CERTIFIED ORIGINAL TRANSCRIPT

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|----|-------------|--|-------|
| 2 | | EXHIBITS | |
| 3 | EXHIBIT NO. | DESCRIPTION PAGE | E NO. |
| 4 | 1 | Annual Retail Rate Adjustment | 5 |
| 5 | | filing, comprised of the Direct Testimony of John D. Warshaw, with attachments; Direct | |
| 6 | | Testimony of Heather M. Tebbetts, with attachments; and the Direct | |
| 7 | | Testimony of Steven E. Mullen, with attachments (03-23-17) | |
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here in Docket DE 17-049, which is Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. Annual Retail Rate Adjustment proceeding.

Before we do anything else on that, let's take appearances.

MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning,

Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty

Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp.

MR. DEXTER: Paul Dexter, on behalf of the Commission Staff. And joining me is Rich Chagnon from the Electric Division.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Any preliminary matters we need to deal with?

Thank you. We, Granite

MR. SHEEHAN:

State, proposes marking three exhibits.

"Exhibit Number 1" is the initial filing, Bates

Page 001 through 070. We've had an informal

tech session last week during which we

discussed a couple issues, the results of which

are two additional exhibits. We are marking as

"Exhibit 2" revised Pages 42 and 43 of the

filing, and they're so marked. And, as

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| 1 | "Exhibit 3", revised Pages 52 and 53. And |
|----|---|
| 2 | Ms. Tebbetts will explain what numbers have |
| 3 | changed in those exhibits. |
| 4 | That's what we have. I understand |
| 5 | Staff has additional exhibits. |
| 6 | (The documents, as described, |
| 7 | were herewith marked as |
| 8 | Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2, and |
| 9 | Exhibit 3, respectively, for |
| 10 | identification.) |
| 11 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Any other |
| 12 | preliminary matters? |
| 13 | MR. DEXTER: Staff has |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter. |
| 15 | Sorry. |
| 16 | MR. DEXTER: Sorry. Staff has four |
| 17 | exhibits they would like to mark for |
| 18 | identification at this time, and they have been |
| 19 | distributed. |
| 20 | The first one is a couple of pages |
| 21 | from the Company's FERC Form 1 2015 2016 |
| 22 | results. Sorry, 2015 results. Which I've |
| 23 | marked as "Exhibit 4", labeled as "Exhibit 4". |
| 24 | The second is a couple of pages from |

the Company's tariff. This is a tariff submittal that was made in the recent rate case. I understand it's still pending. But I just wanted to use it as an aid in asking some questions today. And the tariff pages have to do with the rates that are at issue today in the Stranded Cost Charge and in the Transmission Charge. And I've marked that as "Exhibit 5".

As "Exhibit 6", I brought in a couple of pages from National Grid's CTC filing, which is at issue in this case, just to bring in the source document.

And "Exhibit 7" is a technical statement from the rate case, has to do with the lead/lag study that was done -- that was at issue in the recent rate case. There's a corresponding calculation in this case regarding working capital on transmission costs. And, so, I want to use that as a basis for asking some questions, and that's marked as "Exhibit 7".

(The documents, as described, were herewith marked as

| 1 | Exhibit 4, Exhibit 5, Exhibit 6, |
|--|--|
| 2 | and Exhibit 7 , respectively, for |
| 3 | identification.) |
| 4 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. |
| 5 | Anything else? |
| 6 | MR. SHEEHAN: Otherwise, we propose |
| 7 | to put the three witnesses on the stand. |
| 8 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Why |
| 9 | don't the three witnesses move toward the stand |
| 10 | then. |
| 11 | Mr. Patnaude. |
| 12 | (Whereupon Heather M. Tebbetts, |
| 13 | John D. Warshaw, and Steven E. |
| | Mullen were duly sworn by the |
| 14 | Mullen were dury sworm by the |
| 14 15 | Court Reporter.) |
| 15 | |
| 15 16 | Court Reporter.) |
| 15 16 17 | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. |
| | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. |
| 15 16 17 18 | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. HEATHER M. TEBBETTS, SWORN |
| 15 16 17 18 | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. HEATHER M. TEBBETTS, SWORN JOHN D. WARSHAW, SWORN |
| 15 16 17 18 19 20 | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. HEATHER M. TEBBETTS, SWORN JOHN D. WARSHAW, SWORN STEVEN E. MULLEN, SWORN |
| 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 | Court Reporter.) CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. HEATHER M. TEBBETTS, SWORN JOHN D. WARSHAW, SWORN STEVEN E. MULLEN, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION |

[WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen]

- 1 A. (Warshaw) Yes. My name is John D. Warshaw.
- 2 And I am the Manager of Electric Supply for
- 3 Liberty Utilities Service Corp.
- 4 Q. And you filed testimony in this matter, which
- 5 has been marked that's Page 1 of "Exhibit 1",
- 6 is that correct?
- 7 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- 8 Q. Do you have any corrections to your testimony?
- 9 A. (Warshaw) No.
- 10 Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions
- 11 today orally that are in your written
- 12 testimony, would your answers be the same?
- 13 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- 14 Q. And do you adopt your testimony here today?
- 15 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- 16 Q. Ms. Tebbetts, same question, your name and
- position with the Company?
- 18 A. (Tebbetts) My name is Heather Tebbetts. And I
- 19 work for Liberty Utilities Service Corp. I
- 20 work in the Rates and Regulatory Group. And
- 21 I'm responsible for rate-related services for
- 22 Granite State Electric.
- 23 Q. And you also filed testimony in this matter?
- 24 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

[WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen]

- 1 Q. And that appears at Page 25 of Exhibit 1?
- 2 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 3 Q. Do you have any corrections to your testimony?
- 4 A. (Tebbetts) The only corrections I have are in
- 5 the Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3, which have already
- 6 been described.
- Q. Okay. We'll get to an explanation of those in a minute. With those corrections, if I asked you the questions in your testimony today,
- 10 would your answers be the same?
- 11 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 12 Q. And do you adopt your testimony here today?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Mr. Mullen, the same question, your position with the Company please?
- 16 A. (Mullen) My name is Steven Mullen. I am the
- 17 Manager of Rates and Regulatory for Liberty
- 18 Utilities Service Corp.
- 19 Q. And you also filed testimony in this matter
- 20 that appears at Page 55 of Exhibit 1?
- 21 A. (Mullen) That is correct.
- 22 Q. And do you have any changes or corrections to
- your testimony?
- 24 A. (Mullen) I do not.

[WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen]

- Q. And if I ask you the questions today that are in your written testimony, would your answers be the same?
- 4 A. (Mullen) Yes, they would.
- 5 | Q. And do you adopt your testimony here today?
- 6 A. (Mullen) I do.
- Q. Ms. Tebbetts, why don't you walk us briefly
 through Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3, and show where
 the changes were and why.
- 10 (Tebbetts) Okay. So, if we start with Exhibit Α. 11 2, which is Revised Bates Page 042, we found in 12 our discussions with Staff that, under Column 13 (a), from March 2016, there were formula errors 14 in the calculation for the beginning balance. 15 And, so, the beginning balance was updated from 16 "\$1,952" to "\$2,687". And, by making that 17 change, the cumulative over/under collection of 18 the CTC changed to "\$86,834".
- 19 Q. Is there any change to Page 43?
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. So, the "\$86,834" carries over into Line [1].
- 22 Q. And was there -- go ahead.
- 23 A. (Tebbetts) And by dividing that value by the
 24 forecasted kilowatt-hour deliveries, there was

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actually no rate change for the adjustment
factor because it goes out to the fifth
decimal.
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- Q. And, as for Exhibit 3, which is Bates Page R052 and 053?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. So, when we originally made the filing, we had actually -- we had filed an incorrect page. The information on the page hasn't changed, with regards to the rates that were shown on Bates Page 041, which is HMT-1, Schedule HMT-1. But we had inserted the incorrect page. So, this just substitutes the correct page.
- Q. But, as you said, the resulting calculations on HMT-1, the rates, the impacts all stay the same. This was simply the wrong page?
- 17 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. That's correct.
- 18 Q. And that's true for 052 and 053?
- A. (Tebbetts) And that's correct as well. So,
 when we had inserted Page 052 and 053, the
 resulting Transmission Charge was showing the
 incorrect rate. And, so, the calculation for
 the residential bill was incorrect. So, we had
 inserted the incorrect page on that. And,

again, HMT-1, Bates Page 041, those are the

correct rates. There are no changes to the

rates. We just provided the wrong page.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. I have no

further questions for these witnesses.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter.

MR. DEXTER: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DEXTER:

- Q. Just looking at what's been marked as "Exhibit 2" for a moment please. It looks as though some of the footnotes, which are the formulas and the references, have been updated versus the original Exhibit 2 -- the original exhibit and what's now Exhibit 2. Is that true, some of the footnotes have been updated?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. So, I wanted to start by sort of putting the rates at issue in perspective. And I'm looking at Bates Page 041, which is Exhibit HMT-1. And as I understand, in this case there's two rates proposed for approval, Net Stranded Cost Charge and a Net Transmission Charge, is that correct?

 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

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1
    Q.
         And the Net Stranded Cost Charge appears on
 2
         Column (c) and the Net Transmission Charge
 3
         appears in Column (g), is that right?
 4
         (Tebbetts) Yes.
    Α.
 5
    Q.
         Okay. And, looking at the Net Stranded Cost
         Charge, Column (a), the rate in Column (a)
 6
 7
         intends to collect $444,000, is that right?
         (Tebbetts) I don't know where you're looking at
8
    Α.
         that "$444,000".
9
10
         Well, what is the rate -- the stranded cost
    Q.
11
         rate intended to recovery in Column (a)?
12
         (Tebbetts) So, Column (a) is a rate from Docket
    Α.
13
         DE 17-015, which is New England Power's filing
14
         of their Contract Termination Charge, which
15
         flows through to our customers.
16
    Q.
         Okay. And I've handed out Exhibit C [6?] in
17
         this case, which is the documents from that
18
         case that you just mentioned. And, if you were
19
         to turn to the third page in the exhibit, --
20
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Which exhibit?
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm sorry.
22
         exhibit are you looking at, Mr. Dexter?
23
                   MR. DEXTER: Exhibit 6.
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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Six. Off the

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1
         record.
 2
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
 3
                         ensued.]
 4
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 5
         all have Exhibit 6 in front of us now.
 6
                   MR. DEXTER: Thank you.
 7
    BY MR. DEXTER:
         So, if you turn to the third page in Exhibit 6,
 8
         can you find the number that the Stranded Cost
9
10
         Charge is intended to collect?
11
         (Tebbetts) Yes. Line (56).
    Α.
12
         Line (56). And what's that amount?
    Q.
13
         (Tebbetts) It's "0.04 cents" per kilowatt-hour.
14
         (Mullen) The dollars are "444,000".
15
         Okay. So, the rate that you just mentioned is
    Q.
16
         intended to collect $444,000?
17
    Α.
         (Tebbetts) Yes. According to the schedule.
18
    Q.
         Okay. And back on HMT-1, which is Bates 041,
19
         the next rate is called the "Stranded Cost
20
         Adjustment Factor". Is it correct that that's
         intended to recover roughly $86,000 that shows
21
22
         up on Bates 042?
23
         (Tebbetts) Yes.
    Α.
24
         Okay. And moving to the Transmission Charge,
    Q.
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- Column (d), is it correct that the transmission rates that are proposed are intended to collect roughly \$21 million that show up on HMT-3, which is Bates 044?
- 5 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. And those figures are detailed in Mr. Warshaw's testimony and exhibits, is that correct?
- 8 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 9 Q. And the Transmission Adjustment Factor, which
 10 is Column (e), is it correct that that's
 11 intended to recover roughly \$3,940,000, which
 12 shows up on HMT-3, Page 5, which is Bates 048?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 14 Q. And that actually has three components, is that true?
- 16 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 17 Q. And, finally, Column (f) is intended to

 18 recover, I'll have to go to the revised exhibit

 19 for that I believe, 1,304,000 of RGGI auction

 20 proceeds, is that correct?
- 21 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And I've submitted Exhibit 4, which is a couple of pages from the Company's most recent FERC Form 1. And I understand that this is not

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from -- that this is from 2015. But, if I were
to turn to the last page in that exhibit, Line
198, it's actually Page 323. There's a figure
for Total O&M Expense of roughly $84 million.

Do you see that?
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A. (Mullen) Yes.

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- Q. And, so, is it correct that the rates at issue in this case are roughly 25 percent of the Company's expenses? And now I understand there's a mismatch in the years here, but generally speaking?
- 12 A. (Mullen) The rates in this case, you're talking
 13 about the transmission and stranded costs?
 - Q. Yes, the rates -- yes. Well, no. I guess I'm talking about the transmission costs, you're correct.
- A. (Mullen) Okay. And the transmission costs show on what is shown as Page "321" of that handout.

