1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3		
4	January 20,	2021 - 1:13 p.m.
5	/ D	
6	[Rei	mote Hearing conducted via Webex]
7	RE:	DE 20-136
8		EVERSOURCE ENERGY: Recovery Mechanism and Rate
9		Treatment for Net Metering and Group Host Costs.
L 0		
L1	PRESENT:	,
L 2		Cmsr. Kathryn M. Bailey
L3		Doreen Borden, Clerk Corrine Lemay, PUC Remote Hearing Host
L 4 L 5	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy: Matthew J. Fossum, Esq.
L 6 L 7		Reptg. Clean Energy New Hampshire: Kelly Buchanan, Dir./Regulatory Affairs
L 8		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
L 9		D. Maurice Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. Office of Consumer Advocate
20		Reptg. PUC Staff:
21		David K. Wiesner, Esq.
22		
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
2 4		

1		
2	INDEX	
3		PAGE NO.
4		
5	WITNESS PANEL: ERICA L. MENARD EDWARD A. DAVIS	
6	RICHARD C. LABRECQUE DEANDRA PERRICCIO	
7	Direct examination by Mr. Wiesner	9, 17
8	Direct examination by Mr. Fossum	12
9	Cross-examination by Mr. Kreis	22
10	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Bailey 26, 3	6, 38
11	Interrogatories by Chairwoman Martin	3 4
12	Redirect examination by Mr. Wiesner	38
13	* * *	
14	PUBLIC COMMENT BY:	
15	Clifton Below 4	0, 49
16	QUESTIONS BY:	
17	Cmsr. Bailey	48
18	* * *	
19	CLOSING STATEMENTS BY:	
20	Mr. Kreis Ms. Buchanan	5 3 6 0
21	Mr. Wiesner Mr. Fossum	61 64
22	QUESTIONS BY:	04
23	Cmsr. Bailey 57, 6	1, 70 1, 75
24	Chairwoman Marcin /	±, / J

1								
			_					
2				хні				
3	EXHIBIT N	10. D	ESC	CRI	PT	I O N	PAGE	NO.
4	1	Sett	lemer	nt Agr nts (1	eeme:	nt, wit	h <i>prema</i>	rked
5		4666		100 (1	.2 10	20)		
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PROCEEDING

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CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: We're here this afternoon for a hearing in Docket DE 20-136 regarding the Eversource recovery mechanism and rate treatment for net metering and group host costs. We have a Settlement Agreement for consideration today.

I have to make findings, because this is being held as a remote hearing.

As Chairwoman of the Public Utilities

Commission, I find that due to the State of

Emergency declared by the Governor as a result of

the COVID-19 pandemic, and in accordance with the

Governor's Emergency Order Number 12, pursuant to

Executive Order 2020-04, this public body is

authorized to meet electronically. Please note

that there is no physical location to observe and

listen contemporaneously to this hearing, which

was authorized pursuant to the Governor's

Emergency Order. However, in accordance with the

Emergency Order, I am confirming that we are

utilizing Webex for this electronic hearing.

All members of the Commission have the ability to communicate contemporaneously during

this hearing, and the public has access to contemporaneously listen and, if necessary, participate. We previously gave notice to the public of the necessary information for accessing the hearing in the Order of Notice.

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If anybody has a problem during the hearing, please call (603) 271-2431. And, in the event the public is unable to access the hearing, this hearing will be adjourned and rescheduled.

Okay. We have to take a roll call attendance of the Commission. My name is Dianne Martin. I am the Chairwoman of the Public Utilities Commission. And I am alone.

Commissioner Bailey.

CMSR. BAILEY: Good afternoon, everyone. Kathryn Bailey, Commissioner at the Public Utilities Commission. And I am alone.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. And appearances, let's start with Mr. Fossum.

MR. FOSSUM: Good afternoon,

Commissioners and all. Matthew Fossum, here for

Public Service Company of New Hampshire doing

business as Eversource Energy.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.

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1
         And, Ms. Buchanan, are you here for Clean Energy?
 2.
                    (Ms. Buchanan indicating in the
 3
                   positive.)
 4
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Go ahead.
 5
                   MS. BUCHANAN:
                                   I am.
                                          Thank you,
 6
         Chairwoman Martin. My name is Kelly Buchanan.
 7
         And I'm Director of Regulatory Affairs for Clean
         Energy New Hampshire.
 9
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
         And Mr. Kreis.
10
11
                   MR. KREIS: Good afternoon, Chairwoman
12
         Martin, Commissioner Bailey, colleagues. I am
1.3
         Attorney Donald Kreis. I am the Consumer
         Advocate here on behalf of residential customers.
14
15
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Welcome back, Donald.
16
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
17
                   Mr. Below, I see that you are here
18
         today. I don't have you as a party. Do you plan
19
         to speak?
20
                   MR. BELOW:
                                I would like to make a
21
         public comment at the end of the hearing, if I
2.2
         could. If that's acceptable, I would like
23
         permission to turn off my video while I'm
24
         listening to the hearing.
```

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Yes. That's absolutely fine. We would love to hear your public comment. And you can certainly turn off your video. Thank you for letting me know.

MR. BELOW: Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: And for Staff,
Mr. Wiesner.

MD WIFSNER

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MR. WIESNER: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. David Wiesner, representing Commission Staff.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.

And I have one exhibit, Exhibit 1, prefiled and premarked for identification. Anything else related to exhibits?

[No verbal response.]

a pending Motion for Intervention filed by Clean Energy New Hampshire. We have not received any objections to that, and parties noted no objection when we were here for the prehearing conference. And, so, based on that, I am granting that motion, having determined that such intervention is in the interest of justice, and would not impair the orderly and prompt conduct

1	of the proceeding.
2	Any other preliminary matters we need
3	to cover before we get started?
4	[No verbal response.]
5	CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
6	All right. Then, let's proceed with
7	the witnesses. Mr. Patnaude, would you swear in
8	the witnesses please.
9	(Whereupon Erica L. Menard ,
10	Edward A. Davis, Richard C. Labrecque,
11	and Deandra Perriccio were duly sworn
12	by the Court Reporter.)
13	CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you,
14	everyone. Counsel who will be starting with
15	introductions?
16	MR. WIESNER: Madam Chair, we had
17	agreed that we would begin with introductory
18	questions for the witnesses, and then the
19	Company's witnesses will provide a brief overview
20	of the Settlement terms. And then, I will ask
21	our witness to provide a summary of the primary
22	reasons why the Commission Staff is supporting
23	the Settlement as well.
24	So, I'll begin with Ms. Perriccio, if

1	it p	lease the Commissioners?		
2		CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Yes. Thank you.		
3	Go al	read.		
4		DEANDRA PERRICCIO, SWORN		
5		ERICA L. MENARD, SWORN		
6	EDWARD A. DAVIS, SWORN			
7	RICHARD C. LABRECQUE, SWORN			
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION			
9	BY MR. WIESNER:			
10	Q For	the record, Ms. Perriccio, would you please		
11	state	e your full name and your position with the		
12	Commi	ssion?		
13	A (Per	riccio) My name is Deandra Perriccio. And I		
14	am ai	n Analyst with the Sustainable Energy		
15	Divi	sion.		
16	Q And l	now long		
17		CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Hold on,		
18	Mr. N	Wiesner. I apologize. But it looks like		
19	we've	e lost Mr. Davis, who is on the panel.		
20	Mr. 1	ossum, do you have a way to connect with		
21	him?			
22		WITNESS DAVIS: Chairwoman, this is Ed		
23	Davi	s. Can you hear me at least?		
24		CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: I can hear you,		

