1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
3				
4	September 30, 2022 - 10:03 a.m. 21 South Fruit Street			
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH			
6				
7	RE:	DE 22-017		
8		UNITIL ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.: 2022 Default Service Schedule.		
9		(Hearing regarding an eight-month period beginning December 1, 2022)		
10				
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Daniel C. Goldner, Presiding Commissioner Pradip K. Chattopadhyay		
12		Tracey Russo, Clerk		
13				
14 15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.: Matthew J. Fossum, Esq. Patrick H. Taylor, Esq.		
16		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:		
17		Julianne M. Desmet, Esq. Office of Consumer Advocate		
18		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy:		
19		Matthew C. Young, Esq. David K. Wiesner, Esq.		
20		Elizabeth Nixon, Dir./Electric Group Amanda Noonan, Dir./Consumer Services		
21		Scott Balise, Analyst/Electric Group (Regulatory Support Division)		
22				
23	Court Rep	porter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52		
24				

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2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	3	Petition for approval of Default Service Solicitation	premarked
5		and Proposed Default Service Tariff for the period	
6		beginning December 1, 2022. [REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	
7	4	Petition for approval of	nremarked
8	1	Default Service Solicitation and Proposed Default Service	premarked
9		Tariff for the period beginning December 1, 2022.	
10		{CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	
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PROCEEDING

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Good morning, everyone. I'm Commissioner Goldner. I'm joined today by Commissioner Chattopadhyay. We're here in Docket 22-017 for a hearing regarding the 2022 Unitil Default Service Schedule.

Let's take appearances, beginning with the Company.

MR. FOSSUM: Good morning,

Commissioners. Matthew Fossum, here for Unitil

Energy Systems, and also counsel here this

morning is Patrick Taylor.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

The Office of Consumer Advocate?

MS. DESMET: Good morning. Julianne
Desmet, on behalf of the Office of Consumer
Advocate.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. And the New Hampshire Department of Energy?

MR. YOUNG: Good morning, Commissioner.

My name is Matthew Young, appearing on behalf of
the Department of Energy. With me today is David
Wiesner, serving as co-counsel. From the
Regulatory Division, Liz Nixon, the Electric

Director; as well as Scott Balise, who is an Analyst working on this matter; and finally with us today is Amanda Noonan, Director of Consumer Services.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Very good. Thank you, Attorney Young.

So, turning to preliminary matters,
Attorney Fossum, I'd like to thank you and the
Company for a clear Petition which shows seven
approval requests. And I'd like to, as a
preliminary matter, start with Number 7,
requesting to grant approval for a protective
treatment of the confidential material pursuant
to 201.06 and 201.07. And I'd like to turn to
the OCA and ask if the OCA has had an opportunity
to review this request?

MS. DESMET: Yes, we have.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Does the OCA object to the request?

MS. DESMET: No, we do not.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Same question to the DOE. Has the DOE had the opportunity to review the request and does the DOE object?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, we have reviewed.

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1
         And, no, we do not object.
 2
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Thank you. Okay.
 3
         So, we'll grant approval from the Bench.
 4
                    And move on to Number 6, where there's
 5
         a request for approval of the tariff changes.
 6
         And we'll ask if the OCA had the opportunity to
 7
         review this request?
                    MS. DESMET: Yes, we have.
 8
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And does the OCA
 9
10
         object?
11
                    MS. DESMET:
                                 The OCA does not object to
         the changes, but also is not requesting
12
1.3
         endorsement of the proposal.
14
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, can you clarify
15
         please? What would the OCA suggest with respect
         to the tariffs?
16
17
                    MS. DESMET: The OCA is concerned about
18
         residential ratepayers and the increases
19
         proposed. The OCA has had discussions with
20
         parties about potential alternatives. It does
2.1
         not seem like any of those alternatives are
2.2
         fruitful. I do have some questions for
23
         examination with regard to that.
24
                    So, the OCA is, again, just concerned
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about the rate increases to its residential customers, possibilities of increases in arrearages. And, based on that, we're not even sure our suggestions and proposals that have been discussed with parties could be a potential answer to what ratepayers will be facing.

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So, the short answer to your question as "what do we propose as an alternative?" We, unfortunately, don't have a solution to this problem. So, we are taking more of a neutral position.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, Attorney Desmet.

Has the DOE had the opportunity to review the Number 6, the tariff changes?

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And does the DOE object to those changes?

MR. YOUNG: No.

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you very much. We have -- the Company has asked us for a ruling today. So, it's helpful to sort through some of these preliminary matters up front.

Okay. So, we'll take that under advisement, since we don't have everyone agreeing here and now. So, we'll take that one under advisement.

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So, then, I would say for -- that 1 through 5, in Attorney Fossum's filing, will be the focus of today's hearing. We'll discuss improvements for the process, the overall, you know, default service process, in IR 22-053. So, the Commission does not plan to spend much time, if any, on the topic of improvements today. So, we'll just focus on the narrow question of the current filing.

For future filings, the Commission does request that the Company provide a simple table for default service, with the petition, sort of up front, in the front of the filing, with the prior period, the year ago period for each rate class, including default service, RPS, SBC, and the total rate, we think it would be very helpful to sort of have that up front in the petition, so everyone can see what the impact is. It's, of course, in the filing, but it's easier to see if it's up front.

Okay. So, moving on to exhibits,

Exhibits 3 and 4 have been prefiled and premarked for identification. All materials identified as "confidential" in the filings will be treated as confidential during the hearing.

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Is there anything else that we need to cover regarding exhibits?

MR. FOSSUM: Mr. Chairman, I think -This is Matthew Fossum. I think the only thing,
and, normally, I wouldn't bring it up, but I do
note on the record that we have media in the
room. And, so, to the extent that there is any
discussion of confidential material, we want to
appropriately address the attendance in the room
for that. I just wanted to make that note on the
record.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

And, if you see anyone, including the

Commissioners, delving into confidential

material, please -- please jump up and let us

know that we're in a place that we shouldn't be.

But we are conscious of it. And we are -- the

filings were clear in terms of what's

confidential and what's not. So, it's pretty

```
1
         easy to see.
 2
                    Okay. Are there any other preliminary
 3
         matters, before we have the witnesses sworn in?
 4
                    [No verbal response.]
 5
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Seeing none, let's
 6
         proceed with the witnesses. Mr. Patnaude, would
 7
         you please swear in the panel.
 8
                    (Whereupon Jeffrey M. Pentz,
                    Linda S. McNamara, Alec O'Meara, and
 9
                    Carole Beaulieu were duly sworn by the
10
11
                    Court Reporter.)
12
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. We'll
1.3
         move to direct examination, beginning with the
14
         Company and Attorney Fossum.
15
                    MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. We'll just
16
         start, basically, going from my left to right for
17
         these initial questions. And, so, I'll start on
18
         the end here with Mr. Pentz.
19
                    JEFFREY M. PENTZ, SWORN
20
                    LINDA S. McNAMARA, SWORN
21
                      ALEC O'MEARA, SWORN
22
                     CAROLE BEAULIEU, SWORN
23
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
24
    BY MR. FOSSUM:
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1
         Would you please state your name, your position,
 2
         and your responsibilities for the record?
 3
    Α
          (Pentz) My name is Jeffrey Pentz. I'm a Senior
 4
         Energy Analyst. And I'm responsible for the
 5
         procurement of default service and RPS.
 6
         And have you previously testified before this
    Q
 7
         Commission?
 8
          (Pentz) Yes.
 9
         Thank you. And next, Ms. McNamara, the same
    Q
10
         questions for you?
11
          (McNamara) My name is Linda McNamara. I'm a
12
         Senior Regulatory Analyst for Unitil Service
13
         Corp.
14
         And your responsibilities in that position?
15
          (McNamara) Part of my responsibilities were
16
         preparation of the proposed Default Service rates
17
         included in this filing.
18
         And have you previously testified before this
    Q
19
         Commission?
20
          (McNamara) Yes, I have.
21
         And, Mr. O'Meara, your name, position, and
    Q
22
         responsibilities for the record?
23
    Α
          (O'Meara) My name is Alex O'Meara. I am the
24
         Media Relations Manager at Unitil. And my
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1
         responsibilities include serving as the chief
 2.
         spokesman for the Company, as well as the
 3
         drafting and creation of a wide variety of
 4
         external communications on topics relative to
 5
         Company activities.
 6
    Q
         And have you previously testified before this
 7
         Commission?
 8
          (O'Meara) I have not.
 9
         Welcome. Glad to be part of your beginnings
10
         here.
11
                    And, finally, Ms. Beaulieu, could you
12
         please state your name, your position, and your
1.3
         responsibilities for the record?
14
         (Beaulieu) Good morning. My name is Carole
    Α
15
         Beaulieu. I am the Manager of Credits and
16
         Collections at Unitil, where I'm responsible for
17
         all collections activities, and the direction of
18
         the credit representatives and customer service
19
         representatives, as it relates to residential,
         commercial, and low-income customers who may be
20
21
         facing delinquency.
2.2
    Q
         And, likewise, have you ever testified before
23
         this Commission?
24
          (Beaulieu) Yes, I have.
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1
         Thank you.
                     Turning back to Mr. Pentz and Ms.
 2
         McNamara, and beginning again left-to-right.
 3
         Mr. Pentz, did you, back on September 23rd, 2022,
 4
         file testimony and attachments that have been
 5
         made part of the Company's Default Service filing
 6
         and marked as "Exhibit 3" and "4"?
 7
    Α
         (Pentz) Yes.
 8
         And was the testimony and other materials, was
 9
         that prepared by you or at your direction?
10
         (Pentz) Yes.
11
         And do you have any corrections or updates to
12
         that information this morning?
1.3
         (Pentz) I do have one correction. And it's
14
         evident throughout the exhibits and my testimony.
15
         There's a cosmetic issue with the winning bidder
16
         of the Residential and Medium customer classes.
17
         The winning bidder in my exhibits is labeled as
18
         "Exelon Generation Company". However, the
19
         correct name should actually be "Constellation
20
         Energy Generation". And that was as a result of
21
         a corporate restructuring, as Exelon Generation
2.2
         Company had separated from its parent company,
23
         and is now its own entity.
24
                    So, the contract that we executed is
```

