1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2	I	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3		
4	April 11, 201 Concord, New	* *** * *** * * * * * * * * * * * * *
5	Concord, New	Hampshile
6	RE.	DE 18-035
7		UNITIL ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.: 2018 Default Service.
8		(For the period beginning June 1, 2018)
9		
10		Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey
11		Commissioner Michael S. Giaimo
12		
13		Sandy Deno, Clerk
14		
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.: Gary Epler, Esq.
16		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
17		Brian D. Buckley, Esq. Office of Consumer Advocate
18		Reptg. PUC Staff:
19		Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Richard Chagnon, Electric Division
20		
21		
22		
23	Court Repor	cter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52



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2		EXHIBITS
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION PAGE NO.
4	1	UES 2018 Default Service filing, 5 including Petition, Proposed
5		Tariffs, Direct Testimony of Lisa S. Glover with attachments,
6		Direct Testimony of Linda S. McNamara with attachments, and
7		Direct Testimony of Daniel T. Nawazelski
8		[REDACTED - For Public Use]
9	2	UES 2018 Default Service filing, 5 including Petition, Proposed
10		Tariffs, Direct Testimony of Lisa S. Glover with attachments,
11		Direct Testimony of Linda S. McNamara with attachments, and
12		Direct Testimony of Daniel T. Nawazelski
13		{CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}
14	3	RESERVED (Record request 37 pending on material on Bates
15		Page 152, Line 22 of Exhibit 1)
16	4	RESERVED (Record request for 51 UES to provide the Commission
17		with the Company's Communication Plan)
18		r ran,
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this afternoon in Docket DE 18-035, which is Unitil Energy Systems' 2018 Default Service docket.

We have some confidential filings. We have witnesses who are already in place.

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

MR. EPLER: Good afternoon, Mr.
Chairman, Commissioners. My name is Gary
Epler. I'm the Chief Regulatory Counsel for
Unitil Service Corp., appearing on behalf of
Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.

Thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: Good afternoon, Mr.

Chairman and Commissioners. My name is Brian

D. Buckley. I'm a staff attorney with the

Office of the Consumer Advocate. And I'm here

today representing the interests of residential

ratepayers.

MS. AMIDON: Good afternoon. Suzanne Amidon, with the Commission Staff. And Rich Chagnon, from the Electric Division, is with me today.

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

MR. EPLER: Yes, there are, Mr.

Chairman. I've discussed with the Clerk

premarking the exhibits. We have -- as we've

done in the past, we put all the filings in a

binder. So, there's a redacted or public

version that we've premarked as "Exhibit 1",

and then the confidential version premarked as

"Exhibit 2".

(The documents, as described,
were herewith marked as
Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2,
respectively, for
identification.)

MR. EPLER: The second issue, just since we're discussing things, we have included in this filing, as we do at this time year, our lead-lag study and the testimony supporting that. We are not asking for approval, however, right away of the lead-lag study. We understand that the Staff and the OCA have questions about that. And so, normally, what

1	they do is they continue to review that, and
2	then either at the next hearing in six months,
3	or before that, they indicate whether they
4	approve that or have any questions. So, I
5	would continue that.
6	And then the last thing is, in the
7	order in the last basic service filing, the
8	Commission requested that we have a witness
9	available to answer questions about our peak
L 0	and capacity and things like that. And we do
L1	have a witness available to address those
L 2	questions.
L 3	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
L 4	Mr. Epler. Anything else before we have the
L 5	witnesses sworn in?
L 6	MS. AMIDON: No.
L 7	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Patnaude.
L 8	(Whereupon <i>Lisa S. Glover</i> ,
L 9	Linda S. McNamara, Daniel T.
2 0	Nawazelski, and Robert S. Furino
21	were duly sworn by the Court
22	Reporter.)
23	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Epler.
2 4	MR. EPLER: Okay. Thank you.

1	LISA S. GLOVER, SWORN
2	LINDA S. MCNAMARA, SWORN
3	DANIEL T. NAWAZELSKI, SWORN
4	ROBERT S. FURINO, SWORN
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. EPLER:
7	Q Mr. Furino, could you please state your full
8	name and your position with the Company?
9	A (Furino) Robert S. Furino. I am Director of
10	Energy Contracts.
11	Q Okay. And Ms. Glover, the same questions.
12	A (Glover) Lisa Glover. I'm a Senior Analyst.
13	Q Ms. McNamara, the same questions.
14	A (McNamara) Linda McNamara. I'm a Senior
15	Regulatory Analyst.
16	Q And Mr. Nawazelski, the same questions.
17	A (Nawazelski) Daniel Nawazelski, Senior
18	Financial Analyst.
19	Q Okay. Now, if I can draw the panel's attention
20	to, let's use the confidential version, what
21	has been premarked as "Exhibit Number 2", you
22	can turn to that.
23	And, Ms. Glover, if you can turn to the
2 4	tabs that are marked "Exhibit LSG-1" and

```
1
         "Schedules LSG-1" through "LSG-5", were these
 2
         prepared by you or under your direction?
 3
         (Glover) Yes, they were.
    Α
 4
         And do you have any changes or corrections?
    Q
 5
         (Glover) I do not.
 6
         And do you adopt these materials as your
    Q
 7
         testimony?
         (Glover) Yes.
 8
    Α
         Thank you. And, Ms. McNamara, can you refer to
9
10
         the same exhibit? And turn to the tabs marked
         "Exhibit LSM-1" and "Schedules LSM-1" through
11
12
         "LSM-6". Were these prepared by you or under
13
         your direction?
14
         (McNamara) Yes, they were.
15
         And do you have any changes or corrections?
16
    Α
         (McNamara) I do have one correction.
17
         Okay. And what page would that be on?
    Q
18
         (McNamara) That would be on Bates stamp
19
         Page 163. The schedule reference is "Schedule
20
         LSM-1, Page 3 of 4".
21
         Okay.
22
         (McNamara) Line 7 has a typographical error.
23
         Under each month, it shows a rate of "0.04591".
24
         And, in fact, it should "0.00275".
```

```
1
    Q
         So, the number that's in the last column on
 2
         Line 7, under "Total", that should be the same
 3
         number for each of those months?
 4
         (McNamara) Correct.
    Α
 5
    Q
         Okay. Any other changes or corrections?
 6
         (McNamara) No.
    Α
 7
         And with that, do you adopt these as your
 8
         testimony in this proceeding?
9
    Α
         (McNamara) Yes.
10
         Okay. Thank you. And, Mr. Nawazelski, can you
    Q
         refer to the same exhibit? And to the tabs
11
12
         marked "Exhibit DN-1" and "Schedules DN-1"
13
         through "DN-2". Were these prepared by you or
14
         under your direction?
15
    Α
         (Nawazelski) Yes, they were.
```

- 16 Q And do you have any changes or corrections?
- 17 Α (Nawazelski) No, I do not.
- 18 Q Excuse me. And do you adopt these as your
- 19 testimony?
- 20 (Nawazelski) Yes, I do. Α
- 21 MR. EPLER: Thank you very much.
- 22 With that, the witnesses are available for
- 23 cross-examination.
- 24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley.

```
1
                    MR. BUCKLEY:
                                  Thank you, Mr.
 2
         Chairman. I'm going to start with just some
 3
         table-setting questions, and I think these are
 4
         for you, Ms. McNamara -- or, Ms. Glover,
 5
         rather.
 6
                      CROSS-EXAMINATION
 7
    BY MR. BUCKLEY:
         Is it your understanding that the processes
 8
9
         undertaken to release an RFP, examine the bids,
10
         and choose winning bidders, do those processes
11
         comply with the Commission's most recent orders
12
         approving default service procurement
13
         procedures, Order Number 25,397 I'm thinking of
14
         primarily, and by association its predecessors?
15
    Α
         (Glover) Is there a particular -- I apologize.
16
         And this would be the most recent order for our
17
         previous procurement?
18
    Q
         Yes.
19
    Α
         (Glover) Yes. The answer to your question is
         "yes".
20
21
         Great. And can you just very briefly describe
22
         the procedures undertaken?
23
          (Glover) For our procurement?
24
         Yes.
    Q
```

```
A (Glover) We put an RFP out, in this case, it
was March 5th. We issued an RFP to a very
extensive list of suppliers and other entities.
We had ISO New England send the RFP out to its
Markets Committee to solicit bids for this
procurement period. We reach out to suppliers
and other entities to gauge their interest in
participating. We answer any questions they
might have. We provide also information on our
RFP website for bidders to access at any time.
```

We have the interim bids come in. And to the extent that we are expecting bids to come in from some entities that said that they would participate, and if we don't hear from them, we'll reach back out to them and find out whether they're planning on submitting, did they miss a deadline, and just find out where they are in that process. And then, about two weeks later the bids come in, the final bids.