```
1
         yes.
                   MR. FOSSUM: Looks like he hasn't
 2
 3
         dropped, he's just got a bad connection.
 4
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Well, I'm
 5
         hoping that you can reconnect by video by the
 6
         time you need to testify. Is everyone
 7
         comfortable proceeding at this point?
 8
                    [No verbal response.]
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Any objection to
 9
10
         proceeding with Mr. Davis not on video?
11
                    [No verbal response.]
12
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Commissioner
13
         Bailey, are you okay for now?
14
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Yes. Thank you. I'm
15
         okay for now. Hopefully, he'll get his video
16
         back when it's his turn to speak.
17
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Then, let's
18
         proceed.
19
    BY MR. WIESNER:
20
         And, Ms. Perriccio, how long have you been with
21
         the Commission?
22
         (Perriccio) I have been with the Commission for
23
         four years.
24
         And have you testified before the Commission
```

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1
         before?
 2
         (Perriccio) I have not.
 3
         And you will never have to give that answer
 4
         again.
 5
                    Were you involved in the Staff review
 6
         and evaluation of the relevant issues in this
 7
         proceeding?
         (Perriccio) Yes, I was.
 8
 9
         And were you also involved in the negotiation of
10
         the Settlement Agreement which is before the
11
         Commission today?
12
         (Perriccio) Yes.
13
                   MR. WIESNER:
                                  Those are my introductory
14
         questions. And I'll come back to Ms. Perriccio
15
         later for a summary of Staff's position on the
16
         Settlement.
17
                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
18
         Mr. Fossum, are you going next?
19
                    MR. FOSSUM: Yes. And, hopefully, Mr.
20
         Davis's video decides to correct itself in the
21
         next couple of moments. In the meantime, I'll
22
         work with who is here.
23
    BY MR. FOSSUM:
24
         Ms. Menard, could you please state your name and
```

1 position and responsibilities for the record? 2 (Menard) My name is Erica Menard. I'm the 3 Manager of Revenue Requirements for Eversource 4 Energy. And, in that capacity, I am responsible 5 for rate and revenue requirement calculations in 6 regulatory matters before this Commission. 7 Q And, Ms. Menard, have you previously testified 8 before this Commission? 9 (Menard) Yes, I have. 10 And did you participate in this proceeding, and 11 the discussions and evaluations leading to the 12 Settlement Agreement that's now pending? 13 (Menard) Yes. Α 14 And are you familiar with the terms of that 15 Agreement? 16 (Menard) Yes, I am. 17 Turning to Mr. Labrecque, could you please state 18 your name, your position, and responsibilities? 19 (Labrecque) My name is Richard Labrecque. I'm Α 20 the Manager of the DER Planning Team for 21 Eversource Energy in New Hampshire. And my 22 responsibilities primarily include working with 23 customers and other DER developers seeking to 24 interconnect with our distribution system.

```
1
         And, Mr. Labrecque, have you previously testified
 2
         before this Commission?
 3
    Α
         (Labrecque) Yes, I have.
 4
         And did you also participate in this proceeding,
 5
         and the various discussions leading ultimately to
 6
         the Settlement that's now pending?
 7
    Α
         (Labrecque) Yes, I did.
 8
         And are you familiar with the terms of that
 9
         Agreement?
10
         (Labrecque) Yes, I am.
11
                    MR. FOSSUM: Now, I'll stop for a
12
         moment to turn to the moderator. It looks to me
13
         like Mr. Davis has attempted to reconnect through
14
         the attendee link again.
15
                    MS. LEMAY: Doreen.
16
                    WITNESS DAVIS: Hello.
17
                    MR. FOSSUM: All right. Well, let's
18
         move quickly while you're back.
    BY MR. FOSSUM:
19
20
         Mr. Davis, could you please state your name, your
21
         position, and responsibilities for the record?
22
    Α
         (Davis) Edward A. Davis, Director of Rates for
23
         Eversource Energy. And I am responsible for
24
         rates and tariffs for the Eversource operating
```

```
1
         companies.
 2
         And have you previously testified before this
 3
         Commission?
 4
          (Davis) Yes, I have.
 5
         And did you participate in this proceeding, and
 6
         the various analyses and discussions leading to
 7
         the Settlement that is now pending?
 8
          (Davis) Yes, I did.
 9
         And are you familiar with the terms of that
    Q
10
         Settlement?
11
    Α
          (Davis) I am.
12
         With that introduction, I guess I'll turn back to
13
         Ms. Menard to begin, and others, I suppose, may
14
         fill in as may be necessary.
15
                    Ms. Menard, could you please explain
16
         the Settlement that is now pending and the issues
17
         that it covers?
18
         (Menard) Certainly. As noted in the Settlement
    Α
19
         Agreement that is identified as "Exhibit 1", in
20
         Docket Number DE 20-095, concerning Eversource's
21
         Stranded Cost Recovery Charge, which was to take
22
         effect on August 1st, 2020, the Company had
23
         proposed including certain costs related to net
24
         metering and net metered group hosts in the SCRC
```

rate calculation.

However, in the order that came out on July 31st, 2020, Order Number 26,387, the Commission rejected Eversource's proposal, finding that the issue had not been sufficiently developed, either factually or legally. And the Commission said that there would be another docket opened to look at the issue, and that is what was done in this docket.

Throughout this proceeding we had some meetings and exchanged discovery and information, and ultimately reached a settlement on how these relevant net metering and net metered group host costs would be handled. The Settlement Agreement, in Attachment 1, describes the method that Eversource has used, and that it will continue to use, to calculate the net metering costs.

And, for clarification, the costs at issue here are those associated with the power that Eversource purchases from net metered facilities, and not lost distribution revenue attributed to net metering. Also, as part of the calculation, we count certain revenues that are

received by having registered larger facilities in the ISO New England markets, and those revenues offset these net metering costs.

So, beyond just defining how the costs are calculated, the Settlement also specifies how the costs are addressed in rates. Specifically, the costs will be included in the SCRC and will be distributed on an equal cents per kilowatt-hour basis across all customer classes.

On January 8th, 2021, Eversource made its most recent filing on the SCRC rate, which did include net metering costs as described in this Settlement Agreement. And the hearing on that is tomorrow. So, in that SCRC rate filing that was filed on January 8th, the actual net metering adder rate is proposed in that filing, and it will look slightly different than the rate that is calculated for illustrative purposes as part of Attachment -- or Exhibit -- Exhibit 1, Attachment 2, in the Settlement Agreement.

Q Thank you. And then, I guess just one other question for now then, and I'll put it to you,

Ms. Menard. Is it your opinion and the Company's position that this Settlement is just and

```
reasonable, and that the rates that would come
 1
 2
         from implementing the Settlement are likewise
 3
         just and reasonable?
 4
         (Menard) Yes.
 5
                   MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. That's what I
 6
         have for direct on this.
 7
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Mr. Wiesner.
 8
    BY MR. WIESNER:
         And I'll ask Ms. Perriccio if she could please
 9
10
         provide a brief summary of Staff's primary
11
         reasons for supporting the proposed Settlement
12
         terms?
13
         (Perriccio) Thank you. Staff supports this
14
         Settlement Agreement and the proposed recovery of
15
         net metering and group host costs through the
16
         SCRC. During multiple technical sessions, we
17
         worked with the Company and the other parties to
18
         develop a more comprehensive understanding of the
19
         methodology and the calculations that are used in
20
         accounting for those costs, as well as the
21
         rationale for the proposed change and the
22
         applicable cost recovery mechanism.
23
                   Staff agrees that the Company's current
         accounting and calculation methods for
24
```

determining these costs, as represented in the Settlement Agreement and the attachments, are reasonable and appropriate for both the standard net metering tariff and the current alternative net metering tariff.

Recovery of those costs through the SCRC, as is outlined in Attachments 1 and 2, rather than through the Energy Service rate or another mechanism, makes sense, because the costs will be recovered on an equal cents per kilowatt-hour basis from all customers, including those who net meter under the current alternative net metering tariff. That is because the SCRC is a nonbypassable charge, unlike the Energy Service rate, which is bypassable.

I would just like to note a couple more points of the proposed Settlement.

First, the Agreement provides, as Erica mentioned, that if any wholesale market revenue is received from the registration of net metered facilities with ISO New England as Settlement Only Generators, or through any other mechanisms or arrangements, that revenue will also be included in the SCRC on an equal cents per

kilowatt-hour basis to offset the costs that will 1 2. be recovered from all customers. 3 Second, the net metering and group host 4 costs included as recoverable expenses in the 5 SCRC will be subject to a carrying charge 6 interest rate based on the prime rate of 7 interest, and not the higher interest rate used for other costs under the 2015 Restructuring 8 9 Agreement. The prime rate is applied in the 10 Energy Service rate calculation. So, using that 11 rate ensures that no customers will be 12 disadvantaged by the shift in the collection of 1.3 those costs from one component of Eversource's 14 rate to another. 15 Those are both the details we feel are 16 important from Staff's perspective. 17 And, Ms. Perriccio, in your opinion, are the 18 proposed Settlement terms just and reasonable and 19 in the public interest? 20 (Perriccio) Yes. I will note that I am an 21 analyst, and not an attorney. And, from that 22 perspective, I believe that to be the case here. 23 MR. WIESNER: Thank you. I have no

further questions for Ms. Perriccio on direct.