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1
                    It has the correct supplier name.
         There's no issues with the contract. It's just
 2.
 3
         simply a cosmetic issue.
 4
         Thanks. I was going to ask and make sure that's
 5
         clear.
 6
                    Subject to that clarification
 7
         throughout the filing, where the name correction
 8
         should be made, do you adopt that testimony and
 9
         those materials as your sworn testimony for this
10
         proceeding?
11
         (Pentz) I do.
    Α
12
         Ms. McNamara, did you likewise, back on September
1.3
         23rd, file testimony and attachments that have
14
         been included in the Company's exhibits marked
          "3" and "4"?
15
16
          (McNamara) Yes.
    Α
17
    Q
         And was that testimony and were those other
18
         materials prepared by you or at your direction?
19
          (McNamara) They were.
    Α
20
         And do you have any corrections or updates to
    0
21
         that information this morning?
2.2
    Α
         (McNamara) I also do, yes. On Exhibit 3 and 4,
23
         what has been marked as "Page 232 of 251", it's
24
         also known as "Schedule LSM-6, Page 2 of 2",
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1
         there are two footnotes at the bottom.
 2.
         referencing last year's date "September 2021",
 3
         and those should be updated to "August of 2022".
 4
         The figures themselves in the spreadsheet are
 5
         correct; the footnotes are not.
 6
         And, so, I guess, similar to Mr. Pentz, I guess
 7
         would it be correct to characterize that as more
 8
         of a cosmetic correction, rather than a
 9
         substantive one?
10
          (McNamara) Yes.
11
         And subject to the correction that you just
12
         identified, do you adopt this testimony and the
1.3
         associated materials as your sworn testimony for
14
         this proceeding?
15
    Α
          (McNamara) Yes.
16
         Thank you. I just have a couple of questions for
17
         the two of you on the filing materials. And I
18
         believe this is best directed to Mr. Pentz.
19
                    Recently, this Commission approved a
20
         request by the Company to move to an eight-month
21
         procurement. Could you explain how that
2.2
         adjustment was addressed in this filing, and what
23
         benefits, if any, the Company saw from that
24
         change?
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(Pentz) Sure. So, going back in historical solicitations, normally, the Company has procured a winter block and a summer block. And these service periods go from June 1st to November 30th, and then December 1st to May 31st. So, in those two separate blocks, you're really, in the winter months, encapsulating all of the higher priced months, especially January, February, March, and December. And that has an effect of creating a seasonal rate, which is much higher in the winter than in the summer.

And knowing what is going on right now in the energy markets, we decided it was a opportune time to go ahead and make a change to the procurement schedule, to be on the same schedule as Liberty and Eversource, where they essentially split the winter period in two. So, they separate December and January in one block, and then February and March in another block.

So, in order to get to that schedule, we needed to do a one-time procurement for eight months, instead of six months.

Short-term benefits are that we're adding two additional months to this procurement

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period, June and July, which are typically much lower priced than the winter months. And we did some analysis by looking at futures contracts, and saw that you would likely see around a 16 percent reduction of the wholesale -- of the weighed wholesale rate by contracting for those two additional months. And we did, once final bids did come in, we did see a reduction, it was a little smaller than 16 percent, it was around 13. But it was a short-term benefit for this period, considering the extreme volatility in the markets.

Some long-term benefits are that we're splitting the winter period effectively going forward. So, that will provide a more annual rate, and less of a seasonal rate. So, there will be less, you know, the winter prices won't be much higher than the summer prices. It will reflect an annual rate, essentially, similar to Eversource and Liberty.

Another additional benefit is it allows for a good comparison of Default Service rates between all three of the utilities.

Q Thank you for that explanation. Other than the

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1
         change, this one-time procurement to eight
 2
         months, were there any other material changes to
 3
         the RFP or the filing from prior solicitations?
 4
         (Pentz) No, there is not.
 5
         And, Ms. McNamara, looking at the rates that are
 6
         before the -- that are proposed for approval this
 7
         morning before the Commission, were they
 8
         calculated with past practice and in line with
 9
         Commission precedent, even understanding the
10
         slight change to the RFP?
11
         (McNamara) Yes, they were.
12
         And, because it's relatively new, I want to make
1.3
         sure to ask, has the Company included
14
         time-varying rates for its new time-of-use rate
15
         classes in this filing?
16
         (McNamara) Yes.
17
         And, just very briefly, could you please describe
18
         or explain how those rates were determined for
19
         this filing?
20
         (McNamara) Sure. The proposed Default Service
21
         rates were calculated for the time-of-use and EV
22
         classes using the ratios that were determined in
23
         DE 20-170.
24
         So, thank you. I just wanted to make sure to get
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1 that explained. 2 Given that, both Mr. Pentz and Ms. McNamara, is it your position and the 3 4 Company's position that the procurement process 5 in this case was fair and appropriate, and that 6 the resulting rates are just and reasonable? 7 Α (McNamara) Yes. 8 (Pentz) Yes. 9 Thank you. Turning now to Mr. O'Meara, and 10 understanding that you did not prefile testimony 11 in this matter, are you generally -- generally 12 aware that there has been some interest, 13 including from the Department of Energy, in 14 understanding the Company's plans for customer 15 outreach and education, in light of this, the 16 present rate proposal? 17 Α (O'Meara) Yes. 18 Could you please describe the kinds of customer 19 outreach that the Company has either done or is 20 planning to do in this case? 21 (O'Meara) Certainly. Well, this particular Α 22 topic, regarding supplier rates for the region, 23 has been top-of-mind for the Communications team 24 for -- basically, since the midsummer, when there

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were a lot of news stories already appearing in the media on the topic. Our Communications team has crafted a plan that's really kind of above and beyond what we have done in previous years, in regards of communicating this particular topic.

We began that process, again, right around the midsummer. And the first part of that process was sort of creating the message that we thought was going to be most helpful for our customers. That was, really, included three key pieces of information. One piece of that information is energy efficiency programs, knowing what programs are available for customers, and talking about those programs early enough so that, if a customer was interested in taking advantage of one of those programs, they could begin that work in the summer, and potentially see benefits from it by the wintertime, as well as talking about general conservation opportunities.

