| 1  |                           | STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  |
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| 2  |                           | PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION   |
| 3  |                           | - 0:97  |
| 4  | September 7, Concord, New | <b>2017</b> - 10:10 a.m. 27 SEP 17 AM8:27   |
| 5  | concord, New              | nampshire   |
| 6  | RE:                       | DG 16-852<br>LIBERTY UTILITIES (ENERGYNORTH   |
| 7  |                           | NATURAL GAS) CORP. d/b/a  |
| 8  |                           | LIBERTY UTILITIES, INC.: Petition for Expansion of Franchise                            |
| 9  |                           | to the Town of Hanover and City of Lebanon.   |
| 10 |                           |   |
| 11 | PRESENT:                  | Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey                  |
| 12 |                           | Commissioner Michael S. Giaimo  |
| 13 |                           | Jody Carmody, Clerk   |
| 14 | APPEARANCES:              | Reptg. Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. d/b/a Liberty                  |
| 15 |                           | Utilities: Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.   |
| 16 |                           |   |
| 17 |                           | Reptg. the City of Lebanon: Clifton C. Below, Councilor David Brooks, Planning Director |
| 18 |                           | Chris Christopoulos, Fire Chief   |
| 19 |                           | Reptg. the Town of Hanover: Julia Griffin, Town Manager                                 |
| 20 |                           |   |
| 21 |                           | Dr. Jonathan Chaffee, pro se  |
| 22 |                           | Devin Wilkie, pro se  |
| 23 | Court Repor               | ter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52   |

| 1  |              |   |
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| 2  | APPEARANCES: | (continued)   |
| 3  |              | Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:<br>Brian D. Buckley, Esq.            |
| 4  |              | Pradip Chattopadhyay, Asst. Cons. Adv. Office of Consumer Advocate  |
| 5  |              | Reptg. PUC Staff:   |
| 6  |              | Alexander F. Speidel, Esq.<br>Stephen Frink, Asst. Dir./Gas & Water |
| 7  |              | 200pinen 222mi, 12200   |
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| 1  | PROCEEDING                                      |
|----|---|
| 2  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Good             |
| 3  | morning, everyone. We're here in Docket DG      |
| 4  | 16-852, which is a petition by Liberty          |
| 5  | Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) for a       |
| 6  | franchise in Hanover and Lebanon. This is a     |
| 7  | scheduled hearing on the merits. There is a an  |
| 8  | agreement that's been filed by the Company, the |
| 9  | OCA, and Staff. We have a number of people I    |
| 10 | can see from the public, a subset of them have  |
| 11 | signed up to provide public comment.            |
| 12 | Before we do anything else, let's               |
|    |   |

Before we do anything else, let's take appearances from the parties and the intervenors, the people who have been granted official status in this.

MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning,

Commissioners. And congratulations on your appointment, Commissioner Giaimo. Mike

Sheehan, for Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas).

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.

[Brief off-the-record discussion ensued.]

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Intervenors,

```
let's see who's here. Is Town of Hanover here?
 1
 2
                         [No indication given.]
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: City of the
         Lebanon?
 4
 5
                   MR. BELOW: Yes. Good morning,
 6
         Commissioners, Mr. Chairman. I'm Councilor
 7
         Clifton Below, on behalf of the City of
         Lebanon. And here with me today are our
 8
         Planning Director, David Brooks, and our Fire
9
10
         Chief and Emergency Management Director, Chris
11
         Christopoulos.
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And it would be
13
         helpful if you would speak into the microphone,
14
         too, although I think the people to your right
15
         could hear.
16
                   Is Ms. Arwen here? Oh, there she is.
17
                   MS. ARWEN: I moved to Vermont.
18
         I'm not an intervenor any longer.
19
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
20
                   MS. ARWEN: I've been off the service
21
         list.
22
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
23
                   MS. ARWEN:
                               Thank you.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Dr. Chaffee?
24
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1
                   DR. CHAFFEE: Jonathan Chaffee.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: "Chaffee".
 2
 3
                   DR. CHAFFEE: Yes, sir.
 4
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I think you
 5
         were speaking into the microphone, but it
 6
         wasn't on.
 7
                   DR. CHAFFEE: Jonathan Chaffee.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is Samantha
 8
 9
         White here?
10
                         [No indication given.]
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How about Devin
11
12
         Wilkie?
13
                   MR. WILKIE: Yes. Good morning.
14
         Devin Wilkie.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Did
16
         I miss anyone who was granted intervenor
17
         status? Who are you, ma'am?
18
                   MS. GRIFFIN: I'm sorry I'm late.
19
         Julia Griffin, Town of Hanover.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: The Town of
20
21
         Hanover is here.
22
                   MR. BUCKLEY: Good morning,
23
         Commissioners. And congratulations,
24
         Commissioner Giaimo. My name is Brian D.
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1
         Buckley. I'm staff attorney with the Office of
         the Consumer Advocate. To my left is
 2
 3
         Dr. Pradip Chattopadhyay, Assistant Consumer
 4
         Advocate. And we're here representing the
         interests of residential ratepayers.
 6
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Good morning,
 7
         Commissioners. I've already sailed on
         Commissioner Giaimo's maiden voyage already.
 8
9
         So, I just want to greet you all.
10
                   And Alexander Speidel, representing
11
         the Staff of the Commission. And I have with
12
         me Assistant Director Steve Frink, of the Gas &
13
         Water Division.
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
15
         think before we hear about -- hear from the
16
         parties and their presentation, we have members
17
         of the public who wish to speak. It makes
18
         sense to me to have the public comment first,
19
         so those who want to leave can leave.
20
                   Do the parties agree? Did that make
21
         sense?
22
                         [Multiple parties nodding in the
23
                         affirmative. 1
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
24
                                                Thank
```

you. Are there preliminary matters we need to deal with before we get started?

Mr. Speidel.

MR. SPEIDEL: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Staff would recommend that, with regards to the two motions for confidential treatment that have been filed by the Company regarding the material submitted in this proceeding, that the Commissioners rule on that at a later time by order, and that they await potential objections from the parties and intervenors regarding the second motion that just came in very recently, given the short amount of time that the parties have had to consider the material.

And I do note that the Office of the Consumer Advocate filed a contingent objection to the first motion for confidential treatment, and that is worthy of some contribution as well.

So, that would be Staff's recommendation with regards to the motions for confidential treatment.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with

the processes here, what do our rules say about how we will deal with confidential information while a motion is pending before it's been ruled on and, frankly, after it's been ruled on?

MR. SPEIDEL: Well, it would be treated as if the motion had been granted. So the material for which confidential treatment has been requested will be maintained confidentially by all the parties and the Commission pending a ruling on the motion. If a motion is adverse, then the material that is released from confidential treatment would be released from treatment.

But, generally, the rule is, pending a motion, the material is kept confidentially.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is it not also the case that, until a party's appeal rights have run, if a motion for confidential treatment is denied in part, that, for as long as the person who sought confidential treatment has rights to appeal, the information is considered and held confidential?

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MR. SPEIDEL:

That is correct.

| 1   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have an                   |
|-----|---|
| 2   | understanding that some of the intervenors did  |
| 3   | not sign nondisclosure agreements. Is that      |
| 4   | correct?  |
| 5   | (Atty. Speidel nodding in the                   |
| 6   | affirmative).                                   |
| 7   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, if there is             |
| 8   | confidential information that's going to be     |
| 9   | used, all members of the public and those who   |
| 10  | have not signed nondisclosure agreements are    |
| 11  | going to be asked to leave. Does everyone       |
| 12  | understand that?                                |
| 13  | [Multiple parties nodding in the                |
| 14  | affirmative.]                                   |
| 15  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I see                 |
| 16  | nodding heads, that's always encouraging, and I |
| 17  | like that. The people haven't started falling   |
| 18  | asleep yet, so that's not why they're nodding.  |
| 19  | Is there anything else we need to               |
| 20  | deal with before we hear from those members of  |
| 21  | the public who wish to speak?                   |
| 22  | [No indication given.]                          |
| 23  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All righty.                 |
| 2 4 | Then, we're going to take them in the order in  |

which they signed up. There is a seat we've set up for folks where a microphone is set up, and we're going to ask you to speak into the microphone. If you are reading from something, I'll ask you to leave a copy with the stenographer, the court reporter who is sitting right in front of me. It will help make sure that your remarks are transcribed correctly. Also, if you're going to read, please read slowly enough, so that we can follow you and the court reporter can follow you.

I think those are the most important messages I have to deliver. There are eight people who have signed up to speak. We would ask that you not repeat things that others have said. You can feel free to agree with someone who has just spoken. We're not going to put a clock on you, but we would ask that you respect your neighbors and the others who are here who wish to speak and not monopolize time that you don't need.

So, with that, I can read two of the first three names. Laura Simon, I'm having trouble with the second name, it might be Sam,

1 and the last name might be Shain. What's the 2 first name? 3 MR. SHAIN: Sam. 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It is Sam. 5 That's the second speaker. And the 6 third speaker is going to be Geoffrey Gardner. 7 So, Ms. Simon, wherever you are, if you could come up to where this microphone is 8 9 set up, that will be helpful. 10 MS. SIMON: Good morning. And thank 11 you for the opportunity to speak. My name is 12 Laura Simon. I live within a mile or so of the 13 border of Hanover and Lebanon, in Vermont. 14 have been working on other pipelines in the 15 region, including in Addison County, the 16 Vermont gas pipeline, and the Massachusetts 17 pipeline going through a state park right now. 18 I would like to mention that we've 19 been told by construction companies in those 20 areas, the gas companies, Vermont Gas, how safe 21 gas is. But we have found faults in 22 construction, such as pipelines that were laid 23 shallow.

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By the way, I didn't know until I

24

arrived that people besides the intervenors would be allowed to speak. And I appreciate that. But this is as best prepared as I could be.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You're doing great so far.

MS. SIMON: I'm concerned about this hearing being held here. I'm speaking on behalf of other people who work, and this is an hour away for them and they cannot make it.

So, the faults that had been found in the pipeline I was referring to in Addison

County included pipelines that were more shallow than in regulations should have been.

I appreciate yesterday, when I attended the Lebanon City Council Meeting, that Liberty shared with us how wonderful they are doing energy efficiency. And that's what we need in this country, in this region, and the cities in that area. And we appreciate it very much. That doesn't mean we agree with everything that Liberty is choosing to do right now, and their parent company.

I want to share some of what people

shared at the meeting last night, folks who cannot be here. Many of the large customers that we hear are discussing this as an option, the pipeline, we know are now having their gas trucked in. And we understand, people are using oil, people are using trucked-in gas. That is part of how we're surviving in our world right now.

We don't need a pipeline that brings in gas, if they're already using gas. Part of the concern would be that it would need to rip up the streets and disrupt traffic. And, by putting in the pipeline, that's going to add more trucking happening in an area that is already quite full of traffic.

I would like to challenge all the people who work full-time in this field to be updated on the latest research on methane. In the past few years, we have shown that methane causes far more damage in the environment than what we already knew were problems with the other fossil fuels. And this damage leads to climate crisis.

And that I think right now is pretty

obvious that what we can see what's happening in the climate is we're having an increase in the number of climate disasters and an increase in the intensity.

So, I'm here to tell you that it does not even make sense to be discussing this right now, when half of Florida is being evacuated, when people are trying to put their lives back in Houston, and when this region was destroyed by Irene, and not to mention many of the other crises happening all over the world.

And I'm sure Liberty sees what they're doing as separate and they see their gas as good. Myself, and I'm sure the speaker two away from me, Geoffrey, can send you research that would be -- we'd be glad to prove the information that this is not safe, this is not what we need in this region at this time.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. The next speak is Sam Shain, to be followed by Geoffrey Gardner and Joanna Sharf.

MR. SHAIN: Hi. I'm Sam Shain. I'm

18. And I'm a realist[?] from Kearsarge

Regional High School. I am taking a variety of courses, most of them are science courses. And what I know is my generation, and generations to come, are doomed if this pipeline gets built. The greenhouse gas emission from any pipeline any more will put us pass the tipping point. It's a death sentence for us, and in an insult to the community in which it has — which values renewable energy.

You need to -- we need to ensure that there is safety for future generations to a world which is livable, not just one that has been screwed over by gas pipelines.

So, I think I speak for a lot of young people, please don't frack us over.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Next is Geoffrey Gardner, to be followed Joanna Sharf and Ariel Arwen.

MR. GARDNER: My name is Geoffrey

Gardner. I live in Bradford, Vermont, in the

Upper Valley. And, so, even though I'm not a

New Hampshire citizen, I will directly be

affected by this pipeline should it go through.

I think, with this hearing, as with

many other hearings that I've attended in many other places, the issues can be construed very narrowly in terms of familiar things to rate-setting boards. How much will this cost people who are so-called ratepayers? How much will the Company benefit? How will the product be distributed efficiently, or inefficiently? And those are all very narrow questions, and they're legalistic questions.

In fact, what I think you have in front of you is a huge moral concern. This is an ethical issue. I think the three of you are aware of what, not only this area of the Upper Valley is facing, but what Vermont and New Hampshire are facing, what the country as a whole is facing, what the world is facing, in terms of climate change and the disaster that it promises to bring to people widely.

I think that really is your first concern. Not an irrelevant concern, and it's a broad concern, and I think it overwhelms the legal issues and the economic issues.

 $$\operatorname{And}$  I hope you keep that in mind as you deliberate.

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Next up is Joanna Sharf, to be followed by Ariel Arwen and 2 Judy --3 4 MS. COLLA: Colla. 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- Colla? 6 MS. COLLA: Correct. 7 MS. SHARF: Hello. My name is Joanna 8 Sharf. I live in Cornish, New Hampshire. I 9 work as an electrician. I want to speak today 10 mainly to the issue of whether this application 11 for a franchise is in the public good. 12 I mean, there are a lot of reasons, 13 environmentally and financially, that I don't 14 think this is a wise and viable project. 15 don't believe it really will serve the

interests of this region.

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Hanover -- you will probably hear in more detail, and have already heard, that Hanover has adopted a 100 percent renewable energy goal. And I believe you will hear from Lebanon today that their Master Plan is -speaks against the use of natural gas in the region and adopts a very aggressive renewable energy goal.

And, also, the town -- my town, and our neighboring town, Plainfield, are actively involved in presenting to our towns for a vote at Town Meeting in March of 2018 similarly to adopt the 100 percent renewable goal by the year 2050. And we feel -- we are very confident that it will pass.

In addition, our town and other Upper Valley towns are participating in a Weatherize Program, which will start in January of 2018, which will be getting a lot of households in our area insulated and made very energy efficient, so that the heating needs will reduce. And we have a very ambitious goal, which we — and this has already been piloted in Vermont, and now it's coming to the New Hampshire side. And we have an ambitious goal of reaching a great number of residents in our towns.

Also, a lot of people who live in
Plainfield and Cornish work in and own
businesses in Lebanon and Hanover. And I,
myself, to reach my customers, I drive that 12A
corridor every day, right past the Lebanon

landfill.

And the towns in the area, the residents in the area, have clearly expressed that they are not interested in this pipeline. And instead, are very interested in moving toward renewable sources of energy for heating and other energy needs.

And, to determine what is in the public good is to look at what the region is doing and what will benefit the region. And this pipeline is not going to bring what the region wants and what will benefit the region.

