 3 All right. And, are you aware that the Liberty rates Q. 4 are approximately 44 percent less than they're last 5 winter period rates?
- 6 (Bohan) I am aware of that. Α.
- 7 And, my recollection of your testimony is that you are Q. 8 looking -- you will continue to monitor Liberty's 9 situation and, you know, remain open to the possibility 10 that there may be ways to reduce your rate. But, for 11 the moment, you are going to stay with the six-month 12 solicitation as is, correct?
- (Bohan) That is correct. But, also, just a point of clarification, our Company's rate being proposed is 15 similarly lower as well in this filing.
- 16 Q. It is lower. It's 26 percent lower, correct?
- 17 Α. (Bohan) Well, the "44 percent" that you mentioned for 18 Liberty is referring to just the wholesale costs.
- 19 Q. Okay.

13

- 20 (Bohan) Our wholesale costs are similarly lower.
- 21 Of about 40 percent? Q.
- 22 (Bohan) Correct. Yes. Α.
- 23 Okay. So, time will tell if you are getting the same Q. 24 benefits, because you're combined with Fitchburg or

- whatever differences, if it offsets perhaps the split between the months?
  - A. (Bohan) I think the way I characterized it in my testimony is that I think we'd like to wait and see if there are benefits that are going to come out of that process. We could certainly get into a discussion about that, but I'm not certain that that's the purpose of this proceeding. We've talked about that in other proceedings. I mean, if we want to, I'm happy to, but --
  - Q. In terms of the results of the RFP, did you get any feedback from the -- from the wholesale suppliers about market conditions and what we can expect going forward?
  - A. (Bohan) We did. You know, a few things that I learn —
    every time we talk to these suppliers we learn
    something. One of them that did not bid in this round
    indicated that their senior management had adopted a
    strategy where they were not allowed to bid on any
    load-following power in the winter months of December
    through March. So, that removed them from our
    solicitation.

MS. CHAMBERLIN: Okay. Thank you.

That's all I have.

24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon.

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1
                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Good morning.
 2
                         WITNESS BOHAN: Good morning.
 3
                         WITNESS McNAMARA: Good morning.
    BY MS. AMIDON:
 4
 5
     Q.
          Mr. Bohan, I just wanted to follow up on something that
          Ms. Chamberlin asked you. Would you, subject to check,
 6
 7
          agree that Liberty includes in its calculation of
          energy service costs an RPS factor to comply with the
 8
          RPS obligation under the law?
 9
10
          (Bohan) Yes. I understand that they do that.
          Yes. And, I think the record in that docket will show
11
     Q.
12
          that they included an RPS adder in their calculation of
13
          rates. And, I wanted to talk a little bit about the
14
          RPS. Mr. Bohan, on Page 011, Bates stamp, of your
15
          testimony, you have a chart that compares the
16
          obligation for calendar year 2015 with calendar year
17
          2016.
18
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm sorry,
19
      Ms. Amidon, what page did you say?
20
                         MS. AMIDON: Eleven.
21
                         WITNESS BOHAN: Bates stamp Page 011.
22
    BY MS. AMIDON:
23
          So, is it fair to say that the most significant
24
          increase here is in Class III?
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- 1 A. (Bohan) Yes, it is. And, --
- Q. And, if we look at, moving now to Page -- I didn't bring my glasses -- 034, Bates stamp 034, which -- and let me know when you're there please.
- 5 A. (Bohan) I am there.
- Q. And, this is confidential, but this is the summary of the REC purchases for 2015 RPS compliance, is that right?
- 9 A. (Bohan) That is correct.
- Q. And, I'm reading this correctly, that you have purchased zero percent of your Class III requirements for 2015?
- 13 A. (Bohan) That is correct.
- 14 Q. And, can you explain why?

22

23

24

15 A. (Bohan) Well, it's not due to a lack of trying, I can
16 tell you that. We have solicited for Class III RECs in
17 all of the REC solicitations that are listed here in
18 the left-hand column. Also, my colleague that's here
19 today spends some time talking with REC brokers, and
20 has attempted to procure Class III RECs. But, to date,
21 we have been unable to do so.

And, to refresh everybody's memory from some of the proceedings we've been involved in before on RECs, these are the RECs that happen to qualify in

- 1 other states, particularly Connecticut, but also 2 Massachusetts. And, as such, any of these Class III 3 RECs that generally are produced end up going to 4 Connecticut, because, in Connecticut, they typically 5 command a higher price than they do in our region. So, to date, we have not been able to acquire any of those, 6 7 and we meet all our requirements through alternative compliance payments. 8
  - Q. And, Ms. McNamara, you, in your exhibits, I will find the page, you calculate what the RPS adder is for the customer groups, for the Small and the Large Customer Group, and I believe it's -- I can't see a Bates stamp on this, I'm sorry. LSM-3, I think that the Bates stamp is embedded in some numbers in the column, but it's Page 1 of 2.
- 16 A. (McNamara) Uh-huh.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

- 17 Q. Let me know when you're there.
- 18 A. (McNamara) I'm there.
- Q. Okay. So, if we look at, this is for the Non-Gl class, it's the RPS adder to procure Renewable Portfolio
  Standard compliance, is that right?
- 22 A. (McNamara) Yes.
- Q. And, this is added to the commodity cost to calculate the rate, is that right?

