1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3	Fab	2022
4	21 South Fru:	2023 - 9:05 a.m. it Street
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH	
6	<i>.</i>	
7	[He	earing also conducted via Webex]
8	RE:	DE 22-024
9		LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES:
10		2022 Default Service Solicitations. (Hearing on an adjustment for the Large
11		Customer Group supply for the period of February 1, 2023 through
12		April 30, 2023)
13	PRESENT:	Chairman Daniel C. Goldner, <i>Presiding</i> Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson
14		<u>-</u>
15		Alexander Speidel, Esq./PUC Legal Advisor
16		Tracey Russo, Clerk Doreen Borden, PUC Hybrid Hearing Host
17	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State
18		Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities: Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.
19		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy:
20		Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Elizabeth Nixon, Director/Electric Group
21		(Regulatory Support Division)
22		
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		

1					
2	INDEX				
3	PAGE NO.				
4	SUMMARY OF THE DOCKET BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER 4				
5					
6	WITNESS PANEL: AARON J. DOLL JAMES M. KING				
7	Direct examination by Mr. Sheehan 7				
8	Cross-examination by Ms. Amidon 13				
9	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Simpson 16				
10	Interrogatories by Chairman Goldner 39				
11					
12	CLOSING ARGUMENTS BY:				
13	Ms. Amidon 51				
14	Mr. Sheehan 54				
15					
16	STATEMENTS/QUESTIONS RE: COMPLIANCE TARIFF ISSUE BY:				
17	Mr. Sheehan 56, 63, 67, 70				
18	Ms. Nixon 60, 62				
19	Chairman Goldner 61, 62, 65, 66, 68				
20	Cmsr. Simpson 62, 64				
21					
22	Ms. Amidon 66, 69, 70				
23					
24					

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	8		premarked
5		John D. Warshaw, with Attachments, and Technical Statement of James M. King,	
6		with Attachments {CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	
7	9	Technical Statement of	nremarked
8		John D. Warshaw, with Attachments, and Technical	premarked
9		Statement of James M. King, with Attachments	
10		[REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	
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12			
13			
14			
15			
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1 PROCEEDING 2. CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Good morning. 3 I'm Commissioner Goldner. I'm joined today by 4 Commissioner Simpson. 5 This is the continued hearing for 6 Docket DE 22-024, the Liberty Default Service 7 Petition. We're here today to review Liberty's 8 proposed reduction in rates for the Large Service -- for the Large Customer Group, rather, 9 10 for March and April of this year. 11 Let's take appearances, beginning with 12 the Company. 1.3 MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning, 14 Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty 15 Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. 16 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And the 17 New Hampshire Department of Energy. 18 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Suzanne 19 Amidon, for the Department. And with me today is 20 Liz Nixon, who's the Director of the Energy 2.1 Division of the Department.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney Amidon.

Okay. So, Liberty has marked for

2.2

23

24

identification the confidential version of its

Petition and supporting testimony and attachments

for this continued proceeding as confidential

Hearing "Exhibit 8". Liberty has marked for

identification a public redacted version of its

Petition and supporting testimony for this phase

of the proceeding as Hearing "Exhibit 9". These

materials were filed on February 24th, 2023.

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We see that Liberty has proposed a Company witness panel of Aaron Doll, who is appearing remotely from the Company's Joplin, Missouri, affiliate offices, and James King, who is appearing in person, and will adopt the technical statements — Technical Statement of John Warshaw, filed as part of the proposed Hearing Exhibits 8 and 9.

Will there be any New Hampshire

Department of Energy or -- well, let me try it

again. Will there be any New Hampshire

Department of Energy witnesses offering testimony today?

MS. AMIDON: Not today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you.

Okay. We note that the Company's

1 confidential material and confidential Exhibit 8 2. has been submitted pursuant to the terms of the Commission's rules Puc 201.06 and Puc 201.07 as 3 4 being within the scope of confidential treatment 5 under Puc 201.06(a)(15). 6 Since there are no members of the 7 public here today, we may address confidential 8 matters here directly without clearing the room. And we don't need to issue a ruling on 9 10 confidentiality on this information today beyond 11 relying on Puc 201.06 and Puc 201.07. 12 Okay. Before the witnesses are sworn 1.3 in, are there any opening statements or any other 14 matters that require addressing this morning? I don't think so. 15 MR. SHEEHAN: 16 think the reason we're here is pretty clear, and 17 we can dive right in. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good. 19 Attorney Amidon? 20 MS. AMIDON: I agree. 2.1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. All right. 2.2 So, let's move to swearing in the witnesses, 23 Mr. Patnaude. 24 (Whereupon Aaron J. Doll and

```
1
                    James M. King were duly sworn by the
 2
                    Court Reporter.)
 3
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. We'll begin
 4
         with direct, and Attorney Sheehan.
 5
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.
 6
                      AARON J. DOLL, SWORN
 7
                      JAMES M. KING, SWORN
 8
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
10
         Mr. Doll, I'll begin with you. Please introduce
11
         yourself, and describe your position with
12
         Liberty?
1.3
         (Doll) My name is Aaron Doll. I am the Senior
14
         Director of Energy Strategy at Liberty
15
         Utilities-Central. I oversee the energy
16
         procurement and fuel procurement for the Central
17
         Region, and recently for the East Region, in
18
         particular, to its bid to the New England ISO for
19
         procurement of power.
20
         And, Mr. Doll, you've testified a few times in
21
         this docket. And you and your team have been
22
         procuring power for Granite State's Large
23
         Customer Group since the 1st of February, is that
24
         correct?
```

```
1
          (Doll) That is correct.
 2
         And, aside from what we're here for today, it's
 3
         my understanding that the mechanics of that
 4
         procurement have been going well, smoothly, is
 5
         that fair?
 6
         (Doll) That they -- you cut out at the end.
 7
         mechanics have been going well?
 8
    0
         Yes.
 9
         (Doll) Yes. That is correct.
10
         For today, we have in front of us what's been
11
         marked confidential "Exhibit 8", and the exact
12
         same thing, redacted "Exhibit 9", begins with a
1.3
         Technical Statement of John Warshaw". Mr.
14
         Warshaw works in your group, is that correct?
15
         (Doll) He does.
    Α
16
         And Mr. Warshaw is not available today. And you
17
         are offering to adopt Mr. Warshaw's technical
18
         statement, is that correct?
19
         (Doll) That is correct.
    Α
20
         Can you give us a high-level description of the
21
         purpose of the technical statement for, you know,
22
         what we have in front of the Commission today?
23
    Α
         (Doll) Sure. The statement is a description of
24
         where we found ourselves today, which is a failed
```

RFP for one of the Large Customer Group, Block
A's. John's statement goes through and describes
where the estimated charges and credits will
likely end up through February 2023. We don't
have full invoices yet, but we do have some
shadowing capability. And what we see is an
estimated over-collection of a significant
magnitude.

John's statement goes on to describe that a lowering of the power prices for March and April, to be more reflective of the recent drop in the NYMEX electric futures, would push some of the energy costs down and try to get us into a more balanced over-/under-collection period.

- Q So, is it fair to say that the pricing that Mr.

 Warshaw has in the technical statement is based on current market conditions, as if you were proposing a new default service rate today?
- A (Doll) That is correct.

2.