If we're looking just ten years ahead, things that should be strongly taken into consideration is whether the availability of natural gas will be as abundant as is claimed; whether prices will be as low as they are now. And I am very sure that that is not the case. And facts show that this is not an abundant resource. In fact, it's very limited.

And I think that the public good, for this region and elsewhere in our nation, is to look toward renewable sources of energy, and not invest in an infrastructure that will lock

us into a resource that is limited and dangerous for our environment.

In addition, the agreement that
Liberty has reached with the PUC Staff and the
OCA, I'm very concerned about whether it will
be monitored, what is considered a "50 percent
sign-up" of customers. So, I urge you to
please not -- not grant this franchise.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ariel Arwen, to be followed by Judy Colla and Bart Guetti?

MR. GUETTI: Yes. You got it.

MS. ARWEN: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Briefly, what the citizens in Lebanon wish for is that, instead of Liberty Utilities focusing on this project, that it embrace electrification on a broad scale, which would benefit Liberty in its electric business. Therefore, we could move toward renewables, with heat pumps for heating, electric vehicles for transport, and renewable distributed electricity generation.

And, from things that I've been reading, it seems to me that the fact that

Liberty's parent company, Algonquin Power, which is partnered with Kinder Morgan, who have the aim of exporting natural gas, is playing a role not only with this franchise petition, but all around New Hampshire and the region, as a motivating factor to establish need, which FERC requires in order to approve a pipeline. So, I feel, in a way, that we're pawns in that game.

As Laura referred, if companies want natural gas, let them get it trucked. If you put new fossil fuel infrastructure in the ground, who's average depreciation life is about 50 years, it's not moving in the direction that the towns have expressed that they wish to go on many levels.

And, as the exports increase, the prices will surely go up. So, for the claims to be put that the price will remain low far into the future seems disingenuous to me.

So, I wish that Liberty would see what amazing opportunities there would be, if they would come along with what people want and work on the electric end of things.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Judy Colla, to be followed by Bart Guetti, I think we decided, and Representative Lee Oxenham.

MS. COLLA: Good morning. My name is Judy Colla. And I'm a 30-year resident of Hanover, New Hampshire. I'm Vice Chair of the Sierra Club Upper Valley Group. I was a lead volunteer with the Ready For 100 Campaign. And I am currently a volunteer with a committee in — with a town committee in Hanover that will be implementing a goal of 100 percent renewable energy by 2050.

I am here to basically endorse what Joanna Sharf and Ariel Arwen have just said. Basically, I want to address the issue of public -- the public good.

It's my understanding that people have used the argument of "public good" in towns such as Pelham, where the Selectboard has been in support of a gas line, that they have used the support of the Selectboard to endorse their feeling that it was part of the public good. So, I would like you to extend that rationale, and look at the lack of support in

the Upper Valley for this gas infrastructure, to help you decide against this franchise.

In Hanover, I think you already know that, on May 9th, Hanover voted, more than two times the normal number of people who go to town meeting showed up for a town meeting on May 9th. They overwhelmingly, virtually unanimously, one slight voice was against it, in a voice vote, voted for the Ready For 100 Campaign, which was to be 100 percent renewable by 2050. It's very clear that being 100 percent renewable by 2050 is completely incompatible, there is no overlap with a gas infrastructure. So, it's very, very clear that the Town of Hanover is opposed to this gas infrastructure.

Folks stayed most of the night for
Article 25, which was our article. And, after
that article, a large number of people left for
the last two articles. So, the increase in
people there had to do with Article 25.
Certainly, it was a big, big contribution to
the large crowd.

Last night, I attended the Lebanon

City Council, and I understand there was much discussion about how this gas infrastructure is not compatible with the town's energy goals.

And I think the sense of the room was very much opposed to this gas infrastructure. In fact, the representative from Liberty utilities who was there even mentioned the fact that the sense of the room was not with Liberty Utilities.

So, I guess what I want to say that, in terms of the public good, there is virtually no support, other than Liberty Utilities, for this infrastructure in the Upper Valley. We want to go in a different direction. It's time to go in a different direction. And it's really upon all of us to galvanize our political will to be going in a different direction.

I would like to reiterate what Ariel Arwen has said. We invite Liberty Utilities to work with us to electrification. This is going to be key to moving towards 100 percent renewable. They're part of Algonquin Power, which prides itself in being involved with

1 renewable energy. And, so, we would like 2 Liberty Utilities to be on the right side of 3 history with us. And we would like to work with Liberty Utilities. And that involves 4 their potential in electrification, and not natural gas. 6 7 Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Bart Guetti, to be followed by representative Oxenham.

MR. GUETTI: Hi. I'm Bart Guetti. Thank you very much for the chance to speak. And I'm pretty much in agreement with all the comments that people have made so far.

As clean-up batter here, I quess the only thing left that I would like to elaborate a little bit on is there was one mention made of the environmental speaker here, what was his name?

FROM THE FLOOR: Geoff Gardner.

MR. GUETTI: Gardner, Joe [sic] Gardner, mentioned that the environmental concerns dwarf the economics. And I think -- I believe, if I heard him correctly. I'd like to speak to the economics. But I think that the

competitive advantage that the fossil fuel industry has right now has a lot of tax advantages and so on that could negatively impact emerging start-ups that are trying to get off the ground with green technologies, renewable energy technologies. So, hopefully that gets considered in this agreement.

Also, I would like to see that -- I spoke with Mr. Sheehan last night after the meeting, and I understand that the project is going to be implemented in phases. And I would like to -- hopefully, after each phase, a review is conducted, after each phase.

So, I just happen to be going through the library yesterday, and this is Al Gore's book "Truth to Power". And, if you flip through it, and it's pretty powerful and effective. And it's conveying the urgency I think that we're facing as a society, and if not a species, in dealing with the warming climate. And I know everybody says "well, this is just one little piece", you know, "this is just one little project". But it's one of many across the planet, and they're starting to add

up. And I think we're seeing it like real-time
right now, you know, in the past two weeks,
unprecedented events, that I think we should
take into consideration as we proceed.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Representative Oxenham.

REP. OXENHAM: Good morning. Thank you for taking my testimony.

As a State Representative, I represent part of the Upper Valley:
Plainfield, Cornish, Springfield, and Grantham.
I live just outside the city limits of Lebanon.
Lebanon, culturally and commercially, is the hub of the Upper Valley, and all the surrounding communities are concerned with what goes on inside its environs, and a little bit further down the road, our other neighbor Hanover.

As you're probably well aware, the Upper Valley is closely interconnected by its roads, by the air, by the water. Whatever happens in the Connecticut River happens to us downstream, whatever happens in the airshed is

breathed by my constituents, my neighbors, and my family.

I wish to argue today that the proposed project before you poses an unnecessary and unwarranted threat to the health, safety, and welfare of my constituents and those living throughout the broader area.

I will argue that making further investments in expanding fossil fuel infrastructure, such as the project before you today, is the wrong direction for energy policy in New Hampshire.

First, as to the risks imposed by siting a natural gas transport, regasification, and storage facility on 12A. The facility is going to directly impact those in the area and those that are proximate to it.

We've already heard about the fact that this is located on a heavily trafficked corridor. Those trucks are going to be bringing volatile fuels through under all weather conditions, under all road conditions. And taking this right into the commercial core of the Upper Valley I think is misguided at best.

| 1  | I'd like to skip a little of this,              |
|----|---|
| 2  | because it's already been addressed. But there  |
| 3  | are safety issues surrounding the potential for |
| 4  | methane leakage throughout the life cycle of    |
| 5  | natural gas. So, whether it's when they're      |
| 6  | off-loading from the trucks, whether they're    |
| 7  | putting it into the storage facility, when      |
| 8  | they're regasifying, at every single segment    |
| 9  | there is going to be methane leakage. And       |
| 10 | methane is 80 times as potent a greenhouse gas  |
| 11 | as carbon dioxide. And natural gas, of course,  |
| 12 | is over 90 percent, often 95 to 98 percent,     |
| 13 | pure methane.                                   |
| 14 | We're told it's a clean energy fuel             |
| 15 | because it combusts cleanly. But, over the      |
| 16 | life cycle, it is as dirty as coal.             |
| 17 | As a member of the House Science,               |
| 18 | Technology and Energy committee, and as an      |
| 19 | intervenor in other proceedings here before the |
| 20 | PUC, I've participated in numerous energy       |
| 21 | briefings about energy prices                   |
| 22 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Slow down just a            |
| 23 | little.   |
| 24 | REP. OXENHAM: Okay.                             |

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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We have a little bit of a conflict between a very long written statement and the need for you to read slowly enough so that the stenographer can keep up with you.

REP. OXENHAM: Thank you. participated in numerous briefings on energy markets and energy pricing, from PUC Staff, Department of Environmental Services, the utilities, and ISO-New England, among others. One thing that's rarely mentioned is the fact that there is no such thing as a free, competitive market for energy. All too often it's assumed that energy prices are the result of an impersonal interplay of economic forces of supply and demand. But whether our fuels are coming across the ocean from OPEC or they're coming from Pennsylvania's fracking fields, we do not have a competitively determined energy price for any of our fossil fuels. All of these fuels have been heavily subsidized, at public and at ratepayer expense, since the inception of their use at the beginning of the industrial revolution.

When you take into account the direct subsidies and the externalities that are imposed on our citizens, effectively, the subsidies provided to fossil fuels dwarf the meager measures that have been provided in recent decades for renewable energy.

A 2014 report on U.S. and state subsidies to the fossil fuel industry identified \$21.6 billion in annual spending on subsidies for oil, gas, and coal exploration and production. The returns which Liberty hopes to reap from this proposed storage and pipeline complex are not the result of some free market pricing, it's not because natural gas is somehow cheap momentarily. There's no level playing field here. The price signals are not representative of the costs of the competing sources of fuel. And they cannot be reliably derived -- relied on when you're making your decision.

One final point on the cost issue.

Liberty's returns on its investment in this project, again, this is not going to be based on the cost of capital or its projected returns

on the open markets. The rate of return will be determined by you, the PUC, and the repayment of those monies will be guaranteed by you, the PUC. But the costs are going to be imposed by Liberty on us, the ratepayers. No matter what pollution-free, low cost, environmentally friendly alternative comes up in the next 40 to 60 years of the life span of this project, the costs of this project will continue to be paid by the ratepayers. If they keep it in production, it will be in our bills. If they take it out of production, because it's outmoded or uneconomical, we'll get it as stranded costs.

Liberty is not going to go bankrupt.

Liberty's shareholders are not going to be on

the hook. It will be the ratepayers who will

have to pay the costs for decades to come.

New Hampshire is already
overdependent on natural gas. Eversource's
Bill Quinlan came before STE and testified to
that fact, saying that we must reduce our
dependence on natural gas. Our state is being
put at risk of price shocks from disasters,

such as what we're seeing in Texas, and from a long and vulnerable supply chain. We are sending our energy dollars out of state. We're increasing our vulnerability to the risks associated with climate change, when we could be keeping those dollars in the state, supporting our economy, building a high-tech, clean energy economy, and reducing our vulnerability to climate change.

Just two weeks ago I spoke with the President of the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce, Rob Taylor, and asked him what kind of legislation he'd like to see for the coming year. And he had one proposal. It wasn't about increasing access to fossil fuels. It was about supporting the solar energy — the solar industry. He asked for action to assist the burgeoning solar industry to provide greater consistency and certainty to local businesses, for measures that can enable these businesses to invest and grow in New Hampshire. He said "This is where we will get young people, this is where we will keep Millennials in the state, by having a thriving, high-tech,

clean energy economy."

We can build that successful, thriving economy in the Upper Valley and throughout New Hampshire. We can generate high-paying jobs. We can attract and maintain and retain our businesses, keep the Millennial generation, attract new people. New Hampshire is beautiful, and it's healthy, and we want to raise our children and grandchildren here. But we need to take action now. We need to recognize the costs and the threat that climate change poses. We need to recognize that we're at a turning point. We can make choices that matter for lives and for the next century.

We need to recognize that we don't need to double down on more outmoded fossil fuel infrastructure. We don't need the greenhouse gas emissions, we don't need the continued air pollution, we don't need the continued health costs.

What we need is a change of direction. And we ask that you deny this request for a franchise, and help us to make that change today.

1 Thank you. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 2 3 Representative Oxenham was the last person I 4 have who had signed up to speak. Are there any 5 other members of the public who are here who 6 wish to saying anything? 7 [No indication given.] 8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. will note that we received a few hundred 9 10 written comments directly by mail or through our website. I think I recall one in favor. 11 12 Although, I'm not even sure that I remember 13 They may all have been opposed. I'm sure 14 there are many people out there who signed the 15 postcards or who signed off on the postcards 16 that were sent here. There was a range of 17 issues. I think all the issues that the 18 written comments hit were addressed by one or 19 more of the speakers that we just heard from. 20 Is there anything else we need to do 21 before closing the public comment section of 22 this proceeding? 23 [No indication given.] CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 24 Wе

will close public comment. Thank you all forcoming.

Buckley, how are you going to proceed with presenting the Settlement that you all entered into?

Mr. Speidel, Mr. Sheehan, Mr.

MR. SHEEHAN: Commissioners, I have conferred with counsel, and we've agreed to the following:

exhibits. "Exhibit 1" and "2" would be the confidential and redacted versions of our initial filing, which is in the Docketbook as "1". "Exhibit 3" would be Staff's Testimony of Stephen Frink of July 12. And "Exhibit 4" would be the testimony of the OCA witness, Pradip Chattopadhyay.

Those are the documents that we ask to be marked "1", "2", "3", and "4".

We've also agreed to a panel of three witnesses: Mr. Frink, Dr. Chattopadhyay, and Bill Clark from the Company, to present the Settlement, and open themselves to questions on the Settlement itself.