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1 A. (McNamara) Correct.
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- Q. Okay. And, you have that this calculation shows the costs that you anticipate being incurred for the six-month period December 2015 through May 2016, is that right?
- 6 A. (McNamara) That's right.
- Q. And, it looks like there's an overrecovery on Line 1, that -- am I reading that correctly?
- 9 A. (McNamara) That's right.
- 10 Q. Okay. Thank you. So -- and, the Non-G1 class, just to
  11 be clear, this is for the residential and the small
  12 commercial customers?
- 13 A. (McNamara) And outdoor lighting, correct.
- Q. Outdoor lighting. Thank you. So, if we look at the
  far right, under the "Total", there is a rate of -- is

  0.504 cents per kilowatt-hour for RPS compliance, is
  that the adder that you used on those small and medium
  customer commodity costs?
- 19 A. (McNamara) Yes, it is.
- Q. And, if we go over to the December 2015, which is the current year's obligation, that's quite a -- it's 0.192 cents, correct?
- 23 A. (McNamara) Right.
- 24 | Q. So, it's more than doubling?

1 A. (McNamara) Correct.

- Q. And, I just wanted to tie that back to the conversation that we had, that I had with Mr. Bohan. Is that primarily due to the increase in the Class III compliance costs?
  - A. (Bohan) That is correct. And, we can look at a couple schedules, if we need to. But the RPS Class III requirement effective January 1st, 2016 reverts from 0.5 percent to 8 percent. And, I know that, again, we've been involved in proceedings here where the Commission has had to revisit those requirements, and done so and made some changes. But the Company, at this stage, is not in any position to speculate as to what might happen with requirements. So, in an effort to meet those requirements, we have to include that in our proposed rates, and we've done so here.
  - Q. And, I think the Commission saw a similar doubling of the RPS adder for Liberty. So, this is not an unexpected event. But I did want to talk about it a little bit.
  - A. (Bohan) And, actually, if we could turn briefly to

    Bates stamp Page 155, which is Schedule TMB-4, it shows
    the RPS costs. And, if you look here, I know it's a
    little bit small type, but you'll see, under the "RPS

- 1 Obligation", you'll see "2015", "December 2015", and then just look at "January 2016". If we come over way 2 3 to the right-hand side, it would be about four columns from the far right, Class III, for December 2015, 4 5 that's a little over \$12,000. And, then, for 6 January 2016, that's just over \$200,000. So, that's 7 the stark difference that is driving that RPS adder. Thank you. That was helpful. And, Ms. McNamara, the 8 Q. 9 RPS adder for the Large Customer class is increasing as 10 well? 11 (McNamara) Correct. Α. 12 Okay. Mr. Bohan, you include the Company's Customer Q. 13 Migration Report at Bates 153 and 154? 14 (Bohan) That is correct. 15 Has the Company seen -- well, it looks to me like Q. 16 there's not been a lot of change in the migration rate 17 for the past six months. Am I missing something or --18
- 18 A. (Bohan) Well, if I could characterize that a little bit differently.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- A. (Bohan) Over the last six months, or I should say over
  the last year, we have seen a significant amount of
  migration. And, we can look at this two ways. Page 1
  of 2 there shows this in terms of sales. So, if we

look down at the bottom left corner, for example, in August 2014, roughly 11 percent of our domestic or residential customers were on competitive supply.

Compare that with, you know, July and August of 2015, and that's on the order of 17 percent, in terms of sales.

If we want to look at that in terms of the number of customers, we can look at the following page, Page 2. And, that number, while it has increased, it's not as significant. You can see that, in July and August of 2015, it's around 14 percent.

Not a big surprise there, because the customers that likely would be incented to migrate would be ones that are heavy users of electricity. So, on the -- not surprised to see the number a little bit higher on the usage side versus the customer side.

- Q. Thank you. And, continuing with you, Mr. Bohan, on Page 013, Bates stamp 013 of your testimony, beginning with Lines 1 through 7, you explain the differences between the winter prices for 2013 through '14, the following winter, and this coming winter.
- 22 A. Correct.

Q. And, the last sentence in that paragraph, beginning on Line 6, says "To put this in perspective, the Winter

1 2013 and 2014 actual average price was \$127.84 per megawatt-hour (70 [75?] percent higher )." Could you 2 3 just explain how you did that calculation? 4 Α. (Bohan) Sure. If you take the 127 -- well, let me, if 5 we come over to the Bates stamp Page 012, you see there's a table there. So, if you take the four 6 7 numbers for December 2013 through March 2014 and average those, and I didn't do a weighted average on 8 9 this, so, it would be a little bit skewed, but I just 10 wanted to put this in perspective for everyone. So, if 11 you do an average of those four numbers, you come to that result of \$127.84. If you look at the Winter 12 13 2014-15 numbers, those four numbers there and average 14 those, it's \$71.14. And, then, if you average the 15 expected for these upcoming winter months, December '15 16 through March '16, it's \$72.88. So, my point here was, 17 I wanted to show that the expectation headed into this 18 winter is that we are, as we head into it, expecting 19 things to be much more along the lines of what we saw 20 ground out actually last winter than two winters ago. 21 Now, in terms of that particular 22 calculation, all I did is take the difference between 23 127.84, the 72.88, and then divided by the 127.84, and 24 I think that works out to be about 75 -- I'm sorry,

