1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3		
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	014 - 9:04 a.m. Hampshire NHPUC DEC17'14 PM 4:21
5	Concord, New	Hampsnire Manufacture Manufact
6	D.T.	DG 12 212
7	KE:	DG 13-313 ENERGYNORTH NATURAL GAS, INC.
8		d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: Integrated Resource Plan.
9	DD 2 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
10	PRESENT:	Commissioner Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott
11		
12		Sandy Deno, Clerk
13		
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. EnergyNorth Natural Gas, Inc.
15		<pre>d/b/a Liberty Utilities: Sarah B. Knowlton, Esq.</pre>
16	150	Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
17		James Brennan, Finance Director Office of Consumer Advocate
18		Reptg. PUC Staff:
19		Alexander F. Speidel, Esq. Stephen P. Frink, Asst. Dir./Gas & Water Div.
20		Al-Azad Iqbal, Gas & Water Div.
21		
22		
23	Cou	rt Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
0.4		

1			
2	INDEX		
3		PAC	GE NO.
4	WITNESS PANEL: FRANCISCO C. DaFONTE		
5	ERIC M. STANLEY AL-AZAD IQBAL		
6	Direct examination by Ms. Knowlton (DaFonte/Stanl	ey)	6
7	Direct examination by Mr. Speidel (Iqbal)		8
8	Cross-examination by Mr. Speidel		10
9	Cross-examination by Mr. Brennan		17
10	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Scott	18,	36
11	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Honigberg		32
12	Redirect examination by Ms. Knowlton		38
13			
14	* * *		
15			
16	CLOSING STATEMENTS BY:	PAC	GE NO.
17	Mr. Brennan		42
18	Mr. Speidel		43
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			

{DG 13-313} {12-02-14}

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	1	Integrated Resource Plan for the Period November 1, 2013 to	5
5		October 31, 2018 (11-01-13)	
6	2	Staff Recommendation (11-12-14)	9
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			

1	P	R	0	С	E	E	D	I	N	G
_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		_

2 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Good morning, 3 everyone. We're here this morning on Docket Number DG 4 13-313, Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. 5 Integrated Resource Plan. This docket, as the number 6 indicates, goes back to 2013. The Company filed its LCIRP 7 at that time. And, the Staff asked a lot of questions, 8 they have gone back and forth, and the Staff filed a 9 recommendation. And, we decided that we wanted to hear 10 from the parties this morning, and we appreciate them 11 coming in. 12 So, before we get started, let's take 13 appearances. 14 MS. KNOWLTON: Good morning, 15 Commissioners. My name is Sarah Knowlton. I'm here today 16 for Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. 17 And, with me today from the Company are the Company's two 18 witnesses that we would propose to sit as a panel, 19 Francisco DaFonte and Eric Stanley. And, then, also at 20 counsel's table is Heather Tebbetts from the Company. 21 MR. BRENNAN: Good morning. 22 Brennan, Office of Consumer Advocate. 23 MR. SPEIDEL: Good morning,

Commissioners. Alexander Speidel, representing the Staff

1	of the Commission. And, I have with me Steve Frink, the
2	Assistant Director of the Gas and Water Division; Al-Azad
3	Iqbal, Analyst at the Gas and Water Division; and also
4	co-counsel, Michael Sheehan.
5	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Are we going to be
6	hearing from a panel of the witnesses, Ms. Knowlton, is
7	that what you said?
8	MS. KNOWLTON: Yes. We would propose
9	that Mr. DaFonte and Mr. Stanley sit together as a panel.
10	MR. SPEIDEL: And, if the Company would
11	not object, and nor would the OCA, the Staff would like to
12	propose that Mr. Al-Azad Iqbal sit with them, if that's
13	possible?
14	MS. KNOWLTON: Certainly. That's fine.
15	CMSR. HONIGBERG: That's fine with us.
16	Thank you. Why don't we proceed that way then.
17	MS. KNOWLTON: In addition, if I may,
18	the Company proposes to mark for identification as
19	"Exhibit 1" the Company's Plan that was filed with the
20	Commission on November the 1st, 2013.
21	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Good enough. That
22	will be marked as "Exhibit 1".
23	(The document, as described, was
24	herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for

1	identification.)
2	MS. KNOWLTON: The Company calls
3	Francisco DaFonte and Eric Stanley please.
4	MR. SPEIDEL: And, the Staff calls
5	Al-Azad Iqbal.
6	(Whereupon Francisco C. DaFonte,
7	Eric M. Stanley, and Al-Azad Iqbal were
8	duly sworn by the Court Reporter.)
9	FRANCISCO C. DaFONTE, SWORN
LO	ERIC M. STANLEY, SWORN
11	AL-AZAD IQBAL, SWORN
L2	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L3	BY MS. KNOWLTON:
L 4	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. DaFonte. I'll start with you.
L5	Would you please state your full name for the record.
L6	A. (DaFonte) Francisco C. DaFonte.
L7	Q. By whom are you employed?
L8	A. (DaFonte) Liberty Energy Utilities (New Hampshire)
L9	Corp.
20	Q. What is your position with the Company?
21	A. (DaFonte) I am the Vice President of Energy
22	Procurement.
23	Q. In that capacity, do you have any responsibilities that
24	relate to the EnergyNorth Least Cost Integrated