The next piece of that is talking about what assistance programs might be available, where we focus on what might be available

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internally from us, in terms of budget billing or assistance like that, as well as from local CAP agencies. And the message there is we want our customers to know what's available and to take steps before they get overwhelmed, should they fall behind on payments during the winter months.

Finally, we are talking about third

party supply. We want to make sure our customers
know that they have that opportunity, if it's

something they're looking at. When looking at
that, we also include reminders, that we want to

make sure that our customers are, if they are

looking at a contact like that, know all the
things about any sort of contract that you would

be looking to sign in that case, including its
duration, any special requirements that may have,
what occurs at the end of the contract.

Basically, all the things that a person should
look at if they're considering any kind of a
long-term financial contract. We want to make
sure folks are aware of those key aspects of it.

On top of that, we are trying to also explain the "why" of what's going on. We're talking about the regional pipeline constraints

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to New England as a whole, and how that's impacting things. How liquid natural gas is supplementing our regional supply, how we need that for our electric generation in the region, and how sort of the global environment that we're in right now is causing increases to all of those costs. So, we want to try and make sure our customers understand why this is happening, as well as the difference between supply costs, which is what are going up, and distribution costs.

So, with all of that, we then took that message, and we then began building a plan around it. The first step of that was to build a special landing site on unitil.com, where we included in-depth information on all of these points, as well as just sort of a landing point that we can then point to on all other customer communications that we have. And our focus, as a team, has been to use all channels available to us as an organization, to try and make sure that our customers see this message and are aware of it. That includes customer bills. We've had, in our newsletters, we've included messaging about

1 this for a number of months now, on top of the 2 regular print messages that customers get with their bills. For customers we have email 3 4 addresses with, we've been sending them emails 5 that are in supplement to that, again, 6 acknowledging the volatility of the market, 7 and --8 I'm going to just interject, I apologize. If you 9 can just slow down please, to make sure the court 10 reporter has the ability to keep pace.

A (O'Meara) I apologize. I'm a fast talker. I'm sorry.

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So, where was I? Emails. We share -we send emails to our customers, again, sort of
reinforcing that message, reminding them of the
volatility of the market and those three pieces
that I was talking about previously.

We also are using our social media channels. Primarily, that's Facebook and Twitter in this case. But we are also on Instagram and LinkedIn. We are sharing on all those channels, but Facebook and Twitter are our primary tools in that case. We are sharing the general message that we're putting in those emails. But, on

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"video news release", and that's the same information, but in a video format, where we are hopeful that putting the information in a slightly different way will attract different customers. People ingest information in different ways. So, we create those video news releases as a means to make sure that the widest array possible of folks are hearing that message.

We then embed those video news releases on the landing page that we have as well. So, if folks just end up there, they're still seeing that message.

Outside of those channels that are our proactive channels, there are, of course, earned media and reporters, media in the region as a whole. We were expecting coverage of the filing, and that has been expected and welcome. That's getting the information out as well.

Throughout this entire period, we have continued to communicate with all media as they have reached out to answer any questions that they've had about what is going on and why, and, again, what customers are available to do.

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Going forward, we plan to continue to use all of these tools. We also do training for our call reps, as the winter months approach, we've done that a number of years, making sure they understand what's happening, in terms of supply costs, so that they have more familiarity with it. It's been especially helpful when, you know, we have first-time call reps, making sure they understand what's going on, so that they have some base knowledge so that they're able to get that. And, internally, we are putting out messages to our employee base as a whole through internal communication tools, so that they know what's going on, and make sure they know that they can send folks to unitil.com, if they're looking for more in-depth information, because we recognize that neighbors are going to be asking people if they're working here.

So, we're using a robust strategy.

We're trying to make sure that, if there's a communications tool we have, we're hitting it.

And we intend to continue to do that as the December 1 date approaches, and then continuing on into the winter, as customers start to see

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1
         impacts from these rates.
 2
         Thank you. That was thorough. And, Ms.
 3
         Beaulieu, you also did not file testimony in this
 4
         proceeding, correct?
 5
         (Beaulieu) That's correct.
 6
         But given -- in light of your position at the
 7
         Company, and in light of the information that is
 8
         being delivered to customers, as explained by Mr.
 9
         O'Meara, could you please explain what happens
10
         when the customers see or interact with that
11
         information, or otherwise having an issue, what
12
         kinds of information services or the like that
13
         the Company is offering?
14
         (Beaulieu) Yes. Certainly, I'd be happy to.
    Α
         Unitil does share the same concerns as the OCA
15
16
         and DOE and our customers, in general, of this
17
         increase, and which, you know, could be a very
18
         challenging time for a number of customers. And
19
         our representatives are trained and ready to
20
         offer a variety of customers to -- options to our
21
         customers to meet their unique needs.
22
                   So, one of the things different, what
23
         Alec was talking about, was our proactive, how we
24
         tell all customers. So, now, I'm referring to,
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once we hear from a customer, whether it's via the inbound Call Center or through the website, we talk with the customer one-on-one with a very personal experience. We can offer them budget billing that helps the customer to spread their energy costs over a 12-month period. But we realize that a number of customers will face arrears. And, so, we work with them in a very customized, personal way to find out what are their unique needs, and set up a plan that they would need. We have a heightened awareness because of the higher rates. So, we focus on what is unique and what might need to be different than what we've done in the past.

We have been able to be successful with our non-low income residential customers by setting up plans that are usually between six or eight months in length to help them clear up arrears. But we are happy to increase that to twelve months, as we realize some customers might need the additional time to clear up, to make those monthly payments.

Traditionally, we haven't offered payment plans for commercial customers. But we

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realize that some customers, some small or medium commercial customers, might also feel an impact by this. And, so, we're happy to work with them, again, addressing those — their unique needs, and set up a plan for four or six moments, if that would meet their needs. Wanted to point out, any customer who is on a payment — maintaining a payment plan will not receive late fees on their full balance.

And we also then offer additional flexibility for our customers who are financial hardship. Where we can — they might need a longer plan, twelve months might not be enough to help them. So, we work with them for up to 18 or up to 24 months, whatever they might need. During the winter moratorium period, we follow the rules where a low-income customer can enroll in a 10 percent payment plan. So, our representatives are trained to work with the customer individually to determine what is the best plan between those. Is it a 10 percent plan or up to a 24-month plan? But, most importantly, we work with them to determine what's the best option to meet their needs.

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And then, all customers who convey that they are financially struggling are referred by the representative 2-1-1 and/or the local Community Action Agency, the CAPs. And, when I mention "convey", a customer does not have to say the words "I'm low income." Conveying can be based off of the conversation, and the reps are trained to listen for certain words that could help them, such as "Oh, I can pay this bill, but now I can't pay X bill", or something. That conveys that someone is struggling. So, they are referred for assistance. Things such as -- and their representative will tell them "By applying for the Electric Assistance Program, they would be able to be entitled to the Unitil discount rate", which would help to reduce the lower -the future invoices, or "they could apply for LIHEAP", which is fuel assistance monetary benefits.

There are also two new one-time
assistance benefits that are available to our New
Hampshire customers now, the Emergency Heating
Assistance Benefit and the Supplemental Electric
Assistance Benefit. A really important point

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here that our reps are ready to assist customers with is that sometimes our customers will tell us "I've applied for fuel before, and I didn't qualify because I'm over income." These particular programs are even able to help customers that did not qualify for fuel assistance. So, the representatives make sure that they tell the customers that, and say "Please try again, because there could be additional assistance that could help you to get through this challenging period."

Once a customer qualifies for any other financial program, if they're above income, such as, say, Neighbor Helping Neighbor, and they acquire the "financial hardship" designation, that does prevent them from receiving any future late fees or deposits. So, that that's another help for the customers, if they are financially struggling.

When a representative talks to a customer, and they learn of that financial challenge, all of the customer's accounts are coded, so that, after the conversation, we follow up with a letter. Because what could be

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happening is we might find customers that are experiencing a problem with a past due balance for the first time. And they might be embarrassed during the phone call. They might be overwhelmed with all of the information that a representative is sharing with them of possibilities. So, what we like to do is follow up that conversation with a letter that says "As a reminder" -- "Thank you for talking with us today. And, as a reminder, here are ways that you can reach out for assistance", and we strongly encourage them to seek assistance that might be available for their needs.