24

1 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you. 2 Do we have any cross? 3 MR. KREIS: Madam Chairwoman, I might 4 have a couple of questions, with everybody's 5 permission, that would be properly characterized 6 as "friendly cross". If I had known that this is 7 Ms. Perriccio's first opportunity to testify, I would have prepared a much more aggressive and 8 exacting hostile set of cross-examination 9 questions. But I do have a few "friendly" cross 10 questions I'd just like to ask for clarity. 11 12 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Mr. Kreis, I 13 apologize for interrupting. I see that we have 14 lost video on Mr. Davis again. And, to the 15 extent you had anticipated asking questions he 16 would need to respond to, we would probably need 17 to get him back. 18 MR. KREIS: I would be happy to have 19 Ms. Menard answer any questions on behalf of 20 Eversource, if that is your pleasure. I know Ms. 21 Menard loves to answer my questions. And I don't 22 mind if we get Mr. Davis back either. It's 23 totally up to the Chair.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Well, if that's the

24

way you can direct your questions, why don't we ask the moderator to try to work to get him back while you're asking questions of the other witnesses.

MR. KREIS: Perfect.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Go ahead.

MR. KREIS: My questions all center on the last complete sentence on Page 2 of the Settlement Agreement, after the letter "C". And that sentence reads: "The Settling Parties agree that the net metering and group host costs shall be included in the SCRC on an equal cents per kilowatt-hour basis, and Eversource shall not use the differing allocation levels specified in the 2015 PSNH Restructuring and Rate Stabilization Agreement for those costs."

That sentence happens to be the reason the OCA signed the Settlement Agreement. And, so, I just want to make sure that our reasons are clear on the record.

And I don't mind if Ms. Perriccio answers my questions, or Ms. Menard does, or Mr. Davis does, if he's available. I'm hoping they would all give basically the same answers.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KREIS:

- Q My first question has to do with including these costs in the SCRC, as opposed to the energy service costs, given that, obviously, net metering produces energy. And I want to focus on the effect of moving from energy to SCRC on residential customers. Would any of the witnesses care to explain to the Commission why that is both good and fair to the residential customers of Eversource? Might be a good question for Ms. Menard to try.
- A (Menard) Be happy to. When we first started discussing this issue, back in April of 2018 there was a proceeding to, after generation was divested, to kind of separate out energy service and stranded costs, and costs were shifted around between the appropriate rate recovery mechanism. The purpose or the intent of that was to move toward a more market-based energy service rate. And, in doing so, many of the IPP costs were moved to the stranded cost rate, and the energy service rate was left to be purely the energy that was purchased from the winning bidders of

the RFP as part of energy service.

As we were looking into, you know, some of the leftover costs, it was noticed that these net metering costs or net metering expenses, which are purchased from net metering facilities, had not been moved over to stranded costs. And we had proposed to move those to stranded costs, because we do not use that energy that's purchased from net metering facilities to meet customer load. While it does act to reduce customer, you know, overall customer load requirements, we don't use it to actually meet individual customer loads.

So, the Company felt it was more appropriate to recover these net metering expenses from all customers, not just those who take energy service. And, largely, the customers that still take energy service are mostly residential-type customers.

So, it was, in our opinion, more burdensome to the residential customer than others. And, so, we proposed moving it over to the stranded cost rate so that it's recovered from all customers equally, rather than

disproportionately for residential customers. 1 2 Thank you. I just wanted to give Ms. Perriccio a 3 chance to speak to that question, if she has 4 anything to say beyond what Ms. Menard just said? 5 (Perriccio) Thank you. I think she covered that 6 well. I have nothing further to add. 7 Q Indeed. And, so, would you both agree that the 8 result of moving these costs out of energy 9 service and into SCRC means that, in the 10 aggregate, residential customers will end up 11 paying less than they would have if we weren't 12 making this change? 13 (Menard) Yes. I would agree with that. Α 14 And I assume you would, too, Ms. Perriccio? 15 (Perriccio) Yes. Α 16 Okay. Now, focusing on the allocation levels 17 being used here, as opposed to the allocation 18 levels in the 2015 PSNH Restructuring and Rate 19 Stabilization Agreement, and again, I think this 20 is probably a question for Ms. Menard, the 21 allocation levels in the 2015 Restructuring and 22 Rate Stabilization Agreement, would you agree, 23 allocate to residential customers a percentage of 24 costs that is in excess of their percentage of

the load, generally speaking? 1 2 (Menard) Yes. I would agree with that, 3 generally. 4 And would you also agree that, whatever the 5 reasons were for that allocation in the 2015 6 Agreement, those reasons are simply not 7 applicable to the question of what is the 8 reasonable share of these costs to allocate to residential customers? 9 10 (Menard) Yes. 11 And would you also agree that the result of using 12 a equal cents per kilowatt-hour allocation, as 13 opposed to the allocation percentages in the 2015 14 Agreement, has the effect of causing residential 15 customers to pay less than they otherwise would? 16 (Menard) Yes. I will just caveat that a little 17 bit. Because it's on an equal cents per 18 kilowatt-hour basis, it would follow the sales 19 that result from residential customer usage. So, 20 in the event residential customers use more or 21 less than what is prescribed in that Settlement 22 Agreement rate, the rates will follow the sales 23 versus that prescribed rate. 24 Fair enough. So that, if there were some -- you

```
know, if the pandemic were to drive another
 1
 2
         lockdown, and residential usage were to soar, and
 3
         commercial and industrial usage were to plummet,
 4
         then, obviously, that would have an effect on the
 5
         recovery of costs here?
 6
         (Menard) Yes.
 7
         Unless Ms. Perriccio has anything to add to that,
         those are all of the questions I have by way of
 8
 9
         super friendly cross?
10
         (Perriccio) Nothing to add.
11
                   MR. KREIS: Okay. Thank you, Madam
12
         Chairwoman. That concludes my cross-examination
13
         questions.
14
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: All right. Thank
15
         you.
16
                   Commissioner Bailey, do you have
17
         questions?
18
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Yes. Thank you.
19
                   I don't have questions for specific
20
         panelists. So, anybody who feels they can answer
21
         the question, I would appreciate it.
2.2
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
23
         Do you consider whether this kind of revenue is
24
         consistent with the statutory definition of
```

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"stranded costs" in 374-F:2? Which, to
 1
 2
         paraphrase, I think says that "stranded costs are
 3
         as a result of restructuring".
 4
         (Menard) We did have those discussions as part of
 5
         our technical sessions. And there was, I don't
 6
         want to speak to from a legal perspective, but my
 7
         understanding was that we had -- the legal teams
 8
         had investigated the appropriateness of recovery
 9
         through the stranded costs, and felt that it was
10
         in line with the restructuring -- with the
11
         statute you referenced.
12
         So, does anybody have -- does anybody believe
13
         these costs are related to restructuring?
14
         (Menard) I don't believe they are -- are they
15
         related to restructuring? These costs are
16
         resulting from purchasing net metering energy
17
         from those customers that have net metered
18
         facilities. So, in terms of is it legally
19
         appropriate to recover those costs through the
20
         stranded cost rate? Again, I think I would
21
         probably try to defer to one of the lawyers to
22
         answer that. I don't know if I can do that.
         They can tell me in their closing.
23
24
    Α
          (Menard) Okay.
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1
         Thank you. So, is the RRA a nonbypassable
 2
         charge?
 3
    Α
         (Menard) Ed, are you --
 4
         (Davis) Yes. The RRA, for purposes of net
 5
         metering, is considered bypassable.
 6
         So, net metering customers don't pay the RRA, is
    Q
 7
         that what you're saying, Mr. Davis?
 8
         (Davis) Under the net metering tariff, they would
 9
         receive an offset for net metering for that
10
         component of rates, yes. It's treated comparable
11
         with distribution rates.
         So, the only rate that you have that net metering
12
13
         customers would pay is the Stranded Cost Recovery
14
         Charge?
15
         (Davis) And the SBC.
    Α
16
         Sorry. And the SBC.
17
    Α
         (Davis) Correct.
18
         We're not going to put it in the SBC, right?
19
         (Davis) Correct.
    Α
20
         Okay. So, that's why it ended up in the Stranded
    0
21
         Cost Recovery Charge?
22
    Α
         (Davis) In order to be nonbypassable, yes. Our
23
         understanding is, and I'm going to paraphrase
24
         what Ms. Menard said, is that the interpretation
```

of the basis of the SCRC, there was sufficient 1 2 room, again, I'll defer to attorneys for the full 3 discussion of that, but that there was room to 4 allow this cost to be recovered through the SCRC 5 mechanism, which is nonbypassable and serves to 6 allow the recovery of these costs through that 7 nonbypassable mechanism. And, as you indicated, the SBC would 8 9 not be an appropriate mechanism as a 10 nonbypassable rate for the recovery of these 11 costs that are the subject of this proceeding. 12 Okay. And the actual costs that are going to be 13 recovered, are they -- Ms. Menard, did you say that that's under consideration tomorrow? 14 15 (Menard) there's a new adder being proposed in Α 16 the SCRC rate for these costs. Attachment 2 17 gives an illustrative calculation of it. But, in 18 the SCRC, we have the actual calculation, using 19 actual costs through November.

Q And, Ms. Perriccio, did the Staff review the actual costs and are they satisfied that they're actual?

20

21

22

23

24

A (Perriccio) Yes. The Staff did review, to the extent that actual costs were provided for this,