- 1 Resource Plan?
- 2 A. (DaFonte) Yes. I oversaw the development of the Plan,
- 3 including the demand forecast, as well as the Resource
- 4 Plan itself.
- 5 Q. And, just make sure that you have the microphone on and
- 6 speak into it. It's a little bit faint. Do you have
- 7 any corrections or updates to the Plan?
- 8 A. (DaFonte) I do not.
- 9 Q. Good morning, Mr. Stanley. Would you state your name
- 10 for record.
- 11 A. (Stanley) Eric Matthew Stanley.
- 12 Q. What is your -- by whom are you employed?
- 13 A. (Stanley) I'm employed by Liberty Energy Utilities (New
- 14 Hampshire) Corp.
- 15 Q. What is your position with the Company?
- 16 A. (Stanley) I'm the Manager of Energy Efficiency and
- 17 Customer Programs.
- 18 Q. Did you have any role in the development of this Least
- 19 Cost Integrated Resource Plan that is before the
- 20 Commission today?
- 21 A. (Stanley) I provided input on the Company's energy
- 22 efficiency program plans and activities.
- MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. The Company
- has no further questions for its witnesses.

- 1 MR. SPEIDEL: If it would be all right, 2 Staff would recommend that we proceed by having Staff 3 introduce its witness, and then there would be some light 4 cross-examination of the Company witnesses, and then the 5 floor would be open to OCA for cross of both, does that sound about right? Mr. Brennan, what do you think about 6 7 that? 8 MR. BRENNAN: That sounds fine.
- 9 CMSR. HONIGBERG: All right. Thank you.
- 10 Why don't you proceed then, Mr. Speidel.
- MR. SPEIDEL: Okay. Thank you very
- much.
- 13 BY MR. SPEIDEL:
- Q. Mr. Al-Azad Iqbal, could you please state your duties at the Commission.
- A. (Iqbal) I'm a Utility Analyst in the Gas Division, and --
- 18 (Court reporter interruption.)
- 19 BY MR. SPEIDEL:
- 20 Q. And slowly please.
- A. (Iqbal) I'm a Utility Analyst in the Gas Division, and
 I'm involved in all aspect of Gas Division activities.
- Q. Are you familiar with a document that you signed that was dated November the 12th of 2014, that was addressed

- 1 to Executive Director Debra Howland?
- 2 A. (Iqbal) Yes, I did.
- 3 Q. Was this a document that you prepared?
- 4 A. (Iqbal) Yes.
- 5 Q. And, it was part of your duties at the Commission to
- 6 prepare such a recommendation regarding this DG 13-313
- 7 docket?
- 8 A. (Iqbal) Yes.
- 9 MR. SPEIDEL: I would recommend that
- 10 this be adopted as hearing "Exhibit 2", if possible?
- 11 CMSR. HONIGBERG: We'll mark this as
- 12 "Exhibit 2". That's the November 12th letter.
- 13 (The document, as described, was
- herewith marked as **Exhibit 2** for
- identification.)
- 16 BY MR. SPEIDEL:
- 17 Q. Mr. Iqbal, would you be able to summarize, in general
- 18 terms, Staff's approach to this IRP as encapsulated in
- the November 12 letter?
- 20 A. (Iqbal) Yes. Certainly. The Staff looked into this
- 21 Plan in details. And, in our review process, we went
- 22 through every details, including the programming level.
- So, usually, we don't, for this type of dockets, that
- level of details is usually not looked into, but this

1 time we did. And, we are happy to report, and in our 2 letter we also mention that, it was very helpful, 3 helpful to get all the responses from the utility. 4 And, our review shows that this Plan meets the 5 requirement of what we set up for the last docket. And, we believe that, other than a few very minor 6 7 methodology mistakes or oversight, I think the whole 8 report -- the whole Plan is a good plan. And, that conclusion that "this is a good plan" stands 9 Q. 10 as of the date of this hearing today, correct? 11 (Iqbal) Yes. Α. 12 Excellent. And, so, you adopt these recommendations, Q. 13 in general terms, obviously, we have gone forward with 14 a hearing, but the recommendations put forth in general 15 terms by Staff in Hearing Exhibit 2, you would adopt 16 them today? 17 Α. (Iqbal) Yes. 18 MR. SPEIDEL: Excellent. Thank you. 19

MR. SPEIDEL: Excellent. Thank you. I
would now address these questions to the Company panel.

And, I invite either of you to reply as you see most
appropriate.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. SPEIDEL:

22

24 Q. And, we'll begin with number one. Did any of the

assumptions, forecasting, resource or market-related,
used by the Company change after the IRP was filed?

A. (DaFonte) Yes. A couple of the changes relate to a

- A. (DaFonte) Yes. A couple of the changes relate to a special contract that the Company entered into with iNATGAS. That particular agreement had the effect of increasing the firm demand requirements going forward in the Plan. In addition, the Company finalized negotiations with Tennessee Gas Pipeline, with regard to a Precedent Agreement for new capacity on the proposed Northeast Energy Delivery Project.
- Q. Do any of those changes fundamentally impact the conclusions of the IRP set forth by the Company?
- A. (DaFonte) In terms of the IRP itself, fundamentally, the process remains the same. It has not changed the conclusions. In fact, within the IRP, we did have an assumption that capacity would be required, and we did model the Northeast Energy Delivery Project at a assumed level at that time based on the demand forecast. Otherwise, there really were no additional impacts.
- Q. If you could, as part of our second series of questions, update the status of the iNATGAS venture. Would you be able to describe how it would impact the forecasting assumptions of the current IRP in a general

way?