 Those are "\$19.6 million", on Line -- actually, no, it's 19 -- yes, on Line 112, 19. -- almost 19.7. So, the percentage is 19.7 divided by 84. So, it's a little under 25 percent.
- Q. A little under 25 percent. Okay. So, I wanted to turn in detail now to the first charges

- [WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen] 1 which are proposed, which is the Stranded 2 Cost -- the Net Stranded Cost Charge. And 3 that's composed of two components, is that 4 correct? 5 Α. (Tebbetts) Yes. And the first one is called the "Stranded Cost 6 Q. 7 Charge", correct? (Tebbetts) Yes. 8 Α. And the second one is called a "Stranded Cost 9 Q. 10 Adjustment Factor", is that right? (Tebbetts) Yes. Α.
- 11
- 12 Now, I've handed out, as "Exhibit 5", some Q. 13 tariffs that were proposed in the recent 14 Granite State rate case. Now, I understand 15 they're not approved, but they're pending. And 16 I don't think there's -- well, I'll just say 17 that, that they're pending.

Now, if I go to Page 2 of Exhibit 5, the heading under Paragraph 36 is called "Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor", is that right?

(Tebbetts) Yes. Α.

18

19

20

21

22 Now, is it correct that the tariff describes Q. 23 both the stranded cost charges that are set 24 forth on Page 041?

- 1 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. So, then, is it correct that the figures in

 Column (c), which are called "Net Stranded Cost

 Charge", are actually covered under this

 "Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor" on the

 proposed tariff?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So, looking at the Column (a) on HMT-1, which is Bates 041, the "\$0.00040" charge that's proposed is the same as last year's, is that true?
- 12 A. (Tebbetts) Subject to check, I believe it is.
- 13 A. (Mullen) Yes. And that agrees with the CTC filing.
 - Q. Okay. So, no change. So, now, if I go to your testimony, Ms. Tebbetts' testimony, at Bates 030, on Lines 15 and 16, it says that there's a proposed "increase" in the rate, and I'm confused about which rate's going up, and I'm confused by that statement, frankly, because I think that rate is staying the same. But if you could just read those Lines 15 and 16 and just explain to me what was being discussed in the testimony versus the fact that the CTC rate

- is staying the same from last year.
- A. (Tebbetts) So, I mean, maybe I could have been
 a little more clear describing this, but the
 rate is increasing -- the overall rate is
 increasing, where the CTC itself has stayed the
 same.
- Q. So, the figure on Line 16 refers to what's in HMT-1 as the Net Stranded Cost Charge, not the Stranded Cost Charge?
- 10 A. (Mullen) Would you give us a second?
- 11 Q. Sure.
- 12 [Witnesses conferring.]
- WITNESS TEBBETTS: Okay. Could you please repeat the question.
- 15 BY MR. DEXTER:
- 16 Q. Sure. What does Line 15 and 16 refer to, in
 17 your testimony, at Bates 030?
- A. (Tebbetts) So, the uniform charge in 2016 was
 actually \$0.0004, okay? There was no
 adjustment factor portion for almost every
 rate, other than municipal street lighting,
 which was 0.00001, and it was a credit to those
 customers. And, so, in describing what was
 going on in 2016 with regards to reconciling

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this rate, the CTC didn't change, but the overall stranded cost rate did change. And I guess that is what I was trying to describe here.

Q. Okay.

- A. (Mullen) And, so, to put those things -- to put those words into more of a visual, if you refer to Bates 041, which is HMT-1, the "0.00049" rate that is referred to in Ms. Tebbetts' testimony, is the combination of the Stranded Cost Charge and the Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor. Last year, the similar combination had a zero where the 0.0009 is for the Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor. So, that follows right along with her testimony, in terms of saying "the Stranded Cost Charge increased".
 - Q. Okay. Now, looking at the Stranded Cost
 Adjustment Factor for a moment. So, your
 testimony at Page Bates 029 through 030, says
 that the Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor is
 class-specific. And, yet, Bates 041, the
 Stranded Cost Adjustment Factor seems to be the
 same for each class. So, could you explain

1 that?

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- A. (Mullen) I think that's just a fact -- a matter of the fact that the Stranded Cost Charge has been in effect for quite a while. The dollar amounts used to be much higher. As you get to smaller dollar amounts, you're not going to get much variation between the classes. And that's kind of where we are now with the Stranded Cost Charge.
- Q. So, did it work out this way mathematically class by class or did you just combine it for -- did you combine it?
 - A. (Tebbetts) So, I originally had it separated as we used to do it, and then it ended up being the same. And, so, I combined it to make the schedules cleaner.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- A. (Tebbetts) So, overall, class by class, that

 was actually a zero for everybody. And you can

 see that the beginning balance, which was

 calculated, was only -- it was less than \$2,700

 between all of the rate classes. Some classes

 only had like a \$4.00 over/under recovery.

 And, so, it didn't even move the decimal on

1 some of these. So, --

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- So, the proposal is then to do it on a combined Q. basis so that all classes have the same factor, is that -- am I understanding that correctly?
- (Tebbetts) Well, actually, all classes did have the same factor. So, I combined it for purposes of the schedules. It wasn't that each class had a separate factor.
- 9 (Mullen) What we're trying to do is avoid 10 having a separate schedule for each rate class. If the rate's not differentiating among the 12 classes, to have all these other schedules that 13 have like \$4.00 amounts and \$3.00 amounts in 14 them, to try and make it a little easier to 15 walk through these.
 - Q. Oh, I remember that from last year. So, next year, if I understand Exhibit 2, the projected over/under recovery for this is \$86,000. So, will next year go back to -- do you expect that there will be a different result class by class next year or we'll just have to wait and see?
 - (Tebbetts) I think we'll just have to wait and see.
- 24 Q. Okay.

- A. (Mullen) Some of that is going to depend what comes through the CTC charge.
- Q. Right. Now, I'd like to refer to Ms. Tebbetts' testimony at Bates 030, where it says, and I'm paraphrasing, basically, that the CTC will terminate in the year 2020. And I'd like to also refer to Mr. Mullen's testimony at Bates 064, which talks about some uncertainties of the CTC going forward, some litigation and things like that. And, given those two -- given those uncertainties, my question to the panel is, is there a possibility that the CTC will extend beyond 2020?
- 14 A. (Mullen) Yes.

- Q. And can you explain a little more in detail why?
 - A. (Mullen) Sure. I went through that in my testimony. I can go through that again, if people would like. But the 2020 date comes from, if you look at a CTC filing, and you see the schedule of charges that are contained in that filing for power contracts, residual power contracts from New England Power. Those are scheduled to terminate, the last one of those,

in the year 2020. So, if you look at a CTC filing, that is the last year that you will see rates forecast for the CTC.