```
with the understanding that the primary focus was
 1
 2
         the methodology. But we did confirm that the
 3
         method of calculation and the actual costs that
         were being included were accurate.
 4
 5
         Ms. Menard, can we go to Exhibit 1, probably
 6
         Bates Page 012 -- Bates Page 011?
 7
    Α
         (Menard) Yes.
         Line 5, "Monthly Over or Under Recovery", and it
 8
         looks like there's an over-recovery in every
 9
10
         month estimated. Why would you collect rates
11
         that intentionally result in an over-recovery?
         (Menard) Because this calculation is actually
12
13
         recovering two years' worth of net metering
14
         costs. One year is shown on Page -- Bates Page
15
         013. Those are the actuals going back to
16
         February of 2020. So, there were no revenues
17
         during that time period, but there were costs.
18
         And so, then, to recover -- to recover all of
19
         those costs, it's about $16 million, it's just a
20
         function of this first year of setting that rate.
21
         So, if you look at just this twelve-month period,
22
         from February 2021 to January of 2022, it looks
23
         like there's an over-recovery, because we're
24
         actually trying to recover the whole two years
```

```
within that one-year time period.
 1
 2
         Okay. I think I understand that. Thank you.
         Can you look on the bill impact page, which is
 3
 4
         Bates Page 015?
 5
         (Menard) Yes.
 6
         And the Stranded Cost Recovery Charge used in
 7
         that table, seems like it's a little bit low?
 8
         (Menard) It is.
         Isn't the current rate 1.2 something?
9
    Q
10
         (Menard) Yes. This is just -- this is just
11
         reflecting just this calculation, just the net
12
         metering portion, I believe.
13
         So, the net metering portion of the Stranded Cost
    Q
14
         Recovery Charge is 1.2 cents?
15
         (Menard) No. Sorry.
    Α
16
         (Davis) Commissioner, this is Ed Davis. I
17
         lost --
18
         Mr. Davis, are you there? Did we lose you again?
19
         (Menard) So, the -- I can hopefully try to say
    Α
20
         what Ed was going to say. If you were to look
         at, on Line 17, in Column E, the "0.00982"? So,
21
22
         that's the current SCRC rate. And then, what
23
         we're doing here is we're just adding the net
24
         metering addition to that stranded cost rate.
```

So, that's --1 2 But isn't the current -- isn't the current 3 stranded cost rate like 1.221 or something like 4 that? That's why I don't understand this table. 5 (Menard) Let me just check. I don't think so. 6 No. I have the -- I have the current 7 rate as, for Residential Rate R, and maybe that's 8 the difference, Residential Rate R is the 0.982. 9 Okay. Mr. Davis, do you want to stop my 10 confusion? 11 WITNESS DAVIS: I'm so sorry. I don't 12 Webex is acting up for me today. 13 BY THE WITNESS: 14 (Davis) The "1.202 is the result of taking the 15 current SCRC rate, of 0.00982, and adding the 16 illustrative 0.0022, to get the total rate of 17 0.01202. So, within the rate allocation that Mr. 18 Kreis had referred to earlier, we have a --19 within the 1.2 cents, we have a combination of 20 the cents per kilowatt-hour equally distributed, 21 and then the rates distributed on a class basis. 22 But the sum total for residential rates is 23 illustratively using a 0.0022 SC adder equal to 1 24 -- 0.01202. That's what that bill comparison