And if I could ask you now to turn to Bates 024

- A (Glover) Yes. I'm there.
- Q So, from what I can tell, although earlier in your testimony you described that you evaluate

through 026, and I think that's in Exhibit 1.

```
1
         bidders both on qualitative and quantitative
 2
         factors, it appears that the bidder with the
 3
         lowest quantitative bid was, in fact, the
 4
         winning bidder for the Small customers. Is
 5
         that correct?
 6
         (Glover) You're referring to the price?
    Α
 7
         Yes.
         (Glover) Yes.
 8
    Α
         And more broadly, does that stand true for all
9
    Q
10
         of the solicitation classes?
11
         (Glover) That is typically the case.
12
         lowest price would generally be the winning
13
         bid, unless there were financial or other
14
         concerns that we have with that bidder.
15
         And concerns such as that didn't necessarily
    Q
16
         result in a change to the selection in this
17
         case?
18
    Α
         (Glover) That is correct.
19
         So now, if I can ask you to turn to Bates 030.
20
         (Glover) Yes.
21
         Thank you. Would it be accurate to observe
22
         that the current winning bids for the Small and
23
         Medium classes are 5.5 percent higher than last
24
         year's winning bid for the same period, and
```

```
1
         17.6 percent lower than the current rate for
 2
         the December through May period? I'm looking
 3
         towards the very bottom right of that chart.
         (Glover) Yes. The "5.5 percent" references the
 4
    Α
 5
         prior year. So that would be June '17 through
         November '17. And the "minus 17.6 percent"
 6
 7
         would refer to the immediate prior six months,
         the winter period.
 8
         Now, can you explain to me why that figure
9
    Q
10
         might be rising over last year's winning
11
         bidder? I think maybe in the narrative of your
12
         testimony you talk about the impacts of the
13
         price of capacity?
14
         (Glover) Right. The Forward Capacity Market
15
         price for FCA 9 is up from the prior period a
16
         year ago. So, June 1st of every year is when
17
         the commitment period begins and when that new
18
         capacity price kicks in. And in this case,
19
         that price is $9.55 beginning June 1st of 2018.
20
         So, that's higher than the prior year.
21
         And is that rising cost likely to continue to
22
         rise or to fall for FCA 10 and moving on after
23
         that?
24
         (Glover) FCA 10 and moving on shows what the
    Α
```

market -- what the clearing price is, that they
will continue to descend.

- And I'm curious if you could speak to any actions that the Company might have taken to alleviate this foreseeable increase in capacity costs that drives the increase in the bids?

 And maybe others on the panel might be able to speak to this as well.
- A (Furino) Hi. This is Rob Furino speaking.

 I'll take the question as a general question first. You know, first of all, the Company has certainly no direct control over the wholesale market and what ISO New England is doing, in terms of, you know, its ongoing changes to market rules that impact the Forward Capacity Market and the participation in that market that results in these prices. So, we're essentially a price-taker in that market, indirectly, through our wholesale default service suppliers.

That said, you know, I was here today to be that witness that was asked for to talk about what things that the Company is looking at doing to try to help customers to begin to

manage that cost.

I think, at a high level, we would recognize that there's a number of policy issues, initiatives, I guess I should say, unfolding in different fronts, including grid modernization, which sets up an infrastructure where customers can better interact with the utility and have some tools that they might use to control their consumption.

You know, the alternative net metering docket led to several different pilot programs. Eventually, you know, the Company will be making a time-of-use rate proposal. We've looked at a few alternatives, including introducing a simple time-of-use rate. We've also looked at different pilot projects that we could possibly do. We've gotten feedback from the Consumer Advocate's Office, and we appreciate that input.

Outside of, you know, those policy initiatives that do have, you know, homes in other dockets and, you know, proceedings that are going forward, the Company is this summer undertaking a communication campaign, just to

help customers better understand how their consumption and their usage patterns and behavior impact their eventual costs of power.

And the general message really impacts all customers, whether they're taking default service from Unitil Energy Systems or whether they're buying their power from a retail marketer.

In any case, I could describe that communication campaign as we see it at this point, if you would like?

- Q Sure. I think that would be helpful.
- A (Furino) Okay. Thank you. So, we envision this, we're looking at this in sort of two aspects. One are, you know, "what channels will the Company pursue to contact the customers?" And then, "what would the nature of the messaging be?"

In terms of channels, we're going to try
to get some stories printed in local news
outlets. So, we intend to draft an opinion
piece, it would be an op-ed piece, early in the
season, sort of before the hot weather hits,
and try to get some pickup, some publishing of

that. We'll carry that message into our social media, contacting. We have active people who regularly try to respond to customers and are pretty engaged with customers. And this would give them, you know, some relevant content to try to work with customers on.

When we see, you know, you've heard of some — there are programs out there where companies try to do critical peak pricing, that kind of thing. This is outside of any critical peak pricing, but we will try to contact our customers 24 to 48 hours in advance of potential, you know, peak day conditions, heat wave type conditions, and, you know, work on reinforcing the message that we're trying to share with customers.

We'll be exploring graphical posts that can help hopefully simplify -- you know, simplify, you know, the message and concepts for customers. And are talking about doing what I'm hearing are called "VRN videos" -- or, "VNR", which is "video news release", sort of an unofficial news, you know, video that a company might post. You know, we would be

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24

looking at posting some of this material to our website. No real plans to put it in the Company newsletter. We wanted to kind of keep it more interactive and immediate with customers.

In terms of messaging, the big focus is to try to get customers to understand the correlation between their demand, their use of power on hottest days, and how that impacts regional costs and their individual supply costs. We would try to differentiate -- help customers differentiate between supply costs and distribution costs. We would look at the cost components that are included in their supply. You know, you get one supply line item on your bill. But really, there's also, as the folks here know, energy charges, but also capacity charges are involved in that, and then the transmission costs are another cost item as well. And try to explain how, when peak loads go high, they drive costs to the customers over and above the cost of power that they consume during those periods. So, really trying to reinforce this message, begin to explain this

message that, along with whatever your, you know, kilowatt-hours you just paid for, you're also setting down a footprint in the sand that's going to cost you in future capacity costs and costs you in future transmission costs and that type of thing.

We also provide some general tips on curtailing usage on the hottest days, if there are programs available or, you know, policies like net metering or, you know, see a vendor about this or that, we would include that. And that's our current thinking.

- So, you mentioned contacting customers a day ahead of possible events that are forecasted as peaks. I'm curious how that -- what the Company's thinking is on how that would work currently? Will that be via email or text or some other manner?
- A (Furino) So, and again, these are under development, but we do have an active social media group. And they do, you know, have a following. I can't imagine it's a huge following, but they do interact with customers. And we're going to try to, you know, reinforce

this message. We think that, you know, looking ahead to a time-of-use rate program, you know, it's important that customers understand, you know, how their usage is going to impact price.

And that, you know, as we look in the future to unveil some type of time-of-use rates, that, you know, it would -- that this better understanding of prices will help encourage behavior when those opportunities arise.

- Q So, it sounds like the focus here is to reduce peak load as much as possible, to reduce the future capacity and transmission costs, or at least the Company's allocation of future capacity and transmission costs?
- A (Furino) In a very general way. And I think the messaging that we see, you know, out there today is typically around reliability. You know, ISO New England is going to go into, you know, a constrained operating procedure, and announce that, you know, customers need to try to, you know, reduce their usage so that we can keep the lights on. And that's definitely part of the story.

But, on this side here, what we're also trying to do is to get customers to understand that there are these additional costs that are going to be incurred and what the nature of those are.