- Q And it's your understanding that that pricing information is then conveyed to Mr. King, who calculates a rate based on that pricing?
- 23 A (Doll) That is correct.
- 24 Q So, for today's purposes, do you adopt

```
1
         Mr. Warshaw's technical statement as your own?
 2
         (Doll) I do.
 3
         Thank you. Mr. King, please introduce yourself?
 4
         (King) My name is James King. I'm an Analyst II
 5
         in the Rates and Regulatory Affairs Department
 6
         within Liberty Utilities Service Corp., providing
 7
         service to Granite State Electric.
 8
    Q
         Mr. King, Exhibits 8 and 9 have a document,
 9
         beginning at Bates 005, that's titled "Technical
10
         Statement of James King". Did you prepare that?
11
         (King) I did.
    Α
12
         Do you have any changes or corrections to bring
         to the Commission's attention?
1.3
14
         (King) I do not, no.
15
         And you just heard Mr. Doll explain that Mr.
16
         Warshaw calculated a price for energy, and
17
         conveyed it to you to calculate a rate, is that
18
         correct?
19
         (King) That is correct.
    Α
20
         And can you tell us the rate that you have
21
         calculated that the Company is proposing for
22
         approval beginning tomorrow, if all works well?
23
    Α
         (King) Yes. Effective March 1, for the G-1 and
24
         G-2 rates, for March, it is 8.38 cents, and, for
```

```
1
         April, it is 7.024 cents.
 2
         Is the Company proposing changes to anything else
 3
         that falls under the umbrella of default service?
 4
         (King) Yes. The Company is proposing a rate
 5
         change for the EV-L and EV-M rate classes for
 6
         winter, for the winter period. As found in --
 7
         And --
    Q
 8
         (King) Sorry. As found in Table 2 and 3 of my
 9
         technical statement.
10
         And those rates change, because they are based,
11
         in part, on the underlying commercial default
12
         service rate, is that correct?
1.3
         (King) That is correct.
14
         It was pointed out informally that your schedules
15
         have a reference to "September forecasts". Can
16
         you tell us what that is and how that was used?
17
    Α
         (King) Yes. So, I don't have the -- well, Bates
18
         page, Bates Page 008, for Attachment JMK-1, if
19
         you look at Line 1 and 2, we use the September
20
         ratios of the total forecast and the total
21
         forecast for the portion of customers taking
22
         default service.
23
         So, that's just a load forecast that is done
24
         periodically, and you just returned to that
```

```
1
         underlying forecast for estimating how much
 2.
         energy this group will use over the next two
 3
         months?
 4
         (King) Yes. So, in our original filing, we used
 5
         the September ratios of what I just described.
 6
         And, for today's filing, all else -- all others
 7
         being equal, we decided to keep the -- keep the
 8
         September ratios to use in the calculation of the
 9
         rates for March and April.
10
         And another what may seem odd thing in the filing
11
         is that there's calculations of this upcoming
12
         summer time-of-use rates. Can you explain why
13
         there had to be a calculation of that?
14
         (King) Yes. In the time-of-use models, they use
15
         the full year of costs to calculate the periods.
16
         So, to calculate the cost for March and April, we
17
         need to do a full twelve-month calculation for
18
         the time-of-use rates for EV-L and EV-M.
19
                   So, in my technical statement, we have
20
         projected the summer and winter months, with the
21
         winter months being what we're asking for
2.2
         recovery today. But should we proceed and go
23
         into May, the summer rates will revert back to
24
         what have already been approved.
```

```
1
                    So, the summer rates presented in my
 2.
         technical statement are just for informational
 3
         purposes, to show that the calculation uses a
 4
         full year of information to spit out the rates.
 5
         And, to underscore something you just said, if
 6
         the Commission approves the rate change as
 7
         proposed for March and April, come May 1, rates
         will revert back to what the Commission has
 8
         already approved for the -- what we call
 9
10
         "Block B" for commercial customers, is that
11
         right?
12
         (King) That's correct.
1.3
                    MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have.
                                                       Thank
14
         you.
15
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. Attorney
16
         Amidon, any questions from the Department?
17
                    MS. AMIDON: Yes. We have a few
18
         questions. Thank you.
19
                    Good morning. How are you?
20
                    WITNESS KING: Good morning. Great.
21
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
2.2
    BY MS. AMIDON:
23
         One of the things that Staff and the Company --
24
         Staff in the Department of Energy and the Company
```

2.

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2.2

informally discussed was the reconciliation process, and how this significant over-collection would be returned to the customers. And, in the course of that discussion, we identified several issues related to, for example, rate stability, and also how much of this could be returned to the actual customers who are responsible for paying this over-collection.

As I understand it, the Company does not intend, at this point, to propose a reconciliation methodology that differs from its traditional methodology, which would be to make a filing for reconciliation for effect August 1.

Could you elaborate on that, to the extent that you are aware of what the Company may or may not do?

(King) Yes. So, as Aaron spoke on earlier, the dust is still settling for February. We don't have a total on the amounts that we think would be appropriate to give back in any sense to customers. So, at this time, we're waiting for the dust to settle. And, at the time of the May reconciliation for rates effect for August 1st, we'll deal with it at that time, once we know

```
1
         the, you know, the exact magnitude of, you know,
 2
         what the price differences were for what we
 3
         originally submitted verse [sic] what we're
 4
         collecting for February.
 5
         But, in addition to that, we discussed the
         problems that would occur, for example, if the
 6
 7
         Company, and this is just hypothetical, if the
 8
         Company had decided, for example, to return any
         over-collection beginning with rates effective
 9
10
         May 1, as I understand it, that would result in a
11
         really adverse type of situation, where the
12
         Company may be paying companies -- or, rather
1.3
         "customers", I should say, for using power, is
14
         that correct?
15
    Α
         (King) Yes. So, there are still internal
16
         discussions being had about appropriate actions
17
         to take for any refund that might -- may or may
18
         not happen.
19
         Right. So, at this point, the Company has agreed
    Q
20
         to just talk to Staff and to -- so that we, I
21
         mean, of the Department of Energy, so that we may
22
         be aware of how you're going to proceed in that
23
         regard, is that fair to say?
24
          (King) Yes. So, obviously, you know, there's a,
```

```
1
         you know, vast discrepancy of the costs we've
 2.
         presented earlier and what we're actually
 3
         collecting. So, coming -- once we figure out the
 4
         actual magnitude, we will have a better picture
 5
         of how to respond.
 6
                   MS. AMIDON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
 7
         you. That's all we have.
 8
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll
         move to Commissioner questions, beginning with
 9
10
         Commissioner Simpson.
11
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you.
12
    BY CMSR. SIMPSON:
1.3
         So, on the over-collection, can you explain how
14
         many weeks that you are confident or you have
15
         data with respect to what has led to the
16
         approximately $3 million over-collection?
17
    Α
         (King) I would have to defer to Aaron on that
18
         question.
19
         Okav. Mr. Doll?
    0
20
         (Doll) Sure. We have an actual settlement
21
         statement through the 22nd of February. Like I
2.2
         said, we had have the ability to shadow calculate
23
         using public LMPs. We do have to -- have to make
24
         estimations on load, some of the ancillary
```

1		charges, then, of course, there is a few monthly
2		charges that will come in post-month, such as the
3		Mystic cost of service. So, we have estimates
4		for some of those that will just be updated when
5		the new rates come in.
6	Q	Okay. I mean, there's a positive and a negative
7		to this over-collection, of course, in that
8		customers have fronted significant monies for
9		energy service that was significantly less
LO		costly. So, that's the good part.
L 1		I mean, certainly, I would hope that
L 2		this reconciliation can happen as soon as
L 3		possible, in a way that is efficient and can be
L 4		communicated clearly to these customers, and
L 5		directly attributed to the customers that had to
L 6		bear the higher proxy price that, in many ways,
L 7		thankfully, did not reflect market conditions.
L 8		Perhaps you could elaborate further on
L 9		what you would intend for a reconciliation
2 0		process, Mr. Doll?
21	А	(Doll) Yes. I'm more the energy procurement
22		side. I will be able to help with the marketing
23		aspect, and describing where the differences are
2.4		between the proposed rate and what the actual