A. (DaFonte) Sure. The iNATGAS agreement, obviously, was approved by the Commission. The project is currently on schedule to be completed by the end of March of 2015. So, it should go into service on or about March 31st. As far as the impact itself, as I mentioned previously, this is a utility sales customer to start off. And, so, it will have an impact with regard to the volume that will be required to serve the facility itself. So, our demand forecast increased.

What is relatively unknown at this point is the ultimate volume that will be required to serve this facility. But there are assumptions based on the demand for CNG and the expectations provided by the facility as to their requirements going forward. So, we would expect and do expect our demand forecast to increase going forward.

- Q. Now, has the Company, and by "Company" I mean the franchise holder, EnergyNorth, and its successors and predecessors, how has the Company managed a customer like iNATGAS in the past, a customer of its class? Has there ever been such an instance, such a customer of such volumes?
- A. (DaFonte) This is a unique customer. It's the first

compressed natural gas customer that we've had. So, as a result, we don't have any real experience with this particular type of customer. However, you know, we deal with the customer like we would any other customer, an industrial/commercial type load. We determine what the requirements are. We factor those requirements into our demand forecast. And, then, we determine how we're going to serve that customer and all customers in the least cost fashion through the overall portfolio design.

- Q. Has a protocol been developed in response to the introduction of iNATGAS into the system, to manage similar cases in situations where you have the large industrial customer who's eager to buy large quantities? Has it been formalized in any way?
- A. (DaFonte) Well, I think the Integrated Resource Plan is really the process that we use to outline our methodology for dealing with incremental load, and specifically any large customers that we expect to come on line within the five-year forecast period. So, that really develops the methodology that we would use to serve the customer.
- Q. Thank you. Would the Company have any updates to provide regarding resource decisions that it has taken

after the filing of the IRP? And, to the Company's knowledge, do any of these decisions require PUC approval in the upcoming months or weeks?

A. (DaFonte) Well, as I mentioned, we did finalize a

Precedent Agreement with Tennessee Gas Pipeline. We

will be filing that Precedent Agreement shortly, within

the next couple weeks or so. So, that is one resource

decision that we have moved forward with.

With regard to the other resources that we outlined in the IRP, specifically, on Bates Page 060 and 061, of Table IV.C.8, that table basically puts forth all of the contracts within the portfolio that require a decision to be made as to their renewal or termination within the five-year period. Out of all of those contracts, the only ones that haven't been renewed are the Union contract, the TransCanada contract, the Iroquois contract, a Tennessee contract number 95346, another Tennessee contract 72694, and a PNGTS contract. And, those have not been renewed because the renewal date has not come up yet.

Q. Thank you. Would the Company be able to provide a little bit of additional background in terms of the concept of "best cost", and I use "best cost" in quotation marks as a term of art. If you could provide

- a little explanation of how the "best cost" objective is achieved and developed within the context of the Company's operations?
- A. (DaFonte) Sure. You know, to put it simply, "best cost" simply takes into account non-cost criteria in developing the Company's decision on a given resource within the portfolio. And, some of those, those non-cost criteria include reliability of a particular resource, the flexibility inherent in a particular resource, and also the viability of a resource. So, the Company simply doesn't look at the cost and make a determination solely on that.
- Q. Now, perhaps you'd be able, Mr. DaFonte, or your co-witness would be able to describe how the "best cost" objective has been applied by the Company in its recent decision-making. And, if there have been such examples, perhaps you could give us a little bit of information, with the understanding that you do not have to disclose confidential information within the context of a public session.
- A. (DaFonte) Sure. As I mentioned previously, we did just enter into a Precedent Agreement with Tennessee Gas

 Pipeline. As part of that decision, we actually undertook a collaboration with our fellow local

1	distribution companies within New England. Almost all
2	of the New England natural gas utilities participated
3	in the collaborative effort to negotiate similar terms
4	and conditions. As part of that, we certainly
5	considered the cost, and also the non-cost factors,
6	when making that decision. And, a lot of that will be
7	outlined in the forthcoming testimony.

- Q. Thank you very much. Just as one last follow-up question, the Precedent Agreement that you've entered into with the Tennessee Gas Pipeline people, would you be able to disclose the term of that agreement in the hearing room now or would that require a confidential agreement?
- A. (DaFonte) I don't believe so. The term of the agreement, it would be 20 years in length.
- 16 Q. Twenty years.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

22

23

24

17 A. (DaFonte) Which is typical for any new project.

MR. SPEIDEL: Okay. Thank you very

much, Mr. DaFonte. The Staff has no further questions of

this witness panel. And, we would invite Mr. Brennan of

the OCA to ask questions, if he would like.

CMSR. HONIGBERG: Mr. Brennan.

MR. BRENNAN: I have one follow-up question on the non-cost criteria.