24

#### [WITNESS PANEL: Bohan~McNamara]

- over 72.88, and it works out to be about 75 percent higher.
- 3 Thank you. And, then, I just have a final question for Q. you, Ms. McNamara, on I think it's Page 163. And, 4 5 beginning at Lines 1 and then continuing through Line 6, I believe what you have provided here is the 6 7 commodity cost for power, is that right? In other words, the proposed Residential fixed Non-G1 Power 8 9 Supply is 8.905 cents. So, that would be the commodity 10 cost?
- 11 A. (McNamara) Correct.
- Q. And, then, to that commodity cost, and I'm just going to use the residential for the time being, you include the RPS adder, correct?
- 15 A. (McNamara) Uh-huh.

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21

22

- Q. And, then, the other adjustments, which you describe on
  Page 165 of your testimony, such as the Supplier
  Charge, the GIS Support Payments, Related Working
  Capital, right?
  - A. (McNamara) No. The other charges that are described on Page 165, let me turn to that page, and we're looking at Lines 4 through 13? It talks about "Supplier Charges, GIS Support Payments, Working Capital".
- 24 Q. Right. Right. Yes.

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1
    Α.
          (McNamara) All of those costs are included in the
 2
          8.905 cents per kilowatt-hour.
 3
                         MS. AMIDON: Okay. That's just -- I
 4
       just wanted to understand that.
 5
                         WITNESS McNAMARA: Okay.
 6
                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you. I have no
 7
       further questions.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott.
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Good morning.
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                         WITNESS BOHAN: Good morning.
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                         WITNESS McNAMARA: Good morning.
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    BY COMMISSIONER SCOTT:
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          I think I'll start with Mr. Bohan. I want to go back
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          to the OCA's questions regarding Bates 013 and 014.
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    Α.
          (Bohan) Okay.
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     Q.
          And, just wanted to, since it's in the testimony here,
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          I was just curious, obviously, the testimony says
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          you'll kind of watch what's happening with Liberty
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          before you make any recommendations on splitting the
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          winter. Is that a fair -- a fair read of your
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          testimony?
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          (Bohan) It is. I'm happy to expand a little bit on
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23
          that. As I did in my testimony, you know, the Company
24
          has positioned itself such that we do our solicitations
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{DE 15-079} {10-06-15}

in unison with our Massachusetts affiliate, and that brings us two benefits. One is that, when we go out and we're soliciting, we're bringing more load to the market. So, we have a little bit higher visibility with potential suppliers. And, secondly, it also adds some administrative efficiencies to our default service solicitation process. We set this up, we do it twice a year, and that provides benefits to us as well, so we're not doing multiple solicitations in addition to that.

- Q. So, more specifically, what I intended to ask you is, you mentioned you're "going to monitor". What things are you going to be monitoring? You know, what would -- what are the key things that you're interested in seeing happen that would educate your decision to either stay the same or recommend a change?
- A. (Bohan) Well, to be really honest here, I think, one, there's a little bit of learning that needs to be done.

  And, two, I think we also want to see what the direction will be from the Commission when they see what happens with Liberty's rates. And, the reason that I say this is, if we have a if we go to a model where we split those, we go to those two six-month periods, where we go February to July and then August

through January. What we envision is that the default service rate is going to be relatively stable and will be stable pretty much on an annual basis. Now, there could be some anomalies in there and things are going to move around. But that's going to result in a rate that is — could be roughly an annual rate.

Once you do that, we remove the seasonality from the rates. And, my concern there is that, when we do that, we take away the big incentive for customers to go out onto competitive supply. So, one of the big things we saw last winter is, with those rates ramping up, customers were incented to potentially migrate. Now, this winter, the rate is much lower, and competitive suppliers are not having that large of an incentive.

So, the question will be "what will happen come this summer?" So, summer rates, you know, I don't know what they're going to be, we'll see when we get there. But, at least, if we were looking at expectations right now, the projection is those rates would likely be lower than what the proposed winter rate is. So, whether it's 6, 7, or 8 cents, I don't know. Having that low a rate in the summertime I think would be beneficial for our customers, because you get

into the summertime, you're running air conditioning,

cooling pools, or heating pools, doing that type of

stuff, that lower rate could be beneficial for

customers. So, that's why we're not really ready to

jump ship and get into a model where we go to splitting

that winter period.

Q. And, in your evaluation of what's going on with

Liberty, as you watch that, do you have discussions

with your counterpart at Liberty? Do you share, I

guess, for want of a better word?