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1
                         (The documents, as described,
                         were herewith marked as
 2
 3
                         Exhibit 1 through Exhibit 4,
 4
                         respectively, for
 5
                         identification.)
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan,
 7
         before you continue, I believe
         Dr. Chattopadhyay's testimony is a confidential
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9
         version. Is there a redacted version as well,
10
         Mr. Buckley?
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                    MR. BUCKLEY: Yes.
                                        There is a
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         redacted version.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, the redacted
14
         version is going to need to be marked as well.
15
         So, is that going to be "5"?
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                    MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, I believe so.
17
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 5 for
18
19
                         identification.)
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. I'm
21
         sorry, Mr. Sheehan. I didn't mean to interrupt
22
         you.
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                    MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  That's okay. And just
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         to loop back to the confidentiality issue,
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| 1   | motion for confidential treatment raised at the |
|-----|---|
| 2   | outset. It's the Company's position that we     |
| 3   | filed the motion with the Petition. Aside from  |
| 4   | the OCA's comment to its position, the          |
| 5   | Commission allowed other parties ten days to    |
| 6   | object, no one did. So, it's our position that  |
| 7   | it's ready to be acted on.                      |
| 8   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I thought we did            |
| 9   | get an objection. I think Ms. Arwen, back when  |
| 10  | she was an intervenor, did object, did she not? |
| 11  | MR. SHEEHAN: There was a discussion             |
| 12  | at the prehearing conference that she wanted    |
| 13  | to. And, in the transcript, I think it's        |
| 14  | Page 10, the Commission granted ten days for    |
| 15  | her and other intervenors to object. And I did  |
| 16  | not see any objection come in, and that would   |
| 17  | have been in April.                             |
| 18  | MR. SPEIDEL: Mr. Sheehan, take a                |
| 19  | look at Tab 13 on the Docketbook. The           |
| 20  | Arwen/Chaffee filing of 3 April.                |
| 21  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It looks like               |
| 22  | this [indicating].                              |
| 23  | MR. SHEEHAN: Okay. I apologize.                 |
| 2.4 | And then the request is simply that it's now    |

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         ripe to rule on that request. And I concur
         with the discussion you had with Mr. Speidel
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 3
         earlier, that everything is treated as
         confidential until that ruling.
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                    And the motion we filed
         electronically yesterday, and by paper today,
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 7
         is that required by the rules to address
         discovery responses. We had a number of
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9
         confidential recovery responses over recent
10
         weeks, and we are required to file a motion
11
         prior to hearing, which we've done to preserve
12
         our rights concerning these documents.
                    So, we that -- and I see you have a
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14
         question?
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have the
16
         Settlement I'm looking at.
17
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Oh, I'm sorry.
18
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's going to
19
         need to be "6" then, correct?
20
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Correct.
21
                         (The document, as described, was
22
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 6 for
23
                         identification.)
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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We'll try and keep track of that.
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                   Just for planning purposes, I know we
 3
         have testimony from the two intervenors,
         Chaffee and the Town of Hanover, correct?
 4
         Lebanon didn't file testimony, did it,
 6
         Mr. Below?
 7
                   MR. BELOW: No.
 8
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
9
         I assume that those witnesses are going to take
10
         the stand after you're done presenting the
11
         Settlement. Is that the expectation of
12
         everyone?
                   MR. SHEEHAN: I don't know --
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14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's not really
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         a question for you, Mr. Sheehan. It's more a
16
         question for Ms. Griffin and Mr. Below. You'll
17
         be ready to go after we're done with the panel,
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         is that right?
19
                    I see a nodding head from Ms.
20
         Griffin.
                   Thank you.
21
                   Mr. Below?
22
                   MR. BELOW: Well, the City doesn't
23
         have a witness.
24
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                         I'm sorry.
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{DG 16-852} {09-07-17}

| 1  | You're right. It's Mr. Chaffee, I'm sorry.      |
|----|---|
| 2  | MR. BELOW: I have offered as a                  |
| 3  | courtesy to do the direct examination of these  |
| 4  | two witnesses, so they can get their testimony  |
| 5  | on the record.                                  |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, that will be            |
| 7  | great. Thank you, Mr. Below. I appreciate       |
| 8  | that.   |
| 9  | All right. Then, I guess we're ready            |
| 10 | for the panel to take its place.                |
| 11 | (Whereupon <b>William F. Clark</b> ,            |
| 12 | <b>Pradip Chattopadhyay,</b> and                |
| 13 | <b>Stephen P. Frink</b> were duly sworn         |
| 14 | by the Court Reporter.)                         |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.                |
| 16 | MR. SHEEHAN: We've agreed just to               |
| 17 | introduce each of our respective witnesses, and |
| 18 | then I will, with Mr. Clark, go through the     |
| 19 | Settlement Agreement.                           |
| 20 | WILLIAM F. CLARK, SWORN                         |
| 21 | PRADIP CHATTOPADHYAY, SWORN                     |
| 22 | STEPHEN P. FRINK, SWORN                         |
| 23 | DIRECT EXAMINATION                              |
| 24 | BY MR SHEEHAN                                   |

- Q. And, so, first, Mr. Clark, your name and
- 2 position at the Company please?
- A. (Clark) William Clark, Director of Business

  Development for New Hampshire.
- 5 Q. And did you file testimony in this case?
- 6 A. (Clark) I did.
- Q. And that's part of the documents that were marked as "Exhibits 1" and "2"?
- 9 A. (Clark) That's correct.
- 10 Q. And are there any changes to your testimony
  11 that you would like to bring to the attention
  12 of the Commission?
- 13 A. (Clark) Just one.
- 14 Q. And that would be?
- 15 A. (Clark) That would be on Bates Page 019,
- Line 11. The sentence reads "underground
- distribution system to commence in late 2017 or
- early 2018. I would like to change that to
- read "underground distribution system to
- 20 commence in 2018 or 2019".
- Q. And that's just a function of the time that has passed since the December 16 filing?
- 23 A. (Clark) Correct.
- 24 Q. Other than that change, any other comment --

[WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]

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corrections to your testimony?
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- 2 A. (Clark) No.
- 3 Q. Were you involved in the conversations that
- 4 resulted in the Settlement Agreement, --
- 5 A. (Clark) I was.
- 6 Q. -- which has been marked as "Exhibit 6"?
- 7 A. (Clark) Yes.
- 8 Q. Going back to your testimony, do you adopt your
- 9 testimony here today as if I asked you all
- 10 those questions orally and you gave all those
- answers orally?
- 12 A. (Clark) I do.
- MR. SHEEHAN: And we'll come back to
- 14 the Settlement Agreement itself in a minute,
- after co-counsel introduce their witnesses.
- 16 Thank you.
- 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley.
- 18 BY MR. BUCKLEY
- 19 Q. Dr. Chattopadhyay, can you please state your
- 20 name and occupation for the record?
- 21 A. (Chattopadhyay) I am Pradip Chattopadhyay. I
- 22 am the Assistant Consumer Advocate,
- representing New Hampshire Office of Consumer
- 24 Advocate.

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[WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]
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- 1 Q. And have you testified before the Commission
- 2 previously?
- 3 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes, I have.
- 4 Q. Did you file written testimony in the instant
- 5 docket?
- 6 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes, I did.
- 7 Q. And do you recognize that testimony as Exhibit
- 8 4 and Exhibit 5?
- 9 A. (Chattopadhyay) I do.
- 10 Q. Do you have any corrections to make to that
- 11 testimony?
- 12 A. (Chattopadhyay) No, I don't.
- 13 Q. Subsequent to filing that testimony, did you
- 14 take part in settlement discussions relating to
- 15 the instant docket?
- 16 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes, I did.
- 17 Q. And did the OCA sign the Settlement Agreement
- 18 that is before the Commission today?
- 19 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes.
- 20 Q. And do you adopt your testimony as true as
- 21 stated here today?
- 22 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes, I do.
- MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you,
- Dr. Chattopadhyay.

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[WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]
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- 1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel.
- MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr.
- 3 Chairman.
- 4 BY MR. SPEIDEL
- Q. Mr. Frink, could you please state your full name and business title for the record.
- 7 A. (Frink) Stephen Frink, the Assistant Director 8 of the Gas and Water Division of the Public 9 Utilities Commission.
- 10 Q. Are you familiar with this document that has
  11 been tentatively marked as "Hearing Exhibit 3"?
- 12 A. (Frink) Yes, I am.
- 13 Q. That is your testimony of 12 July 2017?
- 14 A. (Frink) It is.
- 15 Q. And do adopt this testimony for the purposes of this hearing on the record today?
- 17 A. (Frink) Yes, I do.
- 18 Q. Do you have any changes or corrections you would like to make to this testimony?
- 20 A. (Frink) No, I do not.
- MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you very much.
- 22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.
- MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.
- 24 BY MR. SHEEHAN

- Q. Mr. Clark, turning to the Settlement Agreement, which is Exhibit 6, there is an introductory section, and then the substantive terms of the Settlement go from Pages 2 through 5, and they have lettered paragraphs. Do you see that?
- 6 A. (Clark) I do.

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- 7 Q. And I would just like you to go one at a time
  8 through each of those lettered paragraphs, and
  9 I will prod you along the way, and just give a
  10 overview explanation of what each section
  11 means. The first is titled "Franchise Rights".
  - A. (Clark) The franchise rights, through the

    Settlement, the Parties agree that Liberty

    Utilities shall be granted the franchise rights

    to serve the Town of Hanover and the City of

    Lebanon.
- Q. And the last words in that section are "subject to the following conditions"?
- 19 A. (Clark) "The following conditions".
- Q. Right. And those begin with Paragraph B, correct?
- 22 A. (Clark) Correct. That Paragraph B is the

  "Distribution and Cost of Gas Rates to be

  Charged to the Customers". So, EnergyNorth

will charge distribution rates to Hanover and
Lebanon customers consistent with the current
EnergyNorth tariff. The customers in Hanover
and Lebanon will be under a separate cost of
gas, which will include the facility
constructed to serve their needs, as well as
the commodity purchases to supply their needs.

- Q. For the Commission's benefit then -- strike that. So, the distribution rates would then be determined going forward along with all the other EnergyNorth customers?
- 12 A. (Clark) Correct.

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- 13 Q. And we would have a separate cost of gas filing
  14 for whatever costs are related to serving just
  15 those customers?
- 16 A. (Clark) Through CNG/LNG RFP process for the

  17 commodity, as well as the construction of the

  18 fuel storage, vaporization, and decompression

  19 facilities.
- 20 Q. Paragraph C is titled "Customer Commitment".
  21 What does that provide for?
- 22 A. (Clark) That agreement is that Liberty
  23 Utilities will not proceed with any phase of
  24 construction until they have customer

- commitments that represent 50 percent of the revenue requirement to serve those customers.
  - Q. And how is that different from the existing EnergyNorth tariff?
  - A. (Clark) So, for the existing EnergyNorth tariff, any large capital investment, which is defined as "over a million dollars", that threshold is 25 percent. So, it's double for this franchise territory.
- 10 Q. And the rest of Paragraph C describes how those numbers will be calculated, is that correct?
- 12 A. (Clark) That's correct.

- Q. Paragraph D is one of two sections titled "Risk Sharing", this is for Phase One, and the Paragraph E is Phase Two. First, describe for us what Phase One is intended to be?
  - A. (Clark) Due to the scalability and the build-out timeline, the facility and distribution systems will be built in phases, with the first phase being anticipated to utilize 100 percent compressed natural gas, or CNG. So, Phase One will be the CNG facility, the land associated with that CNG facility, and all distribution piping that is installed in

order to serve firm capacity of 100,000
decatherms annually or below.

- Q. And while we're on definitions, "Phase Two" is defined as what?
- A. (Clark) Phase Two is construction of the LNG facility. So, as the customer base expands and the annual throughput increases, there are certain Commission guidelines and rules for fuel storage requirement. At some point in time, the most economic way to meet that criteria is through the introduction of LNG storage. That would be a larger capital investment. So, Phase Two would be the construction of the LNG storage facility and vaporization facility.
- Q. And the paragraphs here, Sections D and E, Risk Sharing, are, am I correct, similar terms, one applies to Phase One and the other applies to Phase Two?
- A. (Clark) Yes. The risk-sharing mechanisms and criteria are the same for each phase, but they apply to both phases independently.
- Q. So, why don't you give us an overview of what that risk-sharing mechanism is.

- 1 Α. (Clark) So, the risk sharing is -- I'll read 2 through here. If EnergyNorth files a rate case 3 within five years of the franchise -- or, of 4 the in-service date, I'm sorry, of the 5 in-service date of Phase One, the Company 6 agrees to reduce the revenue requirement by one 7 half the difference of the revenue required versus the actual revenue received through the 8 9 customer base.
  - Q. And that's, obviously, in the case where the money received from the customers is not enough to pay for whatever phase we're talking about?

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- A. (Clark) Correct. As an example, if the revenue requirement for the facility is \$500,000 a year, and the distribution revenues and associated cost of gas revenues for the facility are \$250,000 a year, the difference being 250, Liberty Utilities would reduce the revenue requirement by half that amount.
- Q. And that calculation is done over a three-year average, is that correct?
- 22 A. (Clark) It's a three-year average, correct.
- Q. And is this kind of language in the existing EnergyNorth tariff for all other projects?

## [WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]

- 1 A. (Clark) Not for all other projects. It was in the Pelham/Windham Settlement.
- 3 Q. So, this is a similar mechanism as in the Windham/Pelham?
- A. (Clark) Very similar, yes. And, then, if there
  is a second rate case within five years of the
  in-service date, the reduction to the revenue
  requirement, if it is negative, will be
  100 percent.
- 10 Q. Meaning, the Company would not pass any of
  11 those shortfalls, if you will, onto customers?
- 12 A. (Clark) Correct.
- Q. Can you tell us what impact this risk sharing provision has on the Company? What is it telling the Company to do, in effect?
- A. (Clark) To proceed very carefully with

  construction, you know, to make sure that we

  have the customer and the market developed,

  that we are quite certain that it will be a

  profitable business venture.
- 21 Q. And, again, that mechanism you just described
  22 is the same -- applies the same way as to Phase
  23 Two?
- 24 A. (Clark) Correct.

- Q. And Phase Two is the LNG facility, when that is built?
- A. (Clark) Exactly. The rationale behind carving out the phases was the uncertainty of time of when that LNG facility would be constructed.

  So that, if we were to construct a CNG facility, and the clock, so to speak, ran out after five years and an LNG facility was built, this Settlement drafted -- as constituted would require us to have that same risk-sharing mechanism for that part of the facility.

MR. SHEEHAN: Those are all the highlights of the Settlement Agreement that we intended to review with Mr. Clark. And I have no further questions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley, do you have questions for Dr. Chattopadhyay?

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, I do. Thank you.

## BY MR. BUCKLEY

- Q. Dr. Chattopadhyay, do you believe the approval of the franchise, given the conditions set out in the Settlement Agreement, would be in the public interest?
- 24 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes, I do.

Q. Can you please elaborate for us?

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Α. (Chattopadhyay) Sure. I want to first start off with what was already discussed. So, I want to make sure that it's understood that the 25 percent discussion, that really relates to the direct costs. So, in some ways, the 50 percent of the revenue requirement clause that we, actually, the OCA was very interested in keeping that intact, is even more stringent than what was described just a while ago. So, it's about the revenue requirement, it's not the direct cost. And that, essentially, and it's -- this can be just a "rough justice" explanation, because it all depends on the specifics of the project that is -- that the Company goes ahead with.

But what this is really about is, as the OCA, we are comfortable with the -- with that cut-off, because that sort of ensures that a big part of the direct costs will have to be recoverable right from the beginning, meaning through the commitments that the Company would actually demonstrate. And, so, that is a big consideration for me.

The other that -- the other issue that we again worked on was the risk-sharing issue.

And the approach that we took is very similar to Pelham. I think that's a reasonable approach. Yes, it's possible that, you know, one could get even a better sharing approach.

But, for me, what matters is, it's a package.

I'm looking at the 50 percent issue that I just talked about, as well as the metrics that's there for the risk sharing, being very similar to one that was put in place for Pelham and Windham, sorry, Pelham.

And it's actually, in my opinion, very reasonable.

- Q. And, Dr. Chattopadhyay, I know that some concerns were expressed by one of the public commenters regarding the monitoring and reporting related to the potential project.