BY MR. BRENNAN:

1

2

3

4

- Q. Do you attempt to put a quantity or a value on the non-cost factors or is it left totally subjective in your decision to come up with a "best cost" versus a "least cost"?
- 6 (DaFonte) We do have a 100 point scale that we use to Α. 7 score the particular resource. So, reliability, I believe, is 35 points; flexibility, I believe, is 25 8 9 points; and we have 15 points, I believe, for 10 viability; and the remainder, I believe it's 30 or 11 whatever the number is, it would be cost-based. So, it essentially, in descending order, is reliability takes 12 13 the most priority for us. Obviously, we can get the 14 cheapest supply or resource, but, if it can't be delivered on the coldest day of the year, it really 15 16 does no good for us and our customers. So, we consider 17 reliability the first and foremost of importance, and 18 then cost, and then flexibility, and then viability, in 19 that order.
- 20 Q. So, it's reliability, cost, flexibility, and --
- 21 A. (DaFonte) Viability.
- 22 Q. Viability.
- A. (DaFonte) Yes, viability of the project. So, and that viability, just to add a little bit more to that,

1 that's essentially the ability for a particular project 2 to get built. You know, the financial security of the 3 particular developer, those kinds of things that we consider. 4 5

Thank you. MR. BRENNAN:

CMSR. HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. And, good

morning.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

WITNESS DaFONTE: Good morning.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you for coming.

BY CMSR. SCOTT:

Picking up on the discussion you just had with the Q. Office of Consumer Advocate, on the viability issue. was just curious, so, I understand -- you talked a little bit about the Precedent Agreement with Tennessee. My editorial, as much as we need natural gas pipeline in the region, any particular project seems to -- there's a lot of siting issues with any project, as you know. So, what happens, you do the Precedent Agreement, that's in your Plan now, that's your path forward for a certain -- for that firm transportation, and the project doesn't get built. So, what happens then? How does that work? (DaFonte) We would consider alternatives. And, some of Α.

those alternatives we've already looked at. But, overall, the Tennessee project would be the "best cost" alternative for our customers. So, obviously, we would want to push that project forward as much as possible.

Certainly, if there are indications that the project is not going to get built, then we would fall back on some of the alternatives that may be out there, and sort of rethink what the best alternative would be for our customers.

- Q. And, so, to paraphrase that, you know, at the beginning of your Exhibit 1, your filing from last year, you talk about "really this needs to be a dynamic process and a living document", I can't remember the exact words, but I think that captures it. That being the case, so, you sign the Precedent Agreement, sounds like you would monitor the project as it goes along and make decisions as new data becomes available. Does that sound right?
- A. (DaFonte) Right. Right. There will be certain milestones that have to be met. And, if those milestones are not met, then that would give us some indication as to whether the project is going to continue to go forward, whether it might be delayed, or other issues that might develop. But, certainly, we do have, within the Precedent Agreement, certain

- conditions that have to be met, and we'll continue

 to -- we'll monitor those very closely, and the

 milestones that I mentioned will certainly be key in

 determining whether the project will go forward or

 whatever, be delayed even, if it does go forward.
- Q. Thank you. So, my -- another line of questioning, and, again, whoever feels best to answer my questions. I was curious to get a little bit more detail on how you estimate demand growth. In reading the filing, I get the impression a lot of this is historical, looking at an historical record to predict the future. Is that a fair assessment from my end?
- A. (DaFonte) Yes. That's -- that is one factor that is considered. We also look at and discuss with our Sales and Marketing team what they're seeing for growth.

 Whether they have a new growth plan in place, whether they're seeing any large customers. For example, iNATGAS would be a large customer that would be discussed with my group before we even consider bringing that customer onto the system. So, those types of large loads or new marketing plans, new growth targets, things of that nature, those get factored in.

 And, then, of course, we use econometric data to determine whether the economic rebound will take place

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- and usage of customers will increase, whether it's commercial, industrial, or otherwise. But those all get factored in there, and that's really what drives the demand forecast.
- Q. So, asking the question a slightly different way, how does the projected growth in your IRP submittal differ from historical growth?
- (DaFonte) It's relatively similar to the historical. Α. think it's slightly higher, based on an economic rebound. And, of course, when you factor in iNATGAS, it could be significantly higher, because it's a pretty large customer. It's capable of using about 8,800 decatherms of gas per day on peak. So, that's a significant load that would be added. But that will all get -- that all gets factored in as we revise the forecast based on the most recent numbers. We also have more empirical data available to us now, based on the just concluded Winter of 2013-14, where we saw significant usage by our customers, and that helps us to determine what the forecast demand might be. And, so, it's, you know, it's beneficial, because we really haven't had that type of winter in many years, in some cases, not within the 30-year period that we collect weather data. So, that helps us as well. And, of

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

course, the pricing that came along with that also gets factored into this type of plan. Had we known where prices were going to be, we would have modeled those within the IRP that we filed on November 1st, 2013. So, that will also have an impact, if we were to redo the forecast and redo the modeling of the resource portfolio as well.

- Q. So, what direction do you think that, if you redid that molding, would put you?
- (DaFonte) Well, I think, in terms of the resources that Α. we currently have, I don't think it would have much of an impact on those, because we have limited resources. But there is no other incremental pipeline capacity available at this time. But I think what it would do is it would, with the added demand on there, it would require more of the Tennessee project, certainly, because of the increased demand, it would also probably utilize the Tennessee capacity at a much higher load factor, probably 100 percent, just given that it accesses much cheaper gas supplies. But those are the things that it would impact. And, obviously, we don't get into developing costs to customers. That comes in through the cost of gas filing. But, certainly, these prices that we saw this past winter had an impact on

1 the cost of gas for this winter.