So, not quite ISO New England declaring an

- OP-4, but something just short of that, where you're asking your customers to be good samaritans, and help to reduce their costs and the rest of your Company's ratepayers' costs as well?
- A (Furino) Right. At this point, it's just informational, and there's no, like I said, there's no pricing regime behind it. There's no, you know, there's no daily critical peak, you know, reward at this point. But really just trying to, you know, explain that there is a regional benefit. There is a, you know, collection of our customers, a benefit to the collection of our customers, UES's customers, and just sort of start that process.
- Q I'm curious if you would agree with me that there are some things that the Company is currently doing that are actively working to

1 reduce that peak demand? And most specifically 2 I'm thinking of the Energy Efficiency Resource 3 Standard that was passed by this Commission, 4 and the increased spending on energy efficiency 5 measures, which many of them have a peak demand 6 coincidence in some cases. Would you agree 7 with me that that is also another important avenue for reducing costs associated with 8 9 rising capacity and transmission costs? 10 (Furino) Yes. And I'm not -- unfortunately, 11 I'm not an expert in the details of those 12 programs. But, absolutely, we're trying to 13 reinforce, you know, those messages. I had 14 mentioned there were various policy initiatives 15 underway, and I neglected to mention that. 16 Q So now, I think we can turn back to Ms. Glover. 17 And I can ask you to turn to Bates Page 036. 18 Α (Glover) Yes. I am with you. 19 Q And, so, I've seen a couple of these before. 20 And from my understanding, this is basically a way to provide a check on what the winning bid 21 22 was. You're comparing it to Henry Hub futures, 23 and there are other charts and other 24 comparisons in here as well.

1		But my question is, in previous iterations
2		of these charts, at least from my recollection,
3		the number in the bottom right corner, which is
4		a confidential number, has been slightly less.
5		Would that be accurate, as a percentage?
6	А	(Glover) You are testing my memory here.
7	Q	Maybe I could phrase the question differently.
8		What would drive that number to not be zero, if
9		it were not zero?
10	А	(Glover) The cost in this case, it would be
11		the cost of natural gas. So, as the price
12		would go up, you would see a relationship
13		between what the bid prices would be and
14		whether, notwithstanding capacity, but as the
15		prices go up in the forecast, you would expect
16		to see a larger portion of that bid price
17		included to be energy. So, like if you go back
18		to, for example, let's look at Bates Page
19		Number 035, which is electric. As those ratios
20		decline, that bigger portion of that bid price
21		is going to be less energy.
22	Q	So, you're saying that any increase in that
23		number I'm thinking of is probably associated
24		with maybe something like the increase in the

```
1
         cost of capacity and --
 2
    Α
         (Glover) Yes.
 3
         -- others incorporated that into their bids?
 4
    Α
         (Glover) That's correct. Yes.
         If I could ask you now to turn to Bates Page
 5
 6
         010, I have a quick question. So, Lines 3
 7
         through 5, you mention that some suppliers
         didn't participate due to short staffing, but
 8
9
         plan to do so in the future. Could you
10
         elaborate on that for me?
11
         (Glover) My understanding, from reach out to
    Α
12
         the bidders, is that there was a kind of
13
         "perfect storm" with the timing of our
14
         solicitation, in that they were unable, due to
15
         staffing resources, to participate in this
16
         solicitation. But that they -- and these are
17
         bidders that would typically participate with
18
         us, and they just weren't able to this time
19
         around, but that they would be participating in
20
         our fall solicitation.
21
         So, when you say "a perfect storm with the
22
         timing of our solicitation", is that maybe
23
         referring to other solicitations throughout the
24
         region that happened to have coincided in
```

25

```
1
         this --
 2
         (Glover) I don't know. For them -- the
    Α
 3
         response from them to us was that it was a
         "staffing resource" issue.
 4
 5
    Q
         And now, if I could ask you to turn to Bates
 6
         Page 022. I'm sorry, 021.
 7
    Α
         (Glover) Yes.
 8
         In the second paragraph on this page, you
         describe the number of bids for the G1 supply
9
10
         requirement, and that's a confidential number,
11
         which I'm not going to bring forth here, but I
12
         want to ask you hypothetically. Would you say
13
         that, if three bidders had placed final bids,
14
         would that provide for a fair and competitive
15
         solicitation from your perspective?
16
    Α
         (Glover) I believe it would.
17
         How about if two had placed final bids?
    Q
18
    Α
         (Glover) Yes.
19
         And if one had placed a final bid?
20
         (Glover) I think we would have to revisit that.
21
         So, in that context, is there anything here,
22
         from your perspective, that might be worth
23
         pursuing as far as structural changes, if that
24
         sort of a scenario were to play out, structural
```

changes in the procurement process? Is there anything you can think of that you might suggest here, either from your understanding of how it works in other jurisdictions or elsewhere, that might encourage participation by more bidders?

A (Glover) Well, we do have alternative plans should we have what we would consider a failed solicitation. For example, in the case if we had one bidder. We do have a backup plan, such as we would reissue the RFP, perhaps extend, for this case, if it was this G1 class, extend the period for getting the bids back, reaching out to suppliers.

As far as another method for solicitation beyond putting out this RFP, the Company has discussed other options, such as how we procure power for this class in Massachusetts, which is directly through the wholesale market.

- Q Can you expand on that for me a little bit?
- A (Glover) So, in Massachusetts, when we put an RFP out, we do not solicit load for our Large customer class. We simply run it through our ISO Settlement account. So, we're purchasing

```
1
         power on their behalf. And then we incorporate
 2
         that into a retail rate at the other end, which
 3
         is what we do for New Hampshire.
 4
         So, there's -- is there no adder, like there is
    Q
 5
         in the G1 class for New Hampshire?
 6
         (Glover) That's correct. There's no adder.
 7
         There's no solicitation at all for the -- it's
         a G3 class in Massachusetts. But we don't even
 8
9
         solicit load at all. We just do our Small and
10
         Medium customers. There -- oh, go ahead.
11
         (Furino) Again, this is Rob Furino again. Just
    Α
12
         to clarify what Lisa is saying, in terms of the
13
         Company's procurement process for large
14
         customers in Massachusetts, the pricing we use
15
         is, actually, it mimmicks an adder. So, what
16
         we do is we take the weighted average
17
         locational marginal price, which is the energy
18
         price. We add to that the capacity price when
19
         we increase -- the adder ends up being
20
         10 percent of the sum of that. So, there is
21
         this additional cost. And that's meant to
22
         cover other ancillary costs, etcetera, and it's
23
         a very simple formulaic approach. But that's
24
         the approach to the pricing.
```

```
1
              So, there's sort of an adder-type
 2
         component. We are adding capacity indirectly,
 3
         and we are increasing that by 10 percent.
 4
         That's what we do in Massachusetts, without a
 5
         wholesale supplier.
         That's helpful. I think now I can turn to Ms.
 6
    Q
 7
         McNamara. And if I could ask you to turn to
 8
         Bates Page 198.
         (McNamara) I'm there.
9
    Α
10
         And if you could just summarize for me what
    Q
11
         we're all looking at here on Bates Page 198.
12
         (McNamara) Page 198 is a typical bill for the
    Α
13
         Residential class and the G2 Demand class
14
         comparing these proposed rates versus rates in
15
         effect last June, June 2017.
16
    Q
         And, so, I think that I am most interested in
17
         the residential rate up top there. Would it be
18
         accurate to say that, overall, this change
19
         would result in an increase in total bills of
20
         about 5.5 percent?
21
         (McNamara) That "5.5 percent" includes other
22
         changes, not just default service.
23
         Right. So, it's just a lucky coincidence that
    Q
24
         the increase in the smaller class bids happen
```

```
1
         to be 5.5 percent, and the increase in total
 2
         bill is also 5.5 percent, is that correct?
 3
         (McNamara) I apologize. What was the first
    Α
         5.5 percent?
 4
 5
    Q
         That was the 5.5 percent we had gone over
 6
         earlier in Ms. Glover's testimony, where the
 7
         Small/Medium classes had gone up -- their
         chosen rate had gone up about 5.5 percent over
 8
9
         the period from last year.
10
         (McNamara) Yes. Coincidence.
    Α
11
         And can you just describe for me briefly, it
    Q
12
         looks like within the Default Service Charge,
13
         there's a percentage that is broken out as
14
         having contributed to the total bill increase
15
         percentage. Can you tell me what that is?
16
    Α
         (McNamara) On the "Default Service Charge"
17
         line?
18
    Q
         Yes.
19
         (McNamara) The "2.1 percent", is that what
    Α
20
         you're referring to?
21
         Yes.
22
         (McNamara) That is the percent -- so, as you've
23
         mentioned earlier, a residential customer,
```

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using 650 kilowatt-hours in a month, would see