- A. (Bohan) Yes. I actually speak with Mr. Warshaw on a somewhat regular basis.
  - Q. So, you would at least have a feel for, when they get to that point, does the split -- splitting the winter, does it have a negative impact on the number of bids and that type of thing? You'd have that kind of, maybe not the exact number, but you'd know if it was robust or not, that type of thing? Would that be something you'd have visibility in on that discussion?
  - A. (Bohan) The answer to your specific question would probably be "no", because we do not discuss any of the specific bids or number of bidders or anything like that. We may speak generally about interest. But —so, I'll leave it at that. We speak generally, but not

- 1 in any detail.
- Q. So, correct me if I'm wrong, you could share between
  yourselves whether you're been getting "it looks like a
  good auction" or you're "less interest", "high
  interest", that type of thing?
- 6 A. (Bohan) Yes. Yes.

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- Q. Thank you. Going to the -- back to the RPS discussion on Class III, you mention, and I won't get your exact wording right, but some of the bidders were not allowed to bid for December March for load-following.
- 11 A. (Bohan) Correct.
- 12 Q. Can you elaborate?
- 13 A. (Bohan) Yes. Their senior management determined that
  14 that was a risky time period, and that they did not
  15 want them bidding on load that was served during those
  16 months.
  - Q. So, it would follow, and I guess I'm asking you to maybe answer something you don't know, is I assume normally people would -- wholesalers would put a risk premium in, and that would be their -- that would be educated by that risk and that would be how they would bid. So, you're suggesting that they're not even willing to put a risk premium in?

{DE 15-079} {10-06-15}

(Bohan) That particular -- well, other suppliers that

- did bid likely would build in that risk. And, then,

  the question is "how would they collect that through

  their pricing?" Either some would assign it to their

  winter months, some might spread it out over the entire

  six-month period.
  - Q. And, is my assumption correct that those who are not bidding for those months, it's because they feel the volatility is not worth the risk, is that a fair assessment?
  - A. (Bohan) To some extent, yes. Some of them are just not bidding. Some we talk to that opt not to bid are not bidding for other reasons. For example, they may they do not like load-following power. So, even if it was a contract in, you know, for June through November, they wouldn't bid, because they don't like load-following power. But there are specific bidders, to your point, that are not bidding in the winter months because of that.
- 19 Q. Thank you. And, now, I go on to the discussion on Class III purchases.
- 21 A. (Bohan) Sure.

Q. Are you aware of at different times, obviously,

Massachusetts and Connecticut have, for want of a

better word, threatened to change their requirements.

- Are there coming changes that you're aware of that

  would impact Massachusetts and/or Connecticut, the

  equivalent of Class III, where they could be sold from

  New Hampshire?
  - A. (Bohan) I do not know of any pending changes that would change that, other than what it's already at today, so that would, in theory, improve it for New Hampshire, no.
- 9 Q. Okay. Thank you. That's fair.
- 10 A. (Bohan) Yes.

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- Q. And, not to neglect Ms. McNamara, wouldn't want you to come here for nothing. On Bates 167, you have a discussion about the administrative costs associated with the Default Service. I was just curious, can you compare that or point me to where how these numbers compare to prior years?
  - A. (McNamara) On Lines 19 through 23, the dollar amounts are listed. The amount calculated in this filing, on Schedule LSM-6, is \$74,826 in total. And, the amount in the past year, so that was December 2014 through November 2015, \$69,616. So, roughly \$5,000.
- Q. Okay. And, am I correct that those numbers also include your efforts to get -- obtain RECs also?
- 24 A. (McNamara) They would, there's no line item specific --

- well, why don't we turn to the schedule, that might be easier.
  - Q. Okay.

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- (McNamara) Schedule LSM-6, Bates stamp Page 187. On 4 Α. 5 the very bottom of that page shows the "Total Annual Cost", and shows the "\$74,826" that I just mentioned. 6 7 So, those amounts are determined based off of the 8 average labor cost by department. These are 9 departments that are involved in the Default Service 10 process. And, again, this was determined many, many 11 years ago. I don't remember the docket reference in 12 there that I had in my testimony. I think it was DE 13 05-064?
- 14 A. (Bohan) That sounds right.
- 15 Α. (McNamara) Okay. Which was a rate case. And, so, the 16 estimated labor hours, which is, for example, on Line 17 2, under the "Energy Contracts", those numbers never 18 change. Those amounts were determined in the rate 19 case. It's the amount above it, Line 1, and the 20 overhead costs. Those two amounts were allowed to 21 change with each Default Service filing -- I'm sorry, 22 in each winter's Default Service filing.
  - Q. Okay. All right. Thank you. And, I think my last question, you know, the good news is this, compared to

- other times, this is a fairly lower rate for this

  filing. But it's still more than the current rate?
- 3 A. (McNamara) Correct.
- Q. So, I'm just curious, and this is probably a reoccurring theme from me, how are you communicating this to the customer? What methods and what are you saying?
  - A. (McNamara) I don't believe this winter will be any different than -- or, maybe it will be a little different than last winter, last winter was quite unique. But it will be the same, bill messages, you know, bill inserts, the website, all the communication that our Customer Service folks typically do.
  - A. (Bohan) And, that typically happens in the month of November, the bill inserts and the --
- [Court reporter interruption.]