- Q. And, I assume you do look at the cost of gas versus

 heating oil, as far as how much demand and uptake there

 will be on new customers?
 - A. (DaFonte) Sure. That would be part of the econometric study. We use Moody's data that would take into account the cost of oil, the alternate fuel cost, whether it's oil or propane, and that gets factored in as well.
 - Q. So, with this, if you had done your modeling, you're saying that there should be more demand. Has that been taken into account in the Precedent Agreement you're looking at with Tennessee?
- 14 A. (DaFonte) Yes. Yes, it has.
- Q. All right. Within your existing franchise area, does
 the Company do like a potential study on how much
 demand there could be? Is that part of the process you
 use?
 - A. (DaFonte) Yes. In our discussions with our Sales and Marketing Group, we coordinate with them as far as what their marketing plan is going to be over the next year or two, and beyond, if there's anything that they see on the horizon, large projects or anything like that.

 We also consider, in the case of the Tennessee project,

if there are opportunities, with a new pipeline coming into the region, to grow the distribution system in those locations where the pipeline will traverse New Hampshire, we would also consider that. But that's — that's longer term. I mean, that project is more of a — it's a 2018 project. So, it's more difficult to determine what the actual growth or the expansion opportunity will be, until we, you know, really get into the details of the siting of the project, for example. But, as I said, the Sales and Marketing Group does provide us with their marketing information and what their expected conversion rate would be adding new customers and even growth of existing load.

Q. And, it sounds like maybe you're the wrong one to ask, because you're not from Sales and Marketing, but it would appear to me there's — that anecdotally, from comments we get from the public, there's a general interest in getting access to natural gas, whether it's home heating or businesses. Is Marketing looking at doing more aggressive marketing? Again, it sounds like a certain element of that is, obviously, pipeline capacity. But, in theory, you're helping solve that problem with the Tennessee agreement. So, is Marketing reacting based on that or is it the opposite, is it?

- A. (DaFonte) No. They're certainly reacting towards it.

 But we do have to collaborate on it very closely,

 because we need to make sure that we have the capacity

 and the supply available to serve the incremental load.

 So, the Sales and Marketing Group isn't just out there

 adding customers without collaborating with us, to

 determine whether we have the available supply to serve

 those customers. So, we do make sure that we

 coordinate that very closely.
 - Q. Okay. Let me change topics a little bit, probably for Mr. Stanley, on the energy efficiency side. I was curious, if you could explain a little bit more detail the cost/benefit analysis for energy efficiency? And, by that, you know, in the context of buying firm capacity, there's this balance, I assume, of how much energy efficiency is cost-effective, compared to buying new capacity. Is that an analysis you do?
 - A. (Stanley) Actually, Chico's team would do that analysis, in terms of supply acquisition.
- 20 Q. Okay.

A. (DaFonte) Yes. In this filing, we actually evaluated
the energy efficiency measures as a supply-side
resource, so that we could really compare
apples-to-apples with alternative supplies. Now,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

that's one area where, as I mentioned earlier, you know, the pricing that we saw this past winter may have an impact. If no project is built, and we have to live with these high natural gas prices, then I think it would make energy efficiency measures more cost-effective.

However, you know, not all energy efficiency measures would be cost-effective based on the Integrated Resource Plan. We did look at alternative measures that were outlined in a GDS report. They're called "good", "better", and "best" measures. And, in the IRP, as we looked at the assumptions on the costs of these measures, the model that we use to determine cost-effectiveness, it did like the good measures, but did not like the better and best, just because of the cost of those measures. That could change, again, depending on price, and depending on the Tennessee project, for example, that would lower prices. So, it's difficult to say right now. But, based on what we knew at the time, those are, you know, that's sort of what the model chose, based on the economics.

Q. And, I understand the price of the commodity of gas will impact whether the efficiency is cost-effective.

Am I correct, though, that the Company also takes into account the demand reduction potential, compared to the long -- you know, 20 years of firm gas that may or may not be needed to buy? I mean, that's a cost, too, right?

- A. (DaFonte) Right. Right. So, it's looked at as a supply-side resource. So, we look at the cost to implement a particular measure, and the impact of that measure on demand. So, you know, for example, if one particular measure, let's say, reduces demand by ten decatherms, and we had a supply that could supply ten decatherms, we look at what's the cost of that supply for the ten decatherms, and what's the cost of the energy efficiency measure to reduce the demand by ten decatherms. And, the economics would dictate which, you know, which option we should choose.
- Q. And, when you do that analysis, maybe I finally get to Mr. Stanley, I don't know, is are you looking at just what's currently approved for your energy efficiency programs or are you looking at a potential and other, what could you be doing? Is that a factor? Or, are you just looking at what's already on the books?
- A. (Stanley) The potential of what we could do and what we do now is all factored in. The potential of what we

1 could do is reflected, was reflected in the GDS
2 analysis. Most of --

(Court reporter interruption.)

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

- A. (Stanley) Yes. The GDS analysis looks at and depicts energy efficiency measures that we implemented and measures that we could be implementing now. And, as part of the CORE docket, our programs that we implement, all the measures are cost-effective. But, in particular, measures there are some measures that are certainly more cost-effective than others, but that's factored in, it was factored in into the Plan development by the Company.
- Q. Thanks. Please.
 - A. (Iqbal) On this cost-effectiveness, I think that the utility actually use a regional study, which is -- (Court reporter interruption.)