  Can you just give me a sense of what type of monitoring and reporting there would be in this project, as compared to Pelham?
- A. (Chattopadhyay) First, you know, I'm not providing a legal opinion. But, in terms of what I'm looking for is a clear-cut

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        demonstration that there is -- there's a demand
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        out there that is, in some ways, "blessed",
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        meaning through a contract or something like
        that. So, that's the kind of commitment that I
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        would be looking for. But this is something we
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        need to actually talk through. And I, in some
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        ways, and I don't remember the commenter who
        talked about, it's important that we have a
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        review process.
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- Q. Dr. Chattopadhyay, would you agree with me that the annual reporting requirements embodied within the Pelham agreement are also embodied within this Settlement Agreement?
- 14 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes. And that would help.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel.

MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you.

18 BY MR. SPEIDEL

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- Q. Mr. Frink, is it your position that the

  Commission's approval of the franchise request

  by the Company, within the framework of the

  Settlement Agreement, is in the public

  interest.
- 24 A. (Frink) Yes, it is my position.

- Q. Would you also agree that the Settlement Agreement generally addresses the concerns that you expressed in Hearing Exhibit 3, your testimony of July the 12th?
- (Frink) Yes, it does.

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- 6 Is there any further elaboration you'd like to Q. 7 make about that?
- (Frink) Again, my testimony questions the 8 Α. business plan that was put forth by the 9 10 Company. And what nobody wants to see is a facility built that isn't wanted and isn't profitable, that stands for the Company and 13 everybody in this room. But it's understood 14 that the utility really has no chance to gauge 15 the interest until they actually have the 16 franchise. There's nobody or very few people 17 willing to sign up in advance of them receiving 18 the franchise. Once they have the franchise, 19 then they will develop a business plan that 20 will determine what the interest is. They will 21 be able to -- they're going to have to provide 22 cost estimates to potential customers. They're 23 going to have to have a route planned out, the facilities to provide the CNG or LNG. All of

that is going to have to be worked out in advance of getting any commitments from customers.

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So, I understand the Company not wanting to go forward with the process, which is time-consuming and expensive, to develop the business plan and make that kind of investment until they have the franchise.

So, if there is an interest, then, by granting the franchise now, the utility can take the necessary steps to determine if there really is enough interest to make this a profitable venture. And, if there is, then to go forward and get the commitments. At which point, they will have demonstrated that there is a need, a desire for this system, and that it will be profitable. And then they can -they will have to file the results with the Commission, which will be subject to the Commission's review. Naturally, when they do an updated discounted cash flow analysis, Staff will be filing a recommendation, I suspect the OCA will, that basically signs off on the analysis.

But, at that point, they will have a business plan that has the details, it has customer commitments that demonstrate that, yes, this is a reasonable price, a competitive price, and that there is a desire for this system.

So, all this franchise request does under the terms of this Settlement Agreement, basically, allows the Company to pursue this. And whether it actually gets built or not, well, that will be determined by the actual interest in those towns and the willingness for those customers to commit.

MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr. Frink. Staff has no further direct.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. We have the four intervenors who are here. My inclination is to have Mr. Below for the Town of Lebanon -- for the City of Lebanon go first. As most of you know, he has some experience down here. It's possible that his questions might cover some of the areas the other intervenors might want to deal with.

{DG 16-852} {09-07-17}

So, unless one of you has an

objection to that, why don't we let Mr. Below go first.

MR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BELOW

- Q. Mr. Frink, I think you were just talking about this. But, in your testimony, on Page 12, you do comment that "Liberty should be required to file an updated business plan and DCF", meaning a Discounted Cash Flow, "analysis demonstrating that it has [obtained the required] customer commitments." Now, the Settlement doesn't actually reference doing that. But you're saying that's understood, that they would, before proceeding, come back to a commission, essentially for an approval of that analysis and that updated business plan, is that correct?
- A. (Frink) That's correct. When they demonstrate that the Company has 50 percent of the requirement committed, to demonstrate that, they're going to have to do that analysis. So, that analysis takes the discounted cash flow analysis that they have done initially, again,

1 with very speculative numbers, once they have 2 the 50 percent commitment, they will know what 3 that route is, the distribution system is going to look like, what the supply facility, the 4 5 plant requirements are. It will be much more 6 detailed. They will have 50 percent of the 7 actual revenues from customer commitments. So, they will have done a market analysis for 8 customers along the route, what the potential 9 10 is for those customers. 11 So, yes. As part of the Settlement, where 12 it says they have to have 50 percent --13 demonstrate a 50 percent of the present value 14 over a ten-year period of revenue requirement, 15 that is essentially requiring an updated 16 discounted cash flow analysis. 17

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record} % \begin{center} \$ 

[Brief off-the-record discussion ensued.]

BY MR. BELOW

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Q. Mr. Clark, and I guess Mr. Frink as well, that updated cost estimate, so what the estimate that's going to be required, do you expect that

would occur before or after the project has

been through the local planning review, such as

site plan review, which might have conditions

on it, and acquiring an excavation permit,

which might also have conditions that have cost

impacts, would you be doing that projection

before or after you receive the local

permitting?

- A. (Clark) It would most likely be before and during. In order to get a detailed cost estimate, we're going to need to know city requirements for restoration of streets, digging permits, and so those would be in the cost estimates.
- Q. Okay. The reference to a commitment of customers, what form is that commitment expected to take, and would you expect there to be a term for that commitment?
- A. (Clark) It would be our standard Service Line
  Agreement form that a new customer would sign.
  So, the agreement, as written, a customer could
  cancel the Service Line Agreement up to, I
  believe, a couple days before the service line
  would show up to their residence or business.

Once they receive service, if they do not activate the account within nine months, they need to reimburse the Company for the cost of that service. Once they introduce service, all residential customers could cancel service at any time in the future with four days notice.

- A. (Frink) I would like to say commitments can also involve a special contract.
- A. (Clark) True.

A. (Frink) So, for very large anchor customers, it's certainly common that they would get special terms, but have a take-or-pay requirement and some kind of financial commitment.

So, I think, for the larger customers, it may be much more than just a Service Line

Agreement. It would be an actual contract, and quite possibly take-or-pay requirements for a certain period of time, typically, ten years or five years.

A. (Clark) And I would concur with Mr. Frink on that. That any one customer that represents a significant portion of that revenue requirement, as good business sense, we would

- most likely enter into a special contract and bind that customer to a yearly minimum take-or-pay and a certain duration of contract.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you. But, in general, you wouldn't expect that to apply to residential or small business customers?
  - A. (Clark) Absolutely not, no.

- Q. Okay. On Page 2 of the Settlement, at

  Footnote -- there's a footnote at the bottom,

  that refers to the "revenue requirement", what

  that includes, and then there's a second

  sentence that says "Direct costs should be

  understood to include capital investment

  associated with the project, but to exclude

  company overhead." I'm a little confused by

  that reference. Could you clarify that? The

  term "direct cost" is not used in the footnote,

  or above. Is that sort of saying that the

  revenue requirement would not include company

  overhead?
- A. (Frink) That's correct. For the direct cost, that would include the cost of the land, that would include the pipes, and the contractor that puts it in will be paid his costs. But

the Company's costs, their engineering and their overhead costs for work they do would not be reflected in the investment. The reason being, those costs are going to be recovered from ratepayers whether or not this investment is made.

But, obviously, the costs of R.H. White, who generally installs the mains and other contractors, and the actual cost of the equipment that the Company is paying, that is incremental costs, that's going to be reflected as part of the revenue requirement for Lebanon.

- Q. And would the revenue requirement just pertain to the distribution part of the investment, or would it include the vaporization, decompression part that's included in cost of gas?
- A. (Frink) The revenue requirement includes -does include -- the cost of gas is going to
  include the land for the plant site, and the
  investments on the plant site, the LNG storage
  and facilities and so forth. That is part of
  the revenue requirement, but that will be
  recovered through the cost of gas component for

- Lebanon/Hanover. Whereas, the distribution piece will also be part of the revenue requirement, but that is recovered through the distribution delivery rates or the customer charge.
- Q. Is it possible that they could have customers signed up that would meet 50 percent of the revenue requirement for the distribution part of the system, but less than 50 percent for the investment and revenue requirement related to the cost of gas? And, if that was the case, would they be allowed to go forward?
- A. (Frink) No. They would not be able to do that. It's important to understand that, when they go out to acquire customers, those customers are going to be quoted a price, and they're concerned with the total price. So, they will have a delivery rate that is basically their EnergyNorth tariff, as it exists now. And then they will have a cost of gas that will be something very different than what their cost of gas is for the rest of their system. So, they're going to have to be able to cite to those customers "this is what your price will

be going forward", and that's all reflected in the revenue requirement. And that's -- until they have those numbers and are very -- are very comfortable with those numbers, if they're going to sign up a large commercial/industrial customer or an institution, that's likely going to require a firm commitment on the price.

That's all factored in the revenue requirement. And they won't go forward with it unless that whole 50 percent, which is in both the supply, is in the direct gas costs, and in the delivery rates, has a 50 percent commitment.

- Q. Okay. That's helpful. There was a reference to an "annual reporting requirement", such as in the Pelham franchise expansion case. Is there a reference to that in the Settlement Agreement or what is the expectation there?
- A. (Frink) The Settlement doesn't require that, and it's -- but, when they do an updated discounted cash flow analysis, that will be -- at that point, that's the report on where things stand at that point in time. When they come in for a rate increase following that, then, as part of this Settlement, they have to

do that analysis to demonstrate what the actual earnings have been to date. And, based on the customers they have at that point in time, the investments they have made, they have to update that discounted cash flow analysis. And, at that point, that's really when it becomes relevant, is when they seek recovery of that investment.

So, we will get updates when they do rate cases within the first five years, be it one or two rate cases.

Q. Okay. Are there any conditions or commitments, if a customer were to take advantage of the gas utility energy efficiency programs to, say, convert a oil boiler to a condensing gas boiler, which, in effect, if it's a new customer, in effect, that sort of subsidy incentive through the energy efficiency program is coming from the current customer base, who have been contributing to the LDAC. Would those customers be obligated to stick with Liberty Utilities for a period of time or would they be free to buy a propane retrofit kit, change out the nozzles, and go back to -- or,

go over to propane from natural gas?

- A. (Clark) Hanover/Lebanon customers would be -all of the energy efficiency CORE programs on
  the gas side would be available to them. I do
  not know of any restrictions that, once you
  partake in an energy efficiency program, that
  restricts you from converting from natural gas
  currently. So, again, it would be the four-day
  rule -- the four-day notice.
- Q. Okay. So, at least in theory, that could present some risk of sort of cross-subsidization from the other customers, if the cost of gas turned out to be so high that people were able to get a better deal from a local propane supplier. Is that a possibility?
- A. (Clark) I don't think it's any more of a possibility than currently exists within the EnergyNorth franchise territories. I believe there is also, if people were looking for energy efficiency programs on propane, I think there are some through the electric side that they can partake in. And they may be different values, but there are certain measures that

1 they are currently offering.

MR. BELOW: Okay. No further

3 questions. Thank you.

4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Griffin, do

5 you have any questions for the panel?

6 MS. GRIFFIN: Just a couple of

7 questions.

#### 8 BY MS. GRIFFIN

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- Q. Mr. Clark, in anticipating a potential construction route for the pipeline, --
- 11 A. (Clark) Uh-huh.
  - Q. -- when it comes to local permitting versus state permitting in state-owned right-of-way, what's been your experience with the time and cost requirements in two different types of publicly owned right-of-way?
    - A. (Clark) It's been very different through different communities. I'm not the expert on that. It would be more of our Operations crew. Depending on what part of the state you are, and which part of the state highway system DOT you're dealing with, there are different time frames, you know, depending on their projects that are going on when they can review a

1 process.

Some larger cities, like Concord and Manchester, it can be time-consuming due to, you know, human resource constraints. Some towns are very quick. So, we would work with that town and schedule appropriately.

- Q. Uh-huh. With respect to Hanover, given that Hanover, in prefiled testimony, and Dartmouth College has now submitted a letter, and knowing that our school facilities, at least two of the three, are served by biomass, it's a pretty large chunk of the potential natural gas demand that might exist in Hanover. Is there even a viable market in Hanover, without Dartmouth, in particular, as a major customer?
- A. (Clark) We believe so. And we believe we can get that market. But we also understand that it is a new fuel being introduced to the area.
- Q. Uh-huh.
- A. (Clark) There may be certain businesses and residents that do not wish to convert. But, with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, you know, it really kind of binds us to having a certain commitment level. If that commitment

- level is not reached, then we wouldn't go forward.
- MS. GRIFFIN: That's all I have.
- 4 Thank you.
- 5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Dr. Chaffee, do
- 6 you have questions for the panel?
- 7 DR. CHAFFEE: Yes. Thank you.
- 8 BY DR. CHAFFEE

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- 9 Q. My question has to do -- the thrust of it has
  10 to do with transparency. Mr. Clark, do you
  11 anticipate that the Company would seek
  12 confidentiality for the financial review that
  13 Mr. Frink has laid out?
  - A. (Clark) Yes, I believe all of our financial reviews are public through a rate case, unless we seek confidential treatment for a certain reason. I'm not aware of any other plant additions or large capital projects that we did that on recently in rate cases.
  - Q. So, Mr. Frink, looking at your testimony, it seems that the Public Utilities Commission, and you, in particular, will be reviewing this financial analysis. Will there be opportunities for other parties to this to

1 review that as well?

- A. (Frink) Oh, absolutely. First, I imagine the OCA will be looking at it very closely. And, whether it's confidential or not, intervenors can sign a confidentiality agreement and review it. And, if it's not confidential, absolutely anybody can look at it.
- Q. Thank you. And one final question for Dr. Chattopadhyay. The original position of the OCA was that, before a franchise was granted, that Liberty should demonstrate 100 percent customer commitment, and that it should bear 100 percent of the risk. Can you speak further to why the OCA finds that 50 percent is enough of a threshold?
- A. (Chattopadhyay) There seems to be confusion about 100 percent of the direct cost, as opposed to the percentage relative to the revenue requirement. Okay? So, I want to clarify that.

What I would stress is that, with the 50 percent revenue requirement, we are, and this is again a rough calculation, because I was only able to go other the Phase One filing

that the Company did. So, it's very roughly speaking, that is very close to or near about 100 percent of the direct costs. So, that needs to be stressed.

So, I'm not -- I'm not, you know, too far away from where I was.

DR. CHAFFEE: Thank you. That's all my questions.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Wilkie, do you have questions for the panel?

MR. WILKIE: No, I do not.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, you want another bite at the apple?

MR. BELOW: Yes. I remembered one question I forgot.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Go for it.

MR. BELOW: Thank you.

#### 18 BY MR. BELOW

Q. I just would like to confirm, I think Liberty
Utilities has represented in the past that it
would expect to go through all of the local
land-use regulatory proceedings, as well as be
subject to the City's fire codes and safety
regulations. And I'd just like to have that

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         confirmed, if that's the expectation?
         (Clark) That is. I confirm that.
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                   MR. BELOW:
                                Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think the
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         court reporter is going to need a break in the
         next few minutes. So, why don't we do that
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         break now, before the Commissioners ask
         their questions.
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                   Off the record, before we walk away.
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                         (Brief off-the-record discussion
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                         ensued, followed by a recess
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                         taken at 11:35 a.m., and the
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                         hearing resumed at 11:52 a.m.)
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
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         Bailey.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. Good
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         morning.
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                   WITNESS CLARK: Good morning.
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                   WITNESS FRINK: Good morning.
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    BY CMSR. BAILEY
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         I'd like to start with the public good.
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         heard one of the public commenters say that we
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         took the Town of Pelham's support for the
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         Pelham project under consideration, when the
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Commission determined that it was in the public good to have -- to grant the franchise in Pelham. So, we should take the Town of Hanover and Lebanon's opposition as an indication that it's not in the public good here.