And then, also, during that conversation, we also -- the representatives engage with the customers and refer them to our Unitil website regarding energy usage. And we share tips for reducing energy consumption. We provide information on energy efficiency programs at the New Hampshire Saves Program. And also, on our website, we have a link that goes directly to the PUC list of the external suppliers, should a customer choose to explore that as an alternative to Unitil.

1 I just wanted to summarize by saying we 2 are ready, we care about our customers. Our goal 3 is to engage with customers, and make sure that 4 they're aware of all of the assistance that's 5 available to them, but work with them to set up a 6 reasonable plan and help them address any arrears 7 that they may be facing. 8 MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. And thank you, 9 both, for those explanations. That's what I have for the direct. 10 11 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 12 We'll move to cross-examination, and beginning 1.3 with the Office of the Consumer Advocate and 14 Attorney Desmet. 15 MS. DESMET: Yes. Thank you very much. 16 I just have a few questions. 17 I'm not sure if this would be for 18 Mr. Pentz, but anyone on the panel is able to 19 jump in, that would be appreciated. 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 BY MS. DESMET: 2.2 And the first question would be, if you could 23 explain what happens if this Petition is 24 rejected, and if there are any plausible

alternatives for the Company to serve the required load?

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(Pentz) So, we -- in light of that question, I would like to review the current issues we're facing with wholesale bidder participation, because it's important to talk about this before we address the question.

In the initial solicitation, the bidder participation was down significantly compared to previous solicitations. And, if the contracts were to be rejected, I think what would happen is you could likely see the wholesale supplier that has won, you know, this solicitation, they could possibly not participate in future solicitations. And, you know, I think that might affect other wholesale suppliers as well. They may have a second look at participating in these auctions going forward. And it's simply due to the fact that, when we announce to these suppliers, you know, that they have won, what they usually do is they take out a hedge in the market to fix in a lot of that load as soon as we notify them. So, if the contract is rejected, they will likely have to go into the market and unwind those

purchases, likely at a loss. And I would expect that they would not participate in our auctions going forward.

Q Okay. And the second part is, are there any plausible alternatives?

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A (Pentz) The only plausible alternative would be that the Company would self-supply these customers in the real-time or day-ahead markets. That method exposes residential customers to the volatility of the markets. The pricing that we've received from the winning bidders for the Residential and Small Commercial classes are fixed full requirement prices. The rate's not going to change. They're going to pay the rate that we propose.

If we're procuring energy in the real-time or day-ahead markets, we don't know what the price is going to be. And going into this winter, it's the most volatile winter, in terms of energy futures, that we've seen, and we don't know what the price could be. It could be very high; conversely, it could be lower. But there is just more risk to the ratepayer.

Thank you. I appreciate that answer. So, the

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1 next question I have is, is it reasonable for the 2 Company to cap its requested increase for 3 residential customers at the current level that 4 Eversource is charging? And would -- I quess, in 5 addition to that, what size deferral would that 6 require? 7 Α (McNamara) Good morning. The Company has looked 8 at the concept of a deferral. There are, of course, benefits to a deferral at times. In this 9 10 particular instance, the Company doesn't believe 11 there is, that that may be that the benefits are 12 outweighed by the negatives. And the negatives 1.3 being that this is a market-based rate. 14 Customers are seeing and experiencing what 15 essentially everyone is seeing and experiencing 16 in the market at this time. By creating a 17 deferral, you're pushing those dollars into a 18 time when perhaps prices are, as Mr. Pentz just 19 mentioned, lower, yet the customers are still 20 paying for these higher priced -- higher priced 21 energy. 22 I am unsure about the Company's ability 23 to carry a significant amount of deferral. 24 know, the other thing is that these rates, yes,

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they are higher than what Eversource and Liberty recently got approval of a couple of months ago. Again, Mr. Pentz explained how their summer and winter periods are split a little bit different than ours. But we are generally seeing similar results. Keeping us in line with our peers is important. If we have a -- if we create a deferral going forward, that could also send us, again, out-of-skew with our peers, when we're looking at the August 1 -- future August 1, 2023 Default Service rate.

So, there are concerns, for sure, with creating a deferral, and then, of course, getting into concepts regarding recovery of that deferral.

Okay. So, based on what you said, and please correct me if I'm interpreting anything incorrectly or putting words in your mouth, so you said that the Company weighed the pros and cons of that option, and believes that the negatives outweigh any potential pros. So, the Company is not willing to put forward that option, is that correct?

(McNamara) The Company is not, I don't know if I

1 would say "not willing to", the Company would, if 2. told to. However, the Company doesn't believe 3 that it is the best option for customers to go 4 that route. 5 Thank you. That's a clarification. Thank you. 6 With regard to arrearages, and I know 7 the witness gave a lot of testimony about that, 8 and the Company's plan to address that, is there 9 anything else, if arrearages go up, is there 10 anything else that you hadn't mentioned that the 11 Company is doing to consider that? 12 (Beaulieu) No. We will just continue to work 1.3 with all of the individual customers who reach 14 out to us. And make sure that we are working 15 with them, so that they're aware of all of the 16 assistance that's available to them, as, when 17 they receive assistance, it also helps to reduce 18 their arrears. And then, they -- so, money that 19 they would receive from fuel or those assistance 20 programs that I mentioned. And then, their 21 balance becomes smaller, and then it becomes a 2.2 little bit easier for them to work on a payment So, all of those things together would be 23 plan. 24 what we'd be doing to reduce the arrears.

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         And I think I just have a final maybe two-part
 2.
         question. Does the Company expect residential
 3
         customers' arrearages to go up?
 4
         (Beaulieu) Yes. I would expect that.
 5
         And is there any sort of analysis or anything
 6
         done to quantify how much that may go up or how
 7
         that affects the Company?
 8
         (Beaulieu) I don't have access to a number today
 9
         or the specific analysis that we would do.
10
         However, for example, during the pandemic, the
11
         arrearages went up. And, so, this is a
12
         different, but another example of increased rates
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         do cause customers to struggle to pay. So, that
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         would be a very logical outcome that the
15
         arrearages would go up. And we would then just
16
         continue to work with the individuals to reduce
17
         those arrears as much as possible.
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                   MS. DESMET: Thank you. That was all I
19
         had for questions.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll
21
         move to the Department of Energy, and Attorney
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         Young.
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                   MR. YOUNG:
                                Thank you.
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    BY MR. YOUNG:
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Mr. Pentz, you mentioned the cosmetic change caused by the corporate restructuring, and thank you for clarifying that, and as well as a bit of the bidding process.

Overall, does the Company believe that the results of the RFP accurately reflect competitive market dynamics?

A (Pentz) Yes. The Company does believe that the prices received from the winning bidder were competitive. And I would point to a particular exhibit that I have in the filing. And that would be Bates Pages -- Bates Pages 035 and 036.

Now, these are confidential exhibits. So, I need to be careful about discussing this.

However, what this -- what this exhibit does, particularly on Bates Page 036, is we're comparing the bid prices, the final bid prices that we've received, to the NYMEX ISO forward.

And, by doing this comparison, we can sort of gauge how much of a risk premium there could be in these bids. So, the bid prices are -- consist of a full requirements price, which is the energy piece, the capacity piece, and the ancillary piece. And those are the components needed to

serve load in ISO-New England.

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The NYMEX ISO forward only consists of the energy piece. So, by doing that comparison of the bid and the NYMEX ISO price, you can isolate the non-energy piece, which is -- could consist of risk premiums.

When you look at the results, the weighted ratios of the current period, from December to July of 2023, to previous periods, you can see they're very much in a line. So, on Bates Page 036 is a comparison to the previous procurement period, from June to November. And then, on Bates Page 035 is a comparison to the prior winter period, from December 2021 to May 2022.

We looked at that. We looked at the ratios. And we were able to determine they were in line, there wasn't too much of a variance.

And that's how we reviewed the reasonableness of these bids that we received.

Q Great. Thank you. So, maybe just for my own clarification then, and just the Company believes that the competitive solicitation was successful and the resulting prices are market-based?