## 17 **BY THE WITNESS:**

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- 18 A. (Bohan) In the month of November, I'm sorry.
- 19 BY COMMISSIONER SCOTT:
- Q. And, more specifically, if I'm a customer, I think we all understand that we're still, even though it's, hopefully, well, it looks like this current winter for retail sales will be less of a variation, but we seem to be in a cycle of a variation between the summer and

shoulder months and the winter months. How would a

- 2 customer know that, to expect that? Is that in your --3 Α. (McNamara) The Company has a required 60 day notice and a required 30 day notice before the rate change. 4 5 60 day notice, we don't know the rates. So, the 6 customer is just notified that rates will be changing 7 in December. And, then, as Dr. Bohan mentioned, that, in November, once we have approval of these, which we 8 9 hope to have this week, we can then notify the public 10 on what the specific rates are.
  - Q. I think I was being more general. What I was suggesting is, to the extent they would anticipate this fluctuation being normal, are we communicating that generally? I understand you're not going to be able to give in advance the exact amount.
  - A. (Bohan) I believe that is generally done in the communication, you know, the general communications that we use about rates. That, in the winter, prices tend to be, you know, a bit higher and seasonal, and then, in the summer, they tend to be a bit lower.
- 21 Q. Okay.

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- 22 A. (Bohan) Yes.
- Q. That question kind of ties into whether we split -- or, whether you split the winter months. Part of the

- intent was to have less of a surprise, for want of a better word, for customers.
- 3 A. (Bohan) Right.
- Q. And, that was really the intent of my question, are we educating customers that this could be an ongoing thing, and it may not be a surprise that next winter it would be higher than next summer, that type of thing?
- 8 A. (Bohan) Correct. Yes.
- 9 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.
- 10 That's all I have.
- 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 12 Bailey.
- 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you. Good
- morning.
- WITNESS McNAMARA: Good morning.
- WITNESS BOHAN: Good morning.
- 17 BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:
- 18 Q. Ms. McNamara, do you provide a copy of the bill insert
- 19 to our Consumer Affairs Division?
- 20 A. (McNamara) I'm not aware if the Company does. Do you
- 21 know?
- 22 A. (Bohan) I want to say, subject to check, I believe
- Ms. Bellino, who has testified here before in these
- 24 proceedings, does communicate with the Director of

- Consumer Affairs on a regular basis, and may provide that directly to her.
  - Q. Could you just make sure that she gets a copy of that?
- 4 A. (Bohan) Sure.

- Q. Because my experience is, when customers call, it's easier to have a copy of the bill insert, in case customers call with questions.
- 8 A. (Bohan) We can do that, certainly.
  - Q. That would be great. Thanks. Mr. Bohan, is there anything preventing you from splitting the winter months in Massachusetts?
    - A. (Bohan) I don't know off the top of my head. I think the way that it is structured in Massachusetts, we would have to go through a process that would allow us to change our default service solicitation. In Massachusetts, it's done a little bit differently. We are required to solicit every six months, but, when we go out for a six-month -- when we go out to solicit, it's only for a 50 percent load obligation, and it's done for a year period. So, in Massachusetts, what we have is something that's referred to as "laddering". So, when we went out for this solicitation for UES, we solicited for 100 percent load share for the small, medium and large classes for December through May. At

- 1 the same time, we solicited for a 50 percent load share for Fitchburg's small and medium classes for the period 2 3 December 1st through November 30th, 2016. And, we 4 are -- there is a schedule where every six months we go 5 out and do that. 6 Q. Okay.
- 7 (Bohan) And, I -- so, the answer, I think, to your Α. 8 question is, I think there would need to be legislative 9 or commission changes in order to allow that to happen.
- 10 So, there is something preventing you from --
- 11 (Bohan) Yes. We can't just arbitrarily change that. Α.
- 12 We would --

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- 13 Okay. All right. Thank you. Q.
- 14 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And, this may get 15 into some confidential testimony. Is there anybody in the 16 room that can't hear it? Okay. Then, we'll just figure 17 out what to mark in the record?
  - MR. EPLER: Yes. Yes, Commissioner Bailey. We have a process whereby the transcript is provided to the parties before it's submitted to the Commission. And, then, if there's a necessity to mark a confidential portion, we do that.
- 23 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Great. Thank you. 24 WITNESS BOHAN: Can I interrupt for a