1 costs are. 2 But, as far as making decisions on how 3 an over-collection would be refunded to 4 customers, that will be run through the 5 Regulatory Department. 6 Q So, I'll turn back to Mr. King, right? So, your 7 Department would be the one that would work on 8 that process with the Department? 9 (King) Yes. 10 Okay. So, I mean, in theory, with the 11 significant over-collection, I think Attorney 12 Amidon stated that there's a possibility that the 1.3 Company could have negative energy service 14 pricing at some point. Did I understand that 15 correctly? (King) Yes. I believe John did a calculation, 16 17 when we were putting the prices together for this 18 filing. And, like I say, we don't know the exact 19 magnitude, but there are potential -- potential 20 outcomes where that is the case. 21 Uh-huh. And I think Attorney Amidon noted that Q 2.2 there's a lot of factors to weigh, in terms of 23 rate stability, predictability. Have you 24 considered zeroing out energy service costs

```
1
         moving forward? Was that something that you
 2
         contemplated, prior to making this filing?
 3
    Α
          (King) To be honest, I can't speak on that.
                                                        Ι
 4
         did miss one meeting --
 5
         Uh-huh.
 6
          (King) -- that we had internally to discuss the
 7
         options. I wouldn't say it's out of the picture.
 8
         Uh-huh.
    0
 9
          (King) But the validity of your statement, I
10
         couldn't make a statement.
11
    Q
         Okay.
12
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Commissioner Simpson, if
1.3
         I may?
14
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Please.
15
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Given vacation week, we
16
         have a few key people who aren't here who were
17
         part of the conversation.
18
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Sure.
                    MR. SHEEHAN: But I'm happy to, I mean,
19
20
         it's not testimony, but I'm happy to -- you're
21
         asking kind of policy questions that we consider.
2.2
         I'm happy to help you out on those.
23
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Please.
24
                    MR. SHEEHAN: So, Mr. Warshaw did do
```

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2.2

some sensitivity calculations if we were to return the over-collection over the next two months, it would get either to zero or thereabouts.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. SHEEHAN: It does raise questions about, if we had a zero rate, of people switching. So, then people would be on the rates who didn't pay it.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Yes.

MR. SHEEHAN: And, so, it raises, you know, a lot more policy questions than is usual. And, so, we opted for "Let's pick the market price as best we can."

And there's also the unknown, prices could still go crazy between now and the end of March, you know, in April. So, there's still a chance that we eat into this.

Come reconciliation time, you know,
it's done before the end of the next three
months, because that's often based on
projections. But we end up with a reconciliation
number August 1. We'll be in front of you to say
"Okay, it turns out, after all the ups and downs

1.3

2.2

with the weather, Mystic came in really high or really low, that we have a number." And we will certainly make a proposal for returning it. But, obviously, you guys would have a lot of input if that proposal works or not.

But, yes, it's a big enough that can effect the rates a lot.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Yes.

MR. SHEEHAN: There's no -- I mean, it's better than being the other way, but it raises lots of policy questions.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Yes. And, clearly, we're in a new era of default service for your Large Customers. This is a new process, going to the market.

So, it sounds as if you're here today to let the Commission know that "Our proxy was much higher than the market-based rates were that we ended up paying. We're in front of the Commission so that you understand that. And we want to reconcile whatever over/under there is at some point in the future. But, today, the proxy price was just too high, and we want to adjust that, so that it's more market reflective." Is

1 that generally why you're here? 2 MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. I, internally, and 3 I will say it here, I think of this as a cost of 4 gas adjustment. 5 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. 6 MR. SHEEHAN: We've got market changes, 7 a little more process here than a cost of gas, 8 but it's the same idea. Since we're on a daily, in Mr. Doll's case, or monthly pricing, let's 9 10 jump while we can and stop the bleeding, and deal 11 with the reconciliation later. 12 CMSR. SIMPSON: And, despite the 1.3 significant over-collection, which, you know, 14 needs to be addressed, is the Company encouraged by what has manifested over the last few weeks? 15 16 MR. SHEEHAN: Well, I'm encouraged by 17 the fact that Mr. Doll's group has done it well 18 without a hiccup. I was on vacation, came back 19 on February 7th, 8th, or 9th, and said "Wait a 20 minute, I didn't here anything about going live 21 February 1. It must have gone well?" And it 2.2 did. So, that's the encouraging part. 23 The rest of it's all market. You know, 24 it could have gone the over way.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

1.3

MR. SHEEHAN: And, so, we've been talking informally, this I'm sure will be a bit of a pilot project, these three months. We'll grab all the data and slide it over to your investigative docket. "Is this a good thing? A bad thing?" All those kinds of questions can be vetted.

this will be a topic there that's discussed.

Because, you know, there's a lot of positives,

despite the negative of a significant

over-collection, the fact that market rates were

significantly lower than the proxy. And, at the

time that you solicited these default service

bids, back at the end of 2022, I mean, there's a

lot to be deciphered from that.

MR. SHEEHAN: Right. And, even the last couple years, if you track each of the electric utilities' default service changes, people were getting the benefit or the harm of the pricing based on timing. And I forget who was where, but I remember one time someone had a low rate well into the time that the other rates

1 were going high, and vice versa. 2 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. 3 MR. SHEEHAN: So, you know, the 4 six-month blocks have a lot of benefits. 5 this is a situation that makes us look. 6 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. And would any 7 of you agree that, really, what you have now is a 8 portfolio of products within your Large Customer 9 Group default service offering? You now have --10 you've been able to procure, through your RFP 11 process, half of your need, and now you're 12 fulfilling the remainder through the market. You 1.3 now have some business judgment and management 14 that exists within that process? 15 MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. I mean, 16 mechanically, we are doing it. I still think the 17 question of "is this model of being in the market 18 the right one or not?", is really not a business 19 decision, that's a policy decision. Because, 20 businesswise, we can do it. And we will always 21 be able to look back to decide whether that was a 22 winner or a loser economically. But, again, it's 23 a policy decision of how --24 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. SHEEHAN: -- how exposed we want customers to be monthly. Again, gas it happens; electricity it happens somewhat with our, you know, our commercial rates adjust, but, again, they're set at those six-month time periods. So, there's always a lag, and markets do what they do.

So, I don't think that's so much a business decision of which way to go, as it is a policy decision for the Commission to make, with us, obviously, weighing in with facts. And we've received all the reports, and there are some hesitations of concerns of, for example, Granite State being so small, if we divide it up too much, do we get any bids. Those kinds of questions are out there.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

BY CMSR. SIMPSON:

1.3

Q So, Mr. Doll, maybe you could just explain some of the mechanics of what you've been doing? We haven't been a stakeholder in this type of process in the past, where we've had a regulated company going to ISO-New England. You know, just enlighten us. If you could explain what the

2.

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day-to-day has looked like, what your interfaces have been like with ISO-New England; the tools that you've had to interact with from ISO; any challenges, any takeaways that were positive, and were more straightforward than you expected?

I mean, just generally, if you could enlighten us on what the last few weeks have been like for your group, and interfacing with ISO-New England, it would be very helpful?

A (Doll) Sure. It's been pretty seamless. I think the first step we had really was to try to take hourly loads from this sort of customer class, and run it through, we have a subscription to a neural networking model, to try to predict customer loads.

You know, since it's C&I customers, it's not the traditional kind of the load shapes that you would expect when you see a total company. And, so, that was something unique, and it's something that will just continually be refined.

As we've stated here, kind of in the past, you know, there is some amount of protection into the Day-Ahead Market. So, it was

2.

1.3

2.2

trying to assess what we saw as different risk factors on anything where we would want to increase our load forecast to avoid a Real Time Market that has a potential to have some extreme volatility in it.