However, there are other, as explained in my testimony, there are other things that related to the CTC obligation, the most predominant of which is New England Power's former ownership in some nuclear plants. And there are some costs that could come up in the future, and there's also refunds that could come up in the future, related to that former ownership obligation. That, to my knowledge, does not have a termination date. So, any time you see "2020", that's just been referred to when people look at the schedules in the CTC.

But the overall obligation, related to those plants, related to some other plants that New England Power used to either have or buy power from, that obligation — those obligations, as far as I'm concerned, and even as I look in the CTC Settlement Agreements, do not have specific termination dates.

So, there are no particular rates forecast for years beyond 2020 in the CTC filing. Those

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are going to have to be depending on whatever

flows through from New England Power in those

years, whether they be charges or credits.

And, so, we won't know those until they happen.
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- Q. And they, to the extent those charges and credits materialize after 2020, they would be presented to the Commission on schedules similar to what's presented here, is that true?
- A. (Mullen) Yes. And also in the annual CTC filing by New England Power.
- Q. All right. Okay. Thank you. I think that's all I had on stranded costs. So, I'd like to move to the transmission charges.

So, again, I want to start on Bates 041, which is HMT-1. And I think we've established that there are three elements to the net -- what's called the "Net Transmission Charge" in Column (g), is that correct?

A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

Q. And, again, I want to move to the tariff for a minute, which I marked as "Exhibit 5". And the paragraph in the tariff that I think is relevant here is Paragraph 39, and it's called a "Transmission Service Cost Adjustment". Is

1 that true?

- A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. And is it correct that the Transmission Service

 Cost Adjustment, as laid out in the Company's

 tariff, is designed to collect all three of

 these factors that are laid out on Bates 041?
 - A. (Tebbetts) The Transmission Service Cost
 Adjustment is to recover Columns (d) and (e).
 The RGGI auction proceeds refund is included in
 this, because it is the -- it's a fully
 reconciling rate. And, so, we needed a place
 to provide customers with that credit. And
 transmission is the one that made the most
 sense at the time we started receiving these
 proceeds.
 - A. (Mullen) And that was all -- and the decision on the RGGI proceeds was the subject of an earlier Commission proceeding.
 - Q. So, then, if I go to Bates Page 032, which is Ms. Tebbetts' testimony, at Line 19, it says
 "The Company is proposing an average TSCA credit of 0.00414 per kWh". And, again, I'm just trying to straighten out the terminology here. That number appears in Column (e),

```
1
         correct?
 2
    Α.
         (Tebbetts) Yes.
         And Column (e) is labeled "Transmission
 3
    Q.
         Adjustment Factor", correct?
 4
 5
         (Tebbetts) Yes.
         And the testimony refers to a "TSCA", which we
 6
    Q.
 7
         just established, according to the tariff, is
 8
         actually the sum of Columns (d) and (e), is
         that right?
9
10
         (Tebbetts) Yes.
    Α.
11
         Okay. Then, if I flip to Page 033 of the
    Q.
12
         testimony, at Line 16, we talk about a
         "transmission service adjustment reconciliation
13
14
         factor". Now, what numbers does that refer to
15
         on Bates 041?
16
    Α.
         (Tebbetts) Well, that amount is a
17
         reconciliation piece. So, there's components
18
         that are -- that's one specific component of
19
         the reconciliation, I guess is what I was
         trying to get at. And that's noted on HMT-3,
20
21
         Page 3, which is a component. There is three
22
         components to the Transmission Adjustment
```

Factor, which is a credit. That's just one

23

24

component.

Q. And what are the three components that you referenced?

- A. (Tebbetts) I'll have to get that page, I'm sorry, in my schedules. Let's see. If you look at Bates Page 048, Line 1, there are two components to the \$4 million. There is the over/under collection as shown on Bates Page 046, the 3.3 million. And then you have the remaining refund for the over/under collection for the reconciliation portion, which is a refund due to customers from the previous period, which was Bates Page 047.
- Q. Okay. So, I want to move now to some of
 Mr. Warshaw's schedules. So, I'm looking at
 Bates 020. And could you describe the charges
 just briefly that are being recovered through
 Bates 020.
- A. (Warshaw) Excuse me. The charges that are being recovered range from the -- in Column (2), it's the RNS rates that are in the Open Access Transmission Tariff. Column (3) and (4) are also Scheduling Charges and System Restoration or Black Start Charges that are also incurred through the OATT schedule. And

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1
        Column (5) is Reactive Supply that is used to
2
        meet the various variations in load by our
3
        customers. And, then, let's see. And, then,
        Column (6) is just the sum of Columns (2)
4
5
        through (5). And, then, Column (7), we move
6
        over to the Scheduling and Dispatch Services,
7
        which is part of the ISO-New England schedule
        for recovering their costs, dispatch service,
8
9
        and then the NESCOE budget.
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- Q. Thank you. And this schedule recovers roughly
 17 million of the \$21 million in transmission
 costs that we were talking about at the outset,
 correct?
- 14 A. (Warshaw) Correct.

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12

- 15 And most of the charges that flow into -- or, Q. 16 all of the charges that flow into the 17 17 million, the way this schedule works, as I 18 understand it, is you start with the load 19 forecast in Column (1), and then you apply 20 various rates that are outlined in the 21 footnotes and in succeeding schedules. Is that 22 true?
- 23 A. (Warshaw) That is correct.
- 24 Q. And could you explain where the load forecast

[WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen]

have to apologize, I didn't adjust the footnote

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in Column (1) comes from?
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- 2 A. (Warshaw) The load forecast in Column (1) -- I
- for Line -- for Column (1). The footnote
- 5 should say that it's the "Monthly regional
- 6 network load during 2016", as opposed to
- 7 choosing the highest of two years.
- 8 Q. So, that's footnote -- the very first footnote?
- 9 A. (Warshaw) Yup. Yes.
- 10 Q. So, we can cross out the "2014-2015" and
- substitute "2016"?
- 12 A. (Warshaw) Yes. And that is consistent with the
- order in the previous retail rate docket.
- 14 Q. Okay. So that basically what you're saying I
- think is, the forecast for 2017 is the actuals
- 16 of 2016?