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          (Pentz) Yes. That's correct.
 2
         Thank you. Turning to Ms. McNamara, referring to
 3
         LSM-1, Bates Page 188.
 4
         (McNamara) Could I ask for a clarification, if
 5
         you are referring to --
 6
    0
         Yes.
 7
    Α
         (McNamara) -- the Bates number in the center of
 8
         the page or are you looking at the -- the exhibit
 9
         that I'm looking at has two page references at
10
         the bottom.
11
                    MR. FOSSUM: Sorry, yes. For clarity,
12
         when filed as an exhibit, there was -- additional
13
         Bates numbers were added, so then they don't
14
         quite line up.
    BY MR. YOUNG:
15
16
         So, this is the Default Service schedule. I
17
         believe it is Page 7 of 18 of that schedule.
18
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Do you have the
19
         Bates page, which appears in the middle, you
20
         know, at the end of the pages.
21
                    MR. YOUNG: I'm sorry, just a minute.
22
                    WITNESS McNAMARA: I believe it's "Page
23
         211 of 251". Is that the page we're looking at?
24
         Bates Page 188?
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1
                   MR. YOUNG:
                                Yes.
 2
                   WITNESS McNAMARA: Okay.
 3
                   MR. YOUNG: Thank you for that.
 4
    BY MR. YOUNG:
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         Could you briefly explain the changes to the
 6
         tariff made on that page, regarding the "Non-G1
 7
         Customers returning to Default Service from a
         competitive supply"?
 8
 9
         (McNamara) Sure. This page is part of the
10
         Company's Default Service tariff. And the middle
11
         paragraph there goes over some changes that the
12
         Company has proposed.
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                   Currently, when a customer is on
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         self-supply or a competitive supply, and they
         return to UES Default Service in the middle of a
15
16
         Default Service period, until currently, the
17
         Default Service periods, as explained by
18
         Mr. Pentz, were December 1 through May 31, and
19
         then, again, June 1 through November 30. So,
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         when I say "periods", that's what I'm talking
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         about. When a customer might return mid-period,
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         they were automatically to come back onto Default
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         Service placed on the variable Default Service
24
         rate. And they would continue on that rate until
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they contacted the Company that they wanted to be placed on the fixed Default Service rate, which could occur on the next regularly scheduled rate change, as long as they contacted the Company I believe it was two business days prior to the start of that.

The Company here has proposed that customers automatically be moved to the fixed rate without having to contact the cust -- the Company, I'm sorry, at the start of that next fixed period.

Great. Thank you. And just, I guess, one follow-up with that. Has the Company considered placing those customers directly back onto the fixed pricing in the middle of a period?

(McNamara) The Company has the ability to do

that, or will have the ability to do that. The Company has considered that. And the Company would be open to that. However the Company also does have, I don't know if "concerns" is the right term or not, but certainly would want to explore that concept with the OCA and the DOE before making a quick decision on something like that.

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1
                    The variable Default Service rate can
         go up and down. So, customers may, in fact, pay
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         more by being returned automatically to the fixed
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         rate, depending on when they came back on,
 5
         depending on when they left again.
 6
                    So, there's certain things to consider,
 7
         and the Company believes it would be best to
 8
         explore those things with the OCA and the DOE.
 9
                 Thank you. And then, just one final
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         question, this is for Ms. Beaulieu and Mr.
11
         O'Meara.
12
                    You both mentioned the Company's
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         commitment to extend the payment plans, as well
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         as the outreach already being done, and then that
15
         will be done, I guess, in the future.
16
                    Is the Company prepared to work with
17
         DOE and OCA Staff regarding that outreach and
18
         messaging to customers?
19
         (O'Meara) Well, the Company would be open to
    Α
20
         working with any outlet, as far as promoting
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         what's going on as far as this particular issue.
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         (Witness Beaulieu indicating in the affirmative).
23
                   MR. YOUNG: Thank you. No further
24
         questions.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
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         We'll move to Commissioner questions, beginning
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         with Commissioner Chattopadhyay.
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you.
 5
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
 6
         So, I'll keep it generally high level. But can
 7
         you give me a sense of the competitiveness of the
 8
         solicitation this time around, compared to the
 9
         previous one? And I know that you have said,
10
         even the last time, it was a competitive, you
         know, solicitation, this time as well. But can
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12
         you just give me a comparison?
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         (Pentz) Yes. Like I had mentioned earlier, there
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         were significantly less bidders this time around
15
         compared to the previous solicitation. As I
16
         mentioned previously, we did look and analyze the
17
         NYMEX forward contracts with the bid prices, and
18
         compared that to previous solicitations. And,
19
         you know, considered that bid competitive, based
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         on historical bids as well.
                    Yes. The competitiveness, in terms of
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         the total number of the bidders participating,
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         it's down.
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         You may recall that last time around, I know this
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is all confidential information, but there was 1 2 a -- there was a request that you provide the 3 comparatives, meaning number of, you know, 4 responses and things like that, in a summary 5 form. I would reiterate that again. So, maybe 6 next time around, something like that would be 7 helpful. So, this is all -- this is a rocket 8 docket, really. So, we have to look at 9 information very quickly. Something like that 10 would be helpful. I'm just letting you know. 11 (Pentz) Sure. And I will reiterate that when we 12 get back. And the amount of bidders has been 13 fairly consistent over -- for the past several 14 years. It's really, at a high level, the number 15 of bidders has gone down significantly for this 16 particular solicitation. So, I can give you sort 17 of what you need right now. I just -- I have a 18 memory of all the solicitations going back that 19 I've done. And it's been fairly consistent, up 20 until this solicitation. 21 Okay. Thank you. With the move to breaking up Q 22 the twelve months into six months differently 23 than what you previously had, I know we are doing 24 this for eight months because this is a

1 transition. Can you -- can you tell me how is it 2. done in your -- in Fitchburg? Like, do you have 3 a sense of what goes on there? 4 (Pentz) Sure. The situation in Fitchburg -- and 5 we procure Fitchburg and UES at the same time to 6 try to increase bidder participation. 7 situation in Fitchburg is markedly different than the situation in UES. It's a much smaller amount 8 9 of load, so that reduces -- that reduces bidder 10 participation, compared to, say, UES 11 historically. It's just this time around that 12 we've seen reduced competition in UES like I 1.3 mentioned. In Fitchburg, we've had low -- a low 14 number of bidders for years. And this is 15 primarily due to municipal aggregation risk. 16 The Fitchburg territory consists of 17 four cities and towns, two of which already have 18 established municipal aggregations, which account 19 for about 10 percent of distribution load. So, 20 it doesn't have too much effect on wholesale 21 suppliers, when they assess, you know, how much load they expect to purchase. 2.2 23 We have a pending aggregation for the 24 City of Fitchburg. The City of Fitchburg

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comprises around 70 percent of distribution load for the Fitchburg territory. And knowing that, from the wholesale bidder point of view, there isn't much load certainty right now going on in Fitchburg. Because the aggregation is pending, they don't know when they will start. They could start in a few months, it could be a year.

So, we've had difficulties trying to establish competition for a while. And we have an alternative procurement plan that we proposed in the Mass. DPU, because we didn't receive any bidders in this procurement. So, we came up with a proposal to essentially self-supply these customers. That was the only other option available, because we didn't receive any fixed price bids.

And we came up with the forecast of what the wholesale rate would be over the eight-month period, using NYMEX forwards, capacity prices, ICAP tags, and we were able to forecast a retail rate for that eight-month period based upon those estimates. And that rate was around 22 cents. And the difference is — and when I had mentioned earlier how the Company

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would self-supply, if the contract got rejected, the difference in Fitchburg is that we would self-supply, the rate would be established, the 22 cent rate would be established.

But, if the forward NYMEX contracts varied by more than 20 percent, we would have the right to file a change in rates. Because, when we looked at the forward contracts at the time of the filing, you know, we came up with the rate, but that could change, right, because we're looking at futures. So, every month we will look at futures contracts and say "Well, hey, okay, it's up 40 percent for this month." We would go in with a rate change, which essentially exposes customers to the market.

So, the Fitchburg customer -- the

Fitchburg residential customers are essentially

fully exposed to the market. And that difference

between the rate in UES, the 26 cents, versus

Fitchburg's 22 cents, is, with the 26 cents,

you're fully fixed in. You know you're not going

to pay more than that. With the 22 cents, we're

not fully sure. That could change.