24

```
1
         an increase in June 2018, including these
 2
         proposed default service rates, versus last
 3
         June of 2017, the increase would be 5.5 percent
         on their total bill. Of that 5.5 percent,
 4
 5
         2.1 percent of that is related to this Default
 6
         Service change.
 7
         And there's another large -- well, it's a
 8
         larger figure in there than the Default Service
         Charge change, and that's attributable to
9
10
         External Delivery Charge, is that correct?
11
         (McNamara) Correct.
12
         And can you just briefly explain for me the
13
         components that have led --
14
                         [Court reporter interruption.]
15
    BY MR. BUCKLEY:
16
    Q
         Can you briefly explain for me the components
17
         that have led to that rise in the External
18
         Delivery Charge?
19
         (McNamara) I apologize, I don't have that
    Α
20
         filing with me. But I could take a stab at it,
21
         and say that it was most likely transmission
22
         charges.
23
                                  Thank you. No further
                    MR. BUCKLEY:
24
         questions.
```

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon. 2 actually before you do that, go off the record 3 please. 4 [Brief off-the-record discussion 5 ensued.] 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon. 7 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. And I guess I should thank Attorney Buckley, too, because 8 9 he literally asked half of my questions. So, 10 there you go. 11 BY MS. AMIDON: 12 Ms. Glover, I wanted to start with you, if I 13 could. Is the form of agreement then and the 14 transaction confirmation that you executed 15 with -- or, that the Company executed with the 16 winning bidders similar to those that you've 17 done in the past with no substantive changes? 18 Α (Glover) You are referring to the Power 19 Purchase Agreements? 20 Q Yes. 21 (Glover) That is correct. 22 Thank you. I noticed, at Bates 099, and I Q 23 don't know if this is a form or if this is 24 something that was executed in this instance,

```
1
         but let me get there, too, make sure I'm not
 2
         referring to confidential information.
 3
         is -- are you there?
 4
    Α
         (Glover) Yes.
 5
         Okay. So, this is a Mutual Confidential
 6
         Non-Disclosure Agreement. Is this a standard
 7
         agreement that the Company executes with its
         suppliers?
 8
         (Glover) Yes. So, during the procurement
9
    Α
10
         period, should they wish to see our financials,
11
         which are confidential, we would have them
12
         complete this Non-Disclosure Agreement.
13
         Yes. That makes perfect sense. Thank you.
14
         (Glover) You're welcome.
15
         Is there any way that you could determine
    Q
16
         whether any of the cost difference between this
17
         summer period and the summer period, well, for
18
         last year was due to anything other than
19
         capacity? In other words, do you think that
20
         the energy costs are relatively stable as to
21
         the two periods? Or, if you don't have
22
         information on that, I understand, but I just
23
         thought I'd ask that question.
24
         (Glover) I actually do have that information.
    Α
```

```
Q Great. Thanks.
```

А	(Glover) We look at the bid price. We compare
	it to the current NYMEX price. And we take the
	difference between those and assume that the
	NYMEX price is the energy portion of the price.
	The remainder of that being non-energy,
	primarily capacity, and other ancillary
	services. And what that tells us is the
	proportion of that price that we would
	attribute to non-energy. For this period, it
	is 60 percent. The period a year ago, it was
	52 percent. So, we backed out the energy
	portion, leaving those two percentages. So, in
	this case, it's telling us, while the energy
	price is it was 40 percent this time around,
	48 percent a year ago, the biggest jump in the
	proportion of that energy price is the
	non-energy piece of it.
Q	Thank you. And as I understand it, and I don't
	know if this is a question for you or Ms.
	McNamara, but who's ever better able to answer,
	you have forecasted an additional increase in

calculating these rates?

the capacity prices for June 1 of this year in

34

- 1 A (Glover) The capacity price is --
- 2 Q It's already set.
- 3 A (Glover) -- already in the price that we have
- 4 in the bids.
- 5 Q Okay.
- 6 A (Glover) Yes.
- 7 Q All right. Thank you. If we could go to
- Page 151, and this is your testimony, Ms.
- 9 McNamara. Let me know when you're there.
- 10 A (McNamara) I'm there.
- 11 | Q Okay. Thank you. Could you just explain what
- 12 you understand to be the cause for the
- overcollection in this instance, if I'm reading
- 14 that correctly?
- 15 A (McNamara) The overcollection, on Line 12, of
- \$520,000 approximately, --
- 17 Q Yes.
- 18 A (McNamara) -- is mainly related to increased
- sales versus what we had estimated for the
- 20 period.
- 21 Q Okay. Thank you. And if we go to the next
- page, Page 152, beginning at Line 13, there's a
- 23 question on net metering customers. And I just
- 24 wanted to know if you could explain the

interplay between this payment or the amount of 38,700 -- well \$38,000, and the amount that is recovered by the Company through the EDC, if I could understand the relationship between those two amounts? My understanding is that through the External Delivery Charge, the Company recovers lost distribution revenues associated with that metering, is that right?

A (McNamara) That is correct.

And in this stance, this amount of \$38,000 is the energy portion that otherwise would be credited to customers who net meter, who choose not to have it balance forward or something like that? I'm just trying to understand how they relate to one another.

And if you're not able to answer the question, it's not essential for us to know that today, for Staff to know that today in connection with this filing, and we could take a record request. I'm just trying to understand the interplay between the two numbers.

A (McNamara) I wouldn't be confident answering where the --

1	[Court reporter interruption.]
2	BY THE WITNESS:
3	A (McNamara) I wouldn't be confident answering
4	how the \$38,000 is arrived at.
5	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon, do
6	you want to make that a record request?
7	MS. AMIDON: Yes. And I'm trying to
8	think about how best to say it. I guess,
9	please explain the calculation of the amount of
L 0	\$38,000 and the reasons for it being credited
L 1	back to I'm not sure how to say it
12	correctly, Mr. Chairman.
L 3	I'm wondering if I could work with
L 4	the Company afterwards and give it to the clerk
L 5	and have it for the record that way?
L 6	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think you
L 7	could put something in writing and put it in
L 8	the file as to what the record request is.
L 9	MS. AMIDON: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I suspect that,
21	if you work with Mr. Epler and the witnesses,
22	that you'll come up with something that will
23	get you the information you're interested in.
2 4	MS. AMIDON: I'm just thinking of,

```
1
         you know, moving this proceeding along without
 2
         holding things up.
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Epler.
                   MR. EPLER: Yes. For now, just for
 4
 5
         clarity in the transcript, if we can just say
 6
         that there's a record request pending on
 7
         material on Bates stamp Page 152, Line 22.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That would
 8
         certainly help, I think.
9
10
                   MS. AMIDON: Yes.
11
                   MR. EPLER: Thank you.
12
                   MS. AMIDON: Thank you, Attorney
13
         Epler.
14
                         (Exhibit 3 reserved)
15
                   MS. AMIDON: And just a couple more
16
         questions.
17
    BY MS. AMIDON:
18
    Q
         And I know you and I discussed this, Ms.
19
         McNamara, before the hearing. And just for the
20
         sake of getting your explanation on the record
21
         at this point, would you turn to Page Bates 163
         for me. And I have just a general question for
22
23
         you, and I know you know the answer. So, I
24
         just wanted to -- are you there?
```

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```
1
    Α
          (McNamara) I am.
         Okay. Thank you. So, I was, as you know, I
 2
    Q
 3
         was confused about what the term on Line 2 was,
         "Total Costs excluding wholesale supplier
 4
 5
         charge". So, perhaps with respect to the top
 6
         part of this schedule related to the G1 class
 7
         default service, you could explain what the
         cost components are and what is not included in
 8
9
         this schedule, because of -- because of its
10
         confidentiality? Is that fair to ask?
11
         (McNamara) Sure. The easiest way to perhaps
    Α
12
         see the costs that are included on this
13
         schedule would be to reference Schedule LSM-4.
14
         And there's probably two pages we could look
15
         at.
16
    Q
         Okay.
17
         (McNamara) Bates Page 183, which is kind of
18
         hard to read, because it got stamped over some
19
         other text. I apologize, I think I've turned
20
         you to the wrong page. Page 177.
21
         Thank you.
         (McNamara) This page shows the actual
22
23
         calculation of the factor that was shown on the
24
         previous page of "0.00275".
```

```
1
    Q
         And as I understand, this 0.275 cents per
 2
         kilowatt-hour recovers Unitil's costs, in other
 3
         words, the working capital, the bad debt, the
 4
         internal costs, includes the reconciliation,
 5
         and does not include any of the costs from the
 6
         supplier. Is that correct?
 7
         (McNamara) That is correct.
    Α
         So, the calculation of the supplier adder and
 8
9
         the wholesale power cost is something that is
10
         done monthly, and you provide that to the
11
         Commission. Is that right, Ms. Glover?
12
         (Glover) That's correct.
    Α
13
         Okay. So, this cost does not reflect the adder
14
         that was bid for the Large Customer Group?
15
    Α
         (McNamara) That is right.
16
    Q
         All right. And finally, I know, and perhaps
17
         you can help me find this. I know Mr. -- I
18
         mean, Attorney Buckley was able to show the
19
         comparison between the period last year, the
20
         same period, and the period that begins June 1,
21
         this change in the bills. If I go to Page 189,
22
         Bates Page 189, that shows the difference
         between the bill in the current period that
23
24
         ends March 31st -- or does it? Well, it shows
```

40