```
1
         illustrates.
 2
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
 3
         So, you're saying that a 0.0022 increase in the
 4
         rate results in a 1.2 percent increase in the
 5
         total bill? It seems like a lot.
 6
         (Davis) At those usage levels, 550
 7
         kilowatt-hours, for example, that rate equates to
 8
         $1.21, I think we have in our exhibit. And so
 9
         that, on a bill basis, is equal to the 1.2
10
         percent overall bill increase.
11
         And tell me what the incremental difference
    Q
12
         towards this net metering -- these net metering
         costs is, 0.0022 cents?
13
14
         (Davis) That's correct.
15
         So, it would be 0.000022 dollars, times 550?
    0
16
         (Davis) That's correct.
17
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. All right. I see
18
         it. Thank you.
19
                   All right. That's all I have. Thank
20
         you.
21
                   WITNESS DAVIS: Yes.
22
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. I just have
23
         a couple questions left.
24
    BY CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN:
```

Q As noted in the Settlement Agreement, the Commission rejected including this in the SCRC last year. And, going back to the order, noted the mechanism and process approved by Unitil.

I'm interested in hearing why we landed on this, after having rejected it? And what would -- from Staff, I'd love to hear what would justify the Commission moving away from that prior rejection, and why this approach is more appropriate than the Unitil approach that we mentioned?

(Perriccio) So, I can also let the other folks on the panel speak to this. But my understanding is that Unitil, they actually have — they treat the standard net metering cost recovery different than the alternative net metering cost recovery. So, for the standard, that is — so, these are the folks prior to 2017, that is recovered through the default service rate, which, again, is a bypassable charge. And, for the alternative net metering customers, that is, as far as I understand, is currently recovered through the EDC, which has both a transmission and a nontransmission component. And these costs are

being recovered through the nontransmission component, which is a nonbypassable charge.

So, Staff felt, again, for this proceeding, that the -- there is not an EDC, there is not a similar component for Eversource. And, so, the SCRC, as a nonbypassable charge, seemed to be an appropriate place to recover those costs.

But I'll let the folks on the panel speak as well.

Q Anybody else?

A (Menard) I can't speak to -- I'm not familiar enough with the Unitil method of calculation.

But, when we examined what rate we had available that we could use to recover, number one, the costs from all customers, rather than just the energy service customers, and, number two, one that was nonbypassable, really, the only choice that we had was the stranded cost rate for Eversource.

So, that's, again, that's why we had looked at whether we could legally recover the costs through there. And I think, at the end of the day, we landed that this was an appropriate

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1
         mechanism to recover costs. And we chose to do
 2
         it, recover from all customers equally.
 3
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
 4
         That helps.
 5
                    I don't have any other questions.
 6
         So -- oh, Commissioner Bailey, go ahead.
 7
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
         Mr. Davis or Ms. Menard, can you help me with
 8
         this math? I really apologize. But it looks to
 9
10
         me like it's a penny, not a dollar. If you
11
         multiply the bill impact, if you multiply
12
         0.000022, times 550, what do you get?
         (Davis) At 0.0022, I get the $1.21. But, if it's
13
    Α
14
         00022, of course, it would be 12 cents.
15
         And, if it's 0.000022, it's one cent. So, I
    0
16
         think there's something wrong with this bill
17
         impact. Can you check on that and answer for
18
         tomorrow?
19
         (Davis) Yes. Absolutely. Absolutely.
    Α
20
         (Menard) And, if it's okay, I can address your
21
         question, Commissioner Bailey, about the 1.221
22
         cents?
23
         (Cmsr. Bailey nodding in the affirmative).
24
          (Menard) If you were to look back in the August
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[WITNESS PANEL: Menard|Davis|Labrecque|Perriccio]

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rate, we had proposed a 1.221 cents for the
 1
 2
         average rate for the Residential class. That
 3
         rate included the net metering costs. So, then
 4
         we had to back those out after the order came
 5
         out. So, that's why the rate looks different.
 6
         Thank you. That's very helpful.
 7
    Α
         (Menard) Sorry. It took me a few minutes to
 8
         figure that out.
 9
                   CMSR. BAILEY: That's okay.
10
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Anything else,
11
         Commissioner Bailey?
12
                   CMSR. BAILEY: No. Thank you.
1.3
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Unfortunately, it
14
         looks like we lost Mr. Davis again. Does anybody
15
         have redirect? And, if it involves Mr. Davis, we
16
         will need to get him back.
17
                   WITNESS DAVIS: I can hear, but I
18
         won't -- I'm going to probably just reboot again,
19
         apologize.
20
                   MR. WIESNER: I would just like to ask
21
         one clarifying question of Ms. Perriccio on
2.2
         redirect.
23
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Go ahead.
24
                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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[WITNESS PANEL: Menard|Davis|Labrecque|Perriccio]

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1
    BY MR. WIESNER:
 2
         So, Ms. Perriccio, Commissioner Bailey asked you
 3
         if Staff had reviewed the actual net metering and
 4
         group host costs proposed to be recovered through
 5
         the SCRC. And would you agree that, in the
 6
         context of this docket, the Staff has not
 7
         reviewed those actual costs? But I believe it is
 8
         correct to say, and you can confirm that if you
 9
         believe that's the case, that Staff, in the SCRC
         docket itself, would have reviewed those actual
10
11
         costs, and will no doubt speak to that during the
12
         hearing scheduled for tomorrow?
13
         (Perriccio) I agree.
    Α
14
                   MR. WIESNER: Thank you. That's all I
15
         have.
16
                   WITNESS MENARD: Just to walk through
17
         the math again for the bill impact. So, I think
18
         we talked about it's 0.22 cents, times 500
19
         kilowatt-hours? Is that what we were doing, 500?
20
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
21
         Well, if it's 0.22 cents, yes. So, that would be
22
         $0.0022, right?
23
    Α
         (Menard) Yes.
24
    0
         Okay.
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Menard|Davis|Labrecque|Perriccio]

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(Menard) Yes.
 1
 2
         Go ahead.
 3
         (Menard) So, I had 0.22 cents. I multiplied it
 4
         times 500, but I can do -- no, 550
 5
         kilowatt-hours, comes out to 121 cents, which is
 6
         $1.21.
 7
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. All right. I
         think I might have misheard that it was "0.022
 8
 9
         cents". Thank you.
10
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Mr. Fossum,
11
         anything else?
                   MR. FOSSUM: Well, I know there was a
12
         question on the propriety of including these
13
         costs in the SCRC that was left for folks like
14
         me. I can either do that now or hold that for a
15
16
         closing.
17
                   I don't have any questions for
18
         redirect. But I can either address that issue
19
         now or as part of the closing?
20
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Commissioner
21
         Bailey, do you have a preference?
22
                    (Cmsr. Bailey indicating in the
23
                   negative.)
24
                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Why don't we do it
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as part of closings then.

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MR. FOSSUM: Understood.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. And then we had public comment. Mr. Below, can you hear me?

MR. BELOW: I can.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Would you like to make your comment now?

MR. BELOW: Sure. Good afternoon, Chairwoman Martin and Commissioner Bailey.

I understand that public comment usually has little or no weight in Commission deliberations. You have to make your decision based on the evidentiary record and the law in adjudicated cases. This is an unusual case, in that there seems to be no evidentiary record other than the live testimony today. So, in many respects, your decision might rest on the law.

I'm not a lawyer, but I am intimately familiar with some of the law that I'm going to cite. I am concerned that what's proposed here appears to me to be contrary to New Hampshire law. And I'd just like to be able to express those concerns.

RSA 374-F:2, IV, at the end of the

"Stranded costs may only include costs of:", and then it has a list of five things that can be considered "stranded costs". The first one in (a) is "Existing commitments or obligations incurred prior to the effective date of this chapter", which was back in 1996. I don't see that the remaining four -- or, actually, those remaining five subparagraphs are applicable.

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even than that is RSA 374-F:3, XII, concerning
"Recovery of Stranded Costs", that to paraphrase,
in the first Paragraph (a), says "It's the intent
of the Legislature to provide...guidance to the
Commission...to assist addressing claims of
stranded costs." And it goes on to say that
"Nothing in this section is intended to provide
any greater opportunity for stranded cost
recovery than is available under applicable law"
-- or, "applicable regulation or law on the
effective date of this chapter", which was 1996.

And it goes on to provide, in Subparagraph (c), "Utilities have and continue to have an obligation to take all reasonable

measures to mitigate stranded costs." And I want to address that in particular, because I think Governor Sununu signed into law a new bill or a new statute that points to exactly how most of these costs, approximately 90 percent of the costs related to energy supply could readily be mitigated. And that new portion of the law is in RSA 362-A:9, II, which describes the competitive electricity suppliers and municipal or county aggregators under RSA 53-E, to paraphrase, can determine their own terms, conditions, compensation rate, for output to the grid from customer-generators. What I think, in this case, has been characterized as "sales".

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And it goes on to state "Such output shall be accounted for as a reduction to the customer-generators' electricity supplier's wholesale load obligation for energy supply as a load service entity", I think that should have read "load-serving entity", but it ended up in the law as "service", "net of any applicable line loss adjustments, as approved by the commission."

though it does reduce overall load that needs to be served by customers. It's just sort of an engineering reality, when one customer exports power to the grid, it gets used, in effect, offsets the load of other nearby customers.

1.3

The new law that was signed in -- the new provision of law that I just cited is a practice that Liberty is already using, at least with regard to customer-generators. The City of Lebanon, for instance, our competitive supplier nets the -- only charges us for our net load at the end of the month.

If you look at Eversource's filing in Docket DE 20-054, which concerns their current or upcoming default service rates, in Attachment ELM-1, Page 1 of 4, which is Bates Page 041 in that proceeding, as well as the next page, Bates Page 012 [042?], explains -- has a table in which -- excuse me, I caused something to pop up. Oh, there we go. Has a table in which they break down the cost components of the default service rate. And, at Line 5, they have the "Base Small Customer Energy Service Rate" on that Page 41, and on the next page they have it for the Large

Customer Group. And, if you go across that line and look at that amount as a percent of the total customer monthly calculated Energy Service rate, it ranges from, by month, from 90.6 percent to 92.6 percent for Small Customers, and from 84 percent to 88 percent for the Large Customer Group.

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If Eversource simply accounted for this output as a reduction to the default service supplier's wholesale load obligation, approximately 90 percent of these costs could be mitigated and not charged to all other customers. So, there's an obvious thing that I think creates a serious question of whether this is consistent with the statute.