- 17 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- 18 Q. Okay. Did you make any adjustments to those in
- coming up with these loads?
- 20 A. (Warshaw) No.
- 21 Q. Do you have actual figures available for
- January and February at this point? The
- "actual 2017", I should say.
- 24 A. (Warshaw) I have January, not with me, but I

- do, and February will be coming out next

 month -- I mean, this month, on Monday.
- Q. Okay. So, at the time of the filing, these were the latest -- this was the latest information available, is that true?
- 6 A. (Warshaw) Correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, at your testimony -- Mr. Warshaw,
 your testimony at Page 6, you talk about a
 pending case at the FERC regarding RNS and LNS
 calculations?
- 11 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- Q. Are those -- do those two charges, RNS and LNS, amount to about 20 million of the \$21 million that we're talking about today?
- 15 A. (Warshaw) Yes, they do.
- 16 Q. Yes. And can you give us an update on the FERC case?
- A. (Warshaw) The last update that I saw, they are still working on developing an actual formula for the RNS portion of the rate. They have not yet settled on a specific formula. The problem that was identified in this case is that the ISO's tariff, instead of having a formula with specific, you know, formulaic values, it just

1 had words. And the FERC said "By having just 2 words, that was open, you know, to 3 interpretation." And the FERC said "Come up 4 with a specific formula that everyone can 5 follow." And that's what's in process of being 6 developed and settled between all of the 7 parties -- many parties that are involved in this docket. 8

They have not yet turned to the LNS, or the Local Network Service section portion of the docket.

- 12 Q. Do you have any idea on when this case might wrap up?
- 14 A. (Warshaw) No, I do not.

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- 15 Q. It's been going on for a while, is that correct?
- 17 A. (Warshaw) It's been going on for a while.
- 18 Q. Okay. And I think you state in your testimony
 19 that, if there are any adjustments to these,
 20 these adjustments would be applied on a
 21 prospective basis, is that true?
- 22 A. (Warshaw) That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So, there's not going to be any need to, if this FERC case finishes, to come back in and

adjust the numbers that are presented here, is that true?

- A. (Warshaw) That's correct. We would just -- any adjustments would show up in the next -- hopefully, in the next filing, as part of the reconciliation of the actual costs.
- Q. Okay. So, I wanted to go back to Bates 020 again, which is the schedule we were just talking about. And I was hoping you could explain for me the difference between Columns (3) and (7), because the titles are very similar. They seem to be collecting similar costs.
- A. (Warshaw) This also confuses me, because they also do sound similar. But the Column (3) is in the Open Access Transmission Tariff Schedule 1, while Column (7) is from the ISO-New England Schedule 1 costs. So, they're similar, but they're collected in two separate costs and two separate rates.
- Q. Those are services provided by different people or different entities?
- 23 A. (Warshaw) My understanding it's not by
 24 different people, it's just that where the

- portion of the costs ended up, in either the

 Open Access Tariff or ISO-New England's Tariff

 as part of administrating the Open Access

 Transmission Tariff, and the markets.
 - Q. And the underlying rates for both of those columns are approved by FERC, is that true?
- 7 A. (Warshaw) That's correct.

- Q. Could we just flip one page forward to Bates
 9 021 please. And Column (1) has some load
 10 figures as well. Could you explain where those
 11 come from?
- 12 A. (Warshaw) Those are the same load figures that

 13 was used to forecast the transmission costs for

 14 2017 based on the load in 2016, and it has the

 15 correct footnote.
- 16 Q. So, those are based on 2016 actuals?
- 17 A. (Warshaw) Yes.
- Q. Okay. And then jumping ahead to Bates 023,
 which is a different set of load figures. This
 is Column (1) on the schedule that's designed
 to correct the NEP charges. Could you explain
 where those demand charges come from?
- A. (Warshaw) The demand charges are simply the monthly average of the 2016 charges by NEP

- divided by 12, the sum of those divided by 12.

 And, if you look on Column -- the note for

 Column (1), it's cut off. It should say the

 "period ending December 2016".
- Q. So, that footnote should end with
 "December 2016", and, again, these are actual
 figures, and then just divided up by 12?
- 8 A. (Warshaw) Correct.

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- 9 Q. Okay. Now, these were significantly less than last year's, is that true?
- 11 A. (Warshaw) That is true.
- 12 Q. And could you explain why that is?
 - A. (Warshaw) It's -- I can't explain exactly why the NEP charges that came through were less in 2016 than in 2015. The issue is that some of the way the NEP Local Network and Regional Network tariff charges are calculated, some of the revenue is allocated from the RNS, which is a single postage stamp rate across all of New England, and then NEP gets to adjust its collection at the Local Network Service rate, depending upon how much of the RNS revenue covered or was above or below what was authorized for them to recover in their revenue

1 requirement.

There are times when we get, in their calculation, it ends up with a credit from the RNS revenue, and there are times when there's a charge that's added on from the RNS revenue.

And it's fairly -- it fluctuates.

- Q. So, I want to jump for a minute to HMT-3, which is Bates 044. And this is the schedule, as I understand it, that allocates the \$21 million that we've been talking about to the various classes. Could you explain how that allocation takes place?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. So, what I -- I receive, for Line [1], the estimated expense for transmission for 2017. I am provided the coincident peak data by our Load Data Services Group, which is what you see on Line [2]. We allocate using the information on HMT-3, Page 2, which is Line [2]'s information. We have -- we allocate that amount between rate classes. Then allocate the transmission expense in Line [1], use forecasted kilowatt-hour sales to come up with a rate.

 Q. And the term "coincident peak", can you explain

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1 that for us?
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- A. (Warshaw) "Coincident peak" is the peak that

 Liberty Utilities experienced at the same time

 as all of New England peaked.
 - Q. And you have that by rate class? Do you know when each rate class peaks coincident with New England?
 - A. (Warshaw) That we -- my understanding is, that's done based on a load allocation simulation program that is run by the Load Data Services folks.
- 12 Q. So, I think the last thing I wanted to ask

 13 about is some of the details on what's labeled

 14 on Bates 041 as the "Transmission Adjustment

 15 Factor", which, as we said earlier, is designed

 16 to recover roughly \$4 million. And I believe

 17 the \$4 million we're talking about is detailed

 18 on Bates 046, 047, and 048, is that right?
 - A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Okay. So, last year, if I remember, at this time there was roughly a \$10 million over recovery. Do you recall that?
- 23 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 24 Q. And this year we're talking about an over

- 1 recovery projected of \$3 million.
 - A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. And can you explain that difference?
- A. (Tebbetts) So, in the months of February,
 March, and April, which I provide on HMT-3,
 Bates 046, we had higher than normal, I'll say,
 transmission rates. And the reason was, it
 goes back to a previous docket that we had
 extended the period for which we reconciled
 rates, went from a 12-month period to a
 16-month period, to move us onto a May 1
 transmission reconciliation period. And, so,
 for the first February, March, and April, you
 will see that our revenues are significantly
 higher than our expense, and that's due to the
 fact that we were collecting more from
 customers in those months based on higher rates
 - Q. Okay. And something we talked about at the tech session, I was thinking this schedule might get updated, but there are some parentheses that are confusing in the headings here for over and under recovery. Could you explain that or confirm that, that some of

in effect at the time.