```
1
         the bill for the current period and the bill
 2
         for the period beginning June 1, and that is
 3
         actually, for a residential customer, a
         decrease of 9.3 percent overall in their
 4
 5
         monthly bill. Is that right?
 6
         (McNamara) That is correct. And that is solely
 7
         based on the change in the default service
 8
         rate.
         Right. I know that there may be other changes
9
    Q
10
         that are coming along. But at least if we're
11
         looking at the energy rate portion of the
12
         customer bill, there is an overall decrease
13
         from the winter period?
14
         (McNamara) That is correct.
15
                   MS. AMIDON: Okay. Thank you.
16
         have no further questions.
17
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
18
         Bailey.
19
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.
20
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
21
         Can we start on Bates Page 028? It's
22
         confidential. So, I won't ask you specifically
23
         about these numbers, to say what the numbers --
24
         (Glover) I'm there.
    Α
```

Q Okay. Are these the numbers that the suppliers bid to you for their portion of the adder?

- A (Glover) Yes. Each of these lines for these bidders is just the adder portion.
- Q Okay. And in the past, haven't you come up with a rate component that reflect these numbers?
- A (Glover) I'm going to answer. Do you want to take that?

We send the rate to the Staff every month, using the adder and the wholesale price. So, the schedule you were just on, there was a line that said "market", we update that every month, between Linda and I, with the adder and the wholesale price and send it to Staff, so that they would know what the rate is.

I understand that. But I thought my memory of these proceedings, and maybe I'm getting it confused with another electric company, but I don't think so, is that the adder portion from the supplier was part of not confidential information and part of the rate that was perhaps added to the Company's adder that we just looked at that was 0.275 cents per

```
1
         kilowatt-hour?
         (McNamara) No. Not since we've gone to this
 2
    Α
 3
         method for the G1 classes, which has been a
 4
         monthly, a monthly rate, --
 5
    Q
         Okay.
 6
         (McNamara) -- we follow the same method.
    Α
 7
         Okay. Can you -- so, I got a little confused
    Q
 8
         when I was reading the testimony by this adder
9
         and the Company's adder. But can you tell me
10
         how the adders on this page, Bates Page 028,
11
         compare to the adders that you received from
12
         the suppliers last time? Is that the
13
         11 percent or the 6 percent difference?
14
         (Glover) One moment please.
15
                         (Short pause.)
16
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
17
         I'm looking at Bates Page 008. That's where I
    Q
18
         got 11 percent.
         (Glover) Comparing the adders to last summer,
19
    Α
20
         is that what you wanted me to look at? Okay.
21
         Sure. And I think your testimony says that
22
         it's "24 percent higher than the same period a
23
         year ago". Is that sentence read, from Page 8,
24
         Line 10, is that sentence related to the adder,
```

43

```
1 the supplier's adder?
```

- 2 A (Glover) I apologize. Are we on Bates
- 3 Page 008 --
- 4 Q Yes.
- 5 A (Glover) -- of my testimony? Okay. Thank you.
- 6 Pricing for the Large customer class is 11
- 7 percent higher than the previous 6-month period
- 8 and 24 percent higher than the same period a
- 9 year ago." That is true.
- 10 Q So, the numbers on Bates Page 028 are
- 11 24 percent higher than they were a year ago?
- 12 A (Glover) To the same period a year ago, yes.
- 13 Q Okay. Do you have any idea why the adder is
- 24 percent higher?
- 15 A (Glover) The adder itself is non-energy. So, I
- would surmise it's the non-energy portion, so,
- forward capacity charges and other ancillary
- 18 services.
- 19 Q Okay. Do you know what the forward capacity
- 20 price was last year?
- 21 A (Glover) I do. June 1st, 2017, it was \$7.03.
- 22 June 1st, 2018, it is now \$9.55. And it
- declines every -- for the next three years.
- 24 Q Okay. All right. So, what are the rates that

```
1
         the customers are provided in advance of the
 2
         rate period that the G1 rates are in effect?
 3
    Α
         (McNamara) The G1 customers are told that, that
 4
         0.00275, and the RPS component of the overall
 5
         default service rate. They're also told,
 6
         although without much advance notice, but a
 7
         couple of days beforehand, when we determine
         the rate for the month, based on the wholesale
 8
9
         price, they're notified of that rate.
10
         So, you determine the rate for that month.
    Q
11
         Does the supplier give you that rate for the
12
         month in advance? It's not based on LMP?
13
         (Glover) It is based on LMP, yes.
14
         So, how do you know in advance what the rate
15
         is?
16
    Α
         (Glover) We use a prior period of already
17
         published prices. So, we would have a chunk of
18
         time, it doesn't go right up to the month, but
19
         it would be a period of the month prior.
20
         Okay. And to that, you add the adders that we
21
         talked about?
         (Glover) Yes.
22
23
         And then it gets reconciled to whatever the
         actual LMP is?
24
```