When we started in February, there was a cold snap. I'm trying to remember the words that came through in some of the reports we were reading, a "generational arctic blast" I think was referenced. So, we got the experience right off the bat.

I could tell you the surprising thing was that, after the two days of the extreme cold weather that came in, I believe, on Saturday, and then Sunday it started to moderate, gas prices dropped precipitously. You know, the gas prices generally drive the LMP market on what you're paying for power. And we saw gas prices for the New England area settle below \$3.00 for the large part of the month of February, which was surprising that the basis can get really high.

I know there's been some colder weather that's come in, and so we've seen a tick up in natural gas prices. We saw the corresponding LMP

prices go up. And, you know, depending on when that happens, you'll kind of hold those prices through the weekend, especially if it happens near the weekend, because gas doesn't trade after Friday. And, so, we're starting to soften back down on those prices.

Outside of that, there's not really been, you know, there's not a ton of congestion or anything that we're seeing. We've held pretty solid positions where we've been able to manage the load forecast and stay -- I think the last time I did an assessment on it, I think we were within a 4 percent tolerance range of where actual load was to where we actually put in our Day-Ahead demand bids. And some of -- even that 4 percent was us choosing to take a little bit longer position in the Day-Ahead, just to the extent we would have some protection in the Real Time.

Q How does that --

[Court reporter interruption.]

22 BY CMSR. SIMPSON:

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Q How does that tolerance align with your vertically-integrated businesses?

- A (Doll) It is very similar. I will say, the difference is, depending on what we see coming out of the market, in a vertically-integrated, I can actually hedge my load by turning on generators.
- Q Uh-huh.

1.3

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A (Doll) So, if power prices go high, to the extent the ISO doesn't turn on a generator, I've always got something in my back pocket I can turn on. I can run some run-of-the-river hydro, I could turn on a quick aero.

You know, with this particular setup, it's only load. So, the only protection we have from volatility is just to try to take a little healthier position into the Day-Ahead Market, which tends to be less volatile.

So, outside of that, it's gone pretty smooth. We've tried to create some dashboards so we can monitor things, and have anybody — anybody in the management groups that want to see kind of how power prices have been coming out of the New England ISO. So, we've got some screens developed, so it's not just us looking at them.

But, yes, we've got them carouseled through

1 everything we're doing right now. So, it's been 2 interesting work for the group. We're monitoring 3 Southwest Power Pool and New England ISO 4 together. 5 Uh-huh. And is this something, I know we've 6 really only been six/eight weeks into it, but is 7 this something that you feel the Company could perform continuously moving forward, if the 8 Company made the decision or advocated for a 9 10 energy supply portfolio that included a portion 11 of your load being served directly through the ISO-New England market? 12 1.3 (Doll) To the extent the Company made a decision 14 that they wanted to serve partial load or some 15 amount of load through the New England ISO, my 16 group is fully capable of continuing this process 17 without a problem. 18 Okay. And what about the methodology behind Q 19 development of proxy prices? What have you 20 learned? What factors have changed, from when 21 the Company developed the current as-approved 2.2 proxy for this Large Customer Group? You know, 23 how would you modify that moving forward, if at 24 all?

1.3

A (Doll) You know, I think the difference that we saw prices was almost exclusively driven by just the extreme drop in natural gas prices. You know, we did a lot of assessment of historical LMPs for New England ISO prior to February 1st, just to try to understand where we were expecting prices to be.

And the reality is, when the cold weather comes in New England, the gas prices, the basis differential, in particular, can get really high. That's something that we were not used to. Generally, it's the commodity price that drives things up. But the basis differential drives prices extremely high, or it has the potential to drive prices high in New England ISO. So, it is very weather-sensitive.

- Q Can you explain what you mean --
- 18 A (Doll) And, so, that, I think, is probably the
 19 big lesson here. I'm sorry?
- 20 Q Can you explain what you mean by "basis differential"?
- A (Doll) Sure. There's an underlying, you know,
 the underlying commodity in the natural gas
 markets is just the dekatherms that people are

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buying. And, so, if you're buying off of, say, NYMEX or something like that, a liquid exchange, you're settling at, you know, what they could call a "generic natural gas price", Henry Hub. And then, how does everything trade from there? So, if you were to do any kind of natural gas hedging, you could trade with NYMEX.

That being said, it doesn't necessarily provide you much value, if the price of gas somewhere else is different. And, so, the difference between different pipelines, even though the underlying commodity may be the same, is what's termed as the "basis differential". So, you can monitor kind of liquid markets to see where the actual commodity is trading at. the reality is, most of the price separation that we saw in New England was driven by basis. Where, you know, maybe Henry Hub was trading at \$5.00 or \$6.00, but New England -- or, but like Algonquin city gate, Tennessee Zone 6, et cetera, were trading at \$26.00. And, so, it's just an extreme on the basis differential. And are you updating your model, based on these

lessons learned, for future proxy prices?

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1
         you already integrated some of those findings
 2
         into the methodology that you deployed for this
 3
         update that's in front of us today?
 4
         (Doll) This update that's in front of you today
 5
         is using the NYMEX electric futures, because it's
 6
         so near -- I think we're comfortable using NYMEX,
 7
         because we're starting to get out of the winter
 8
         weather, where we don't see such extreme swings
 9
         in prices. And, so, with such a near-term look,
10
         and less -- traditionally less volatile months, I
11
         think it's possible to use the NYMEX futures as
12
         your next proxy.
1.3
                    You know, we're still seeing, I think,
14
         prices, natural gas prices, are somewhere in
15
         the $7.00 or $8.00 today. Like I said, most of
16
         the month of Friday, Algonquin city gate was
17
         below 3, --
18
         Uh-huh.
19
         (Doll) -- which was extremely surprising, and
20
         that really softened the market prices. What we
         have currently is just the -- is the NYMEX
21
22
         electric futures, which is just a reflection of
23
         these kind of lower prices.
24
                    So, I think it's appropriate for what
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1 we are doing today. If you're getting ready to 2 go into the winter, I think there's a lot more 3 volatility to possibly consider. But, since 4 we're talking, you know, kind of a winter/spring 5 period here with the next two months, I think 6 it's appropriate to use the NYMEX electric 7 futures. Do you have any perspective on a longer look of 8 9 NYMEX futures, of six months, a year, two years? 10 Do you have any thoughts on that, you know, 11 coming out of some historically high prices that, 12 you know, manifested in the last few months, but 1.3 thankfully haven't necessarily remained as market 14 prices? 15 (Doll) Yes. I mean, that is the tricky -- that Α 16 is the tricky question, right? 17 Q Yes. 18 (Doll) Is any time you're looking to the futures, 19 it is the best guess at that point in time of 20 what expected prices are going to be. If we look 21 at something like let's take like February -- or, 22 I'm sorry, April 2022, nowhere in gas or electric 23 futures did anybody assume that a Ukraine-Russia 24 invasion was going to drive up natural gas prices

the way it did.

1.3

And, so, there's just a whole host of elements that can change things on a dime. So, I think the futures are best guess at information today. I think they're pretty flat. But would I expect to see them change over the next year?

Absolutely, they will change, based on newer information. I just -- I can't tell you which way.

- Q Okay. And have you thought about what it would look like if the Company were to extend this process to other customer classes?
- (Doll) I mean, from my perspective, all we would need ask is just additional load data to be able to run through the models and try to do some fine-tuning. In particular, you know, now we've got a historical dataset, and, you know, every piece of data that we run through and replace with actual allows us to fine-tune the model.