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       second?
                If we do get to that stage, I would like to offer
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       something in response to Commissioner Scott that I don't
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       feel doing unless it's under confidentiality.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Sure. We'll let
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       you do that. Maybe next time it would have -- might have
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      been helpful to say to Commissioner Scott "well, there's
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       some information that I would provide if it were
       confidential." But, now that you've done it, we haven't
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 9
       closed the record or anything like that. So, we can make
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       that work for you.
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                         So, you're going to ask your question
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       now, and then -- why don't we let Commissioner Bailey
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       finish up with her questions. If something that is
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       related to one of Commissioner Bailey's questions triggers
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       the supplemental response you'd give, do it then. If not,
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       we'll let Commissioner Bailey finish up, and then go back
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       to Commissioner Scott. Does that work for you, Dr. Bohan?
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                         WITNESS BOHAN: Fair enough.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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                         COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you.
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     BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:
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          So, can you explain to me what you consider a "robust
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          solicitation"?
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          (Bohan) Well, ideally, we would like to have certainly
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         a larger number of bidders or suppliers. But one of
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        the things that I look at is, if I have three bidders,
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         and I can look at that pricing, and that pricing is
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         extremely tight, I consider that a "robust" response.
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         And, when I look at, in particular, the response that
         we got in this solicitation, that's what we have in
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         those results. The bids are very, very competitive and
        they're very tight, in terms of, you know, the winning
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        bidder versus a losing bidder.
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- Q. And, if you have two bidders that are very close in their prices, is that considered "robust"?
- A. (Bohan) Well, it's a matter of degree, I guess, because now we're getting down to two bidders. But there are also other things that we can look at. There are futures, future electric prices that we can look at to provide an assessment of how competitive those bids are. But, to what I think your point is, once you get down to two bidders, it's a smaller pool, and then the competitiveness maybe tends to go away.
- Q. So, it's not -- so, you would say that two bidders isn't "robust"?
- 22 A. (Bohan) Right.

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- 23 Q. It's acceptable?
- 24 A. (Bohan) Acceptable. Yes.

- Q. Can you point me in your -- I looked at it, and I can't remember where it is, but the tables that show the prices that were bid and the calculation of the average?
- A. (Bohan) Yes. Sure. Hold on one second. We need to go
  to -- it would start on Bates stamp Page 028, which is
  in Schedule TMB-1. And, those numbers are going to be
  on Bates stamp Page 028, 029, and 030.
  - Q. Thank you. Okay. So, I just wanted to confirm that the prices were -- I notice that the prices between the two lowest bidders were very close.
- 12 A. (Bohan) Yes.

- Q. I didn't look at the other two, but I see now that they are.
  - A. (Bohan) Yes. That was that's what I was saying when I looked at these results. Now, one of the things that we did see in the indicative round is we had an entity that has been trying to get into supplying default service supply, and they were testing the waters, if you will. And, their indicative pricing in the spectrum here was significantly higher than what's shown here. And, they didn't participate in the final round.
  - Q. Did they know that their indicative pricing was much

- higher than everybody else's? Why did they decide not to bid in the final?
  - A. (Bohan) We give them some general feedback.
- 4 Q. Okay.

3

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- A. (Bohan) Obviously, we can't disclose exactly where they
  were. But we give them some feedback, so that they
  can, you know, hone their estimates or their process
  and compete in the next round.
  - Q. And, why do you think there's such a difference between the number of bidders in the Non-G1 and the G1?
- 11 (Bohan) G1. The G1 model that we developed a few years Α. 12 ago is a little bit -- it's just a different model. 13 So, what it does is, instead of having to provide 14 load -- all of the load-following power, all the large 15 bidders are bidding is the adder, and the price that 16 they are going to receive is the locational marginal 17 price for the New Hampshire Load Zone. So, in that 18 sense, that model, the reason that we like it, is 19 because it takes a lot of the risk away, the price 20 variability risk, because bidders don't have to bid 21 that, they're going to get the LMP. But I don't know 22 why we haven't had more interest in that. We would certainly like to. We've worked on this for, you know, 23 24 at least, I think, four or five Default Service

- solicitations now. And, we're seeing about two to
  three bidders, three bidders in the indicative round,
  generally, for this model.
- 4 Q. Would it make sense to try the other approach to see if you get more bidders?
  - A. (Bohan) Well, we've done the other approach in the past. And, what happened was, we got to a point where we were getting less and less bidders with that model.

    That's why we moved to this one.
  - Q. Did you get less than these?
- 11 (Bohan) I don't think we've gotten less than those, Α. 12 because we never had a failed auction on that side. 13 So, we had at least one. We did, though, also use this 14 model in our Massachusetts territory with that affiliate, and we did have a point where there were no 15 16 bids. We actually bid it a couple different ways, we 17 got no bids for the -- what I'll call the "standard 18 model", and then we got bids for this type of model.
  - Q. When was that?

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- 20 A. (Bohan) That was a number of years ago now. It was
  21 actually prior to -- prior to implementing it here, I
  22 want to say four, four years ago.
- Q. I wonder if the market, as the market has developed and new entrants have come in, that it might be worth

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          testing the water again, I don't know. I mean, I'm not
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          telling you --
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          (Bohan) Yes.
     Α.
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          -- what you should do.
     Q.
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     Α.
          (Bohan) No.
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          But it seems like this is not a very robust response to
     Q.
 7
          me.
          (Bohan) Okay.
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     Α.
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                         COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's all I have.
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       Thank you.
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                         WITNESS BOHAN: Fair enough.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have to confess,
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       I'm not sure there was anything in there that was
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       confidential. But we're in that portion that people are
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       tuned into. Dr. Bohan, then you want to follow up with
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       Commissioner Scott on the information that you would have
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       provided had you been thinking about it at that time.
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                         WITNESS BOHAN: That is correct.
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       Commissioner Scott asked me about the entity that had
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       responded to us and indicated that they had a moratorium
       on bidding between December and March. That entity is
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       Dominion Energy Marketing, and they are the entity that
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       won a portion of Liberty's Large Default Service supply in
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the summer months. So, what that tells me is that they