Back to RSA 374-F:3, it goes on to say that, under Subparagraph (d), that "Stranded costs should be determined on a net basis", and it goes on "any recovery of stranded costs should be...limited in duration" and "consistent with the promotion of fully competitive markets". I think that there's a problem there as well.

You know, I think one thing that has been suggested is that they are being determined

on a net basis, because some of these generators are being registered into the interstate wholesale market as Settlement Only Generators, and getting compensation in that market for their output, and that is being used to offset these costs.

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However, that does not fully net out those stranded costs, even if they qualify as stranded costs. In part, for instance, because when they're not participating in their wholesale markets, interstate wholesale markets, which I think is the case with most of these customer-generators, the effect of their output to the distribution grid is that they reduce the consistent peak demand that's used for determining transmission rates, when they have output at times of coincident peak, which is typical in summer months. And there is no attempt to net that benefit of reduced allocation of transmission charges against these so-called "stranded costs". If those were factored into this, then there would be better or there could be possibly compliance with that provision of the law, but that is not the case.

They are clearly not limited in duration. This is proposed — there is no time limit on this process. And I think there's a problem with this being consistent with the promotion of fully competitive markets, because you're creating a different treatment of these — this output to the grid from customer-generators than will apply to competitive suppliers and municipal and county aggregations, which would not have the opportunity to recover any so-called "subsidy" from other ratepayers, but just the fact that it offsets the supply obligation substantially mitigates, you know, any of those costs.

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I think the other concern here from a legal point of view is that the proposed Settlement, and Attachment 1 explicitly, expresses the fact that it seems, and I think Commission approval would appear to sanction, Eversource's practice of taking New Hampshire jurisdictional customer-generators and making them FERC jurisdictional wholesale market participants. That invites a legal challenge at the federal level to New Hampshire's net metering

laws and Commission decisions, because the

Commission decision on alternative net metering

tariffs allowed or provided that

customer-generators be paid the full default

service rate, which, on the face of it, is in

excess of what is allowable for FERC

jurisdictional generators under PURPA, where the

cost is only to be the avoided cost in that

wholesale energy market.

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There's another aspect in which these costs are not being mitigated by that practice, which is, and maybe it's a small one, but it's still there, which is ancillary services. I don't believe Settlement Only Generators get compensation for ancillary services if they're treated as a load-reducer, which is what ISO New England's tariff, if you will, or rules, it's actually called "Operating Procedure Number 14", expressly provides, if these are not registered as generators participating in the FERC jurisdictional wholesale — interstate wholesale market, then they are to be treated as load reducers, and you avoid not just the LMP, but also ancillary charges, you avoid the capacity

charges, as well as the contribution to transmission cost allocation to Eversource.

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So, for all those reasons, you know, I think this is highly problematic. And I am sure the Commission can do its own legal analysis of some of the provisions that I've cited here. But I would suggest that, you know, any approval be only on a temporary basis or conditional upon perhaps further investigation into whether Eversource's taking -- meeting its obligation to try to mitigate these creation of these so-called "stranded costs" through a method that was just written into New Hampshire law this past summer.

Thank you for your consideration of my public comments.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Bailey, do you have questions for

Mr. Below?

CMSR. BAILEY: Mr. Below, can you point to the exhibit that you referenced in Docket Number 20-054 that was ELM --

MR. BELOW: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{CMSR}.$$ BAILEY: I can probably get it from the transcript.

It is -- it is Attachment MR. BELOW: And it is Bates Page 041 and 042, which are the first pages of that attachment. And it is comparing Line 5, the "Base Energy Service Rate", which as near as I can surmise is what they're paying to the provider of default service, versus Line L [Line 11?], the "Total Monthly Energy Service Rates". And it is -- just the nature, if it's used as -- treated as an offset to that supplier's wholesale load obligation, they would not -- Eversource customers would not need to pay that portion of the Energy Service rate. There still may be some stranded costs in -- costs in the nature of stranded, perhaps, although I still don't think they meet the definition, for renewable portfolio costs and some A&G adjustment factor, but those are relatively minor. If I may, there's another point that I

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If I may, there's another point that I forgot to make, which is I think another legal problem that's probably -- that arises from Eversource making these or allowing -- for allowing or registering generators who are participants in the FERC jurisdictional wholesale

energy markets to participate in net metering.

And that derives from RSA 362-A:9 -- oops, I got ahead of myself -- RSA 362-A:1-a, which is

"Definitions", II-b, which has the definition of a "customer-generator" or "eligible customer-generator". And it states that it's a "customer who owns, operates, or purchases power from an electrical generating facility...that is located behind a retail meter on the customer's premises."

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As soon as these customer-generators are registered to participate in the ISO New England wholesale electricity markets, that meter becomes a wholesale meter. And you might say "well, maybe it can be both a retail and a wholesale meter". But those words were not accidental, and I think this is perhaps where my intimate knowledge of this issue comes into play. Those words were put into the statute by the exact same legislation that created net metering in the first place, which I happened to be the prime sponsor of it at the time that bill was introduced, House Bill 485, 24 years ago this month. My co-sponsor of that bill was the then

Chair of Science, Technology, and Energy, Jeb
Bradley, who is now the majority leader in the
Senate. And that bill went through 11 -- no
fewer than 11 work sessions over the course of a
year and a half to produce the law that both
relieved the utilities of their obligation to
purchase power from limited producers or
qualifying facilities or small power production
facilities, and none of those in their
definitions reference them needing to be "behind
retail meters".

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We put that language in to distinguish between the historic practice of requiring the utilities to purchase output from qualifying facilities or limited producers, and instead characterizes net metering as a netting of that load, and anticipated that it would be purely a state jurisdictional activity, which is, in fact, what NARUC argued in a brief this summer filed with FERC that, really, net metering is a state jurisdictional activity that should not, you know, really be mixed with the federal jurisdictional markets. And that was precisely the point of the original legislation, was to

distinguish these two types of activity, so that
net metered generators would not be treated as
the way that Eversource appears to be treating
them, as if they're buying that power and selling
it back into the interstate wholesale market,
which doesn't align with actually what's going on
in an engineering basis.

Thank you for your indulgence. I'm

1.3

2.2

Thank you for your indulgence. I'm sorry to go on. But, obviously, this is an issue of some concern to me.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Bailey, do you have other questions?

CMSR. BAILEY: No. Thank you, Mr. Below. I appreciate it.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Below.

All right. Well, obviously, it would be helpful if counsel can address the legal issues that were just raised by Mr. Below in your closing, if you're prepared to do so.

And, before we move to closings, I need to strike ID on Exhibit 1, we have no objection to that, and admit it as a full exhibit.

1 Is there anything else we need to do 2. before we hear from counsel? 3 [No verbal response.] 4 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Well, then 5 we will start with Mr. Kreis. 6 MR. KREIS: Thank you, Chairwoman 7 Martin. I'm going to go straight to the legal issue --9 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Mr. Kreis, I cannot 10 hear you very well. Very, very faintly. 11 MR. KREIS: Oops. Sorry about that. 12 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. 1.3 MR. KREIS: I had my microphone pointed 14 up to the back of my head, rather than my mouth. 15 I'm going to go straight to the legal 16 issue that Commissioner Bailey raised, about 17 whether including these net metering costs in the 18 Stranded Cost Recovery Charge is consistent with the definition of "stranded costs" contained in 19 20 the Restructuring Act, specifically RSA 374-F, 21 Section 2, Paragraph IV? And I think the answer 2.2 to that question is "yes". 23 The reason is that Paragraph (c) of 24 that definition of "stranded costs" refers to

"new mandated commitments approved by the commission." These net metering costs are in the order of such a "new mandated commitment". There is a specific example of such a commitment later in that very sentence in the statute, but it is basically an "including, but not limited to" scenario. And, so, it does not preclude treating or considering net metering costs incurred by Eversource as a "new mandated commitment".

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Deputy Mayor Below referred to language in Section 3 of the Restructuring Act, RSA 374-F:3, those, of course, are the "Restructuring Policy Principles". So, those are, I guess, in the order of guidance or suggestions to the Commission that are supposed to help it figure out how to do electric restructuring. So, to the extent that Section or Paragraph XII of the Restructuring Policy Principles constrains or guides the decision you're making here, I would quote the same sentence that Commissioner -- or, that Deputy Mayor Below did, which says "Nothing in this section is intended to provide any greater opportunity for stranded cost recovery than is available under applicable regulations or

law on the effective date of this chapter."

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So, what we have here are costs that would have been a no-brainer for cost recovery by a vertically integrated electric utility, had we been like Vermont and not restructured our utilities. Because we did restructure our utilities, the net metering costs potentially become, I guess, "stranded", in the sense that nothing prevents every single default service customer from migrating away from the Company, which would, if these costs were included in the energy service costs, be stranded, literally And I think this sort of scenario is stranded. exactly what the General Court had in mind when it referred to "new mandated commitments" when it defined "stranded costs".

With all respect to Deputy Mayor Below, he is not a party to this proceeding. He has not sought intervention in this proceeding, nor would he be able to seek intervention because he lacks standing. He's not a customer of Eversource, nor does he represent a customer of Eversource. And, as far as I am able to ascertain, all of the arguments that he made, beyond his references to

the Restructuring Act, relate to the way in which Eversource treats or should treat its purchases of energy that are produced by net metering. I don't think this is the right docket to resolve those questions, which I concede are legitimate.

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My metapoint, though, is that I think the Commission, unfortunately, is obliged to disregard the extensive legal arguments that Deputy Mayor Below just made, because to take them into account and to have them drive the decisions would raise issues of fairness and due process.

Beyond that, as I said during my cross-examination, the reason I signed the Settlement Agreement is that I believe that Eversource is entitled to recover these costs, and the method for recovering them specified in the Agreement offers the most reasonable, fair, and equitable way of recovering these costs from the standpoint of residential customers and, indeed, all Eversource customers.