 And, so, that would probably just be the biggest challenges, is getting newer customer loads in there, especially, you know, with the idea that default service can have customer migration, you know, that can play havoc with the loads a little

```
1
               But it's not something I don't think we
 2
         couldn't get past.
 3
    Q
         And then, with respect to this period's Large
 4
         Customer Group, can you comment on what the
 5
         Company has seen for migration? Have you seen a
 6
         significant attrition of customers from default
 7
         service over the last few weeks?
 8
         (Doll) I think we -- all we see are the daily
 9
         loads that come in. So, I think the migration
10
         report is a monthly report. Jim, you may know
11
         that better than me. But I believe the migration
12
         report is a monthly report. So, you won't know
1.3
         until post-month if you see many customers
14
         leaving.
15
         (King) Yes.
    Α
16
         (Doll) But the loads have been pretty static.
17
         (King) Yes. As Aaron said, it's done monthly, at
18
         the end of the month.
19
         Did you see any for January?
    0
20
         (King) I haven't looked at the report for
21
         January. So, I cannot tell you.
2.2
    Q
         And, so, then, what about just on a volumetric
23
         basis, like what have your loads been? Are you
24
         serving a consistent load pool? Has it been
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1
         relatively stable?
 2
         (Doll) It has been relatively stable. Like I
 3
         said, adjustments for weather. We've had a
 4
         couple, you know, we had the kind of extreme
 5
         condition that came in at the beginning of
 6
         February, and we had some colder weather come in
 7
         this last weekend. But we were able to get
 8
         pretty close to exactly where we want to be, to
 9
         hold just a slight long position in the Day-Ahead
10
         Market.
11
    Q
         Okay. Thank you.
12
                    MR. SHEEHAN: And, Commissioners, I
1.3
         continue to testify.
                    I can tell you, internally, through
14
         conversations about migration, and we don't have
15
16
         the data, but, anecdotically, we have not heard
17
         of much.
18
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay.
19
                    MR. SHEEHAN: If any.
20
                    CMSR. SIMPSON:
                                    Thank you. That's
21
         helpful.
2.2
                    And then, I just want to ask you about
23
         some of the redactions, and maybe Attorney
24
         Sheehan would be able to look at Exhibit 8, Bates
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1 Page 004. There's two dollar figures in this 2. table, "Proposed Power Purchase Rate in dollars 3 per megawatt-hour". So, those are unredacted. 4 But, then, on Bates Page 008, the 5 figures that are on Lines 11 and 12 are redacted. 6 I just want to see whether this is correct or an 7 error? MR. SHEEHAN: The Line 11 is the loss 8 factor. And I do believe that's something we 9 10 have always treated as confidential. And it's a 11 good question on 12, the "Forecasted Wholesale Price". I'm not sure. 12 1.3 CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. 14 MR. SHEEHAN: So, I will certainly look 15 into that, and, if necessary, make a change. 16 CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you, all. 17 And I just want to recognize all of you for your 18 work in a process that was new. There's still a 19 lot to be worked out. You know, we definitely 20 need to address the reconciliation, which is going to be significant, possibly. I quess we'll 21 2.2 have to wait and see. But it's -- I just want to 23 recognize all the work that you've done, and 24 despite challenging circumstances. So, thank

```
1
         you.
 2
                    I don't have any further questions, Mr.
 3
         Chairman.
 4
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I thought for sure
 5
         you were going to mention the snow. But I will
 6
         thank everyone for getting in through the snow
 7
         today as well.
 8
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: I had my snow tires on
 9
         my car. So, I was nice and stable on the road.
10
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I was sliding. So,
11
         it was --
12
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Got to get those snow
1.3
         tires.
14
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: -- a scary drive.
15
         Hopefully, it didn't snow in Missouri this
16
         morning.
17
                   Okay. I just have a few questions.
18
    BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
19
         First, on the reconciliation. You know, when you
20
         go back and you do the reconciliation for the C&I
21
         customers, is it on a customer-by-customer basis?
22
         So, they bought electricity at X price, and the
23
         actual price was something different. I mean, is
24
         it a customer-by-customer reconciliation? Or, is
```

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1
         it -- do you paint with broad strokes and just
 2
         run the math at a very high level?
 3
    Α
         (King) I believe it would be at the customer
 4
         class level.
 5
         Customer class level. So, can you walk me
 6
         through how it would work? So, I'm
 7
         Anheuser-Busch. I paid, you know, whatever, 45
 8
         cents or something in last month, you're going
 9
         through and you're doing the reconciliation, what
10
         do I, you know, what do I end up paying? How
11
         does that work?
12
         (King) I don't know, to be honest with you.
1.3
         could get back to you with that information. I
14
         started in September. So, this will be my first
15
         reconciliation process coming up. So, I don't
16
         know of the exact process of how that goes just
17
         yet.
18
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes. I think, Mr.
19
         Sheehan, maybe you could --
20
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Sure.
21
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes.
2.2
                   MR. SHEEHAN: They are by class. So,
23
         we don't look at customer-by-customer. We will
24
         look at these -- so, first of all, these are
```

1 default service customers in the Commercial 2. class. Most of our commercial customers are on 3 competitive supply. So, it's a relatively small 4 number of customers. The number is thrown 5 around, I don't remember, but hundreds, not 6 thousands. 7 So, those customers, as a class, paid 45 cents, instead of 10, whatever the numbers 8 9 were. So, that 35 cents will get refunded to 10 that -- or, reconciled to that class. 11 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. 12 MR. SHEEHAN: So, in theory, they all 1.3 use proportionately the same amount, so they will 14 get the proportional benefit. There's not a 15 customer-by-customer, because that would be 642 16 calculations we'd have to do, or whatever it 17 turns out to be. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I think that makes 19 And you would do that on a monthly basis. sense. 20 So, you would go look at the 45 versus the 10 for

sense. And you would do that on a monthly basis. So, you would go look at the 45 versus the 10 for one month, and then the next one. But I'm just thinking of, what if customers come on and off?

MR. SHEEHAN: That's what you can't

pick up.

21

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24

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Right.

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MR. SHEEHAN: I mean, reconciliation is the whole period. So, when we make the reconciliation filing, we'll have actual numbers for three or four months, we'll estimate for the last two. And it will be simply dollars in/dollars out. We received, in this case, \$4 million, we've spent 1 million. So, we return the 3 million by reducing the rate, whatever that amount is.

So, and that's all an issue with reconciliations, is there's some mismatch between the customers who paid and the customers who benefit. Which is why we thought about returning it right away. And, again, it just — it's such a big number, it would result in near-zero rates, which we didn't think would be a wise proposal.

But, come reconciliation time, this -beginning August 1, I suspect the whole

Commercial class will get a significant decrease

from, I mean, we'll go, assuming no other

changes, we'll get a contract for that next

six-month period, which will be X, and then we'll

reduce it by whatever the reconciliation is. So,

1	their total default service will be, I guess, a
2	good chunk lower than what the
3	[Court reporter interruption.]
4	MR. SHEEHAN: than the residential
5	would be.
6	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, if I'm a large
7	customer, and I see the new rates published
8	potentially published today or tomorrow, and, so,
9	it's 8 cents for March. And I look at those
LO	rates and I say, you know, "Wow, those look like
L 1	great rates. I want to sign up for those." That
L 2	same customer would also receive the refund
L 3	during the reconciliation, when you look at the
L 4	whole period, correct?
L 5	MR. SHEEHAN: Right.
L 6	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That's the downside
L 7	to the process?
L 8	MR. SHEEHAN: Right. And that will be
L 9	another interesting tidbit of information, when
2 0	we look at the period, how much switching was
21	there.
22	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes.
23	MR. SHEEHAN: Now, understand that, if
2 4	someone said today "I want to switch", it usually

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happens on the meter read date. So, there's a lag there. So, any customer will get the new rate for four, five, six, seven weeks, not the whole two months, and then they bounce back to the preapproved rate.