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Iqbal) A regional study that is done every two years, and one is in the process right now. So, all the cost-effectiveness of analyzing is based on that type of study, not everyday price fluctuation that the utility face. And this year lower, next year higher, they don't use that data. But, for CORE Program, they

use the avoided cost study, and the avoided cost study looks into the horizon for the next 15, 20 years, and project the forecast. All this forecasting is done from there. And, they consider all aspects. And, right now, it's going on, this morning we got this gas pricing portion of that. And, so, what I wanted to say that it's not only the Company is doing it, they're all. It is actually a regional study based analysis they use.

10 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

- Q. Thank you. So, if I understand right, in the State of Maine, they have, for gas efficiency, they have a -- what do they call it? -- an "all cost-effective" approach they use. So, you know, which means to me, I think, before you buy new capacity, you exhaust all cost-effective options first. Is that -- does that sound correct? I know you're not from Maine, obviously, but --
- A. (DaFonte) I'm familiar with several states having that type of mandate of what you're referencing. I can't speak to the details of Maine, but I understand the concept.
- Q. Is that effectively what you're doing in your IRP anyways?

- A. (DaFonte) No. What we do in the IRP is we model what the current program is, and we project that out over the -- in this case, it was 25 years, based on the last years of -- the last year of the forecast, which was the fifth year, we look at it 20 years beyond that.

 And, we also did a scenario where we doubled the current program, just to look at the cost-effectiveness of that. And, in the IRP model runs, it did choose to take that additional energy efficiency or the additional energy efficiency measures based on the pricing at the time.
- Q. So, is that something that should be looked at, is an "all cost-effective" approach when you do the analysis?
- A. (DaFonte) Well, I think, you know, it depends on what the regional study suggests. For us to just go out on our own and make a determination that we should use we should spend, you know, X number of dollars on energy efficiency measures and be consistent with what the regional study suggests. And, so, we want to take a look at that regional study and participate as we are participating in that, in the CORE program.
- Q. Thank you. And, going back to our earlier discussion on pricing for the consumer. In an ideal world, so that you do the Precedent Agreement with Tennessee,

that gets built, what I think you're implying is that will lower prices for your customers. But, when you look at demand growth, and I know this original filing was done before all this, is that demand growth still valid in that case, meaning, after 2018, the pipeline is in, the prices are lower, won't that mean there will be a greater desire to go on natural gas, and therefore there would be a higher demand growth?

A. (DaFonte) We've factored some of that in as well. I mean, it's a long-term study. So, it's difficult to determine what type of growth you're going to get. So, we have to make some assumptions and cap some of that growth. There's only so much you can add. And, certainly, as I said earlier, depending on the siting of the pipeline, there may be new opportunities for us to grow our distribution system. But, you know, we would consider all of that as we go forward, and, you know, in the context of our next Integrated Resource Plan, we would take all that into account as well.

I would also add that, even with the Tennessee project in place, we still assume the, you know, the CORE program energy efficiency impact. So, we carry that forward throughout the period. So, we're not choosing the Tennessee option over energy

```
1
          efficiency measures. We're implementing energy
 2
          efficiency, that reduces the demand, and offsets the
 3
          growth, essentially, is what it does. And, the
          Tennessee project is still looked at in the context of
 4
 5
          a net growth over the term of the contract.
 6
                         CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. I think that's
 7
       all I have.
 8
                         CMSR. HONIGBERG:
                                           Thank you. Good
 9
       morning.
10
                         WITNESS STANLEY: Good morning.
11
                         CMSR. HONIGBERG: Whenever people start
12
       talking about "100 point scale and scoring" I get
13
       interested.
14
     BY CMSR. HONIGBERG:
15
          How do "reliability" and "viability" interact with each
     Q.
16
          over in your analysis? Because it seems to me that
17
          they're in some ways measuring the same thing.
18
     Α.
          (DaFonte) Well, "reliability", we look at diversity as
          well, supply diversity. So, for example, we wouldn't
19
20
          want our entire portfolio accessing a single supply
21
          source, if something were to happen to that particular
22
          supply source. So, diversity plays a factor in that.
23
          "Reliability" would imply what is the ability for a
24
          supply to get delivered to our city gate. So, for
```

example, while we might have firm capacity, if we are contracting with a supplier for interruptible supply, where it can be diverted somewhere else, then the reliability isn't that great. Or, if — what we do is we also look at the experience of a counterparty. So that, if they haven't performed on a cold day, for example, in the winter, we would certainly consider them less reliable than a counterparty that we've had very good dealings and success with.

- Q. And, so, "viability" then is really only applicable to projects that don't exist at this point?
- A. (DaFonte) Well, it's -- it would be applicable to, let's say, it was, you know, we're looking at a company like a BP, for example, versus a start-up that is just a mom-and-pop kind of supplier. And, we would look at their balance sheet and determine, you know, who's more likely to perform, even if there is some sort of a disruption in service or anything like that, what's the likelihood of that company being able to perform under those conditions. And, so, we look at that. We also look at it in the context of a project. Who's building the project? Are they a reputable developer? Those kinds of things. So, it's really looking more at the financial wherewithal of the entity.