```
1
    Α
          (Glover) Yes. For the calendar month, yes.
 2
    Q
         And does that reconciliation occur in the next
 3
         six-month period, like the adder of the 0.275
 4
         cents per kilowatt-hour? Is that part of the
 5
         reconciliation of the difference between the
 6
         price paid and the price actually incurred or
 7
         the costs incurred?
         (McNamara) We reconcile once a year, and spread
 8
    Α
9
         that over 12 months.
10
    Q
         Okay.
11
         (McNamara) So, this particular filing, we
12
         reconcile it with the spring filing. And any
13
         reconciliation balance would get recovered or
14
         credited over the next 12 months.
15
         And, so, that's the number in your -- I think
16
         it was Schedule 4, that was in the 20 or
17
         $20,700 range?
18
    Α
         (McNamara) It was the $20,000. So,
```

A (McNamara) It was the \$20,000. So, approximately \$40,000 was the total undercollection, and then 20 of it would be for this six-month period. And then, in the next filing, in the fall, we would include the remaining 20,000.

19

20

21

22

23

24

Okay. Thank you. Ms. Glover, I don't know if

you know this, but do you have any explanation for why the bids for medium size customers are lower than the bids for residential customers, even though the load is smaller?

- A (Glover) I don't have a good answer for you, I don't think.
- Q Have you ever considered combining those two groups? Mr. Furino, do you have any idea?
- A (Furino) Yes, Commissioner. Let me just give you a little background. In the distant past, they were combined. They were one, we used to price Non-G1 default service together. And we recognized that the two groups, the residentials or the domestics and the Small Commercials had distinct differences.

When we first did make the split, the real driving factor was migration risk. The Medium customers were going to market much quicker than domestic customers. So, we got to a point where, you know, retail choice penetration was maybe 30 percent in that group, and, you know, just barely beginning, if any, in the residential group. And suppliers looking at that identified that as a risk, and that they

would throw premiums on top of that. So, we did break that up.

We also were looking at load profiles.

And the two -- the profiles for the two groups of customers do vary quite a bit. And we showed that back at the time, I can't remember how many years ago it was, it was several years ago that we made this change.

Another thing that's kind of going on is that Small Commercial customers, you know, may have less late in the day peak exposure, which is really driving a lot of the hourly costs.

So, in addition to having a better load profile overall, they're avoiding certain peak periods of time.

But we're not overly surprised by the results.

- Q And do you think that the suppliers now think that the residential group is riskier for migration than the Medium or the Small Business group?
- A (Furino) I think they know that it's lower than it is still for the Medium group. But I think it's been -- both groups have been fairly

stable. There's been robust activity relative
to what we had seen in the past. But I think
it's been fairly stable.

- Q So, you're saying that the suppliers perceive the Small Business customers as more of a risk?
- A (Furino) You know, and I apologize, we provide these quarterly migration reports that you may be familiar with, which show the trends for each of these groups over the last 13 months.

 And Ms. Glover is going to show them to me as we speak.

So, I can see like our -- looking, and we show this in terms of energy consumption and also in terms of customer counts. In terms of customer counts, you know, our domestic customers are in the 13 percent range a year ago to about 11 percent now. So, --

Q Migration?

A (Furino) Yes. I would say just retail -participating in retail choice, those customers
taking supply from a third party, down from 13
to 11 percent in the last year. The regular
general, which is this other group, pretty
steady at 26-27 percent.

- Q So, isn't that a higher risk?
- 2 A (Furino) Well, I think the risk factor is a
- 3 question of how quickly that is changing, how
- 4 stable that is. It means to have been fairly
- 5 stable over time, and that's what they're going
- 6 to look for.

1

- 7 Q So then, you think that really the reason --
- 8 A (Furino) I'm sorry. We're on Bates Page 140.
- 9 Q Thank you.
- 10 A (Furino) She pointed it out to me three times
- and I finally realized the message.
- 12 Q But my question or this whole conversation was
- trying to figure out why the bid price for the
- Small Commercial customers was lower? The load
- is lower, but it's more predictable? I mean,
- the load is smaller, sorry, smaller, but it's
- more predictable, and because of that lack of
- 18 the peak in the afternoon?
- 19 A (Furino) Right. So, the timing of the hourly
- 20 profile has different pricing impacts.
- 21 Q Okay. All right. Thank you. I really
- 22 appreciate your customer outreach to be more
- aware of the relationship between the price of
- 24 energy and how they consume it. And I think

that you have some good plans. Do you -- I
think Mr. Buckley asked you this, but I don't
think I understood the answer. Do you contact
your customers by text at all or just by social
media, Facebook, and that kind of thing?
(Furino) I will have to get back to you on
that, or I just don't have a real complete
answer on that. I know we've recently
introduced a new customer information billing
system. And part of that involves a component
of capturing customers', you know, contact
information, including e-mails and texts, and
with an eye to rolling out that type of
communication. I just don't know where we are
in terms of that process.

CMSR. BAILEY: The Chairman suggests that I ask you for a record request to provide the communication plan. And I would like our Consumer Affairs Director to see what you're planning to tell your customers, so that we can tell them the same thing. Or, if it's not as understandable as you think it is, that we could give you some suggestions. Because I think this is a very important thing that

1	you're doing, and hopefully we can maximize the
2	value of it.
3	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Hang on. Mr.
4	Epler.
5	MR. EPLER: We would be happy to
6	contact the Consumer Director, and perhaps set
7	up like a tech session, where we can discuss
8	that
9	CMSR. BAILEY: Okay.
LO	MR. EPLER: and go through a
L 1	presentation, in addition to responding to the
L 2	record request.
L 3	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, you could
L 4	prepare a record request that describes the
L 5	current state of play?
L 6	MR. EPLER: Yes.
L 7	(Exhibit 4 reserved)
L 8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And then I think
L 9	the idea of sitting down with the Consumer
2 0	Affairs Division Director makes a lot of sense.
21	Whether its a formal tech session or something
22	informal, we'll leave that to you and Staff.
23	MR. EPLER: Happy to do that.
2 4	CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you.

BY CMSR. BAILEY:

Do you have a plan or a method of measuring the results of this? I mean, are you aware of -you must be aware of what the peak load was for both transmission, allocation, and capacity last year and the years before that, right?

A (Furino) We have the numbers, yes.

Q Okay. And so, you can compare that to this year to see if it made a difference?

A (Furino) We could do that. You know, we could also -- and I'll be talking with my

Communications team, they will be drafting the communications. But, as far as, you know, the number of contacts that we have, you know, how the -- I believe, like when we utilize social media, we get, you know, we can see the engagement, that type of thing.

Just as a -- you know, I mean, as a non-energy, you know, we're not -- in addition to trying to identify changes in our aggregate consumption on the system, including during peak hours, you know, one of the -- you know, we may look for metrics in terms of our communication campaign, in terms of how many

```
1
         tangible touch points we have with customers.
 2
    Q
         Okay. And you don't know -- I mean, you said
 3
         you didn't know whether the Company has the
 4
         ability to text customers. Just anecdotally,
 5
         I'll tell you that I have electric service from
 6
         another utility, and they send me a text
 7
         message before every storm. And it's almost
 8
         annoying, but --
9
         (Furino) I get those same messages.
    Α
10
         Okay. But it's a good way -- it's a good way
    Q
11
         to communicate with customers, especially
12
         during a peak or an expected peak, you know,
13
         "Now is the time to watch out and try to
14
         conserve your usage." Just some thoughts.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: A study with a
16
         sample size of one.
17
                         [Laughter.]
18
                   CMSR. BAILEY: No, two. He has it,
19
         too.
20
                   WITNESS FURINO: Thank you.
21
                   CMSR. BAILEY: All right. I think
22
         that's all I have. Thank you very much.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
24
         Giaimo.
```

```
1
                   CMSR. GIAIMO: Good afternoon. Let
 2
         me start with what I think is a real easy
 3
         question.
    BY CMSR. GIAIMO:
 4
 5
         Ms. McNamara, you mentioned an increase in use
 6
         above what was forecasted last year, did I hear
 7
         that correctly at sometime during your
         testimony?
 8
         (McNamara) The sales increased over this
9
    Α
10
         current period compared to what we forecasted,
11
         yes.
12
         Do you know if Unitil has actually been
    Q
13
         experiencing load growth?
14
         (McNamara) I do not. And I should have really
15
         clarified that question a little bit. This
16
         filing doesn't necessarily forecast, in the
17
         traditional sense, sales. What it does is it
18
         applies a loss factor to the forecasted
19
         purchases. So, in this instance, what happened
20
         was the loss factor that we apply, which is, I
21
         believe, for that class, the Residential class,
22
         is -- I want to say "6.4 percent", it wasn't as
23
         high as 6.4 percent.
24
         Okay. And now, when you say "loss factor", we
```

are talking about physical electrons

transmitted from the generation to delivery or

are we talking about customer -- losing of

customers?

A (McNamara) The actual loss, the difference between what is purchased and what is ultimately sold in retail.

Thank you. That's good to know. Before I start my next -- my next line of questions, I want to thank Attorney Epler and Mr. Furino for coming. I think he's partly here because of questions I asked about six months ago. So, thank you for being here and thanking for recognizing that request.

So, the next line of questions are about the capacity market. So, let's say we have a hypothetical of a large manufacturer. And this large manufacturer is off line and has no use -- and is not utilizing any electrons. Be it because they're just completely off line or because they have some sort of behind-the-meter generation that they're utilizing. And it's the system peak and it's the utility peak and it's the zonal peak. What is their capacity

```
1
         payment due in the next year?
 2
    Α
         (Furino) Zero.
 3
         It is zero. Okay.
    Q
         (Furino) And I'm going to assume that they're a
 4
    Α
 5
         large customer, that they're interval metered,
 6
         and therefore they would be reported as zero
 7
         and the subsequent billings would be based on
         that.
 8
         So, in that situation, under the hypothetical
9
10
         customer I'm talking about, they would have
11
         every incentive to respond to the text messages
12
         that Commissioner Bailey was talking with you
13
         about just a moment ago?
14
         (Furino) Yes. And the key is the metering,
15
         but, yes.
16
    Q
         Okay. What I heard from you, Mr. Furino, was a
17
         lot of things that you plan to do. So, in
18
         light of the fact that Ms. Glover mentioned
19
         that FCA 9 is the high water mark for capacity
20
         clearing prices, specifically what did you
21
         do -- what did you do to mitigate the price
22
         last year or what did you do?
23
         (Furino) So, we had no specific programs in
    Α
24
         place. You know, obviously, we're
```

```
participating in the net metering docket as

that was playing out, have various commitments

that stem from that. And I don't believe there

was any -- I don't know about energy efficiency

activities in particular.