And, for those reasons, I respectfully request that the Commission approve the Settlement Agreement, and, to the extent

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         necessary, reserve the other issues raised by
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         Deputy Mayor Below to some other proceeding, as
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         appropriate.
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                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Go ahead,
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         Commissioner.
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                    CMSR. BAILEY:
                                   Thank you.
                    Mr. Kreis, can you look at the
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         Settlement Agreement, Paragraph D, the last
         sentence in the first paragraph of that section,
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         and tell me what you think that means?
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                    Actually, tell me what you think that
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         means with respect to Staff?
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                    MR. KREIS: Okay. You are looking at
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         Paragraph D, the paragraph that says "This
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         Agreement is expressly conditioned..."?
                    CMSR. BAILEY: Yes. And the sentence
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         that I want you to tell me about what your
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         understanding is, "The Settling Parties agree to
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         support approval of this Agreement before the
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         Commission, and shall not oppose this Agreement
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         before any regulatory agencies or courts before
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         which this matter is brought."
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                    MR. KREIS:
                                That's a pretty
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straightforward and standard term in any
settlement agreement that we sign with
utilities and present to you for your approval.
And I think it is confined to the
[indecipherable audio] treatment that's specified
in the Settlement Agreement.

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[Court reporter interruption due to indecipherable audio.]

MR. KREIS: Okay. I think that, as to issues that aren't within the four corners of the Settlement Agreement, obviously, it would allow any party, or any nonparty for that matter, to advocate here or elsewhere for different treatment. So, again, that goes to the universe of issues that Deputy Mayor Below raised that have to do with the way Eversource ought to treat the energy it acquires from behind-the-meter generation for purposes of load settlement, load reconstitution in the wholesale energy markets.

I'm not sure if that was responsive to your question, Commissioner, but that was my best attempt.

CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. I have a follow-up, though.

Do you think that that language binds
Staff from advising the Commission in some
manner?

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MR. KREIS: No. I do not. And I have made that point. I did make that point a long time ago when I actually represented the Staff.

The Staff isn't a party, and it is not contractually bound. And I think that, when the Staff signs a settlement agreement, all it is agreeing with the other parties to do is to do what it did here, which is come to the hearing room and tell you why you should approve the agreement.

So, for example, if you were to reject this Agreement, and if you, as an agency, were to take a position, say, at the FERC that's inconsistent with this Settlement Agreement in some way, or arguably inconsistent, I don't think that you or your employees would be constrained from doing that.

CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. I would like to hear from Mr. Fossum an answer to the same question please.

MR. FOSSUM: I'm sorry. Do you mean

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         right now or when it's my turn to speak?
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                    CMSR. BAILEY: No, when it's your turn.
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         Thank you.
                     Sorry.
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Any other
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         questions?
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                    (Cmsr. Bailey indicating in the
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                    negative.)
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. All right.
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         Then, Ms. Buchanan.
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                    MS. BUCHANAN: Good afternoon,
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         Chairwoman Martin and Commissioner Bailey.
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                    First, I would like to thank PSNH,
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         Staff, OCA, and all the parties in this docket
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         for working cooperatively. Clean Energy New
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         Hampshire supports the Settlement Agreement,
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         especially as it leaves the Regulatory
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         Reconciliation Adjustment mechanism, better known
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         as the "RRA", from the Eversource rate case in
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         place and directs PSNH to recover costs
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         associated with net metering through the SCRC
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         rate.
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                    Thank you for this time -- excuse me --
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         thank you for your time this afternoon.
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         would be happy to answer any of your questions.
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1 CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Commissioner 2 Bailey.

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CMSR. BAILEY: Sorry. I didn't mean to exclude you from my question about the contractual meaning of that sentence. Do you have anything to add or disagree with Mr. Kreis? MS. BUCHANAN: Thank you for your question.

I don't have anything to add. I am not an attorney. So, I do not believe I would be able to answer that to the highest level it deserves.

CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Mr. Wiesner. MR. WIESNER: Well, I will take the opportunity to also address Commissioner Bailey's legal question. I think I would agree with the Consumer Advocate, that there's an argument to be made that these costs, the net metering and group host costs that are the subject of this proceeding, could be considered "stranded costs", but I don't think you have to get there. Because the Stranded Cost Recovery Charge, as a cost recovery mechanism, was originally defined in the 2015 PSNH Restructuring Settlement Agreement to include the statutory stranded costs, but also other costs and expenses as otherwise authorized by the Commission.

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And there is already some precedent that nonstranded costs or components can be included in the SCRC. It's my understanding that the RGGI credit flows through the SCRC as well, and that's a credit admittedly, not a charge, but it is not a stranded cost.

So, I think the SCRC as a vehicle for cost recovery is not limited to the "stranded costs" as they are defined in RSA 374-F.

I'll briefly address former

Commissioner Below's legal reference to a recent amendment to the net metering statute. He referenced 362-A:9, Paragraph II. By its terms, that applies to competitive suppliers and municipal aggregations, and not to regulated utilities, like Eversource. And, of course, that is new language, which has not been implemented by the Commission to date.

So, all that said, I will say that Staff continues to support the Settlement as

proposed. Through this proceeding, we've developed a much deeper and fuller understanding of how Eversource is categorizing these particular costs, how they're accounted for, how they're calculated, and the best, most appropriate means of recovering them.

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It's our understanding that the methodology for determining those costs is not really changing from how the Company has been doing it. The primary difference is to recover it from a different set of customers in a somewhat different way. And we support the shift of those costs from the Energy Service rate, with its limited pool of ratepayers, to the SCRC, which is paid for by all ratepayers, and including net metering customers, as a nonbypassable charge, if those customers are on the alternative net metering tariff.

We also support, as the Consumer

Advocate noted earlier, we support recovery on an equal cents per kilowatt-hour basis, subject to offset for any wholesale market revenues that are realized as a result of participation in one form or another of net metered facilities in the ISO

wholesale markets.

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And we also support the continuing use of the carrying charge interest rate based on the prime rate, rather than the higher rate that would otherwise apply to other components of the SCRC.

So, all that said, Staff believes that the proposed Settlement terms, and the shift of these costs from one rate recovery mechanism to another with broader reach, are reasonable and appropriate, and just and reasonable, in the public interest, and we urge the Commission to approve the Settlement as proposed.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Commissioner Bailey, anything?

(Cmsr. Bailey indicating in the negative.)

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay.

CMSR. BAILEY: No. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Mr. Fossum, you can

go ahead.

MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. Great many things to respond to it seems.

I will start by saying that I very much

agree with the very thorough and complete argument from the Consumer Advocate relative to the inclusion in the SCRC. And, in fact, and to the extent that it is an issue, and as the Staff pointed out perhaps it is not, but, to the extent it is an issue, I believe these costs are rightly the kinds of costs that may be included in the SCRC.

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As noted by the Consumer Advocate, in 374-F:2, IV, Subparagraph (c), it does refer to "new mandated commitments as approved by the commission". And I would agree that this likewise -- that this counts as one of those.

I think even more pointedly, in 374-F:3, XII, Subparagraph (b), which thus far has gone unremarked so far as I recall, it expressly says, and I'll quote it, "Utilities should be allowed to recover the net nonmitigatable stranded costs associated with required environmental mandates currently approved for cost recovery, and power acquisitions mandated by federal statutes or RSA 362-A."

I think it's very clear that net

metering purchases are purchases that are made pursuant to RSA 362-A. So, this statute is explicit that recovery of stranded costs would include those net metering costs.

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Looking to reiterate what the Staff had said relative to Mr. Below's point on RSA 362-A:9, Paragraph II, that does apply, as the Staff had noted, to competitive electricity suppliers or municipal or county aggregators. Utilities, by contrast, are covered by Paragraph I of that statute, that provides that utilities would purchase energy pursuant to "standard tariffs" as approved by the Commission. So, you know, that is what applies to our purchases of this energy.

But I also note that I believe Ms.

Menard testified today, and I know that she has testified to it in the past, but I believe she said it today, these costs -- or, sorry, that the net metered energy that we purchase, while we don't use it to serve load, it does offset some load just by its existence, and that is factored in to what is covered for default service customers. So, there is a measure of mitigation

there.

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So, I think it entirely appropriate,

I'm just going back through to make sure I'm

covering I think what the relevant points are, I