- Q. That's helpful. Thank you. Mr. Iqbal, would you please, I'm going to ask you a multipart question, what were your greatest concerns about this filing? Where those concerns addressed? And, if so, how?
- A. (Iqbal) At high level of our analysis, based on our analysis, I really don't have any big concerns. The concern I had is about methodology, how it is implemented. And, those are not big enough to change any of the conclusions. So, that's why we -- we put, in our recommendation, we put some bookmarks, not the details, what are those. So, we put only bookmarks to remind us in the next IRP that we have to address these detailed issues, and instead of putting all those details in our recommendation, which that doesn't make sense at this point. And, at the level of details we are talking about is, as it is not changing the policy or the conclusion, without that, a simple bookmark on the recommendation to remind us of what we are supposed to do.

So, we didn't have any big concern, but we have some methodological issue, which could be addressed in the next IRP.

Q. Give me an example or two of some of the methodological concerns you had.

A. Let's just start with the energy efficiency. The energy efficiency right now would be -
(Court reporter interruption.)

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

And, these are actually incremental. That, if you add two more measure on the good thing, it becomes better; if you add three more, it would be best. So, one of my concern about that is that it should be looked at incremental. That it's this -- right now it's mutually exclusive. If you choose good, either you have to look at good or better or best. But, if it is incremental, like we might be talking about, let's say, 50 percent good, but that 50 percent, if you add some more to measure, it becomes better, but it could be under that 50 percent. So, it gives it more flexibility of the model to go for better. That's one. That's one example.

And, another overall approach, like forecasting, forecasting is very important for an IRP. If something is wrong and we don't catch in forecasting, it will be -- the whole -- all the conclusion of our IRP would be wrong. So, the company last time -- the companies do two methods; one

is a detailed method, one is overall company level of forecasting, just to check whether that detailed method output makes sense. So, this time they didn't do that. So, one of my suggestion is that they do the overall forecasting, too.

So, these are the type of things we are talking about. That these are not changing the conclusions, but these are important for the reliability of the Plan.

10 BY CMSR. HONIGBERG:

- 11 Q. And, you shared your concerns with the Company?
- 12 A. (Iqbal) Yes, we did.
- 13 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott,

 14 you had another question.
- 15 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.
- 16 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
 - Q. On Exhibit 1, your original filing from last year, on Bates 055, there was a discussion about the "LNG refill services". I can wait for you, if you want to get to it. But my broader question is, you mention in that testimony that the consortium was hoping to develop alternatives for liquid refill. I was curious, you know, a year has obviously past, I was curious, has there been any progress on that?

- A. (DaFonte) Yes. We, as you mentioned, we did develop a

 LDC consortium to look at various LNG projects. We

 have not made any decision with regard to that. At

 this point in time, we're still negotiating with a

 couple of the projects. And, we should have some

 decision on that probably within the next probably

 three to six months or so.
 - Q. Are these new projects or are we talking just a different form of Distrigas or Cannaport or --

A. (DaFonte) We're looking at, you know, there's -- we're looking at a new project, and then we're also looking at the existing. So, there's a -- and, we're waiting to get some more feedback from both the developer of the new project and also the existing, to determine what the cost-effectiveness of each would be.

CMSR. SCOTT: I'd be curious to see how that ends up. Thank you.

WITNESS DaFONTE: We'll -- if we do enter into a long-term contract, we would, obviously, file that with the Commission.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

CMSR. HONIGBERG: I have no further questions. Do either Ms. Knowlton or Mr. Speidel have any follow-up questions for their witnesses?

1 MS. KNOWLTON: I do. 2 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Do you want to --3 Mr. Speidel, do you have any? MR. SPEIDEL: No. Staff does not. 4 5 CMSR. HONIGBERG: All right. 6 Ms. Knowlton, why don't you proceed then. 7 MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY MS. KNOWLTON: 10 Mr. Stanley, are there any limits on the energy 11 efficiency measures that the Company can implement? 12 (Stanley) Well, there's no limits, per se. As long as 13 a measure is cost-effective, we can implement any type 14 of measure, essentially, that, if it's outlined in our 15 CORE Program filing and meets the cost-effectiveness 16 quideline test. 17 Q. And, how is cost-effectiveness determined? 18 (Stanley) Cost-effectiveness is determined by a 19 comparison of the actual cost to implement the measure, 20 the total cost, for what the customer invests in, and 21 then a computation of the forecasted benefit or 22 benefits of the energy savings that would be realized 23 by the customer for implementing those measures.

{DG 13-313} {12-02-14}

And, is there a ratio that's been established that must

24

Q.

- be met in order for the measure to be implemented by a utility in New Hampshire?
 - A. (Stanley) Any measure implemented must pass a -- the benefits must at least equal the cost to implement the measure. So, anything that meets a ratio of one or higher is a cost-effective measure that any of the utilities can implement.
 - Q. So, for purposes of the inclusion of energy efficiency in the Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan, it has to meet that benefit/cost ratio of one?
 - A. (Stanley) That is correct.

- 12 Q. And, if that ratio were changed, then that could affect
 13 the amount of energy efficiency that would be selected
 14 in the modeling, Mr. DaFonte, is that correct?
- 15 A. (DaFonte) That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Stanley, are there any measures that you can think of that don't meet that, the current ratio?
 - A. (Stanley) The best example that comes up most frequently that we deal with customers is windows. We have a lot of customers that would like to replace their windows. That used to be a measure that was part of our portfolio. But, because of the analysis and research that's been performed, that's typically not a very cost-effective measure.