1 these are not correct?

- A. (Tebbetts) I do see, in Column (e), that the parentheses should be around the word "over", rather than the word "under". And I'll make that correction for our next filing.
- Q. Okay. So, the overs are in parentheses for all three of the columns that mention "over" or "under"?
- 9 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 10 Q. Okay. Good. Could you explain why this
 11 schedule on Bates 046 starts with a zero figure
 12 for February?
 - A. (Tebbetts) Yup. This schedule only provides expenses. So -- and revenues associated, of course, but for the invoices we receive from New England Power or ISO-New England and the RNS/LNS pieces. This doesn't include any over/under recovery, which is what you will see on Bates Page 047. So, we don't start out with a beginning balance of invoices due. The beginning balance is zero, and we receive these invoices monthly.
 - Q. So, then, what's the difference between Bates 046 and Bates 047?

A. (Tebbetts) So, Bates 046 is for purely to provide what is it that we collected from customers versus what the expense was for transmission costs, solely the invoices, basically, that we are paying every month.

Schedule HMT-3, Page 4, on Bates 047, takes that beginning balance, whether it was an over or under from the previous period, and asks the question, you know, "what did we provide customers, either for a refund in this case, based on sales, and what is that ending balance? So, did we provide customers in this case their full refund based on the sales that we received?" And the answer in this case is "no", the sales were lower than projected. So, customers did not receive all of their refund. And, so, the \$653,000 will then be incorporated into the 2017 filing rate calculation so that they can receive the rest of that refund.

Q. Thank you. So, I wanted to turn to Page 050, this is the last area I wanted to question about, and this has to do with the working capital calculation that's included in this filing.

Let me back up a little bit. This is a
new element in this case. It wasn't here last
year, is that correct?

A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. Could you explain why it's included in this filing?
 - A. (Tebbetts) So, originally, in our rate case,

 Docket DE 16-383, we included transmission

 costs. And, as part of our settlement, we

 agreed to take out those transmission costs,

 and to include those costs in our -- the

 lead/lag of costs associated with transmission

 in our transmission filing instead.
- 14 Q. Very good. So, this is consistent with the settlement in the rate case?
- 16 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So, now, I wanted to turn to Page 50 for a minute. And I wanted to ask about, just for example purposes, Line [20]. And, as I understand this, this schedule is designed to compare the period of time for which you receive an expense for which Liberty receives an expense and the period of time for which they pay an expense. Is that what this

- schedule is supposed to do?
- 2 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 3 Q. Okay. So, --
- 4 A. (Mullen) If I could just --
- 5 Q. Sure.
- 6 A. (Mullen) We receive the service, rather than
 7 receive the --
- 8 Q. Receive the service.
- 9 [Court reporter interruption.]

10 BY THE WITNESS:

- 11 A. (Mullen) We receive the service, rather than
 12 receive the expense.
- 13 BY MR. DEXTER:
- Q. So, I was trying to match up Column (a) and
 Column (d). And I was looking at Line [20],
 for example. And, as I understand this
 schedule, it says that -- well, maybe you could
 explain to me what Column (a) is and what
 Column (d) is?
- A. (Tebbetts) So, Column (a) is the month for
 which we receive the invoice. And Column (d)
 is the month for which we receive the service.
 So, if you look at Column (a) versus (d),
 you'll notice we have an October date in Column

{DE 17-049} {04-11-17}

- 1 (a) versus an August date. And that is because
 2 ISO-New England bills us two months after we
 3 receive service.
 - Q. So, for Line [20], if I understand, the service was provided in August, but the invoice was provided in October. Is that right?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay.

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- 9 A. (Tebbetts) Yes. And, so, probably it maybe

 10 should be more clear that it should say

 11 "Invoice Period", rather than "Service Period"

 12 at the top of Column (a), in the header.
 - Q. Or you could even put a specific date in there for an invoice, wouldn't that be possible?

 Invoice date?
- 16 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 17 Q. Because you would have to have the invoice date

 18 in order to calculate -- no, I guess you -
 19 well, never mind. I'll withdraw that guestion.

So, I wanted to go back one page, to

Page 49. And I wanted to compare the results

of this sheet to a document from the rate, case

which is from the Company's Lead/Lag Study from

the rate case. I have marked that as "Exhibit

- 1 7". And I'd like to just flip to the second 2 page in Exhibit 7. It's got a stamp on the 3 bottom of "067". So, if you have that in front 4 of you, in this case it appears that -- I'm 5 sorry, I actually want to look at Page 51 of 6 Exhibit 1, not Page 49. And it appears to me 7 that, in this case, as part of the lead/lag calculation, we've got a service lag of "15.21" 8 9 days in each of the studies. Is that correct?
- 10 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 11 Q. And we have a billing lag of "2.92" days on
 12 both of these exhibits. Is that correct?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. And then we have a collection lag in the rate case of "45.3" days, and a collection lag in this case of "49.04" days. Is that right?
- 17 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

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- Q. So, that's about a four-day difference in collections. Could you explain the difference between those two figures?
 - A. (Tebbetts) So, the first difference is, the rate case provided test year data, which is for 2015, and the filing in front of you is for a period of 2016. So, the information for

monthly sales and accounts receivables are different.

The second reason that you see these differences is the rates in effect between those two periods were also very different.

Q. Were the rates higher in 2015 or lower?

A. (Tebbetts) The energy service rate for large customers and small customers in the first four months of 2015 were significantly higher.

Energy service rates were at 15 cents, for small customers, and energy service rates for large customers were over 21 cents, for January, February, and March of 2015.

And, then, when you look at May through

December of 2015, that's when the

higher-than-normal, as I described earlier,

transmission rates were in effect. So, you had

these anomalies in rates which increased the

monthly sales figures.

When you look at 2016, the energy service rate was much lower, for all customers, and the transmission rate that was very high ended in May of 2016, where we then provided customers with that \$10 million refund over the next

- eight months. So, you're seeing an anomaly
 between the two because of the
 higher-than-normal rates.
 - Q. Right. So, basically, I think, if I understand what you're saying, is the rates were lower in 2016 than in 2015?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

Q. Now, if I look at Bates 051, which is the schedule that you calculated the 49-day collection lag, and if I look at the last page of Exhibit 7, it's got a Bates stamp of "068", I apologize -- it's the third page in the exhibit. I apologize for not Bates stamping this short exhibit.

If you compare the monthly revenue figures and the monthly receivable figures versus one schedule versus the other, it's clear that there's a pretty dramatic drop in the numbers presented for this case versus the rate case.

Would you agree with that?