Could each of you maybe address that. And do you have anything to -- any thoughts about that?

- A. (Clark) Well, I don't really have an idea on how much value the Commission placed on Pelham support. I know Pelham took an independent vote on a couple different matters through the process of working with them, that they felt it was in the public good, and came forward to support us.
- Q. And it sounds like at least Hanover took a vote, and they voted to go with 100 percent renewables. Do you think that the Commission should consider that?
- A. (Clark) I think the terms of the Settlement

  Agreement would allow for individual residents

  and businesses to make a choice if this is in

  their best interest. And, if the numbers do

  not reflect a business case, then we would,

1 obviously, withdraw.

- Q. Okay. Do you have anything to add, Mr. Frink or Dr. Chattopadhyay?
  - A. (Frink) I do think, ultimately, the public will decide if it's -- what's in their best interest. We've had a lot of speakers today that are on one side. We don't know if there is another side. But, I think, by granting the franchise, and the Company making an offer, then you'll be able to determine it.

"Okay, you can pursue this and see if there is a public interest". And, if there is, then the Company will have the opportunity to go forward with the project. It doesn't necessarily guarantee they will. Even if they get

50 percent, they may decide not to, given, you know, there's a sharing provision, if they think they're not going to be able to recover everything and get to the next 50 percent. But at least they will have the opportunity to further explore whether it is in the public interest, whether there is a desire on the part of potential customers to use natural gas, for

1 whatever reason.

A. (Chattopadhyay) My thinking is similar to what was mentioned right at the beginning by Mr.

Clark. To the extent that the Company is able to get 50 percent real commitments to be able to get the revenue requirement, that is a decent threshold to sort of say that this passes the public interest standard, at least in my opinion. And I'm not a -- I'm not providing a legal opinion. So that there's enough of a demand for the product or the service, that that is what matters to me.

As a -- I would also add that, to the extent that a town actually comes out and supports the petition, that would be really helpful. But, I mean, I'm more driven by what the customers end up actually revealing. And, based on the comments that I've looked at, yes, it seems like most of them are opposing it. I saw three individuals actually in favor of the, you know, the Company's position. But these are -- the best way to actually judge that would be to go through the process and see whether there are real commitments or not. So,

1 that's my way of looking at it.

- Q. Mr. Clark, Liberty has, I believe, some kind of marketing tool, where you can assess areas by how -- by whether the customers have oil or gas with storage, and how old their systems are.

  Is that right?
- A. (Clark) ICF International has a database, a SIMS dashboard that we utilize. It's up and running and active. There are still it does almost everything you said. It doesn't quantify the age of the existing equipment in the home. It's just not something that's easily deduced through public data, on when somebody converted their home. But we have the size of the house, the square footage of the house, the fuel heating type, the heating system type, that would help us market.
- 18 Q. And have you analyzed that data in this area,
  19 in Hanover and Lebanon?
  - A. (Clark) There is more oil customers than propane customers up there. But it's, subject to check, my last data point was high 50s, close to 60 percent oil, mid 20s propane, around there.

Q. Okay.

- A. (Clark) And the rest were electricity/other.

  There were some that actually are qualified or classified as "utility gas". I don't know what that means up there.
  - Q. Are there some customers that have compressed natural gas and storage on-site?
    - A. (Clark) There are. The utility gas customers, my guess is it's a propane tank farm for a plaza, and they're considering that utility gas supplied by the plaza owner or something like that.

There are three large customers currently utilizing natural gas in various forms, two on compressed natural gas, one on liquefied natural gas. They made the choice, you know, either economically, environmentally, or a combination of the two, that that was best for their business. We feel our proposal would bring that choice to smaller commercial customers, residential customers, and mid-size customers through aggregation and scale.

Q. Are those three customers that are currently getting natural gas shipped in some way large

- enough to satisfy your 50 percent requirement,

  if all three of them committed?
  - A. (Clark) Depending on when they committed, who was first. The reason is, there are different distances. So, there are different costs associated with running the gas main to them.

    But, most likely, yes.

The closest one to our facility would be able to satisfy Phase One, though, to answer more specifically.

- Q. Okay. And how much will the cost of the fueling facility and the land, in Phase One, add to the price of the cost of gas per therm?
- A. (Clark) It depends on which phase you're talking about, because there are two distinct parcels. And, for the CNG phase, we would only be placing one of the parcels into the rate base, because the other wouldn't be used and useful until LNG.
- 20 Q. Okay.

A. (Clark) The analysis that we've done, on a five-year average, after both facilities are developed, would be between 9 and 12 cents per therm.

- 1 Q. Okay. So, if you add 9 to 12 cents per therm
  2 to your cost of gas, --
- 3 A. (Clark) Uh-huh.
- Q. -- and you're competing against the cost of oil, --
- 6 A. (Clark) Uh-huh.
- 7 Q. -- in a lot of cases, do you --
- A. (Clark) So, we've done that analysis. And,

  under current average pricing and average usage

  metrics, and when I say "average pricing", that

  was off the NH OEP website for August, that it

  was \$2.13 a gallon. At our projected pricing,

  a customer switching from oil would save

  anywhere from 5 to 7 percent annually.
- 15 Q. Is that just on fuel?
- 16 A. (Clark) That's all-in. That's total bill at
  17 the end of the year. That includes meter
  18 charges, distribution charges, fuel charges.
- 19 Q. Cost to convert their in-home equipment?
- 20 A. (Clark) No, it does not include cost to
  21 convert. That's strictly fuel for fuel. So,
  22 the cost to convert would be a sunk cost. The
  23 6 percent savings would take X amount of years
  24 to recover that cost to convert.

Q. Okay.

- A. (Clark) The cost savings associated with propane were much more substantial. They were in the mid 40s to low 50s, and a much less cost of conversion, as most of that equipment can be field-converted.
- Q. Have your projections for the cost of gas changed since your original testimony? Did you use more recent cost of gas future projections than you did when you filed your original testimony when you made that analysis?
- A. (Clark) We did. We had some indicative pricing when we made our original filing. And then we updated our data with an RFP that we sent out for the Keene conversion, which actually had bidders reply. We had 11 respondents, and were asked to go through different usages. And, as part of that RFP, we put parameters in there that, you know, what is the price at X amount per day of delivery, you know, annual throughput? And we had stages in there. So, we had a much better idea of, as we scale up the Hanover/Lebanon or Keene Division, what the cost of the commodity delivered to those points

1 would be.

- Q. I'd like to look at Attachment A. Are these actual numbers? In other words, the --
  - A. (Clark) That Appendix A for the Settlement?
    - Q. Yes. Oh, sorry. Appendix A for the

      Settlement, which is Exhibit 6. Sorry. So,

      the "Revenue Requirement" column, for instance,

      in Year 1, for Phase One, it says the revenue

      requirement is "\$692,516". Is that based on

      what you actually believe the project is going

      to cost to build, you know, the direct cost?
  - A. (Clark) They're not actual, but they're not off the wall. They are indicative of what we think. That it could be plus or minus

    20 percent. It's not very --
  - Q. Okay. And what about the revenue requirement?

    What kind of assumptions did you make to get

    that revenue requirement? Sorry, the revenue?

    Not the revenue requirement, the revenue?

Did you assume X amount of residential customers and X amount of commercial customers?

Did you assume that that one commercial customer would provide all the revenue that you needed for the first year?

- A. (Clark) So, that was a mix. That was, in Phase
  One, it was predominantly only commercial
  customers on there. So, there really wasn't a
  residential component to the Phase One. So, it
  was one large anchor customer and a certain
  percentage of commercial customers.
- Q. And did you assume the one large commercial customer would be on a special contract?
- 9 A. (Clark) We did assume a special contract. The

  10 special contract assumption was that it was

  11 paying the appropriate rate that they would

  12 have been on without a special contract, but

  13 just at a annual take-or-pay minimum and a

  14 stay-on period.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. (Clark) So, the GPM numbers would be the same.

  17 That was the assumption.
- [Court reporter interruption.]
- 19 **BY THE WITNESS:**
- 20 A. (Clark) I'm sorry, the revenue numbers.
- 21 BY CMSR. BAILEY
- Q. And, Dr. Chattopadhyay and Mr. Frink, did you have an opportunity to review that analysis?
- 24 A. (Chattopadhyay) As far as the Appendix A is

concerned, I just -- I wanted to basically understand how they will be calculating the numbers. So, I didn't go into the details.

I, in my testimony, I spent quite a bit of time on the Phase One as they had proposed in their initial filing. And that itself has been a moving target, now that they're talking about just the CNG phase. That is not what the Company had started off with. So, my analysis was on the Phase One that they had proposed, which included very similar to what he just described, but there was also residential, and there was customers in that. But it's just a modeling.

- Q. Okay. So, do we know what the revenue requirement would be for Phase One? I mean, is that able to be calculated now? Or would that be -- in order to make your showing that you have the 50 percent, you have to start with a number of what it's going to cost. So, can you do that today?
- A. (Clark) We have done it internally. We have, you know, based on existing pricing from our contractors, existing restoration fees that we

think may be similar from existing towns. As part of Mr. Frink's testimony, we would be updating those numbers to reflect a more appropriate revenue requirement, once we have engineer drawings, working with the City or the Town of restoration requirements, RFP'ing a contract of X miles of infrastructure to be put in. Those numbers would then be upgraded -- updated, compared to what we have under contract. And that is what we would be comparing before going forward.

- Q. And there's no dispute that you have to get either the Commission's approval or the Staff's agreement before going forward that you have achieved the 50 percent threshold?
- A. (Clark) Correct. That's our assumption. That we will be sharing the data and how we came up with the data.
- 19 Q. Do you have to get our approval before you 20 proceed, under the terms of the Settlement?
  - A. (Frink) If I could interrupt? Before they provide service in Lebanon and Hanover, they're going to have to get a cost of gas rate. So, the land cost and the cost of the CNG

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facilities will have to be approved. And those costs will be audited and reviewed by Staff, and you'll rule on that for a cost of gas rate.

When they -- going back to this illustration, that was very -- again, it's very speculative. They don't have a map as to what roads it's going down. They don't have the capacity that they're going to need. Again, it's based on their -- on estimates that are -until they actually get out there and actually sign up some customers, know where the route should go. I didn't -- this is an illustration. I really didn't pay much attention to it. I looked very hard at their discounted cash flow analysis and their business plan. And, again, I found that to be deficient. But, until they do their marketing and do their actual planning, these aren't very good.

But, again, when they come in to demonstrate 50 percent, Staff will be reviewing those numbers. Staff will be basically signing off. If we don't believe these numbers are accurate, then you'll get a recommendation from

us, probably either way, saying "We've looked at these numbers. The assumptions, the commitments, they're all -- they all tie out and we're comfortable with this."

So, whether, at that point, I suppose the Company could go forward, if the Staff said "this isn't valid", but then they would be at risk of not being able to recover those costs. Staff, at that point, would likely argue that, when they came in seeking recovery, that it would be an imprudent investment.

- Q. But they would dig up the streets and add the gas facility?
- A. (Frink) That would be their choice, after they file this demonstration that they have achieved a 50 percent commitment. And, if Staff and the OCA file something saying "we don't agree with this, this analysis", then, if they want to go forward with it, I imagine, under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, they could. Or, I don't know if you want to put a condition on that -- you can approve the Settlement as is or you can put a condition on it saying you want that decision.

But, under the terms of the Settlement,
they do not need your approval to go forward
with the construction, if they demonstrate that
they have a commitment that exceeds -- equals
or exceeds 50 percent of the revenue
requirement.

- Q. So, that was another question that I had. If they demonstrate that they have at least 50 percent of the revenue requirement, and you disagree with that, and they go forward, then, if they overinvest and don't -- can't meet the revenue requirement from the revenue from the customers that they actually get, then they don't recover that investment?
- A. (Frink) Well, that would be your decision ultimately.
- Q. Well, I want to understand how you expect that it's going to work from the Settlement Agreement. I mean, I thought from the prior testimony that they had -- that "demonstrate" meant they had to prove that their assumptions were reasonable. I mean, you can't prove it until after the fact. But that they would have to really provide a showing that somebody would

- say "yes, we believe these numbers are reasonable", --
  - A. (Frink) Right.

- Q. -- in order for them to put a shovel in the ground. And you're telling me that's not the case?
  - A. (Frink) No. I'm saying, Staff is going to review these numbers. They are going to have to demonstrate it. They're going to have actual costs. They're going to know what the permitting fees are. They're going to know what the route is. They're going to know much the plant site is. They're going to have commitments from CNG providers. All that will go into the updated DCF analysis. That will not be speculative. That will be -- those should be hard numbers.
- 18 Q. Uh-huh.
- 19 A. (Frink) There should be very little estimates
  20 in that, other than the future revenues. So, I
  21 think -- I expect there won't be an issue with
  22 that. If they put forward an updated DCF that
  23 doesn't have hard numbers, then we are going to
  24 raise that issue and say "we don't think they

- have demonstrated that they have a 50 percent
  commitment."
  - Q. And, Mr. Clark, do you think, if we, the

    Commission, got a memo from Staff that said

    that they don't think that you demonstrated the

    commitment, would you be allowed to put a

    shovel in the ground and start the project?
  - A. (Clark) My opinion is that we would not be given the authority internally to start that project, no.
- 11 Q. All right.

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12 (Clark) I mean, to kind of elaborate on that a 13 little bit. We're not a very risk-taking 14 company when it comes to this. So, this isn't, 15 you know, as soon as we think we hit 16 50.1 percent, that the shovels are going in the 17 ground. There's going to be more determination 18 than just the 50 percent. It's how the 19 50 percent was achieved, what it looks like, 20 how long did it take to get it. What are the 21 odds of getting the remaining commitments to make the DCF positive, not just 50 percent? 22 23 Those are all factors that will influence our 24 decision to go forward, not just the 50 percent

1 number.

Q. Okay. And, so, what happens if you demonstrate it, you build it, and the customers who you thought were going to sign on don't sign on, then you lose half the revenue requirement, the difference between the revenue requirement and the revenue that you projected. But the other half is fully recovered in your overall Liberty revenue requirement?

So, on your example, permanent rates take effect Year -- take effect Year 2, and you're in a rate case, and your revenue -- the difference between what you predicted and the actual revenue that you achieved is \$332,913. So, your revenue requirement is reduced from 679,171 by \$166,456?

- 17 A. (Clark) Correct.
- Q. Okay. But you get to recover the other

  \$166,456 even if you don't have enough

  customers, new customers, to produce that?
- 21 A. (Clark) That's correct.
- Q. So, there is some risk to other customers in the Company, if your predictions are way off?
- 24 A. (Clark) Correct. If they're way off, that

would be, if it was distribution main, it would
be in the general rate case affected by our

90,000 customers. If it was a shortfall, I

believe, on the plant, it's collected through
the cost of gas, and it would only be customers
in Hanover and Lebanon responsible for that
shortfall.

- Q. And, so, their 9 to 12 cent difference would be much higher?
- 10 A. (Clark) It could be, yes.