Q And this is -- is it happening at the same time?

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         Or is the self-supply auction, you know, the
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         approach, rather, has been in place for a while?
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    Α
         (Pentz) No. This, the proposal was made in
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         August, I believe, knowing that the Fitchburg
 5
         aggregation was approved recently. So, this is a
 6
         new -- a new proposal. This has not been done
 7
         before. Yes.
 8
         Okay. So, can you confirm, and this is -- I'm
    Q
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         going back to my recollection, having worked as
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         an analyst before, I remember that, for
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         Eversource and EnergyNorth [sic], we moved to
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         including one month of winter in the summer
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         block, you know, that happened several years ago,
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         probably 2014-15, I don't remember. But, at that
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         time, the position -- the Unitil's position was
16
         that that would create issues with Unitil,
17
         because you also procure stuff in Fitchburg at
18
         the same time. And, so, now -- so, I guess that
19
         was the only reason at that time you didn't do
20
         it, that Unitil didn't do it.
21
         (Pentz) Well, I think at the time, knowing that
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         we would have to go into the Mass. DPU and New
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         Hampshire PUC to make those changes at the same
24
         time, I think that may have presented a
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challenge. Whereas this time around, it was imperative for us to do it, based on futures prices for this upcoming winter. You know, the markets were less volatile during the winter periods previously. So, we kind of took this opportunity as a good time to make that change.

Okay. Thank you. Other than looking at your own affiliates, do you have a sense of how the prices have fared across different states? And I'm not necessarily asking about all the U.S. states, even Massachusetts, even, you know, just focusing on New England, how the experience has been? And do you glean anything out of that, if you do have that information, to think about the procurement differently?

And I'm aware that we don't want to

talk about improvements, et cetera. But,

within -- just give me a sense of, if you do know

anything about how the other states have fared,

and why they're different? For example, what

would have happened if you had staggered

procurement, and, you know, perhaps you would

have timed it before the Ukraine situation

cropped up. And, so, those things all matter in

1 some ways. So, I'm just trying to get a sense of 2 what is the Company's reaction to it? 3 (Pentz) And that's a very good question. And I 4 think it really depends on, you know, what the 5 state wants to do, in terms of these changes. I 6 think that, if you want to try to approximate the 7 cost of energy, you know, for the most recent 8 months, then you do what we do in New Hampshire, 9 which is you do every six months, to try to 10 approximate that most recent cost. 11 In Massachusetts, it's different. 12 Massachusetts, there are laddering of contracts. 1.3 So, there are purchases, not for 100 percent of 14 the load, like we're doing here, the purchases 15 are for 50 percent, and for twelve months. And, 16 you know, that, to your point, if you make a 17 purchase before the war in Ukraine started, and 18 you blend that in with a purchase made now, then 19 your rate's going to be lower. 20 So, that's one alternative in 21 Massachusetts. I understand Connecticut does things in a similar way to Massachusetts, with 2.2 23 separate tranches layered.

Do you have any opinion on laddering, given the

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1
         size of procurement that you go for in New
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         Hampshire? I mean, would it even -- would it
 3
         create other problems? That's --
 4
         (Pentz) I think that's something we would
 5
         probably need to discuss more internally, to come
 6
         up with a Company position. And I think we will
 7
         certainly participate in the docket, you know,
 8
         and figure out, you know, what the position of
 9
         the Company is on that.
10
         (McNamara) I would just point out also that, as a
11
         reminder, Maine many years ago, and I can't say
12
         how many they were, that the Company actually did
1.3
         have that approach to Default Service.
14
         there was, I believe, was it maybe three
15
         different timing periods, something like that,
16
         that were layered upon each other in order to
17
         have a little bit more of a blended rate.
18
         And why did we move away from it, do you know?
19
         (McNamara) I don't remember. It was that long
    Α
20
               And I don't believe it was exclusive to
21
         UES.
               I believe it was across the utilities, --
22
    Q
         Okay.
         (McNamara) -- or at least with Liberty. And I
23
24
         can't include Eversource with that, because they
```

1 had their own generation going on. But, again, I 2 apologize for that. I don't know the timing of 3 it. I just wanted to remind you of that. 4 That's okay. I'm just curious. And, so, just 5 thinking about this procurement, I'm more focused 6 on the process, okay. I get, of course, being an 7 economist, I understand how the markets work, and 8 I have a lot of faith in it. Keeping the focus 9 on this procurement, the approach that we have, 10 given that, you know, you have now the experience 11 of what happened during pandemic, what happened, 12 and what's going on right now. I mean, the 1.3 pandemic situation may be less relevant, it's 14 probably relevant for the customers getting, you 15 know, help. 16 But, overall, is there anything that 17 jumps out at you, from the process itself, that 18 you think that maybe we should improve it within 19 what we have already? 20 (Pentz) Sure. I believe that there should be a 21 shorter time between when we make a final bid 22 award to when the contract is approved. Right 23 now, that lag time is around two weeks. The 24 shorter the time, the better, because it reduces

1.3

Q

that certainty on the wholesale supplier, right?

I mean, if the contract did get rejected, you

know, and the market went south, then they would

have to sell off those hedges and essentially

take a loss, right?

If you shorten that to let's say five days, or, like, in Massachusetts, for example, it's usually five days, and that reduces some — that reduces some uncertainty. And could end up being reflected as a lower bid price.

Is the process in Massachusetts very similar, other than, you know, the point that you made about the time, is it very similar? Is it like the Commission has to approve it? At the same time, you know, we are sort of trying to understand what the DOE's position is. And I know that there are states in the U.S. where it's done in a way that the Company procures, but the Staff of the PUC or -- it gets involved in the process as well, and they end up blessing the process, and then it becomes a quicker process. So, I just want to understand whether -- how is the process different in Massachusetts?

(Pentz) Some other differences in Massachusetts

1.3

Q

are that there is no requirement for a hearing. Essentially, a filing is made, and the DPU, you know, either rejects it or approves it, depending upon, you know, the arguments made in the filing. But, in Massachusetts, we submitted our filing for Fitchburg Friday, not this recent Friday -- oh, yes, it was last Friday, and it got stamped "approved" yesterday. So, that was five days. There was no hearing involved. They, typically, just look at the filing, make sure it's market-based, and it's a simple stamp of approval.

Like you mentioned in Maine, I
understand the Commission procures energy for all
of the -- for Central Maine Power and Emera.
And, you know, I think that's something that
could be explored in the docket. Whether it's
more efficient or not, I'm not sure. I haven't
really -- I don't think the Company has really
developed a position on that. So, I don't want
to talk further about that.
That's helpful. I am just -- so, going to the

That's helpful. I am just -- so, going to the issue of media blitz, that's how you sort of -- you mentioned -- I think I heard sometime during

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summer you had to ramp up your media activity.

Is there a way for you to judge whether that is helping, the more, you know, that is creating what you intended to do, you know, the kind of help that customers need? Is there a way that you can judge it? Are you measuring then through any metrics?

A (O'Meara) We do use a measurement tool that allows us to review what is written, and sort of look at the overall content within that. We can see how many individuals that piece may be reaching. We do not have the ability to be able to say how that message is being interpreted on the other side. So, that would be a challenge there. What we can do is we can see what the piece says, and we feel like that's in line and accurate with what's going on in the region as a whole.

I think a lot of the stories we were seeing during the summertime were reacting to some of the other supply rates that were being filed in that period. Our focus, since we weren't filing at that moment, was explaining the "why" of it, and explaining the market conditions

1.3

Α

Q

that are causing it. I do think we saw some of that.

I judge it by what I see from the next time I'm talking to reporters and an understanding there. And I do feel like I'm seeing growth in the reporting from season to season. So, that would be -- that would be my takeaway and how I would try and interpret that. Okay. On the piece of "helping customers", and I'm trying to address the question of, like, given the new realities, and this, you know, it's not like it's permanent, but we don't know how long this will continue. Usually, markets are, you have -- you know, it's a wave, the prices go up, then maybe six years later you'll see the prices are really low, all of that.

about the customer initiatives, you know, the phone calls and all of that. With the current reality, are you doing something new just beyond what you were doing during the pandemic?

(Beaulieu) So, we work with our customers in the say same way that we always have. And what is new is the additional flexibility that we're

adding for the payment plans due to the increased Default Service rate. So, we did find that, if you recall during the pandemic, because of the, you know, a lot of people being out of work, there was a suspension of a lot of collections activities.

Q Uh-huh.

2.

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A (Beaulieu) So, the collections activities did resume. So, we are now back to "business as usual". And that does — the activities that we take does encourage customers to work with us, engage with us. And, so, then what would be different now is, so people have been engaging with us. And, you know, in the month of July, we had the highest number of UES electric plans for, you know, this year and last — compared to last year as well. And, so, we want to keep working with our customers on that.

And now, when we see this increase as of December, we know we might find people that are struggling for the first time, or we would just continue to work with people. And what's different is the fact that we would extend the length of the plan as needed, based on the

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1
         customer's unique circumstances.
 2
         And I know this is about Default Service and all
         of that, but -- so, I'm just, again, curious.
 3
         You mentioned that you -- that there was an
 4
 5
         uptick, right?
 6
         (Beaulieu) That's right.
 7
         Again, do you track that?
 8
         (Beaulieu) Yes.
 9
         And where can we expect that information gets
10
         reported? I mean, doesn't have to be here, I
11
         understand. I'm just curious, where can we get
12
         that sent? Is it usually part of the rate cases?
13
         Or how does it work?
14
         (Beaulieu) We have a report that goes every month
    Α
15
         to the DOE that shares the number of plans, and
16
         the arrears, the disconnections, or whatever.
17
         So, that is something that we already do on a
18
         monthly basis, and we'll certainly continue to
19
         do.
20
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. Thank you.
21
         That's all I have.
22
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. I'll
23
         start with sort of a tactical issue.
24
    BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
```

```
1
         So, I noted in the filing that the power supply
 2
         agreements are subject to termination if UES
 3
         isn't able to obtain Commission approval by
 4
         today. Is that midnight? Is that 4:30? Is that
 5
         Monday morning? What does that mean? Can
 6
         somebody help me with when you need an order?
 7
                    I asked the toughest question of the
 8
         whole hearing.
 9
         (Pentz) I'll take that one.
10
         Thank you.
11
         (Pentz) Ideally, it would be good for the Company
12
         to have a decision by the close of business.
13
         do have in our contracts built in an additional
14
         week before, you know, we'd have to notify them
15
         "Hey, you know, it's rejected" or "it's
16
         accepted". So, in our contracts with the
17
         suppliers, we have "October 7th" as a deadline.
18
         But we ask the Commission for speedy approval.
19
         The more time that goes by without a decision,
20
         the more the wholesale supplier knocks on our
21
         door and says "Hey, what's going on?"
22
    Q
         And to Commissioner Chattopadhyay's probing
23
         earlier, in the future, it sounds like there
24
         might be an expedited process to consider, where
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1
         this whole, you know, time from, you know,
 2.
         bidding to closure, if we can close that gap,
 3
         that would probably result in -- or, would
 4
         inevitably result, I think, in lower rates,
 5
         because the risk would be reduced?
         (Pentz) I would think so. Yes.
 6
 7
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That would be
 8
         something we can explore in the IR docket.
 9
         for purposes of today, we'll endeavor to get this
10
         out by close of business. It might be after
11
         4:30. So, that's what I was checking.
12
                    (Witness Pentz indicating in the
1.3
                    affirmative.)
14
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. We'll certain
15
         work to make that happen today.
16
    BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
17
         If we -- I'll also note, I think, on the
18
         laddering, and please correct me if I get this
19
         wrong, laddering I think is great on the way up,
20
         but not so great on the way down. So, if New
21
         Hampshire was to decide "Hey, laddering is a
         great solution", and rates started to drop
2.2
23
         consistently over the next year or two, right, we
24
         would be ungrateful for that approach, right?
```