I do know some of our larger customers do
```

I do know some of our larger customers do participate directly in demand response programs administered by the ISO, and they're introduced by a variety of suppliers who offer that as a complementary service to them.

- Q Okay. Thanks. Has the Company done any specific analysis as to just the commodity costs last year versus this year or what's coming?
- A (Furino) Other than just looking at visually the differences between the NYMEX prices that we received a year ago, no.
- Q Okay. On Page 8 of Ms. Glover's testimony -CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Bates page?

 CMSR. GIAIMO: Page 8. Sorry. Page
- 21 6, Bates Page 008.
- 22 BY CMSR. GIAIMO:

Q Commissioner Bailey was touching on this. And you talked on Line 9, it states "Pricing for

1 Large customer class adder is 11 percent higher 2 than the previous 6-month period and 24 percent 3 higher than the same period a year ago." So, I heard that's due to non-energy 4 5 related factors, specifically the capacity 6 market? 7 (Glover) The adder, yes, is a non-energy Α 8 portion of the Large G1 class price, yes. 9 And to what extent is this increase a result of Q 10 pay-for-performance, as opposed to just the 11 capacity market in general? Is it the changes 12 to the capacity market that are being 13 implemented June 1st that are driving these 14 or --15 Α (Glover) I would surmise that. But I, not 16 being a supplier, there could be some 17 pay-for-performance in there. But I don't know 18 how much that would affect that price 19 specifically. 20 Would you want to add? 21 (Furino) Yes. I was just going to say, we 22 don't have any transparency into that. 23 don't, you know, know whether suppliers who are 24 bidding have their, you know, existing

1 generation fleet that is able to sort of 2 self-supply this obligation, or whether they 3 see that as more of a consumer in that market. 4 Okay. Ms. Glover, what I thought I heard you Q say, and I just want to confirm this, is that 5 6 you are comfortable that the number of bidders 7 was commensurate with a competitive process? (Glover) It's a stable number. It's the number 8 Α 9 that we typically see for this class. It has 10 not changed. 11 Okay. 12 (Furino) I just wanted to take the opportunity 13 to make one comment in that regard. I think we 14 had said earlier that, if there were a single 15 bidder, that it would necessarily be 16 uncompetitive and we do something else. I did 17 just want to put forward the proposition that a 18 single bidder could, in fact, provide a very

just want to put forward the proposition that a single bidder could, in fact, provide a very reasonable market result. In jurisdictions — in other jurisdictions, we have had extended periods where one bidder was very successful, and we continued to contract with them. And at

one point, they were not so competitive in

23

24

```
1
         another way, we redid things, and we did not
 2
         accept that.
 3
              But that would be, in that circumstance,
         my view is that would be a showing we would
 4
 5
         need to make.
 6
         I jotted down "Mr. Furino, it looks like you
 7
         have something to say on this?" So, thank you
         for chiming in there. That was my next
 8
9
         question.
10
              All right. I think I have just one left.
11
         Bates 028. Bates 028, --
12
         (Glover) Yes.
    Α
13
         -- 027, and 026, recognizing that they're
14
         highlighted numbers, I won't speak specifically
15
         to anything other than to say that it appears
16
         as if the adder is half the size of the all-in
17
         prices on Page 027 and 026. Is that a
18
         reasonable conclusion to make?
19
         (Glover) Close. Yes. Just looking at the
    Α
20
         numbers.
```

Is there anything that we can surmise from

21

22

23

24

that?

(Glover) Well, if you're looking at Bates 026 Α and 027, those two pieces are energy and

```
1
         non-energy. And while they're not exactly
 2
         half, they are close. I did look at the
 3
         portion of those bids that are energy and
 4
         non-energy, and that came out to I think we
 5
         said -- hold on. I think it was 60 percent.
 6
         Right.
    Q
 7
         (Glover) Sixty (60) percent was non-energy.
 8
         So, I'm not sure I answered your question. I
         might have wandered.
9
10
         It sounds like it's consistent, now that you
    Q
         reference the "60".
11
12
         (Glover) Okay. Right, because it's not exactly
    Α
13
         half.
14
         That makes sense.
15
    Α
         (Glover) Yes. Okay.
16
    Q
         And so why they made it look similar, --
17
    Α
         (Glover) Yes.
         -- is what I was getting at?
18
    Q
19
         (Glover) Correct.
    Α
20
                    CMSR. GIAIMO: Thank you. I have no
21
         other questions.
22
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
23
         Bailey.
24
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
```

```
1
    Q
         Didn't you say that, in Massachusetts, the
 2
         adder was only 10 percent for the non-energy
 3
         costs?
 4
    Α
         (Furino) I made those statements. So,
 5
         clarifying what we do for Fitchburg, it's the
 6
         sum of the LMP, plus the capacity, the sum of
 7
         those, times 10 percent, or 10 percent of that
         ends up being the total price, 110 percent of
 8
9
         the sum of those two.
10
         Okay. And so, how do you -- do you go out and
    Q
11
         competitively bid the capacity and the energy
12
         for Massachusetts?
13
         (Furino) No. Remember, this is just for
14
         Fitchburg Gas & Electric, Unitil's
15
         Massachusetts affiliate, only for the largest
16
         group of customers. And so, no, we're actually
17
         not having any market procurement of any type.
18
         It's literally a load obligation that sits in
19
         Fitchburg's own Settlement account and is seen
20
         as a demand or load in the ISO New England
21
         system. We pay the bill and process those
22
         charges.
23
         That's right. That's what you said.
    Q
```

meant to ask you this question. How do those

24

rates compare ultimately to the rates that we get from competitively bid?

- A (Furino) This is an interesting question, and I appreciate it. But, by and large, lower.
- Q It's lower when you buy it on the LMP, on the market?
 - A (Furino) So, here -- even here in New Hampshire, we have Non-G1 pricing, which has suppliers bidding in full-requirement service. It includes energy, includes capacity, includes everything else.

For the G1s, and we've been trying to clarify all this, but, with the G1s, we have suppliers just bid this adder, and it basically covers everything but energy, and then to that we add the LMP. Over time, the pricing that we have seen for G1 customers has been much lower than the pricing we've seen for Non-G1 customers, because the wholesale suppliers are doing less risk management, there's less hedging involved, etcetera.

So, that's -- it's actually one of the -- an item I believe the Consumer Advocate,

Mr. Buckley had asked, you know, "Were there

any structural changes the Company was considering?" The Company is looking at the possibility of bringing some structure like that we use in New Hampshire for G1 customers for Non-G1 customers. And we would combine that with some sort of rate-smoothing mechanism, if we were to try to bring a proposal to go forward with that.

But our view is that, based on the experience we've seen over time, in the long run, that yields you a lower price than, you know, purchasing under a full-requirement service.

- Q Okay. Thank you. What about the comparison of the G1 customers and the price that G1 customers in New Hampshire pay and the price that G3 customers in Massachusetts pay?
- A (Furino) And I apologize, but I haven't looked very closely at that, but they must move very closely. It's possible that the Fitchburg prices could be lower. We could certainly provide that. We do those same calculations every month for Fitchburg, except we're just using, you know, ISO's capacity charges that we

- get, as opposed to these adders. So,
 mechanically, it's just a little different.
- 3 Q But, if the adder is 60 percent, --
 - A (Furino) Yes. So, what's happening there, in particular, is that we're in an environment of high capacity costs --
- 7 Q Uh-huh.

4

5

6

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

And it's -- you know, as a winter-constrained system, from a reliability standpoint, that's what really is driving the prices. We tend to see lower commodity prices in the summer. You know, the capacity costs are constant year-round.

15 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

Q It would seem that, if you're considering making a change in the process to mirror what goes on in Massachusetts, one of the things you're going to want to provide is some historical comparisons. Understanding that past performance is no guarantee of future results, you could at least give some indications of how things might look -
A (Furino) Yes.

Q -- might have looked had such a process been in place here.

A (Furino) Right. And so, we have undertaken to recast, you know, our New Hampshire history using what would be the G1 approach, not the Massachusetts approach. And the reason really is, there are other things going on. So, our -- I'm trying to think of it, the part of the testimony, the -- anyway, so, it impacts the financial parts of things, the lead-lag study, etcetera.

What happens is, ISO New England is going to bill you like two days after the fact, and they're going to invoice you twice a month — twice a week, you know, throughout the period. Whereas, when you're with a wholesale supplier, you're basically paying the bill at the end of the month after the month of service. So, there's a very big, you know, deferral of payments there that, you know, really matches well with the Company's collections from customers.

Also, financial assurance requirements at ISO New England, if the Company jumps in as the

wholesale supplier itself, then, you know, its financial assurance requirements go up. So, there's, you know, a direct financing impact there.

So, there are other reasons why it's more than just what -- if you calculate after-the-fact what those costs are. In the case of Fitchburg's large customers, the number of customers that rely on that service varies between three and eight, or something like that, and it's not a large commitment. And these are largely customers who, in my view, have had poor credit over time or for whatever reason are not purchasing from the market.

Most of our customers down there are purchasing from the markets, as they are up here. You would see that in that page we referenced.

Q Circling back to the communication plan, you spent some time talking about the how and the what you would communicate. I guess I'd also be interested in the who. Do you anticipate different messaging for different types of customers? It seems that the biggest bang for

your buck is with your biggest users, and those are the ones you'd have maybe a different message for than the individual homeowner, like me, I am a default service customer of Unitil.

But, I mean, is that part of the thinking as well?

A (Furino) You know, at this point, my instinct is that we're trying to communicate with the residential customer, or maybe the Small Business. You know, larger customers do have, you know, more sophisticated opportunities.

And not to say that we would necessarily ignore that group. I did mention there are demand response programs that some of them participate in directly.

You know, if you're a particularly large customer, you may have a sophisticated buying, you know, process, and you may not even be on default service. It doesn't mean you can't benefit from these kind of technologies.

Right. And I think all of us could benefit, if the bigger users conserve at the right times, because that would affect, although it's not a huge amount of money, it would affect what gets

- allocated to the State of New Hampshire in the long run, would it not?
 - A (Furino) Yes, it would, in terms of -- you know, particularly in terms of transmission.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Right. I think there are benefits to being in touch with all of your customers at every level, even those who are doing things in the competitive market that weren't your default customers, and I think you would probably agree with that.

That's all I had. Mr. Epler, do you any further questions for the witness panel?

MR. EPLER: Yes, I do.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EPLER:

Q Mr. Furino, just to follow up on a couple of questions that you were asked, to distinguish between what we do for our large G3 customers in Fitchburg and the G1 customers here with UES.

Is it correct that the large G3 customers used to be served in the same manner that we now serve the G1 customers for UES?

A (Furino) Yes. That's correct.