- 11 Q. Okay. Which could prompt them to go somewhere else?
  - A. (Clark) Yes. Exactly. And, as I stated, it's not just the number, it's how we came about getting those commitments and what that looks like. If there is a -- you know, if 50 percent represented one anchor customer that was not willing to sign a long-term commitment and could walk at any point in time, personally, I would not consider that as a 50 percent commitment level.
  - Q. Okay. I read in somebody's testimony, and I can't think of it, I can't remember offhand who's it was, that the Safety Division would

- have oversight, complete regulatory oversight

  over this plant. Was it yours, Mr. Clark?
  - A. (Clark) I don't think -- it may have been Rich

    MacDonald's, but that is our understanding.
  - Q. Okay. All right. And, so, I just want to confirm that this installation and operation would be subject to our Safety Division's oversight?
- 9 A. (Clark) Correct. And we're currently working
  10 with the Safety Division on the Keene
  11 conversion, and that's been our understanding
  12 over the last few months that all the
  13 facilities will be under the Safety Division's
  14 purview.
- Q. Okay. Somebody said in the direct that "the Pelham reporting requirements were embodied in this agreement." Who was that? Not you?
- 18 A. (Clark) Not me?

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- 19 Q. Was it you, Mr. Frink?
- A. (Frink) Well, I don't remember saying that.

  But the reporting requirements are not the same
  as Pelham. Pelham has to file a annual report
  after the first year of service for -- till it
  hits breakeven or a minimum of either three or

- five years. We don't have that requirement here.
- Q. And why do you not have that requirement here,

  Mr. Clark?
- 5 A. (Clark) It wasn't brought up.
- A. (Frink) Again, in the Pelham/Windham had a lower commitment level, and I forget exactly what it was. It wasn't 50 percent.
- 9 A. (Clark) It was 25.
- 10 (Frink) So, because of the higher commitment, I Α. 11 personally didn't feel the need to see an 12 annual report. One of the reasons we wanted --13 and, actually, I don't think that requirement 14 is true for Windham, I think it's for Pelham. 15 Another reason we wanted it for Pelham is that 16 they're on MEP rates. And we wanted to see how 17 that program is operating and how efficient 18 that's been. So, --
- 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And "MEP" stands
  20 for?
- 21 WITNESS FRINK: "Managed Expansion
  22 Program".

# 23 | CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

24 A. (Frink) So, that's a new program, and it hasn't

been proposed for any areas in Lebanon/Hanover,

but it is in effect for Pelham. So, that was

part of the thinking in requiring filings

annually for some period of time.

## 5 BY CMSR. BAILEY

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- Q. I thought I read that the MEP Program would apply?
- (Clark) It could -- excuse me -- it could 8 Α. 9 apply. MEP rates are an opportunity. So, it 10 would eliminate a CIAC for a main extension, 11 that customer base could elect to pay MEP 12 rates, rather than constructions in aid of 13 construction. So, it's part of our general 14 tariff rates. It would be offered at any one 15 of our towns.
- 16 Q. Okay. Would you have any objection to filing some annual status reports?
- 18 A. (Clark) No.
- 19 Q. I guess my final question, and I'd like to hear
  20 from Dr. Pattochat -- Chattopadhyay, I'm sorry,
  21 and actually Mr. Frink and Mr. Clark as well,
  22 do you think that it would be in the public
  23 good to allow Liberty to build these
  24 facilities, if it were only going to serve one

or two customers?

A. (Chattopadhyay) I'm going to try and take a crack at it. The way the language is in the Settlement draft -- or, the Settlement, you know, Agreement, I guess, when -- can that be a possibility? Yes. You could have an investment that is good enough for just one customer that satisfies the 50 percent revenue requirement. So, as far as the Settlement Agreement is concerned, I think that's -- we haven't said that that is not possible.

I'm just trying to respond to your question as I think about it. That would be not a very smart thing to do, just going for a franchise based on just one customer, though, in my opinion.

A. (Frink) If they -- if Liberty were just to pick up Clean Energy, which uses -- I'm sorry,

Kleen, the laundry service, which has LNG, and were to pick up Dartmouth Hospital, which uses

CNG, there would be reasons why Kleen and the hospital would do that. It would, obviously, be in their best interest to switch to utility service from their CNG and LNG providers. So,

that, obviously, would be in their best interests.

And, to the extent that it's in -- they're part of the community and it's part of their best interest, I assume it would also provide some benefit to the community as well. Maybe they don't want those -- trucks would come out of that neighborhood and go to this site, maybe there's a benefit to that. I can't really judge without knowing the specifics. But it could be that providing one or two large customers from this site is actually a public benefit. I wouldn't know until I saw the -- what the plans were and how it impacted the public.

A. (Clark) Interesting question. It's not our business model to serve just one or two customers. The market seems to be taking care of serving the needs of very large customers. There could be synergies that result in a public good benefit by aggregating those to a utility system. Traffic control, stabilization, more regulation for pricing, an added layer of oversight from the Safety

Division, energy efficiency programs, the ability to connect adjacent property owners or businesses.

But, as an individual stand-alone, probably not our best business model.

CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner

Giaimo.

CMSR. GIAIMO: Thank you.

#### 10 BY CMSR. GIAIMO

- Q. So, Mr. Clark, picking up on the business model that you talked about. Can you talk a little bit about what your business model looks like that you plan on? What we might see with respect to -- or, what the area might see with respect to marketing for Phase One and Phase Two?
- A. (Clark) So, Phase One marketing would consist of the area closest to our facility site.

  That's mostly commercial, until you cross 89, and then get up into a residential area. So, those would be -- we would consider Phase One, and not Phase Two, as defined in the Settlement Agreement, but the next build-out on there.

So, the marketing would consist of direct mailers and open houses, vendor trade shows, you know, where we could put on a presentation to actually present, once we're granted franchise rights, actually present a offer to customers, Service Line Agreements, benefits of natural gas, efficiency programs, engage customers' interest that way.

We have a sales team of about 11 currently in New Hampshire, between gas and electricity, that would be working up in the area, and the Marketing group as well.

- Q. So, is it safe to say that the vast majority of the effort would be put, at least in the early stages, on commercial/industrial and large users closest to you?
- 17 A. (Clark) It would be. And it would probably be the first year or two of the build.
  - Q. Okay. Is there an inherent disconnect with respect to marketing to residential customers?

    And just so that, and maybe we can talk this through, it sounded like you said earlier that there's far more oil in the Upper Valley than propane?

- A. (Clark) Correct. But similar to what we experience in our existing territories, so nothing --
- 4 Q. Okay.

- 5 A. (Clark) -- that we're not used to.
- Q. But the conversion cost for oil, maybe you can talk a little bit about the conversion cost for oil versus propane, and if that is a hinderance to you marketing towards residential?
  - A. (Clark) You know, it can have an effect. I mean, it can have an effect. However, we've been in a period of low oil pricing for two to three years now, and we've had two or three years of our best growth numbers within our territories for conversions. What we find is, obviously, new construction is fairly easy, because it's a sunk cost anyways. Propane is very fast on the saturation rate uptick because of the conversion cost being so low.

So, really, the customer base that is influenced is oil customers that have equipment that's less than five to seven, ten years old. So, once that becomes a sunk cost item, where it's, you know, 15, 18 years old, and they're

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looking to replace and upgrade, if gas is available in the street, predominantly the choice is to go gas at that point, because the conversion costs are very similar.
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- Q. Thank you. I guess the last thing, there was some confusion, and I think Commissioner Bailey got to this, but I just want to reaffirm. What I think we heard was that, with respect to -- I believe it was Joanna Sharf's comments, with respect to reporting, it sounds like there was a question of whether or not this would resemble Pelham or whether or not it would resemble Windham, or -- maybe what I think I heard the Company represent was that they would be willing to do yearly reporting?
- A. (Clark) We would. Similar to Pelham, we would provide Staff with the annual reports.

CMSR. GIAIMO: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Almost all of my questions have been asked.

#### BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG

Q. Mr. Frink, with respect to the 50 percent numbers in the Agreement, I think what I heard you say a moment ago was that there would be a

filing that Staff would review and make a recommendation on. Did I hear that right?

- A. (Frink) Under the Settlement, the Company is going to have to file a updated discounted cash flow analysis that demonstrates the 50 percent.

  And, at that point, Staff would file a recommendation.
- Q. Okay. Can you describe for us, and in large measure for the members of the public, what a recommendation like that consists of? What do you do and how do you review it? What is your recommendation then look like? What form does it take?
- A. (Frink) Well, first off, we look at what the costs were. So, again, at that point, we have a very good grasp as to what investment is being made. That's one of the reasons that we actually have two phases to it, because the initial investment is relatively small, especially as it pertains to the land. So, we look at all those costs. We may even have the auditors audit those costs, those investments. We'd look at the O&M costs that are associated with it, the depreciation, everything that goes

into a typical rate base item and revenue requirement would be looked at.

And, then, we look at the commitments.

Hopefully, there would be a special contract,
that would be with a take-or-pay and a minimum,
you have to be on the system for X number of
years. We'd look at the margins associated
with that, those revenues. For instance, if
it's a special contract, it is something less
than the margins that they get on a tariffed
rate, then that would have to be taken into
consideration, that would have less of an
impact on meeting the revenue requirement
commitment.

So, all that will be looked at. Staff will file a recommendation, with a background as to what was submitted, what we did, what our findings were, and the recommendation.

- Q. And that's a written recommendation?
- 20 A. (Frink) It would be a written recommendation.
- Q. And it would go into the docket, and it's essentially a public document, right?
- 23 A. (Frink) Yes, it would be filed in this docket.
- 24 Q. You made a reference to "auditors" or "the

[WITNESS PANEL: Clark | Chattopadhyay | Frink]

numbers would be audited". Who would do that audit?

- A. (Frink) The Commission Audit Staff. In rate cases and for the cost of gas, for many items that impact rates, they will do a -- the Commission Audit Staff will do a full audit of the expenses and revenues.
- Q. You've made -- there's been a lot of reference about "reducing the revenue requirement". Can you give a plain English explanation for folks what that means? What does it mean when the Company "reduces its revenue requirement"?
- A. (Frink) Okay. So, basically, the Company puts in its plants, and it's going to cost a million dollars for the land and \$2 million for the plant, and another \$2 million for the distribution system. So, you have a \$5 million investment. You are allowed the opportunity to recover a fair and reasonable return. Whatever that is, for the sake of argument, we'll say 10 percent for this example, which is actually kind of high, but, anyway, they get a return on that \$5 million. That investment also has a average service life. So, if it's a

## [WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]

distribution main, it could be 100 years, it could be 50 years. So, you'd say, okay, that \$5 million, on average, the average life for all these assets we'll say is 50 years, so now you have that expense that will be reflected in there. You also have property taxes. You will calculate the property taxes associated with that. So, then, there's the operation and maintenance of that, of those pipes and that system that needs to be looked at and reviewed.

That's all part of the revenue requirement. That's what the Company needs to recover. They recover their expenses to provide the service. They recover their investment through the depreciated plant, and they get a return on that investment. So, that's what the revenue requirement is. And that is what the target is.

Like I say, when they actually come in to prove the 50 percent, they will have a very good idea of where that route's going to go, the size of the mains, the permitting costs, the engineering, what the contractor who puts in the pipes will actually be charging them.

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All that will be known at that point in time or very well known, and that will determine the revenue requirement.

- Q. And, so, then, the risk sharing that if, over time, they're not getting -- receiving the revenue that they expected, reducing the revenue requirement has what effect on the Company?
- (Frink) Okay. So, we gave an example of they don't earn -- well, first off, talking about a discounted cash flow analysis, go back to that. Typically, in a large expansion, you're looking for a ten-year payback. Historically, the Commission has approved projects with a ten-year payback. That doesn't mean the Company actually earns a positive return in year one, because typically they don't. What it means is, over the course of ten years, the net present value will exceed zero. Meaning that, okay, we expect to grow the system throughout the years, the big investment is up front on the capital costs. But, as that starts to depreciate, and as we add more customers, we'll make more money in year ten,

obviously, than in year one.

So, that's -- this risk sharing simply says, okay, we know you're not going to make as much in year one as you are in years two, three, four, five. So, we're looking out over, when you come in for a rate, the next three years, this is what, based on the revenues that you're getting from the customers you actually signed up and what your actual costs were, now that you've got rates, this is what, you know, we expect you will, on average, get over the next three years. So, that's what this exercise is all about.

I would also like to point out that this risk sharing does not offer a direct reward to the Company, in that, in the example Mr. Clark used, we expected 500,000, we got 250. Well, expecting 500,000, maybe they make 750,000, or a million dollars. In that case, the Company doesn't get to keep half of that. That all goes back to ratepayers. So, it's not a unilateral "the Company wins", it protects customers/ratepayers. The Company does benefit, obviously, if it's more profitable

## [WITNESS PANEL: Clark | Chattopadhyay | Frink]

- than not, and they earn on that more than they
  would otherwise.
- Q. But, when they reduce their revenue requirement, the Company makes less money, bottom line?
- 6 A. (Frink) Absolutely.

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- Q. I think this was discussed maybe at the prehearing conference, but is this project -this project is small enough, if it were fully built out, it would be below the Site
  Evaluation Committee threshold, correct?
- 12 A. (Clark) Correct.
- 13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I think
  14 those were all my questions.
- Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Speidel, Mr.
- Buckley, do you have any further questions, redirect for your witnesses?
- MR. SHEEHAN: I just want to make one clarification point, if I could.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- 21 BY MR. SHEEHAN
- Q. Mr. Clark, when you were reviewing the
  illustration with Commissioner Bailey and the
  numbers on there, is it correct that those are

# [WITNESS PANEL: Clark | Chattopadhyay | Frink]

- not actual projections of what we think things
  will cost, it's simply an illustration of what
  would happen if we were under or over?
- 4 A. (Clark) That's correct.
- Okay. So, these numbers themselves, as I think

  Mr. Frink or Dr. Chattopadhyay said, are just

  to see how the calculation works?
- 8 A. (Clark) It was to review the mechanism.

9 MR. SHEEHAN: Okay. That's all I had.

11 CMSR. GIAIMO: I have a question on that.

- 13 BY CMSR. GIAIMO
- 14 Q. That I thought I heard you say they're 15 relatively indicative?
- 16 A. (Clark) As part of our DCF analysis, those
  17 numbers were pulled off of a spreadsheet, but
  18 they are not exactly up-to-date.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley, do
you have any further questions for the panel?

clarifying questions for Dr. Chattopadhyay.

23 BY MR. BUCKLEY

21

22

24 Q. Dr. Chattopadhyay, in a question to you on

{DG 16-852} {09-07-17}

MR. BUCKLEY: Just two quick

[WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]

1 direct, I referenced the Settlement Agreement 2 and used the phrase "annual reporting 3 requirements", when perhaps at the time a more appropriate phrasing, as suggested by 4 5 Commissioner Bailey and Councilor Below's 6 questions, and then actually Commissioner 7 Giaimo's questions, would have referred to the 8 "DCF analysis requirements". In this context, 9 would you agree with Mr. Frink's response to 10 Councilor Below's question on that topic?