So, you know, there's some wiggle in there. But, unless we get a massive switching just for the one month, I suspect that won't be the issue. The issue will be the broader one of just the magnitude of the over-collection.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And, if I -- if I study your forecast, it looks like you're forecasting, I don't know, a six or eight percent increase in volume due to the lower prices. I just want to validate what you were -- if you charge lower prices, one would assume you will have customers coming onboard, because they will see lower prices and they will get very excited and join up, or no?

MR. SHEEHAN: I don't think, I'm not familiar with the change in the forecast you just referenced, but we did not redo the forecast based on this filing. We, as Mr. King testified, we basically used the same forecast we had

1	prepared last fall.
2	So, if there's any changes, I will have
3	to go back and check that out.
4	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: What I was looking
5	at I think was on Bates Page 004. Bates
6	Page 004, you have "Forecasted Volumes" at, you
7	know, 8.7 and 8.5, for March and April,
8	respectively. And I don't I'm not finding it
9	immediately oh, there it is. So, your
10	estimated, on Bates Page 003, your estimated
11	amount for February was 8. So, I just assumed
12	that the higher load in March and April were
13	relative to February, and not relative to the
14	prior forecast. So, this was your this was
15	your forecast all along, was 8, going to 8.7, and
16	going to 8.4, is what you're saying?
17	MR. SHEEHAN: That's my assumption,
18	yes.
19	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.
20	MR. SHEEHAN: And I believe that's the
21	case, because I do know we did not redo the
22	forecast for this filing.
23	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Because I
24	would have assumed that your volume would go up.

1 But your point you made earlier of "there's a lag 2 in the process", and, so, maybe it wouldn't go up 3 as much as one would think. If, you know, you 4 lower the price at the grocery store to half 5 price, you know, you empty the shelf pretty fast, 6 right? So, I would have assumed that there would 7 be some increase in volume. MR. SHEEHAN: And this is totally a 8 9 guess. But, again, most of our commercial 10 customers are on competitive supply. Those who 11 are not, frankly, I suspect are the people who 12 don't pay as close attention to this. The 1.3 smaller businesses, who are running the 14 storefront, will complain about the high bill, 15 but may not act quickly to switch. But, again, 16 that's just a guesstimate. 17 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Okay. 18 virtue of the room is empty behind you, I think 19 there might be a lag there, too, because nobody 20 is getting this information in real-time. 21 Okay. Very good. That's very 22 helpful. 23 So, I think -- so, maybe a question for 24 Mr. Doll.

1 BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: 2. Commissioner Simpson was talking about the fact 3 that this is a new process in New Hampshire, 4 which is -- which is, for sure, true. But is it 5 a new process for Liberty? This is something 6 you've been doing in other states, other regions, 7 for some time. Is that right, Mr. Doll? 8 (Doll) That is correct. 9 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Okay. 10 Excellent. Is it -- Commissioner Simpson, are 11 you in synch with that? 12 CMSR. SIMPSON: I think so. 1.3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. All right. 14 Very good. 15 BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: 16 And then, also, Mr. Doll, you had mentioned, I 17 think to Commissioner Simpson as well, that, if 18 this -- if, in the future, there was to be, you 19 know, partial loads that your team needed to 20 manage, you had no concerns about that. But you 21 used the word "partial", instead of "full". 2.2 I was curious as to why you would not have 23 concerns with a partial load, but you might have 24 some concerns with a full load. Can you

1 elaborate on that please? 2 (Doll) Sure. Maybe that was just a misspeak. 3 thought I was hearing whether we would do --4 whether there would be interest in serving parts 5 of the load through this process. So, I was just 6 trying to reflect I thought what was the nature 7 of the question. We have no concerns serving partial loads or full loads. 8 CMSR. SIMPSON: And I will confirm, 9 10 that was the nature of my question. 11 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. 12 CMSR. SIMPSON: Just for clarity. 1.3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 14 That is helpful. BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: 15 16 And another question for Mr. Doll. I just want 17 to clarify my understanding on this. 18 assuming that, if you were to do this for 19 residential customers, that would actually be 20 easier than C&I customers, because you have 21 statistical averaging. There would be a lot of 2.2 residential customers, statistically you can 23 model it, and the load is probably more stable. 24 Is that a good assumption or a poor assumption?

2.2

A (Doll) Honestly, I think the easiest group to power market, just from the perspective of really what we're trying to zero in on is to precisely hit the load forecast, this is probably the easiest group. There's not as much traditionally weather sensitivity in the larger volume customers.

Residential customers tend to have the most volatility. And, so, a miss of a load forecast, whether it was weather coming in early, weather coming in late, or just a model error, that could be magnified, when you're talking about customers that are more weather-sensitive, like a residential customer typically is.

- I see your point. So, if you're powering a machine shop, they run their machines regardless of the weather, that's their primary load, it's the machines. And, so, that's much more predictable than the weather variation with residential customers, is that right?
- A (Doll) Yes. And I will say, in honesty, I have not specifically dove into the New Hampshire residential customers, to see precisely that magnitude of volatility that they have, or their

1	weather what we call their "weather
2	signature", how much they move with weather.
3	But my experience over the last 15
4	years is that residentials typically hold the
5	most weather sensitivity of all the customer
6	classes.
7	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay, thank
8	you. That's very helpful.
9	Okay. Commissioner Simpson, any
10	additional questions, before we move to redirect?
11	CMSR. SIMPSON: No. No further
12	questions. Just encourage the Company to
13	continue to collaborate with the Department of
14	Energy with respect to a suggested reconciliation
15	process as we move forward through this period.
16	So, appreciate what the Department's
17	doing and what the Company will do.
18	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
19	And we'll move to redirect.
20	MR. SHEEHAN: I have none. Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
22	All right. So, let's move to the next stage.
23	We'll excuse witnesses. Thank you, to the
2 4	witnesses, for your participation today, very

helpful.

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And we'll move to any closing statements.

MS. AMIDON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think this is a very positive filing from a, you know, both a policy and a practical standpoint. And, to echo Commissioner Simpson, I think it is very appropriate and commendable that Mr. Doll and his group carefully monitored the prices that they were seeing on the market, and considered the rates that customers were paying, to try to fix this issue of the discrepancy in such a short period of time. It is — I think it's really quite remarkable and very commendable.

And I also think that the Company's willingness, and curiosity, really, about evaluating their experience during these three months where they go to the market. And they're, you know, volunteering to contribute that to the discussion about default service in the investigative docket is really also very commendable. So, from that standpoint, we are, you know, we agree with some of the comments that

Commissioner Simpson said.

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In addition, as to the, you know, the direct subject matter of this proceeding, we agree that the rate recalculation for the months of March and April are appropriate. The calculations are, you know, the Company has proven that it has a basis for these calculations, and that the results are just and reasonable rates within the meaning of RSA 378. And we agree that those rates should be approved by the Commission for effect March 1, which is tomorrow.

Finally, on some of the policy issues,
I recall that, when we were in this room not that
long ago, there was discussion about, you know,
"did the market fail?" And I think that over the
years that the Commission has worked, not just
this Commission, but the prior, you know, the
prior constitution of the Commission worked on
default service, as suggested by Attorney
Sheehan, the market has proven itself to be
sometimes quite volatile, and other times, you
know, quite astonishing in its resilience.

So, I don't -- I think the issue about

the market is whether or not the companies can adapt a process to try to have the sensitivities that Liberty had in this particular instance to respond to market signals. But I think the market is what it is.