```
1
    Q
         And the issue was that, as you started to
 2
         explain, that the number of customers in that
 3
         customer class became so small that during
         solicitations it became difficult for the
 4
         Company to get the kind of response that would
 5
 6
         indicate that we were getting a market rate?
 7
         (Furino) That's correct.
    Α
         And so, we then migrated to this -- or, I'm
 8
9
         sorry, strike that. We then changed the
10
         methodology that we use for providing service
11
         to the G3 customers, is that correct?
12
         (Furino) That's correct. Thank you.
    Α
13
         And so, if we were to attempt to do that here
14
         in New Hampshire for the G1 customers, the
15
         additional costs that you were referencing, in
16
         terms of the financial commitments that the
17
         Company would have to make, the frequency of
18
         payments to ISO New England, if we were to try
19
         that in New Hampshire, would such a -- with a
20
         larger customer class, like the G1 customers
         for UES, that that would pose additional costs,
21
22
         and we would not necessarily see the same
23
         result that we're seeing in Massachusetts.
                                                       Ιs
         that correct?
24
```

- A (Furino) I think that's correct. Yes.
- 2 | Q That was kind of a long question, I apologize.

3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It was led

4 beautifully, though.

MR. EPLER: Thank you.

6 BY MR. EPLER:

- And this is to Mr. Furino again. If you have this information, is there any information that you can share regarding UES's historic peak and whether it has changed over time, and how it compares to our neighboring utilities in New Hampshire?
- A (Furino) Can I take a record request on that?

 So, what I can say is we were very recently studying this data and this question, and I don't happen to have the printout in front of me. UES's peak demands over the last eight years have been fairly steady. And it appears that the balance of New Hampshire's peak demand has grown over the last several years.

We're still studying the data. And so, it's a little preliminary. But those are the comments I could offer at this time.

24 Q And would you characterize UES's service

```
1
         territory, particularly the Seacoast, as
 2
         growing?
 3
         (Furino) I would, yes.
    Α
 4
         Okay. Mr. Furino, when you discussed the
    Q
 5
         methodology we use to provide service to the G3
 6
         customers, you mentioned the 10 percent adder
 7
         that the Company applies. Do you happen to
         know what the Company does with that 10 percent
 8
9
         adder? How it accounts for that, in terms of
10
         its -- what use the Company puts that 10
11
         percent to?
12
         (Furino) Well, that 10 percent becomes part of
    Α
13
         the retail rate that we charge the large
14
         customer in Fitchburg. And the revenue that
15
         comes in, when that customer pays, goes into
16
         the annual reconciliation to cover all of those
17
         gas costs. So, on the cost side, Fitchburg is
18
         paying its ISO New England bill. And so, all
19
         of -- both of those revenues and costs are
20
         going into an annual reconciliation, which is
21
         common among all customers in Fitchburg.
22
         Unlike here, we have a Non-G1 and a G1. It's
23
         common in Fitchburg.
```

So, in other words, that 10 percent is not a

24

73

```
1
         profit margin to the Company?
 2
         (Furino) No. The Company has absolutely no
    Α
 3
         profit margin on that.
                   MR. EPLER: That's all I have.
 4
                                                    Thank
 5
         you.
 6
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 7
         there's nothing else, then I -- I'm correct
 8
         there's no other witnesses, right?
                   MS. AMIDON: Correct.
9
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
11
         all can probably stay where you are, because it
12
         won't be long from here.
13
                   Without objection, we'll strike ID on
14
         Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibits 3 and 4 we'll hold
15
         open as record requests.
16
                   Anything else we need to do before
17
         summing up?
18
                         [No verbal response.]
19
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'll just note,
20
         we do not need to have the answers -- the
21
         responses to the record requests before we
22
         issue a decision. And I do understand that
23
         this is a short turnaround, correct?
24
                   MR. EPLER:
                                Yes.
```

{DE 18-035} {04-11-18}

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr. Buckley, why don't you start us off. 2 3 MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you. The Office 4 of the Consumer Advocate appreciates the 5 Company's offer to work with the parties to 6 review the lead-lag study moving forward in the 7 future. And looks at the instant Petition as presenting just and reasonable rates, and 8 recommends their approval by the Commission. 9 10 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr. 11 Buckley. Ms. Amidon. 12 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. First of 13 all, just for the record, I just want to 14 recognize that the Company does a very 15 straightforward, easy-to-understand filing. 16 don't understand some of the numbers myself, 17 but, generally, it's a quality job, and I just 18 wanted to thank the Company for continuing to 19 make an effort to do that. 20 Having reviewed this filing, Staff 21 concludes that the solicitation, evaluation, 22 and bid selection was done appropriately and 23 consistent with the prior Commission orders. 24 And that the selection is a reflection -- of

75

```
the winning bidders is a reflection of the
 1
         competitive market. And that the resulting
 2
 3
         costs to recover the cost of the supplier
         contracts through rates result in just and
 4
 5
         reasonable rates. And so, we would recommend
 6
         that the Commission approve the filing
 7
         according to the timelines requested by the
 8
         Company.
                   We also recommend that the Company's
 9
10
         lead-lag study be allowed to go into effect for
11
         rates developed in connection with this filing.
12
         And if the review of the OCA and Staff results
13
         in any changes to the lead-lag study or
14
         anything that requires a reconciliation, we
15
         would recommend a reconciliation in the next
16
         filing, if that's the result.
17
                    That's what I have. Thank you.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
19
         Ms. Amidon. Mr. Epler.
20
                   MR. EPLER: Yes.
                                      Thank you. I will
21
         just point the Commission to the relief
22
         requested in our Petition.
23
                    I did just want to make the following
```

{DE 18-035} {04-11-18}

informal offer. I think that the discussion

24

about the markets and so on is helpful, and it's clear that there's an interest on the part of the Commission in developments. Sometimes I personally find that the strictures of a formal hearing are sometimes not necessarily completely conducive, though, to a full discussion of that.

So, I just want to make an offer that we would be happy to open up in a tech session, perhaps in a less formal atmosphere, to have a more thorough discussion of these issues with the Commission, obviously, invite the OCA, and make it available to the public and so on.

But, if there's any interest in doing that, I know your schedules are pretty tight, there's a lot going on. But, if that -- if you do have interest in that, we'd be happy to try to work with you and have that happen.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
Mr. Epler. I will agree with you there is
interest here in that subject. It's been a
topic of discussion with other utilities, the
other EDCs. And it comes up at every event
these days. We're talking about the New

1	England market generally, and what goes into
2	the varying components of the rates.
3	So, you know, we'll talk with our
4	Staff, and there will be some communication.
5	We'll see what makes the most sense going
6	forward. But we appreciate the offer.
7	And I'll echo what Commissioner
8	Giaimo said, we appreciate Mr. Furino being
9	here to answer these questions, because we, as
10	you said, are interested.
11	Anything else we need to do then?
12	[No verbal response.]
13	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. We
14	will adjourn, take the matter under advisement,
15	issue an order as quickly as we can,
16	understanding the schedule. So, we are
17	adjourned.
18	(Whereupon the hearing was
19	adjourned at 2:50 p.m.)
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	