- 11 A. (Chattopadhyay) Yes. I do.
  - Q. And, in light of Mr. Clark's response to

    Commissioner Bailey's question, about whether

    the Company would object to reporting

    requirements, would you agree that nothing in

    this Agreement precludes such a requirement?
- 17 A. (Chattopadhyay) I do.

12

13

14

15

16

- 18 Q. But that it's not currently included within the 19 Agreement?
- 20 A. (Chattopadhyay) Correct.
- 21 Q. All right. And one more question. Does
  22 anything under the Settlement Agreement
  23 preclude a normal prudence review of any
  24 investments made under the potential

# [WITNESS PANEL: Clark|Chattopadhyay|Frink]

| 1  |       | Hanover/Lebanon franchise?                   |
|----|-------|--|
| 2  | Α.    | (Chattopadhyay) No. They are still subjected |
| 3  |       | to a prudency review.                        |
| 4  |       | MR. BUCKLEY: That's it.                      |
| 5  |       | WITNESS CHATTOPADHYAY: Sorry.                |
| 6  |       | MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you,                      |
| 7  |       | Mr. Chattopadhyay.                           |
| 8  |       | WITNESS CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.                  |
| 9  |       | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel?             |
| 10 |       | MR. SPEIDEL: No questions. Thank             |
| 11 |       | you.   |
| 12 |       | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I             |
| 13 |       | think then we're done with this panel. Let's |
| 14 |       | go off the record for a second.              |
| 15 |       | [Brief off-the-record discussion             |
| 16 |       | ensued.]                                     |
| 17 |       | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think Ms.              |
| 18 |       | Griffin we decided would go next.            |
| 19 |       | (Whereupon <i>Julia Griffin</i> was          |
| 20 |       | duly sworn by the Court                      |
| 21 |       | Reporter.)                                   |
| 22 |       | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below.               |
| 23 |       | MR. BELOW: Thank you.                        |
| 24 | BY MR | . BELOW                                      |

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1
   Q.
        Ms. Griffin, could you please state your name,
        address, and occupation for the record.
2
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- 3 Julia Griffin, 41 South Main Street, Hanover, Α.
- New Hampshire, Town Manager for the Town of 4
- 5 Hanover.
- 6 And did you file prefiled testimony in this Q.
- 7 docket?
- I did. 8 Α.
- 9 And do you have any corrections to that 10 testimony?
- 11 No, I do not. Α.
- 12 If you were asked the same questions today, Q.
- 13 would you have the same responses?
- 14 Yes.
- 15 MR. BELOW: And could we have that
- 16 marked as an exhibit or --
- 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's going to be
- 18 "7", right? It's going to be "Exhibit 7".
- 19 MR. BELOW: Okay.
- 20 (The document, as described, was
- 21 herewith marked as **Exhibit 7** for
- 22 identification.)
- 23 BY MR. BELOW
- 24 And I have a document here, I think you have a Q.

1 copy of it, and Mr. Brooks is going to help hand those out. Could you identify what this 2 3 document is? 4 This is a letter dated July 11th, addressed to Α. 5 Debra Howland, Executive Director of the PUC, 6 signed by Richard G. Mills, who is Executive 7 Vice President of Dartmouth College. And it relates to their natural gas inclinations. 8 9 MR. BELOW: Could we have that marked 10 as an exhibit? 11 MR. SPEIDEL: There is a couple of 12 unusual features about this letter. It has a 13 date of July the 11th. But the first time it 14 came across the desk of at least Staff was this 15 week, in September. It came in as a public 16 comment in September. 17 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: In July, you 18 mean, or in September? 19 MR. SPEIDEL: In September. 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes. I know it 21 came -- we saw it this week for the first time. 22 MR. SPEIDEL: Right. And it has the 23 date "July the 11th", and it allegedly is being 24 addressed to Director Howland. So, there's

```
1
         something --
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, wait a
 2
 3
         minute. Let's not -- the date may be
         irrelevant.
 4
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Well, I'm just curious
 5
 6
         about the timing of the preparation of the
         document.
 7
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, maybe
 8
         Mr. Below will ask some questions and allow
9
10
         Ms. Griffin to clarify what's going on with
11
         this exhibit. It is being marked as "Exhibit
12
         8".
13
                         (The document, as described, was
14
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 8 for
15
                         identification.)
16
                   MR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you.
17
    BY MR. BELOW
18
         Could you read the last two sentences of the
19
         first paragraph of the letter.
20
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is it really
21
         necessary that she read the letter into the
22
         record?
23
                   MR. BELOW: Okay.
24
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's an exhibit.
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1 Let's find out about the providence of this
2 letter, okay.

MR. BELOW: Okay.

4 BY MR. BELOW

3

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- Q. Ms. Griffin, could you explain the origin of this letter and what you see the significance of it as?
- Hanover and Dartmouth are working closely together on a number of energy efficiency projects. Dartmouth has been working closely with Hanover on replacing its steam heating facility, which runs on Number 6 fuel, with a biomass hot water heating facility for the entire campus. And, because of that commitment, on Dartmouth's part, and the Board of Trustees' vote to fund that work, and because of the report generated by faculty and staff and trustees that was released on Earth Day this year, April, the College has taken an official position and wanted to communicate that, that they have no interest in procuring natural gas through a pipeline project for purposes of serving the campus facilities.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.

That's

```
1
         great.
                 I mean, we've got a witness, not from
         the College, testifying about something the
 2
 3
         College has done.
 4
                   Do you know when this letter was
 5
         signed?
                   WITNESS GRIFFIN: I don't know when
 6
 7
         this letter was signed, nor can I confirm the
         date it was written. This was prepared by
 8
         Ellen Arnold, who is general counsel for
9
10
         Dartmouth College, and signed by Richard Mills
11
         at some point between July 11th and when the
12
         letter was submitted.
13
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. Mr. Below
14
         do you have any other questions about this?
15
    BY MR. BELOW
16
    Q.
         Only that, in your testimony, you reference the
17
         fact that both the Town of Hanover itself, and
18
         to the best of your knowledge Dartmouth
19
         College, has no interest in purchasing natural
20
         gas --
21
    Α.
         Correct.
22
         -- from Liberty Utilities or otherwise, and
23
         this simply confirms that --
```

24

Α.

Correct.

```
1 Q. -- assertion in your testimony?
```

A. Correct.

2

6

MR. BELOW: Thank you. That's all.

4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. Who has

5 questions for Ms. Griffin? Dr. Chaffee, do you

have questions?

7 DR. CHAFFEE: No.

8 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Wilkie?

9 MR. WILKIE: No.

10 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley?

MR. BUCKLEY: No.

12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel?

MR. SPEIDEL: No.

14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan?

MR. SHEEHAN: No thank you.

16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner

17 Bailey.

18 CMSR. BAILEY: Good afternoon.

19 WITNESS GRIFFIN: Good afternoon.

20 BY CMSR. BAILEY

21 Q. Have you worked with Dartmouth-Hitchcock

22 Medical Center in the same capacity that you

have worked with the College?

24 A. No. I have met with Tom Goins, who heads up

their facilities and infrastructure for the Medical Center. And I did ask him about their potential interest in connecting with a natural gas pipeline. The only information Mr. Goins could share with me is that they have had no conservations with Liberty to date about connecting to a natural gas pipeline. They just renewed a three-year contract, I think earlier this spring, with their CNG supplier, because they do now rely on CNG to heat the Medical Center campus.

And that that was all he could tell me at that point, in terms of a commitment or lack of commitment to purchasing natural gas through the pipeline project.

- Q. Okay. With respect to -- it's Hanover that voted to go 100 percent renewable by 2050, correct?
- 19 A. Correct.

- Q. Is that just an indication of the majority of people who voted that that's a goal or is there any way to legally enforce that?
- 23 A. So, that's a goal. That's not an ordinance.
  24 That's not a local regulation. That is a goal

| 1  | that the community has set for itself as part  |
|----|--|
| 2  | of the Ready For 100 movement that's happening |
| 3  | across the country.                            |
| 4  | CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.                 |
| 5  | WITNESS GRIFFIN: Uh-huh.                       |
| 6  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner               |
| 7  | Giaimo, do you have any questions?             |
| 8  | CMSR. GIAIMO: No.                              |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I have no                  |
| 10 | questions, Ms. Griffin. Thank you.             |
| 11 | WITNESS GRIFFIN: Uh-huh.                       |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, I               |
| 13 | assume there's no redirect?                    |
| 14 | MR. BELOW: Correct.                            |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right,                 |
| 16 | Dr. Chaffee, why don't you trade places with   |
| 17 | Ms. Griffin.                                   |
| 18 | (Whereupon <i>Jonathan Chaffee</i> was         |
| 19 | duly sworn by the Court                        |
| 20 | Reporter.)                                     |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below.                 |
| 22 | MR. BELOW: Thank you.                          |
| 23 | JONATHAN CHAFFEE, SWORN                        |
| 24 | DIRECT EXAMINATION                             |

1 BY MR. BELOW

- Q. Dr. Chaffee, could you state your name,occupation, and address.
- 4 A. Jonathan Chaffee, 21 Highland Avenue, West
  5 Lebanon, New Hampshire. I'm retired.
- Q. And you've provided prefiled testimony in this proceeding?
- 8 A. I did.
- 9 Q. And do you have any corrections to that 10 testimony?
- 11 A. I do not.

14

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- 12 Q. And, if you were asked the same questions 13 today, would you have the same responses?
  - A. No. The proposed Settlement really changes the conditions to which my prefiled testimony was directed. And I'd ask permission to summarize aspects of my prefiled testimony that speak to the proposed Settlement.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Well, let's understand that, in order for what's going to be marked as "Exhibit 9" to get properly in the record, I think what we're going to need to have you do is adopt it as your testimony as it pertains to the Petition as it was filed. And,

1 then, if you want, you're under oath, then you 2 can summarize how the Settlement changes your 3 view or doesn't change your view or modifies your view, or whatever. 4 5 WITNESS CHAFFEE: Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, as it 7 pertains to the original Petition, if you were asked the same questions that are in your 8 prefiled testimony, would you be giving the 9 10 same answers? 11 WITNESS CHAFFEE: Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below. 13 WITNESS CHAFFEE: Thank you. 14 MR. BELOW: Yes. 15 BY MR. BELOW 16 And, so, you adopt that prefiled testimony as 17 true and correct testimony? 18 Α. Yes. 19 MR. BELOW: And could that be marked 20 as an exhibit? 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes. That's 22 going to be "Exhibit 9". 23 (The document, as described, was 24 herewith marked as **Exhibit 9** for

127

[WITNESS: Chaffee]

1 identification.)

2 MR. BELOW: Okay.

- BY MR. BELOW 3
- And, with the filing of the Settlement, have 4 Q. 5 things changes about your conclusions in that 6 testimony?
- 7 Yes. I would add some comments about the Α. 8 proposed Settlement that are -- some of them 9 are illustrated in my prefiled testimony.
- 10 And would you share those with the Commission Q. 11 now.
  - Specifically, I'd say that that investment is risky because Liberty knows or should know now that three of its positive marketing assertions about natural gas are actually -- will actually be marketing negatives.

17 MR. BELOW: I think there's another 18 document that we'd like to have marked as --19 or, Dr. Chaffee would like to have marked as an exhibit.

BY MR. BELOW 21

12

13

14

15

16

20

22 Could you go ahead and --

23 MR. BELOW: Or would the Chairman 24 like to wait until this is distributed?

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Without knowing 2 what the question is, I don't know. 3 MR. BELOW: Well, let's get it 4 distributed. 5 [Mr. Brooks distributing 6 documents. 1 7 BY MR. BELOW And could you say what this document is, and 8 then I'll ask for it to be marked as an 9 10 exhibit? 11 Before I go into the pricing future, can I say Α. 12 something about the cost calculator for the 13 advantage of natural gas over oil, to which 14 Commissioner Bailey made some reference 15 earlier. I spent a good deal of time in my 16 prefiled testimony illustrating, with Liberty's 17 own cost calculator, that the advantage of 18 natural gas over oil is very slim, as Mr. Clark 19 confirmed, of 5 to 7 percent. But that 20 advantage is only comes -- only refers to 21 customers who use large amounts of oil or 22 natural gas. A very efficient home would 23 already be better served by remaining with oil. 24 And, as Commissioner Bailey noted, the very

1 slim advantage of natural gas over oil is overwhelmed by the cost of having to invest in 2 3 new equipment. And, for very efficient homes, it would be much more cost-effective to invest 4 5 in heat pumps, very energy-efficient electric 6 heat pumps. The cost of which is about equal 7 to the cost of investing in natural gas equipment. And then the operating costs would 8 9 be far lower than either oil or natural gas. 10 MR. BELOW: So, this document that 11 says "Why Natural Gas Products?", could that be 12 marked as an exhibit? 13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It's from the 14 application, is it not? Isn't it? Yes. It's 15 Bates Page 035 of the Company's original 16 application. 17 WITNESS CHAFFEE: It's illustrative 18 of -- I'm illustrating --19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm having a 20 conversation with Mr. Below right now. It's 21 fine, if you want to have it marked. But just 22 note that it is Page 035, Bates Page 035 from 23 the original Petition in this docket. 24 And, so, I'm going to be kind of

interested in how your next question is going
to draw an answer that shouldn't have been
included in his prefiled testimony. So, let's
see where this goes.

MR. BELOW: Well, just to be clear,

MR. BELOW: Well, just to be clear, I'm doing this as a courtesy to Dr. Chaffee. He's not my -- the City's witness.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Understood.

MR. BELOW: But, given that, I'm trying to help facilitate what he would like to get into the record today.

## 12 BY MR. BELOW

- Q. So, recognizing that this is actually an excerpt from something that's already marked as an exhibit, maybe you can just go ahead and refer to it and explain what the significance of this is from your point of view.
- A. Well, this is an assertion that's being provided to customers that natural gas prices are going to stay low. And I'd like to -- I'd like to look at the next exhibit.

MR. BELOW: Okay. And this is the next document that I think Dr. Chaffee would like to have marked as an exhibit is a response

1 to a data request to the OCA from Mr. Clark. It's marked as "Request Number OCA 1-44". 2 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Just for ease of reference then, we'll mark the 4 5 previous one as "10", that's Bates Page 035 6 from the original Petition, and this next 7 document we'll mark as "11". (The documents, as described, 8 9 were herewith marked as 10 Exhibit 10 and Exhibit 11, 11 respectively, for 12 identification.) BY THE WITNESS: 13 14 So, in this document, the OCA asks what would 15 happen if the cost of gas rises? And the reply 16 is circled on the bottom of this, that "Based 17 on current and forecasted market conditions 18 with respect to natural gas, " --19 [Court reporter interruption.] 20 WITNESS CHAFFEE: Sorry. 21 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: 22 -- "the Company does not foresee any 23 circumstances where CNG and LNG commodity 24 prices rise by 50 percent over the next five