mean, I think --1 2 (Pentz) That's correct, because you wouldn't be 3 able to capture the market on its descent. So, 4 there's pros and cons to the "laddering" 5 approach. 6 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Exactly. Okay. 7 Thank you. I just wanted to kind of note that 8 for the record. 9 Okay. I'd like to maybe just quickly, 10 to Energy, in your closing, I have a note from 11 the last hearing that Energy needed more time to 12 fully assess the Company's 2021 Lead/Lag Study. 1.3 And if you could just please address in closing 14 when we should expect that, that would be very 15 helpful. We didn't have a deadline on it or 16 17 anything like that, but we haven't seen it in the 18 docket yet. And that's something that we would 19 want to close on. Thank you, Attorney Young. 20 BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: 21 Okay. Now, I would like to move to Page -- it's 22 Bates -- I have it as "Bates Page 217". I'm in 23 Exhibit 4, which I know is confidential, but I'm 24 not discussing any confidential material.

```
1
                   And I'm in the first table. And let me
 2
         know when you get there. I have a question
 3
         regarding that table. And I think that it's
 4
         Ms. McNamara's table, if I'm not wrong. And it's
 5
         just a sample. It's true for all of the tables
 6
         you have in there, the questions that I'm going
 7
         to ask. Just let me know when you're there, Ms.
 8
         McNamara.
 9
         (McNamara) I made it. We're looking at "typical
10
         bills", I think.
11
         Yes. I have -- what I'm showing is it's
12
         "Schedule LSM-9 Page 1 of 12", "Residential Rate
1.3
         D"?
14
         (McNamara) Yes.
15
         Okay. Same place. Okay. So, first thing, I
16
         think there's a math error, I don't think it
17
         affects anything we're doing today, but I will
18
         point out that I think there's a math error.
19
                   If we look on the "Default Service
20
         Charge" line, it goes from 10 cents to 26 cents,
21
         et cetera, and across the page it goes to an
22
         increase, on the far right, it's "77 percent",
23
         which is incorrect, I think, because the
24
         denominator should be 65, and then the numerator
```

```
1
         should be 102, right? So, "77" I think is the
 2
         net total bill is correct?
 3
    Α
         (McNamara) Correct.
 4
         But the Default -- but, in that column on the far
 5
         right, shouldn't it be calculating the impact of
 6
         each of the line items?
 7
    Α
         (McNamara) In the far right column, where we are
 8
         showing that percentage, this actually was added
 9
         a number of years ago, because the very same
10
         question, believe it or not, did come up. So, I
11
         included in the title "to Total Bill", to
12
         hopefully clarify what that percentage was doing.
13
         I know exactly what you're saying. But that --
14
         so, that's what that is doing. So, it's showing
15
         that the "77.7 percent" is to the "total bill".
16
         I see your point. I see the header, and
17
         recognize that. I would suggest that it's more
18
         helpful if you have the impact of each line item,
19
         as opposed to the impact on the total bill.
20
         Because we can see it at the bottom, obviously,
21
         we know that's 77.
22
                    So, I think it's just more instructive
23
         to calculate the actual Default Service Charge.
24
         And I know that it's an uncomfortable number, but
```

```
1
         I get 156 percent of the Default Service Charge,
 2.
         which is why we're here today, and acknowledging
 3
         also it's a 77.7 percent increase to the total
 4
         bill. I think both of those things are true
 5
         simultaneously.
 6
                   Can I ask also on this chart where I
 7
         would find the RPS charge? What line item is
         that included in?
 8
 9
         (McNamara) RPS is included as part of power
10
         supply, and the two pieces combined make Default
11
         Service.
12
         Okay. Okay. So, it would -- in this chart, it
13
         would show up on the "Default Service" line?
14
         (McNamara) Correct.
15
         Okay. And then, just a high-level question.
16
         Does the Company make any profit on the Default
17
         Service rate or is that just a pass-through rate?
18
         (Pentz) It's a pass-through rate.
    Α
19
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. Everyone
20
         deserves a softball. So, I think we've
21
         established that that is the case.
22
                   Okay. Very good. That, I believe, is
23
         all that I have for questions.
24
                   And I will turn it back over to
```

```
1
         Attorney Fossum for any redirect?
                   MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. I just have a
 2
 3
         couple, which I think are very quick and should
 4
         be very easy to answer, directed to Mr. Pentz.
 5
                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 6
    BY MR. FOSSUM:
 7
         You received from the Bench a number of questions
 8
         about "laddering" and also about the
 9
         "Massachusetts process". So, I'm going to sort
10
         of mash those two items together for a couple of
11
         questions.
                   Does Unitil's affiliate, Fitchburg Gas
12
1.3
         & Electric, does it currently use laddering for
14
         its supply in Massachusetts?
15
         (Pentz) No, it does not. And this goes back to
    Α
16
         the issue in Fitchburg regarding municipal
17
         aggregation risk. Typically, it's required in
18
         Massachusetts, like I mentioned, to procure for a
19
         12-month period for 50 percent of load
20
         requirements. However, over the past couple of
21
         years, we've only been procuring 100 percent of
2.2
         the load for a six-month period, similar to what
23
         we're doing here in New Hampshire.
24
         Okay. Thank you. I just wanted to make that
```