I recall, for example, in 2008, Unitil went out to purchase a three-year block of power when the price was at its peak. And it was three years with that high price was incorporated and embedded in its rates, because at that time it had a laddered portfolio. So, there was the good and the bad, and sometimes the very ugly, as we have previously seen most recently. But this outcome is a reflection of how the market can also provide results that are good for customers.

So, having said that, if you have any questions for the Department, we -- I don't think we are able, probably, to provide any more information on this docket. But we do look forward to working with the Company on the reconciliation, and also on any appropriate reporting we think would help inform the whole process of default service.

 $\{02-28-23\}$

Thank you.

{DE 22-024}

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney

Amidon. And Attorney Sheehan.

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MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.

Picking up on a stray point.

Commissioner Simpson had questions about the "basis". The way I think of it is, that's the cost to get the NYMEX gas to New Hampshire.

NYMEX is cheap. There's some -- all the constraints we all know about, getting it up to New Hampshire is where all the fluctuation in price is.

EnergyNorth used to hedge NYMEX pricing, or whatever the equivalent was. And it was decided that that really wasn't very effective, because that price was relatively stable. And, so, we changed to a hedging of the basis. And I'm not exactly sure the mechanisms we did, but that was a 2014 order that changed our hedging policy, where we can make some headway if we hedge that, because that's the number that makes the price in New England \$100, instead of \$5.00.

So, that's how I think of "basis", is the cost to get it here. And it's all the

pipeline and demand and weather, and all those factors. And that's what Mr. Doll was saying, is that's the risk that is New England-specific. Is "how much is it going to go above NYMEX in New Hampshire?"

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And, on the topic of "reporting", the initial order approving this process asked the Company and DOE to, and anyone, OCA, if he wishes to participate, to come up with some reporting metrics. We've started the conversation at a high level. And, as you can tell, Mr. Doll's group is collecting lots of information. And I suspect we'll be able to provide lots without too much work. And, so, it's really a matter of figuring out what are the columns we want on a spreadsheet. So, we'll have that.

It probably won't be available until sometime after the three months. But it certainly will be available in time for use in the other proceeding.

We appreciate the DOE's kind comments. We also appreciate the Commission's willingness to jump on this. This was -- we found out about it Friday, and here we are in a hearing, and

maybe an order tomorrow. And that has gone -not gone without notice. So, we ask that the
Commission approve the rates we proposed.

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My last comment is not particular to this, but it was a plea from a young woman in my office, Ms. Karpf, dealing with compliance tariffs. And I just wanted to flag an issue we've been having.

The ask is that, for this particular docket, you extend the compliance tariff period for enough time to sort out what is pending. As you are probably aware, there are two or three dockets where the Commission has asked us to revise compliance tariffs, and they are still open. I think it's maybe the RDAF change in the rate case and the TOU change, and probably the TOU change in the battery case.

And what's happening is, the errors that are being pointed out are not in the numbers in the tariff changes, the rate numbers. The errors are in -- or, at least the disconnect is in what it says on the top of the page, you know, "Fifth Revised Page 7", or, in the bottom of the page, the order and the date.

And what's happening is, so, we file a -- we have a Sixth Page in effect today.

Tomorrow, we file a case that's going to have a change, it will be "Seventh Revised". The next day we file a proceeding that's going to have "Eighth Revised". And then, by the time we get to compliance filings, they're not following the same sequence. So, when we do a compliance filing, our redline is to what? Is it to the one that's still in effect, the Seventh? Is it to the -- you know, that kind of disconnect. And it's -- it's created an enormous amount of work on our end to try to keep track of it.

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And, for example, Maureen made filings

Friday to try to clean all of that up. If you

issue an order today, all that work is for not,

because now we have a different starting point.

And, so, does she have to do that all over again?

And, again, it's literally tens of hours of work

to do.

The solution, I think, is as follows and this is consistent with the rules. When we make a new filing, and, again, this will assume Sixth Revised is the one in effect. We don't

propose it as "Seventh", we propose it as a "change to what's currently in rates, Sixth".

And, so, then, if we have three of them that have all -- are all open, they're all proposing changes to that Sixth page. And, so, the first one that gets approved, that becomes the "Seventh". And you sort of sequential that.

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The rules have one -- one place where that would wouldn't work is specifically requiring us to reserve a proposed number when the Commission suspends -- formally suspends a tariff filing. So, if we have Sixth in effect, and we propose "Seventh", let's assume a rate case, and you suspend that, that Seventh has now been used, it can't be used again. But, otherwise, for these other filings, there's no magic to keeping that sequential proposed tariff headings.

I'm probably confusing you all, but
I've been trying to catch up myself.

And the other thought is the compliance filings, the rules do not require a redline of the compliance filings. It does require redlines of other places. So, its absence in that section

suggests it's not required. The Commission has asked for that, we understand. And that's part of the problem, too, is, when we redline a compliance filing, we're not redlining what others think is the right page to redline, and we're, again, talking past each other.

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So, my suggestion, and in talking to DOE, what they want to make sure is that we got the right numbers in the new tariff. And it's easy when it's redlined, they can go to the four numbers that changed. But, rather than redlining, why can't we just highlight it? They're not so much concerned that the "Seven" changed to an "Eight", they want to make sure the "Eighth" that the Commission ordered is what's in the new tariff. So, instead of redlining to the Seven or to the Four or to whatever other number preceded it, maybe we just highlight the Eight. Here's the number that changed. They can check and say "All right, the Commission ordered Eight, and we've got Eight in the tariff, we're good." We could care less what all those prior versions were.

So, that's an ask. And I'm not sure it

can all be addressed in this hearing, I suspect not, because you have a short timeframe. But I would encourage some kind of session where we can talk this through. I've tried informally, and have had some effect. Your Tariff Administrator has been great to work with, I haven't personally, but Maureen has. But it's still a —it's an issue. It's a huge time commitment on our end, and it seems to be a simple way where we're bogging down. And it's important, but it's form over function.

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Nixon?

So, I'll end now. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Attorney Amidon,

would you have any comments on the topic, or Ms.

MS. AMIDON: Let me defer to Ms. Nixon, if you will.

MS. NIXON: I will start by saying I haven't been following all the back-and-forth between the Company. But I think, just in my experience when I was reviewing tariffs, before we became DOE, I was responsible for looking at the numbers, like Attorney Sheehan mentioned, where the Tariff Administrator actually looked at

the pages that he referenced as well. So, I think -- I think getting both right is critical.

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I'd have to look back and see what other companies do, because it doesn't seem to always be an issue with others. So, I think what he's proposed might be a good scenario, and don't highlight a -- leave the numbers out on the revision numbers.

Personally, I like redline for all changes, however that -- whether it's highlighted, redlined, that makes no difference to me. But I think what Attorney Sheehan has proposed is to leave out the proposed revision number, that would be helpful.

And, again, from the past, when I was the one at the PUC looking at those, it was very helpful, when the compliance tariff was filed, whether it's required or not, that the redline is in that, as well as the unredlined version.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Do you have any thoughts on the challenges that Liberty is facing, versus Eversource and Unitil?

It seems like there's issues with Liberty that are frequent. And I'm not picking

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         on Liberty, it's just that's the reality.
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                    But Eversource and Unitil seem to be
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         smoother. Can you maybe help answer that?
                    MS. NIXON: I haven't -- I didn't
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         really come prepared to address this. But I can
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         go back and look. But I believe it actually is
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         related to that numbering issue.
                    But, I mean, I could go back and look
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         and provide you with a thought, but -- and work
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         with them to see, to align that.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes. It just seems
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         like there's -- the other we're not having the
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         same issues with the other utilities, and I
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         can't -- I don't know why, honestly.
                    MR. SHEEHAN: I don't either.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                      Okay.
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: And it's puzzling me,
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         too.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Okay.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Do you know, Attorney
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         Sheehan, what's different about the process that
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         you use?
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                    I know, I recall from a prior hearing,
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         that one of the witnesses noted that you don't
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use Word, you use an Excel spreadsheet for your tariffs, and that that presents challenges with respect to redlining versus highlighting.