think it entirely appropriate to include that

these costs recovered as stranded costs, again,

to the extent we even need to answer that

question.

The more perhaps relevant question, as noted by the Staff, is whether inclusion in the SCRC rate for these costs is appropriate, and that, I agree with the Staff, it is. That rate has been, as Ms. Menard noted, it is essentially the only nonbypassable rate that Eversource has, and it has become the home to other costs. It is not a -- sort of a generic catch-all recovery rate element, but it is one that rightly accepts the costs that should be placed within it, these costs included.

Turning to the Agreement itself, of course, Eversource fully supports the Agreement, the calculation of the costs as specified in the Agreement, and the recovery of costs as specified in the Agreement, and would request that it be

approved.

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I guess -- oh, to Commissioner Bailey's question, regarding the meaning of Paragraph D of the Agreement, I agree with what the Consumer Advocate has said, that this is one that's fairly standard language. I don't think there is any specific intent to use that language to foil or limit some other appropriate analysis or review. In fact, I would notice -- I would note that the first sentence of the second paragraph of that section reads "The terms of this Agreement shall not be used as precedent in any future dockets or proceedings." Which, again, is fairly standard languages in these kinds of agreements.

So, as I read it, as I understand it, the intent of these provisions is to assure that the Parties to this Agreement support this Agreement before the Commission. What may happen down the line, if circumstances change, I suppose we'll deal with when and if those things happen.

Sort of more generally, and I'm

perhaps -- not "perhaps", I know for sure I am

not the most qualified person to speak to these

issues. But whether these generators should

rightly be handled as Settlement Only Generators, what the costs ought to be, how they might be handled, I agree with the Consumer Advocate that that is a question for another day.

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I believe the Commission has been undertaking various studies related to the locational value or the general value of distributed generation. It may well be that those analyses suss out relevant information here. And, when and if that happens, I think that there may be a reasonable opportunity to address it at that time. I do not, however, think that it's necessary to go down that path for the Commission to approve the Agreement that's before it today.

So, with that all said, I do, and the Company does, we support this Agreement. And we would ask the Commission approve it as it has been filed, and allow for the recovery of these costs.

Oh. One last point that I will make is that, in its prior order rejecting inclusion of these costs in the SCRC, the Commission did acknowledge that these are appropriate costs, and

that, if not recovered through the SCRC, they might more appropriately then be placed back into the Energy Service rate. I think that, I believe Mr. Kreis pointed out, these are costs that the Company should be entitled to recover. And, to the extent that the Commission does not approve this Agreement, and we believe there's no reason not to approve it, but to the extent it doesn't, we would ask that it establish or provide for some recovery method, perhaps back in the Energy Service rate, where we don't think it belongs, but there ought to be someplace for this to be recovered.

The Parties to this Agreement have looked at the issue, determined that this location is the most appropriate location, rather than some other rate location. And we would ask that the Commission uphold that Agreement.

Thank you.

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CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Commissioner Bailey.

CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.

Mr. Fossum, back to the sentence in Paragraph D, which says "The Settling Parties

agree to support approval of the Agreement", do you think that that binds Staff in its advisory capacity to only support the Agreement?

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MR. FOSSUM: I think the Staff has fulfilled its obligation under the Agreement. It has come before the Commission and has advocated for the approval of this Agreement. I think it has done what it was obligated to do.

I understand, you know, the functioning of the Commission, that the Staff takes, you know, sometimes advisory roles, in addition to more adversarial roles. In this case, I believe as I've said, the Staff supported the approval of this Agreement before the Commission. To the extent that they now, you know, end one role publicly, and work as advisors to the Commission, then that is something I think the Staff does regularly, and is capable of doing. And I don't think that it — that this provision sort of by itself has some magic language that imperils them from being able to do that.

CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Mr. Fossum, can you respond to the suggestion that this should be ${\mathord{\text{\rm --}}}$

that this needs to be limited in duration, and also the suggestion that it should be temporary?

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MR. FOSSUM: I'll go back and -- so, as I'm understanding the provision that was being referred to is RSA 374-F:3, XII, Paragraph -- Subparagraph (d). That subparagraph includes a great many provisions. There's a number of sentences in there. I will note, you know, Mr. Below was very selective in the provisions that he pointed to.

The second sentence of that subsection speaks to "stranded costs being recovered through a nonbypassable, nondiscriminatory, appropriately structured charge". So, to the extent that we uphold that, I believe that's the SCRC.

Going beyond that, it does note that it should be -- I agree that it does read that it should be "limited in duration" and "consistent with the promotion of fully competitive markets". I think it's fair to say that virtually every utility rate is sort of limited in duration. In this case, we are talking about recovery of certain costs through the SCRC. I don't think there's any indication, and I don't think there's

any provision we could put in a settlement or that the Commission would approve that says that "that treatment must continue now and forever."

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I do bristle with the idea that it must have a specific defined limitation period. I don't think that makes sense, for a number of reasons.

And, so, as I believe Chairman

Honigberg used to say from time to time, you

know, "All decisions are final until changed."

To the extent this is included in this rate, and
that we agree, and that the Commission would

approve its inclusion in this rate, that is for

now. And that is unless and until there is a

more appropriate place to put it. So, I think,

sort of by its very nature, it's limited in
duration.

But I also argue that it's entirely consistent with the notion of fully competitive markets to include this in the SCRC. As

Ms. Menard had said, this removes costs from the Energy Service rate, which would otherwise move that rate from a rate reflective of the competitive marketplace.

So, I think, as a general matter, that the treatment that we are advocating here as part of this Settlement is entirely consistent with that subparagraph. And the notion that we have to adopt something that specifically says that this rate will terminate or change within some certain period of time I think is unnecessary and inadvisable.

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CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Thank you. That was very helpful.

To the other point about I think we've heard everybody say that there are other issues here that could be addressed, but should be addressed elsewhere. The suggestion was made that this be temporary to allow for that process to occur elsewhere. And, presumably, then this would become either permanent or something else would be done. What is your response to that?

MR. FOSSUM: I'm not sure I fully understand. I mean, if you're saying that the -- that this Settlement would be approved upon condition that some further review is taken somewhere else, and that some other treatment might be determined? To the extent that you're

looking to go that route, I don't believe you need to. I believe the Settlement itself allows for that. As the Settlement says, the terms here are not precedent for future dockets.

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So, to the extent that the Commission might undertake some future review, where it might determine that certain costs ought to be handled or addressed in a different way, then we would deal with them at that time. And, to the extent that they — that dealing with them at that time ends up altering the treatment of these costs as we're agreeing today, then we would address that when it would be appropriate to do so.

So, I think that, in brief, I think approving the Settlement Agreement as it stands is appropriate, and does not -- does not raise any issues where a temporary or conditional approval is necessary.

CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Do the other -- I'd like to hear from the other counsel on that question, and whether the Settlement Agreement leaves that as a potential open door to address the issues that it sounded like everyone concedes

warrant further review.

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Mr. Wiesner.

MR. WIESNER: Well, I'll point out that, in Paragraph II.A of the Settlement Agreement, "The Settling Parties [are agreeing] that Eversource will continue to use the same calculation method...under the standard and alternative net metering tariffs as it has used previously." And I believe the reference to the "standard and alternative net metering tariffs" is purposeful here. As Attorney Fossum noted, we have an open docket, which the purpose of which is to develop new alternative net metering tariffs. There are studies underway. It is our expectation that, when those studies are completed, we will reconvene in that other docket, and that there will be further proceedings, further litigation no doubt, regarding the development of a new new alternative net metering tariff.

And some of the mitigation strategies that Mr. Below outlined may be best addressed in that context, rather than here. And I'll note that the City of Lebanon is a full and active

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         party in that docket, will have an opportunity to
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         weigh in.
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                   So, I suggest that there's -- that
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         maybe that this Settlement Agreement, even
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         organically as it's written, has a limited shelf
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         life, because that new alternative net metering
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         tariff may also precipitate a discussion about
         mitigation strategies and cost recovery that, at
         least in my view, would not be out of place.
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                   CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
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         That was very helpful.
                   Mr. Kreis, do you have anything to add?
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                   MR. KREIS: I do not. I thank my
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         learned counsel for the other parties for their
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         excellent arguments. And I don't disagree I
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         believe with anything I heard.
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Thank you.
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         Ms. Buchanan, anything to add?
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                   MS. BUCHANAN: No. Not at this time.
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         Thank you.
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: Okay. Anything
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         else before we adjourn?
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                    [No verbal response.]
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                    CHAIRWOMAN MARTIN: All right. Seeing
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We will close the record. Thank you,
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          none.
          everyone, for all your answers and responsiveness
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          today. We are adjourned.
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                     (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned
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                    at 2:49 p.m.)
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