- A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Okay. So, it seems to me, and I don't know if
 we'll be able to figure this out, that, if
 rates are going down, I have a hard time

- understanding why it would take longer for 2 customers to pay their bill. I would think it 3 would make it easier for them to pay their 4 bill. Do you have any ideas as to why that 5 might not be the case?
 - (Mullen) That's a function of the calculation, Α. where you take the average daily revenues and you divide by the average monthly customer accounts receivable. So, to the extent that the average daily revenues are lower, and to the extent that those are lower by a percentage that's more than the change in the average accounts receivable, you're going to get a different number. It's going to --
 - Go ahead. I'm sorry. Q.
- 16 Α. (Mullen) That's just a mathematical function.
- 17 And the average daily receivable -- the monthly Q. 18 receivable balances are also lower, 2016 versus 19 '15, is that true?
- 20 (Tebbetts) Yes.

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21 Okay. So, based on the mathematical Q. 22 calculation that Mr. Mullen just referenced, 23 the revenue figure is -- well, and I guess it's 24 obvious that the revenue figure drives the

1 collection lag. That's basically what you said, right?

- A. (Mullen) Well, it's a function of that and the accounts receivable.
- Q. Accounts receivable. Now, have you had an opportunity to verify the monthly revenue figures in Column (b), of Bates 051, with this year's FERC Form 1? I know it's not filed yet at the Commission. So, I wasn't able to do it. But have you had an opportunity to do that?
- A. (Mullen) It's not filed yet. It has not been prepared. It is not due until April 18th. But I did, just as I was -- before I walked up to the stand here, I e-mailed back to the office and I asked them for -- to give me a number for the total revenues. Now, granted, I don't know -- I haven't been able to verify it, but it's roughly -- it's just under \$89 million.

 And I think, if you add the numbers in Column (b), on Bates 051, you get a number that's somewhere around \$88 million, give or take.

 So, whether, you know, one includes unbilled or anything like that, but, you know, for purposes of doing a quick check before we got on the

- 1 stand, I have been able to at least temporarily 2 verify that.
 - Okay. Well, I appreciate that. So, when the Q. FERC Form 1 comes in, we should expect to see a revenue figure somewhat consistent with Bates 051?
- 7 (Mullen) Yes. Α.

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- Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much. Now, the last thing I wanted to ask about, I've said 9 10 that three times before, it's a subtopic of the subtopic of the subtopic. So, on Bates 051, 12 there's one element that's included in this 13 Lead/Lag Study that was not included in the 14 rate case Lead/Lag Study, and that is called 15 "Payment Processing and Bank Float Lag" of one 16 day. Could you explain why that number is 17 included here in this case, but was not 18 included in the rate case?
 - Α. (Tebbetts) So, when I designed this Lead/Lag Study, I took it directly from our Energy Service filing. And, in our Energy Service filing, we have a "Payment Processing and Bank Float Lag" as well, based on an old docket, DE 09-010.

- Q. But you would agree that that figure was not included in the rate case Lead/Lag Study, wouldn't you?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. Okay. Is there any reason why we shouldn't use the rate case methodology, which is more recent than the footnote indicates that this method comes back from 2009?
- A. (Mullen) You're saying "remove the one day"?
- Q. Yes. Essentially, that's the sum total of it.

 But we just went through a rate case, we had a lead/lag study presented by an expert witness.

 And it would seem appropriate to me or Staff that we take the methodology from that study and apply it to this filing, and perhaps the Energy Service filing which is coming in.
 - A. (Mullen) We could certainly do that going forward. While I was sitting up here, I did some quick calculations to see what the impact of taking that one day out would be, and that would change the working capital impact from 77,144, which is calculated on Bates 049, to 69,673. Which is a decrease of 7,740 -- \$7,471, which, when I figure the rate impact,

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[WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Warshaw~Mullen]

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1 I've got zeros going out to six decimals. So,
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- 2 it would not impact any rates in this case.
- But I think we could do it going forward.
- Q. Okay. And the next filing that would include that would be the Energy Services filing, is
- 6 that right?
- 7 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. (Mullen) I'd have to see what that Settlement
- in the 09-010 case, how that was worded in
- 11 there. And, you know, rather than just
- changing what came out of that Settlement
- Agreement, we'd have to just take a look at
- that to be sure.
- 15 Q. So, the 09-010 footnote that you reference is a
- 16 prior Energy Services docket?
- 17 A. (Mullen) I believe so, yes.
- 18 Q. Okay. So, I understand what you're saying. If
- there was a settlement, you can't just
- 20 unilaterally change that settlement?
- 21 A. (Mullen) Correct.
- 22 Q. But it's something that the Company will look
- into, it sounds like?
- 24 A. (Mullen) Yes.

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                   MR. DEXTER: That's all I have.
 2
         Thank you.
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
 4
         Scott.
 5
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. Good
 6
         morning.
 7
                   WITNESS MULLEN: Good morning.
 8
                   WITNESS WARSHAW: Good morning.
9
                   WITNESS TEBBETTS: Good morning.
10
    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
         I think I will start with Ms. Tebbetts. I want
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    0.
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         to go back to Exhibit 1, Bates 050, just to
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         help me understand that chart, and really it's
14
         the headers. So, I know you discussed this a
15
         little bit with Attorney Dexter. So, the
         Column (d), it's labeled "Mid-Point Period".
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17
         So, can you explain to me what "Mid-Point
18
         Period" means again? Because that confused me
19
         when I read it the first time.
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    Α.
         (Tebbetts) We just use the midpoint of the
21
         month for that period, with regards to when we
22
         receive service.
23
         (Mullen) For example, if I refer you back to
24
         Line [20] that we were talking about earlier.
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Q. Yes.

- A. (Mullen) That has a mid-point period of

 "August 16th, 2016". And, as Ms. Tebbetts

 explained, we get billed by ISO two months in

 arrears. So that would be for the month of

 August. So that would be the midpoint of that

 month. That would be the midpoint of that

 service period.
 - Q. So, that's what I was getting at. So, you're trying to -- are you trying to illustrate when ISO bills you or just the midpoint? I mean, what's the import of that column to us?
 - A. (Mullen) We're trying to say -- the import of having the midpoint is saying we received service over a 30-day period -- over a month period. So, we're trying to pick the midpoint, because it's not just the beginning of the month and it's not just the end of the month, it's sometime in -- you know, we're taking the average to figure the lag.
 - Q. Thank you. That's a help. And, Mr. Mullen, while you're talking, we'll continue with you then. So, much earlier with Attorney Dexter you talked about the CTC, the potential

- expiration at 2020, but perhaps not at 2020, depending on things like the former nuclear plant ownership, those issues. Do you recall that?
 - A. (Mullen) I wouldn't even call it "potential expiration". I would say that the 2020 only relates to the power contracts. The other factors can live on beyond that.
 - Q. Okay. And are those uncertainties moving forward you outlined, in some of your written testimony, negotiations with National Grid on a potential buyout of that obligation. Are those the reasons that uncertainty is -- is that at the crux of why National Grid is reluctant to negotiate that?
- A. (Mullen) Yes.