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1
         clear.
 2
                   Getting to the same point, are you,
 3
         Mr. Pentz, are you familiar with the recent
 4
         default service equivalent rate proposal of
 5
         National Grid, in Massachusetts?
 6
         (Pentz) Yes, I am.
 7
         Subject, you know, understanding this is your
 8
         recollection, I'm going to guess you're not
 9
         looking it up, do you recall what that rate is?
10
         (Pentz) The approved rate for National Grid, in
11
         Massachusetts, for residential customers, came
         out to be 34 cents a kilowatt-hour.
12
13
         And that was a recent approval, is that correct?
14
         (Pentz) That's correct.
15
         Does National Grid use, to the best of your
16
         recollection, does it use a laddering process for
17
         procurement in Massachusetts?
18
         (Pentz) Yes, they do. Uh-huh.
    Α
19
                   MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. I just wanted
20
         to get that comparison out there. That's all I
21
         have for redirect. Thank you.
22
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney
23
         Fossum.
24
                   Okay. If there's nothing else for the
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witnesses, the witnesses are released. You're welcome to stay there or return to the other tables, whatever is more convenient.

And, without objection, we'll strike ID on Exhibits 3 and 4 and admit them as full exhibits.

And we'll move to closing arguments, beginning with the Office of Consumer Advocate.

MS. DESMET: Yes. Thank you very much. I will be relatively brief.

The Office of Consumer Advocate appreciates the all-hands-on-deck approach to the issue of rising rates for residential customers. They appreciate and acknowledge the Company's work to change the solicitation to the eight-month period. They appreciate -- the OCA appreciates the legislative approval to pass assistance for its citizens, given these times and these rates that citizens are facing. And the OCA is aware of the Commission's IR docket to seek to explore this issue of procurement, and if any changes can be made. The fact that everyone is trying to address this issue and relieve this burden on residential customers is very clear.

But the OCA wonders what more can be done? The Eversource 22-cent rate was certainly jarring for residents; and the 26-cent rate will significantly impact their quality of life.

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The OCA is concerned about residential ratepayers and their ability to pay, and also, if their arrearages happen to increase, we are also concerned about their ability to pay their electric bills.

The question we have is: Where does this end? As prices increase, they are viewed as riskier. That risk premium is then passed to residential customers, prices go up, and so on and so on. This could be a so-called "death spiral".

The concern of this Default Service rate death spiral is an issue for us. We wonder when is enough to look for new and creative solutions. Here, the OCA believes that this rate is at that point, or very much approaches that point.

A suggestion that was kicked around, and as you've heard discussed with parties, was creating a capital expense to spread out some of

the increase over a number of years. However, the OCA acknowledges that it is unsure if that is an answer to this problem.

For those reasons, and for the stated concerns expressed, the OCA is not requesting approval of this Petition and approval that these rates are reasonable. But also, again, for those reasons, is not advocating for a rejection of the Company's Petition.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. And I'll just encourage the OCA, which I'm sure you will, participate in 22-053, which is the docket investigating this very topic for future enhancements.

Today, I think we're left with the challenge of the determination on the current solicitation. But I appreciate your comments,

Okay. Well, let's move to the Department of Energy.

MR. YOUNG: Thank you.

First, the Department wants to thank the Company and the OCA for making time for a

technical session on Tuesday afternoon. That was very helpful to us in view of the naturally compressed timeframe of this Default Service filing.

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The Department has reviewed Unitil's filing, and determined that the Company appropriately solicited bids, evaluated the bids received, and selected the winning suppliers consistent with the Settlement Agreement and prior Commission orders. As a result, we believe the resulting rates are consistent with the competitive market, which is a primary goal of the electric restructuring statute. We also believe that the Company's proposed reconciliations are reasonable and appropriate, and should be approved by the Commission.

The Department did also review the Lead/Lag Study included with the Petition, found no issues, and did not plan on filing anything. However, we will continue to review these documents in future dockets.

The dramatic price increases this year reflect the continuing volatility in the market and the high forward natural gas and electric

prices heading into the winter across the country. For example, as previously mentioned, it has been reported that, in Massachusetts, National Grid currently has a price of about 34 cents per kilowatt-hour for their basic service rate, and even substantially higher for their "all-in" rate.

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The Department supports the Company's eight-month transitional period intended to align Unitil's default service periods with those of the other two regulated utilities in New Hampshire. We note that the longer transitional rate period also has the effect of mitigating some of the impacts of these high winter rates.

The Department shares the concerns of with OCA, and appreciates all of the questions posed today surrounding procurement. However, the Department believes IR 22-053, related to energy procurement, is a better venue for these types of discussions. A prehearing conference is scheduled in that docket for next week.

In view of the potential customer bill impacts that this rate will have, we are encouraged that the Company started meaningful

outreach and communications in the lead-up to this price increase in order to prepare its customers and to describe potential strategies that might mitigate and help customers manage their impacts.

In conclusion, the Department recommends that the Commission approve the Petition and the resulting Default Service rates for electric service to be provided by Unitil during the eight-month period beginning on December 1st. The Department reiterates the Company's request and urges the Commission to issue an order today.

Thank you.

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Young. And just turning to that Lead/Lag Study, that is -- your summary is what we have in the record, which is that, if the Department uncovered any issues, that you would put something in the filing. The absence means that there's no issue. And we're on the record today with your statement that you have reviewed it, and it's acceptable. So, thank you for closing on that.

And we'll wrap up with the Company, and Attorney Fossum.

MR. FOSSUM: Thank you.

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I'll start out by giving credit where it is due. I appreciate the note at the beginning of the hearing about the clarity of the Petition. That Petition was built on a model that now retired Attorney Epler created. And, so, I think credit due him for developing a clear and useful Petition. And, in light of your note, we'll be sure to follow that in the future.

Regarding the substance, I'll begin by making sure to get on the record that, as was testified as the Company's position that the rates before you, while not appealing, are nonetheless just and reasonable, and we would request that the Commission approve them timely by today.

That all said, the Company certainly shares the concerns that you heard spoken about today, and that you're certainly acutely aware of in light of the investigation docket that has been opened. We are fully intending to participate in that investigation docket, because

it is in our interest, as it is in others' interests, to have processes in place that are efficient, that are useful, and that are most likely to result in rates that are just and reasonable for customers.

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In the immediate time, however, and I appreciate the comments of the Department of Energy recognizing the volatility that we are all facing, and what that means for the rates that are in front of you. It is our hope that that volatility will abate, but hope is not a plan.

In the meantime, our plans, as was discussed by Mr. O'Meara and Ms. Beaulieu, are to provide customers with as much information as we possibly can about what is going on, to direct them to resources to assist, and to provide those resources ourselves when and where possible. As Ms. Beaulieu noted, the Company has already made adjustments to its internal processes in anticipation of the kinds of impacts that we expect, hopefully not long-term impacts, but we will deal with those impacts as they come.

I won't -- I guess I won't try to close on a rosy note, I'm not sure there is one. The

market is volatile, it is difficult. But the
Company has abided by the Commission's directives
and the relevant requirements in doing its
solicitation in this case. It was a competitive
solicitation that resulted in appropriate bids,
and, ultimately, in just and reasonable rates.
And I would reiterate our request that the rates
be approved as filed.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. So, the Commission will work on this particular order this afternoon and get something out before the close of business today.

We look forward to engaging with all the parties on the upcoming IR docket beginning next week to look at strategic solutions. And we are adjourned. Thank you.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 11:34 a.m.)

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