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       are interested in bidding in this area, and potentially on
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       the loads, but they decided to sit out those winter
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       months, because of -- because of the risks that they
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       perceive. But, yet, they still participated in a
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       solicitation going on at the same time, but only for the
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       requirements during the summer period.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott,
       do you want to follow up at all on that?
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                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT: No thank you.
                                                             But
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       thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. All
       right, I'm going to pick up on a couple of questions that
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       were asked, and I have my own question.
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     BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
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          Something about the way Commissioner Scott asked you
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          the question to which that was a supplemental answer
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          implied some relationship between the RPS obligation
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          and the decision of a bidder not to -- a prospective
          bidder not to participate. I didn't perceive in your
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          answer that the RPS obligation is related. Am I
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          correct?
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          (Bohan) You are correct. There is no relationship
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          between those two.
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And, we've talked a lot in the past about --

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Q.

1 A. (Bohan) Sure.

- Q. -- "robust" responses to RFPs. I want to make sure
  that, in the semantics game, that we, collectively, and
  I, in particular, am not confusing what is a "robust
  response" to a response that produces what you perceive
  to be a "competitive price". Those are two different
  things, are they not?
  - A. (Bohan) That may be a good way of characterizing it, yes.
  - Q. Because I think you've testified in the past that part of your process is, and I think you alluded to it, is that you try to determine what you think the market's going to come in at, using futures prices and other information you have available to you. And, if you see proposals that are coming in somewhere in the ballpark of that price, you think to yourself "well, I did a good analysis, and these people are also using the same information and coming up in roughly the same place."

    Is that roughly the mind -- your thought process?
  - A. (Bohan) Agreed. Absolutely.
  - Q. All right. And, in this instance, this response isn't radically different from what you've been seeing in recent RFP responses, is it?
  - A. (Bohan) That is correct.

- Q. I never -- I always criticize people when they do this,
  but I think this is the last area of inquiry I'm going
  to go with you. Ms. Amidon enjoyed that one, I know.

  One of the things that you talked about
  was the Class III obligation within the RPS standards
- being 8, I think, percent, with the Commission having reduced it. You recall that discussion?
- 8 A. (Bohan) Yes, I do.
- 9 Q. One of the products of that has been an overrecovery,
  10 because you have to plan for the law as it is, and it
  11 is the law until somebody changes it, right?
- 12 A. (Bohan) That is correct.
- 13 Q. This is very rough, but isn't it fair to say that,

  14 because you then reconcile the prior overrecovery with

  15 the -- with the projected amount that you have to

  16 collect, there's some netting there of the past

  17 overrecovery and the projected recovery that you think

  18 may change, but you can't -- you can't assume that

  19 change?
  - A. (Bohan) Agreed. Correct.

20

Q. If the requirement in statute stayed the same, you
would expect those to net out close to each other. It
would never be exact, but they would be roughly close
to each other. Isn't that about right?

- 1 A. (McNamara) I'm not sure I followed the --
- Q. Yes, I'm not sure it was a very good question. We know that the RPS obligations continue to increase, and that
- 4 causes you to collect more going forward.
- 5 A. (McNamara) Uh-huh.

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- 8 But, if those didn't change, you would collect the
  7 same, you'd overrecover the same, if the Commission
  8 reduced the amount, as it's allowed to do. And, that
  9 you would be roughly doing an overprojection -- rather,
  10 an overrecovery and a reconciliation at roughly the
  11 same amounts each year, isn't that about right?
- 12 A. (McNamara) That sounds about right.
- Q. All right. Just something we're going to have to deal with, I think.
  - A. (McNamara) I believe that we have overrecovered,

    definitely in this filing, and I want to say most

    likely for the prior two as well. It's typically the

    case that the requirements end up coming in less on an

    actual basis than initially projected.
  - Q. Now, having said that was the last area of inquiry, I'm going to do something in addition. The very first correction you made, Dr. Bohan, had to do with changing the year associated with the RPS requirements in one of the -- one of the --

A. (Bohan) Schedules.

- Q. -- attachments, yes. Under that schedule, it showed you were purchasing in, I think, a calendar year in 2013. And, so, you are purchasing RECs that far back for the '15 obligation, which is actually the one for through which you could be purchasing as late as June of next year, if I'm not mistaken?
  - A. (Bohan) That is correct. And, that's not something that we do on a regular basis. But, if we happen to run into -- we get an offer through either from a broker or through an RFP that we consider to be a good deal, based on what we've learned, you know, what we're doing, looking at in the market, we might execute that. And, that's what we have done, we did there. But, generally, we're -- generally, we're purchasing within a, you know, a one and a half year window for those requirements.
    - CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. That's helpful.
- 20 WITNESS BOHAN: Yes.
- 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's all I have.
- Does either of you have anything else? Mr. Epler, do you
- 23 have any follow-up for your witnesses?
- MR. EPLER: I do. I'm just trying to