1 When it's done with a combination of 2 other measures, it is possible to -- for that to pass in some scenarios. But, typically -- typically, 3 windows, on their own, do not pass the 4 5 cost-effectiveness test in our --6 (Court reporter interruption.) 7 CMSR. HONIGBERG: "In our current model". 8 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: 9 10 (Stanley) -- in our current model, current modeling. 11 BY MS. KNOWLTON: 12 Mr. DaFonte, I have a question for you. With regard to Q. 13 the Precedent Agreement that the Company has entered 14 into with Tennessee, when would the Company provide the 15 Commission with details about any growth opportunities 16 that it would anticipate or would look to take 17 advantage of in association with the development of the 18 pipeline? 19 (DaFonte) Well, we would, once the siting of the Α. 20 project has been determined, meaning what route will 21 the project ultimately take, will it go through 22 Massachusetts, with a lateral up to New Hampshire, or, 23 in the alternative, as it's currently being proposed, 24 will it move -- go up into southwestern New Hampshire

and cut across southern New Hampshire? That makes a
difference in the opportunities that may be presented
with regard to growing out the distribution system for
Liberty Utilities. So, once that's finalized, then we
can begin to look at what opportunities may be out
there. Whether it's industrial, commercial,
residential types of opportunities.

Q. What is your best estimate of when that siting would be known?

- A. (DaFonte) I would say within the next six months, six to twelve months at the latest. But I would think it's going to be within the next six months.
- Q. Given that, under New Hampshire law, the Company's next IRP would be due within two years of when the Commission issues an order on this IRP, would you anticipate that the next IRP would address any potential growth associated with the pipeline siting?
- A. (DaFonte) Yes, absolutely. There would be a lot of new information that would be taken into account for the next IRP.

You know, I would add that, you know, we just happen to be in a timeframe today where there's a lot of changes going on in the marketplace. And, so, the IRPs tend to get a little bit stale. In this case,

1	you know, a few things have happened already within
2	twelve months. And, so, I would expect that over
3	the you know, within the next two years, there will
4	be a lot of more clarity on the Tennessee project, as
5	well as other alternatives, as well as a demand
6	forecast. And, of course, we'll have some more, you
7	know, we'll have energy efficiency measures and
8	programs that will be more clearly defined that we
9	would use in the next IRP filing.
10	MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. I have
11	nothing further for the panel.
12	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Does anybody else have
13	any other questions for the witness panel?
14	MR. SPEIDEL: No thank you.
15	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Thank you all very
16	much. Any objection to striking the ID on the exhibits?
17	MS. KNOWLTON: I have none.
18	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Anyone want to sum up
19	their positions here today? Mr. Brennan, do you have
20	anything you want to sum up?
21	MR. BRENNAN: No. The OCA has no
22	position on it.
23	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel.
24	MR. SPEIDEL: Staff adopts its position

taken within Hearing Exhibit 2, Mr. Iqbal -- with

Mr. Iqbal's recommendation, subject to the bookmarks that

he described in his testimony.

And, we appreciate the Company's and the OCA's cooperation through this process. And, we applaud the Company, in particular, for the use of open-source software. If we had all of our IRP planning documents prepared using open-source software, I think we would be in very good shape as a Commission in terms of being able to engage in a robust review without having to expend a large amount of resources. So, we thank the Company for that.

And, we do recommend the acceptance of the IRP as described in the recommendation. Thank you.

CMSR. HONIGBERG: Have you discussed the use of open-source software with some of our other frequent flyers?

MR. SPEIDEL: I'm trying to spread the word, formally and informally, as Commissioner Scott knows. I think we're trying to tout that as a very good approach. And, in fact, within the PSNH asset docket, I mentioned offhand that we, as the Staff, had great success using open-source software in another planning-type document. So, we're spreading the word as best we can.

1 CMSR. HONIGBERG: The evangelist of 2 open-source software. 3 MR. SPEIDEL: That's correct. Yes. 4 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Ms. Knowlton. 5 MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. The Company 6 would ask that the Commission approve the IRP that was 7 proposed on November 1st, 2013 as meeting the statutory 8 criteria and finding that it is adequate. 9 As Mr. DaFonte indicated, it's a 10 document that the Company does use in its procurement. 11 provides the backbone of the methodology implemented by 12 the Company. But it is a document that can be affected by 13 changing resources and changing times. And, as a result, 14 we anticipate that the next IRP that will be filed will 15 reflect what has occurred out in world. And, we're 16 excited about potential opportunities that that brings to 17 the Company. 18 And, with that, I'd also like to thank the Staff and the OCA for their work over the past year 19 20 exploring the Plan. Thank you. 21 CMSR. HONIGBERG: We'd like to thank you 22 for coming in. I know that, when you saw the 23 recommendation from Staff, you probably didn't expect to

be coming in on this. But we appreciate your willingness

1	to come in and sharing the information that you shared
2	today, because there are things we wanted to hear about
3	from the Company and from Staff. And, so, it was helpful
4	for everyone to be willing to do that and be able to do
5	that today.
6	So, unless there's anything else, I
7	think we can close the hearing and take this under
8	advisement. Good?
9	(No verbal response)
10	CMSR. HONIGBERG: Thank you all.
11	(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at
12	10:03 a.m.)
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
2.4	