- Q. And, so, in your crystal ball, so, when does
 the obligation actually end? You know, does
 the nuclear plant have to close and the full
 decommissioning go full term or does this ever
 end?
 - A. (Mullen) Well, and that's a good question. You know, I'd say that a similar thing I might relay it to is similar to requirements we have

with EnergyNorth for cleanup of former

manufactured gas sites. Those go until any
liabilities are done. The same thing could

very well be with the nuclear -- former nuclear

facilities, as well as other generating sites.

Each one has its own environmental aspects.

Also, as I outlined in my testimony, to the extent that there's ongoing litigation with the Department of Energy for not having off-site storage of spent nuclear fuel and nuclear waste, to the extent we try to buy out of that, we could actually -- our customers could actually be harmed by that, because who knows how long those -- that litigation may go on in different phases and what proceeds we may get from that.

- Q. And do you know how many -- how many former facilities we're talking?
- 19 A. (Mullen) In terms of nuclear and non-nuclear?
 20 Off the top of my head, I don't know.
- Q. Okay. So, we'll be discussing this for some time, it sounds like?
- 23 A. (Mullen) That's right.

24 Q. Okay. Thanks for that. And I wouldn't want to

forget Mr. Warshaw. So, my reading of your

testimony was, and generally speaking, RNS is

up and LNS is down, is that a fair

characterization?

- A. (Warshaw) Yes. The RNS has gone up a little bit, but -- and then my estimate of what the LNS would be, instead of making an adjustment based on what we saw from one year to the next, which, as a result of doing that, I saw that I was wrong every time. So, I'll just use last year's as a plug for this year.
- 12 Q. Okay. But you did forecast lower LNS charges,
 13 correct?
 - A. (Warshaw) Yes. I did forecast a little lower LNS, because there are a couple of charges that come through on the LNS bill that you can't forecast. And, also, there were two months where they inadvertently included charges that they then backed out in 2017.
 - Q. Okay. So, that's where I was going. I was trying to understand why you thought they would be lower, I guess. And, as part of that, the lowering of LNS, the credit, for want of a better word, that you get from National Grid

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         for use of lines from the generation
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         facilities, is that correct, too?
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         (Warshaw) It's that. There's also part of
    Α.
         what -- when we get an adjustment is, if there
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 5
         was any large correction in the ISO
         reconciliation, when they do their 90-day
 6
 7
         adjustment, I can't forecast that.
 8
              But the biggest difference was that, in
         November and December, they included a $40,000
9
10
         charge that should not have been there, and
11
         they gave us a credit in January for that
12
         amount. So, I decided not to include that in
13
         2017.
14
         And, historically, RNS, that's been -- am I
15
         correct, historically, that seems to be
16
         climbing every year, is that a correct
17
         statement?
18
         (Warshaw) That is correct.
19
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. That's all I
20
         have. Thank you.
21
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
22
         Bailey.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: I have no questions.
24
         Thank you.
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BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

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- Q. Ms. Tebbetts, the revised page, this is 042,
 043, how many decimal points out would we have
 to go before we saw a change in the figure? I
 mean, is it another two, three decimal points?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. Pretty much, yes.
 - Q. You had an exchange with Attorney Dexter about the calculation of a rate that, by its terms, is supposed to be different for each or at least calculated differently for each of the classes. You recall that?
- 12 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 13 Q. I just want to make sure I understand what it
 14 is you ultimately did. Am I correct that you
 15 did each of the individual calculations, then
 16 saw that they came out the same, and so just
 17 prepared one schedule to reflect that result?
 - A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. That's 20 all I had.
- Mr. Sheehan, do you have any further questions for your witnesses?
- MR. SHEEHAN: I do not.
- 24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I

1 assume there's no objection to striking ID on Exhibits 1 through 7? 2 3 MR. SHEEHAN: No objection. 4 MR. DEXTER: No objection. 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 6 Seeing none, we'll strike ID. Those are full 7 exhibits. 8 Anything else we need to do before 9 the parties sum up? 10 [No indication given.] 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter, why 12 don't you go first. 13 MR. DEXTER: Thank you. Well, Staff 14 has gone through the filing in detail. And we 15 do recommend approval as submitted. We would 16 recommend, in future filings, that the Company 17 match the terminology that they put forth in 18 the filing with the terminology that's in the 19 tariffs to make things clearer. To extent if 20 that's possible, I think that would make the 21 filing easier to file [follow?]. 22 We'd also recommend that the issue of 23 buying down or buying out stranded costs not be 24 carried forward. We found Mr. Mullen's

testimony on that issue to be complete. And, in Staff's opinion, that testimony answered the Commission's directive from the last two cases.

And, as I said, with that, we recommend approval of the proposed rates.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter, with respect to the terminology, as an alternative, if the Company concludes that it should reword the tariff to match what it wants to do with the schedules, that would also be consistent with your view, am I right?

MR. DEXTER: I guess it would. Yes.

I'm not sure which is, you know, which is

easier. I would imagine it's easier to change
a schedule than a tariff, but I would leave
that up to the Company.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes.

MR. DEXTER: But I just find it -it's confusing, if a term is used in the
tariff, and then that same term shows up in a
schedule, but it means something different.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, trust me, we see it in other contexts as well. Those who work on gas cases see it with LDAC, which means

different things to different companies and different tariffs — it's used differently in different tariffs. And we're trying to get some uniformity there. But it's a recurring problem in other contexts. And, so, I think everybody understands your concern.

Mr. Sheehan.

MR. SHEEHAN: Briefly. As you know, this case involves us taking rates determined by either this Commission in other proceedings or by the FERC, and is simply a way to pass these through to our customers. The only decisions the Company makes are forecasting decisions, which can be reconciled from year to year.

And we submit that the manner in which we've done the calculations and proposed the rates is just and reasonable. And we ask that you approve them. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And you heard the discussion about terminology?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. We will certainly take a look at that issue.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.

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Thank you all. Then, we will adjourn this
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         hearing, take the matter under advisement, and
 2
         issue an order as quickly as we can. And we're
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 4
         off the record.
                         (Whereupon the hearing was
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 6
                         adjourned at 10:23 a.m.)
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