- 1 think of the most direct way of doing this.
- 2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You could circle
- around the way the rest of us, and eventually settle on
- 4 it, if you want.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. EPLER:

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- Q. Mr. Bohan, if you could turn to Bates stamp 153, that's Schedule TMB-3.
- 9 A. (Bohan) 153. I'm there.
- 10 Okay. And, if you recall a question you had from Q. 11 Commissioner Bailey regarding the Large Customer 12 solicitation and the reasons behind why the Company has 13 moved in that direction. And, if you look at the 14 bottom third of that page, under the column titled 15 "Large General", which shows "Retail Sales by Customer 16 Class". So, that shows, for the Large General, an 17 increasing percentage of the retail sales that are 18 being supplied by competitive generation for the Large
- 20 A. (Bohan) That is correct.

Customers, is that correct?

Q. And, so, given that such a large percentage has gone to competitive sales, is that the reason behind the Company's initial request to move to the type of solicitation it does now, where it's just seeking an

adder, and then flowing through -- and allowing the supplier to flow through the locational marginal price?

A. (Bohan) That is correct. And, I appreciate Mr. Epler for reminding me of this fact. But the reason that we went to this type of model was the risk that's associated with the Large Customer Group voiced by suppliers is migration risk. And, when you have a large — when you have a very small number of supplier — excuse me, customers on that supply, the risk for migration can be great. Because, if you only have, for example, ten customers that are on a service, and four of them migrate in one direction or the other, that's a 40 percent swing in your requirement.

So, one of the reasons we moved to this model was because the concern expressed by suppliers was they didn't want to bid on that load because of the migration risk. This model helps eliminate that part of the risk. And, as a result, that's why we moved to this. So, those that do bid on this are not subject to that migration risk. So, if we get into a period where all of a sudden those four customers leave, that's a 40 percent migration, or they revert back, there's no direct price impact for the current supplier under this

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          model. Whereas, that wouldn't be the case under the
 2
          traditional model.
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          And, Mr. Bohan, would you also agree that, if you look
     Q.
          at the history of the pricing that's been realized
 4
 5
          under the current model for Large Customers, even
 6
          though the Company may have only had a small number of
 7
          bidders to provide that service, the ultimate pricing
          has been very competitive to the Large General
 8
          Customers who remain on default service?
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10
          (Bohan) That is correct. And, I believe we provided
     Α.
          some of that information in some of the dockets that
11
12
          we've been involved with before. I also have a copy of
13
          things here, if we need it. But, in short, the Large
14
          Customer Default Service price that UES has had over
15
          the last couple of years has been either the lowest or
16
          among the lowest between its New Hampshire and
17
          Massachusetts counterparts since its inception.
18
     Q.
          You just referenced the docket. Would that be Docket
19
          IR 14-338, where we provided some of that pricing
20
          information?
21
          (Bohan) That is correct.
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MR. EPLER: Okay. Thank you. That's

23 all I have.

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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is there anything

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1 else from the Commissioners? All right. Thank you very 2 much. I think you can stay there, because we're going to 3 wrap up fairly quickly. 4 I assume there's no objection to 5 striking the ID on Exhibits 4 and 5? 6 [No verbal response] 7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: The ID will be struck. Is there anything else we need to do before the 8 9 parties sum up? 10 [No verbal response] 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Didn't think so. 12 Ms. Chamberlin. 13 MS. CHAMBERLIN: Thank you. This rate 14 represents an increase for residential customers, which 15 reflects the higher winter rates the entire region is 16 experiencing. It is a great improvement over the increase 17 from the prior winter. So, it appears that this is a 18 competitive rate, a reasonable and fair rate. So, I don't 19 have an objection. 20 It's difficult to compare the two 21 utilities, Unitil and Liberty, trying to work at the 22 various components to see which ones are actually making 23 an impact and which are just part of the market. And, 24 that's difficult. I think it's worth continuing to look

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1
       at that. And, if there is a clear benefit to, from my
 2
      perspective, residential customers, one way or the other,
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       then that should be considered. At this point, I don't
 4
       think we have enough information.
 5
                         So, I support the filing as made.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon.
 7
                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Staff has
       reviewed the filing, and we have determined that the
 8
 9
       Company has followed the bid solicitation, bid evaluation,
10
       and selection process approved by the Commission in the
11
       Settlement Agreement which originated these Default
       Service proceedings, as subsequently modified by
12
13
       Commission order.
14
                         And, we believe that the resulting rates
15
       are a result of the competitive market and are
16
      market-based, and, as such, are just and reasonable. And,
17
       the Commission should approve the Petition.
                                                    Thank you.
18
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Epler.
19
                         MR. EPLER: Yes.
                                           I'll just direct the
20
       Commission to the relief requested in the Petition. And,
       thank you for your time this morning.
21
22
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
23
                           I know we have a short turnaround on
       you all very much.
24
                  We'll get an order out as soon as we can.
       this one.
                                                             We
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are adjourned.
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                          (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at
 3
                          11:12 a.m.)
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