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I mean, functionally, what's different about your process? Why is what you're proposing, "highlighting" versus "redlining", why is that really what you're advocating for?

MR. SHEEHAN: It's to -- that

particular request is to eliminate the question

of "what's being redlined?" Again, to my

scenario where we have sequential filings all

open, when you get to the compliance filing for

the third one, are you redlining to the rates in

effect? Are you redlining to the proposal? Are

you redlining to, you know, the subsequent filing

that hasn't been acted on?

You know, so, it's sort of a -because, again, if you've got four of them out
there, you've got an original -- you've got the
"Sixth" in effect, you've got the "Proposed
Seventh", "Proposed Eighth", and the "Proposed
Ninth". The Proposed Eighth had a hearing, but
no order yet. So, the Ninth got approved. Do I
redline the Eighth, which might get approved

tomorrow? Do I redline the Sixth? But that disagrees with the Eighth.

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And I don't know why other companies aren't having this. But it's been an issue for us, obviously. And I was appropriately asked to flag it and see if we can have -- get some progress on it.

I will suggest internally to have

Maureen contact her counterparts to see if

there's any, you know, difference in process that

we can follow.

CMSR. SIMPSON: So, with respect to just what's before us today, you stated that the Company last week filed several revisions to your tariffs. And this change that's proposed today would impact what was filed on Friday. Did I understand that correctly?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. So, Friday was a filing of compliance pages for a number of dockets. And, until the Commission says "they're good", --

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. SHEEHAN: -- they're still open, if you will. And, when the Commission approves this

rate, then the underlying -- the documents being redlined now has a different number in it, because there was -- this rate didn't exist on Friday; it exists today. So, then, again, what was filed Friday, to try to close all those open unapproved tariff -- compliance tariffs, it is not correct anymore. And, so, you know, that's --

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: No, I think, it was Attorney Speidel mentioned, that Liberty has had more filings than the other utilities. So, that's one of the issues. That would explain a lot. And then, the RDAF issue has sort of spun things up a little bit.

We're looking at different options, in terms of sorting this out. And we're just trying to deal with the ex parte communication issue.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SHEEHAN: Right. And I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Would you guys recommend like a Commission meeting, or what would be the best way to kind of get -- what would you recommend for closure?

MR. SHEEHAN: I personally think those

kinds of communications about what numbers should be in the top of the page aren't ex parte. You know, they could be had between, you know, Ben, whose last name I've forgotten, and Maureen, and whoever else.

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But, if the Commission disagrees, and would prefer it not to be that kind of informal, have one of our Commission-attended tech sessions, with Maureen and her counterparts here to see if there's a better way to do this.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Would the Department have a thought or input on the ex parte piece, and how we could move forward with this?

MS. AMIDON: I would agree with
Attorney Sheehan, I think Ms. Nixon is nodding
her head, that this is a matter of form over
substance. You know, we do also have rules that
require changes to tariffs to be annotated, and
there are certain markings, et cetera, that have
to be on the proposed tariff or revised tariff.

So, it's really not something where it's a policy decision. It's more or less what is appropriate to file with the Commission.

I think that Attorney Speidel raised a

very good point. Because, if you have a cascading number of tariffs, which I would think, perhaps, in this particular docket, you might, I mean, just as an example, if the prior tariff hasn't been approved, and then they file a new tariff, which tariff does that amend? The currently existing tariff or the one that is pending, was, you know, for a final sign-off by the Commission?

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So, I think it really is more of a process, and not a substantive policy issue, that could be discussed, I think. And should be resolved, in the event that there are other issues that come up with other utilities, you know.

I understand it's Liberty that is principally having the problem. But the number of dockets that they have had, you know, or proceedings that they have had in individual dockets, sort of does indicate that there could be a real problem that they're trying to grapple with.

MR. SHEEHAN: And it just occurred to me, the other issue that might make it

Liberty-specific is that TOU rate is in so many dockets. And that's the one that started this whole thing, and hasn't been resolved. And it just has tentacles that go to all the others.

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And I did, just so it's clear, I did talk to Don Kreis about this, because one of the emails I sent to the Commission on having a meeting, I copied him. And I don't know if he copied to the whole group, but his point was "Follow the rules. I don't want any practices that" -- you know, "Let's do it a better way, if it's not in the rules." And that's fair. And I think we should go back to the rules and see if there's a -- there's always some gray in the rules, is there a way we can apply the rules in a way that makes sense.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. So, I think, if I can repeat back, I think what I heard was that the Department and Liberty are comfortable with a direct conversation with our Tariff Administrator, with our, you know, technical experts, and Liberty directly, to sort through the header and the filing.

And maybe there's just some sort of

delay where we just pause for 30 days, something, just to sort of get back on track. And the Department would be comfortable with that, if the Commission took that approach?

MS. AMIDON: Yes. Yes, we would, because we know the Department -- I mean, the Company will be working with us as well on trying to address those problems.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:

[Chairman Goldner and Atty. Speidel conferring.]

Okay. Right.

Attorney Speidel is talking about the constant resetting of the 30-day time clock. And we can, with the Department's support, we can, I think, get on the phone with Liberty and probably sort out the piece that's tactical on the header and so forth.

But the 30-day time clock would have to be more of a, you know, Commission activity. In other words, that wouldn't be a direct conversation. That would be more of a Commission meeting or something like that.

1 MR. SHEEHAN: And my specific ask in 2. this case was to give us more time for this 3 compliance filing, as I think Mr. Speidel was 4 whispering to you, I could hear him. 5 [Laughter.] 6 MR. SHEEHAN: Give more time for the 7 others to shake out and get resolved. CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes. 8 9 MR. SHEEHAN: So that, when it comes 10 time for this compliance filing, we have 11 something that's been approved, and we don't go 12 back to square one because we're having this cascading effect. 1.3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I think so. 14 15 anything else, Attorney Amidon? 16 MS. AMIDON: No. I was just going to 17 say that the Department, you know, understands 18 that there is a problem, for whatever reason, and 19 we would support efforts to resolve this 20 informally. 2.1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. 2.2 MS. AMIDON: As can be done within the 23 limits of ex parte exclusion. So, thank you. 24 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Very good. And yes,

we're just trying to follow the rules, so we're not doing anything outside the rules. So, that seems sensible.

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Okay. Just in wrapping up here today,

I'll just mention that this -- that Mr. Doll's

process, Liberty's exposure to the Commission and

to the Department of Mr. Doll's process has been

very helpful. I would call it the benchmark of

the electric utilities in New Hampshire. And the

further insight that we received today was

extremely helpful, from many perspectives,

including a technical one.

And the only other comment I'll make is that this immediate reaction to the prices is very positive, as Attorney Amidon mentioned, from a regulator perspective. But it's also very positive from a business perspective. If you're able to pick up more business, that helps defray your fixed costs. And everyone ultimately benefits, if Liberty is able to — is able to get more business from this business decision that you've made. So, it benefits, it's 100 percent positive, from what I can see.

Before I move to closing, Attorney --

1	Attorney Simpson and Commissioner Simpson, any
2	other?
3	CMSR. SIMPSON: No. Thank you, Mr.
4	Chairman.
5	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
6	Okay. If there's no further matters, we'll take
7	the matter under advisement, issue an order by
8	close of business today, February 28th, as
9	requested by the Company in the Petition. And
10	the hearing is adjourned. Thank you.
11	(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned
12	at 10:19 a.m.)
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