```
1
         years.
                 Should that unlikely event occur, the
 2
         Company expects that it will be more difficult
         to attract new customers."
 3
              Could we see the next exhibit?
 4
 5
                   MR. BELOW: Oh. Okay. So, there's
 6
         another document that Mr. Brooks is
 7
         distributing, that is indicated as "OCA 2-10",
         a data request response from Mr. Clark. And
 8
         could that be marked as an exhibit?
9
10
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How many more
11
         are there? Would it be more efficient to get
         them all up here?
12
13
                   MR. BELOW: Probably, yes. I think
14
         there's a total of about ten.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think that's a
16
         given. Let's go off the record for a moment.
17
                         (Brief off-the-record discussion
18
                         ensued.)
19
                         [Mr. Brooks distributing
20
                        documents.]
21
                   MR. BELOW: I believe the Commission
22
         has the full set now, and all the other parties
23
         have the next two items. So, maybe we could
24
         proceed while Mr. Brooks distributes the
```

1 subsequent items beyond the next two to the 2 other parties. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I'm 4 looking at OCA -- the response to OCA 2-10, and 5 I think that's being marked as "Exhibit 12". (The document, as described, was 6 7 herewith marked as Exhibit 12 8 for identification.) 9 MR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you. 10 BY MR. BELOW Dr. Chaffee, would you explain what you think 11 12 the significance of this document is. 13 Well, it's, again, the Company's admission 14 that, if LNG and CNG prices go up as much as 15 50 percent, there would be problems attracting 16 new customers. But the Company does not 17 anticipate such major commodity price increases 18 as being realistic. Thus, the Company 19 determined that such a scenario is not relevant 20 to the Petition. 21 And does the Exhibit 10 relate to why, your Q. 22 view on that position? 23 Yes. Yes. That's the Company's assertion that Α. 24 prices are going to stay low. And that's an

```
1
        example of material that would be given to
2
        customers asserting that the price stays low.
```

- 3 Okay. Q.
- 4 However, in response to, I guess it would be Α. 5 the Exhibit 13 --
- 6 Well, hold on a second, Dr. Chaffee. Q.
- 7 Yes. Α.
- So, the next document you'd like to reference 8 9 is Arwen/Chaffee Data Request Response 1-13, 10 correct?
- 11 Yes. Α.
- 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And that's going to be "Exhibit 13". 13
- 14 (The document, as described, was 15 herewith marked as **Exhibit 13** 16 for identification.)
- 17 MR. BELOW: Okay.
- 18 BY MR. BELOW
- 19 Go ahead, Dr. Chaffee. Explain the Q. 20 significance of that.
- 21 The Company's response to the question about 22 "How do you know that prices are going to stay 23 low?", was "Please see Page 55 of report from 24 the US Energy Information Association in

```
1
         Attachment Arwen/Chaffee 1-13.1."
 2
         And that's the next document you would like to
    Q.
 3
         have marked as an exhibit, which is actually
 4
         "Page 28 of 64" of your attachments to your
 5
         testimony, is that correct?
 6
              This is Page 28 of 64 of the Attachment
 7
         Arwen/Chaffee data -- data response. But I
         also included this in my prefiled testimony.
 8
9
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, this page
10
         will be "14".
11
                         (The document, as described, was
12
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 14
13
                         for identification.)
14
                   MR. BELOW: Okay.
15
    BY MR. BELOW
16
```

Q. So, this is marked as "Exhibit 14". And what do you want to explain about that?

17

24

18 Well, the graph on the left that's circled is 19 the EIA's projection for natural gas costs. 20 But the first thing I'd like to refer to, the 21 title of this page, in blue, near the top, the 22 title of the page is "Natural gas prices are 23 projected to increase". This is the reference for how natural gas prices are going to stay

the same into the future.

There are three scenarios in the graph on the left that is circled. The reference scenario, the center, rise has been between the high rise in the green scenario and the low rise in the red scenario. The middle blue line, reference case, is the EIA's most likely case. And below this, in the explanation, it says "In the reference case, the natural gas spot prices at the U.S. benchmark Henry Hub in Louisiana rise because of increased drilling levels, production expansion into less prolific and more expensive-to-produce areas, and demand from both petrochemical and liquefied natural gas export facilities."

- Q. And, so, what is it that you feel is misleading about the utility's marketing assertions?
- A. Well, prices rise rather markedly in the reference scenario. In the -- in the less likely case, that oil and gas resource and technology investment is very successful, prices rise only a little. And prices rise, they more than double in the low oil and gas resource and technology scenario.

| Q. | And what about residents and businesses that |
|----|--|
|    | currently use propane? Isn't there a larger  |
|    | price advantage of natural gas over propane? |

A. Well, there may be an advantage now. Although, we don't -- we don't actually know what the cost of gas increment that will be charged to customers will be. And, in the projections, Liberty is using a residential cost of propane, which is much, much higher than commercial customers will actually pay. They may pay as little as half what a residential customer would pay. So, we don't actually know what the increment cost advantage of natural gas delivered by the pipeline would be to customers.

But Liberty has said that, if there were a 50 percent rise in the cost of gas, they would have a difficulty -- a difficulty attracting customers. And these documents, to which Liberty specifically referred in defense of that, say that there is most likely a 70 to 76 percent increase in the cost of gas, most likely case. Only in the very least likely case is there an increase that's less than 50

```
1
         percent.
 2
                    MR. BELOW: And, so, you're speaking
 3
         about the magnitude of predictive price
         increases. I think there's a -- the next
 4
 5
         document that you would like to introduce as an
         exhibit is marked -- or, is titled "AEO2017
 6
 7
         Total Energy Real Prices Gas Price at Henry
         Hub".
 8
                    And could that be marked as an
9
10
         exhibit?
11
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be
12
         "15".
13
                         (The document, as described, was
14
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 15
15
                         for identification.)
16
    BY MR. BELOW
17
         And what does that table show?
    Q.
18
         That's a table which presents the numerical
19
         price increases that are shown in the graph
20
               And, in the very most favorable
21
         scenario, prices increase by 30 to 35 percent.
22
         In the reference scenario, the most likely
23
         scenario, they increase 70 to 76 percent. And,
24
         in the case that the industry runs into many
```

problems and production gets much tighter, the gas prices would be projected to double.

So, I have tracked one of the actual gas prices that have occurred in the intervening years since this projection was made. And that's a column in kind of to the right, where it shows "actual pricing". And the price for natural gas in 2016, as reported by the EIA, tracks right between the most likely reference case and the higher cost case, as the first seven months of 1970 -- 2017 track also between those two. So, it looks like natural gas is inclining toward a price increase which is in between 70 percent and 100 percent, and is way more than 50 percent.

- Q. And just to be clear, the sort of column marked "actual pricing", with two numbers, is something you've added to the document? That's not from the --
- 20 A. Yes. The reference for the document is
  21 provided below. But my column of "actual
  22 pricing" is added.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Is there other evidence, outside of this EIA prediction, which leads you

1 to conclude that gas prices are likely to rise? 2 Α. Yes. I include in my prefiled testimony a 3 couple of papers. One was published in Nature, 4 another in the Geology Journal. And they 5 corroborate the reservations in the EIA 6 reference case that careful analysis of 7 activity in the fracking plays shows that the best wells have already been drilled. 8 9 wells squeezed into limited geography will be 10 less productive and more expensive. These 11 people suggest that rosy predictions by 12 industry groups of unlimited production 13 potential may be intended to support rapid 14 investment in natural gas export facilities, 15 leading to anticipated industry profits. 16 importantly, they reinforce the obvious 17 conclusion that competition from natural gas 18 exports will drive up domestic prices. 19 And what effect do you predict the 50 percent Q. 20 or more price increase in the next few years 21 would have on Liberty's marketing plan? 22 I cannot predict that quantitatively and 23 Liberty refused to model this. Let me -- let 24 me be careful in how I say this: It would be

|    | in the interest of the industry to mislead      |
|----|---|
|    | customers, and investors for that matter, about |
|    | the likelihood of price increases. Once         |
|    | customers commit to natural gas use, their      |
|    | usage makes money for the industry, producers   |
|    | and distributors, but the industry bears no     |
|    | liability for cost increases. These are passed  |
|    | directly to the customer. Should price          |
|    | increases occur soon enough to deter future     |
|    | customer commitment, Liberty's investment bet   |
|    | will be partly hedged from risk by the proposed |
|    | Settlement, which will make ratepayers          |
|    | co-betters by passing part of the repayment on  |
|    | to them. This, to me, is a structural conflict  |
|    | with the concept of "in the public interest".   |
| Q. | And you've said that the delivered cost of      |
|    | natural gas at current prices is not always     |
|    | better than oil, and that worry about cost      |
|    | increases could deter propane users from        |
|    | switching. But are there not environmental      |
|    | reasons which would lead customers to switch to |
|    | natural gas?                                    |
| Α. | Liberty relies in its business plan, and has    |
|    | said today a number of times, that there are    |

```
1
         environmental advantages to using natural gas.
 2
         And I think you have another document that you
    Q.
 3
         would like to have marked as an exhibit,
         although it actually appears to be Page 43 of
 4
 5
         188 of Liberty's appendix to their testimony,
 6
         is that correct?
 7
         It's an example of a representation to
         customers that natural gas is environmentally
 8
9
         friendly.
10
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And we'll mark
11
         that as "Exhibit 16".
12
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 16
13
14
                         for identification.)
15
                    MR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you, Mr.
16
         Chairman.
17
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And just to be
18
         sure, we're talking about this document
19
         [indicating], right?
20
                    WITNESS CHAFFEE: Yes.
21
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
22
                    MR. BELOW: And I think the next
23
         document you'd like to provide as an exhibit is
24
         entitled "A bridge to nowhere: methane
```

1 emissions and the greenhouse gas footprint of 2 natural gas." Could that be marked as an exhibit? 3 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be "17". 5 (The document, as described, was 6 7 herewith marked as Exhibit 17 8 for identification.) 9 MR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you. 10 BY MR. BELOW 11 And what's your point with this exhibit, 0. 12 Dr. Chaffee? 13 It's a graphic representation of the 14 contributions that fugitive methane makes to 15 the total environmental impact of different fossil fuels. You can see the yellow bars 16 17 represent the carbon dioxide that is emitted by 18 burning those different fossil fuels. And that 19 does support the fact that natural gas, when 20 burned, emits less greenhouse gas than do --21 compared to other fossil fuels that might be 22 used for heating. 23 But the red bars add onto that the direct 24 contribution of escaping methane that escapes

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1
         directly in the atmosphere during production
 2
         and compression and transportation of the
 3
         natural gas. And those show -- or, when those
 4
         are added, natural gas is the worst of fossil
 5
         fuels that could be used for domestic and
 6
         commercial heating.
 7
              And the little uncertainty bars at the top
         of those red lines show the variation in
 8
9
         estimates of how much natural gas has escaped.
10
         And the source of that document is provided at
11
         the bottom of the page, is that correct?
12
         Yes.
    Α.
13
                    MR. BELOW: Okay. And the next item
14
         you would like to have marked as an exhibit is
15
         Page 48 of 78 from the attachments to
16
         Mr. Clark's testimony.
17
                    Could that be marked?
18
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be
         "18".
19
20
                         (The document, as described, was
21
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 18
22
                         for identification.)
23
    BY MR. BELOW
24
         And what's your comment or point on this
    Q.
```

1 exhibit?

2

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Well, this page and the next page are examples of Liberty knowing that the communities of Hanover and Lebanon are highly environmentally conscious. That, to quote, "However, they also have a keen understanding of the role energy plays in the environment and will fully understand the benefits of natural gas when compared with current alternative fuel choices in heating their homes and powering their businesses."

> MR. BELOW: And the next document you'd like to have marked as an exhibit is Page 76 of 78 from that same document.

> > Could that be marked as --CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be

"19".

(The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit 19 for identification.)

MR. BELOW: Okay.

## BY THE WITNESS:

And I quote, "Both communities have strong environmental convictions that the Company

[WITNESS: Chaffee]

believes will make natural gas an attractive alternative to competing fuels currently available in the region."

But the chart is illustrative of a sea change that's occurred in the last few years in our understanding of the environmental impact of natural gas. Once, maybe five years ago, it was widely believed to be a responsible fossil fuel that could be a bridge fuel reducing the need to immediately reduce the use of fossil fuels. But it's now widely understood that natural gas is the most environmentally damaging of fossil fuels.

I quote a statement by the author of the paper that showed that yellow and green graph:
"Using these new, best available data and a 20-year time period for comparing the warming potential of methane to carbon dioxide, the conclusion stands that both shale gas and conventional natural gas have a larger greenhouse gas footprint than do coal or oil, for any possible use of natural gas and particularly for the primary uses of residential and commercial heating."

The reason for this is that -- the reason for this discrepancy is that methane unburned in the atmosphere has a global warming potential that's 86 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide.

The same author in Energy and Emission

Control Technologies, and I quote, says

"Methane emissions severely undercut the idea

that shale gas can serve as a bridge fuel over

the coming decades, and we should reduce our

dependence on natural gas as quickly as

possible."

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Slow down. Slow down.

## CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. "One of the most cost-effective ways to do so is to replace in-building use of natural gas for domestic space and hot water heating with high-efficiency heat pumps. Even if the electricity that drives these heat pumps comes from coal, the greenhouse gas emissions are far less than from the direct use of natural gas."

MR. BELOW: The next item that we'd like to have marked as an exhibit is a document

148 [WITNESS: Chaffee] 1 that says "Energy". It's a multi-page 2 document, a thick one. It's in your hand, 3 right there. BY MR. BELOW 4 Well, first, Dr. Chaffee, let's just identify Q. 6 this. Do you recognize this document? 7 I do. Α. And what is it? 8 It's the Energy chapter of the Master Plan for 9 10 the City of Lebanon. 11 Okay. Q. 12 And I'm going to read the whole thing.

13 MR. BELOW: No.

[Laughter.]

15 MR. BELOW: No. Don't perjure 16 yourself here. Could that be marked as an 17 exhibit?

18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be

19 "Exhibit 20".

14

20 (The document, as described, was

21 herewith marked as Exhibit 20

22 for identification.)

23 MR. BELOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

24 BY MR. BELOW

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149 WITNESS: Chaffeel

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Q.
     There's just like three sentences I would like
     you to perhaps read from this. On the first
     page, right under "Vision & Purpose", what's
     the first sentence there?
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- "The long term vision for Lebanon's energy future is to increase energy savings for residents, businesses, and municipal functions, to ensure a robust and stable energy economy, and to reduce the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions that result from a fossil fuel-dependent economy."
- 12 And turning to the second page, marked 13-2, at Q. 13 the very top of the page, what's that 14 statement, one sentence?
  - "The City shall comply with the New Hampshire Α. Climate Action Plan, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050."
- 19 And jumping way ahead to Page 17, at the top of Q. 20 the page there's a -- what does it say about 21 the "Overall Long-Term Goal"?
- 22 "Lebanon is a leader in energy efficiency, 23 renewable energy reliance, and innovation 24 across municipal, commercial, institutional,

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1 and residential sectors."
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- Q. And, on the next page, 18, the "Outcome Number 2"?
- 4 A. "Occupant 2" is "The City relies upon as much local renewable energy as possible."
- 6 Q. And Strategy B states that?
- 7 A. "The City shall encourage the commercial and residential sectors to invest in renewable energy."
- 10 Q. And, finally, on the next page, 20, "Outcome
  11 Number 4 states that, what does it say?
- 12 A. "The City's residential, commercial, and
  13 institutional sectors privately invest in
  14 energy efficiency and renewable energy
  15 projects."
- 16 Q. And is it your understanding, as a member of
  17 the City's Energy Advisory Committee, that the
  18 City is working towards the very strategies and
  19 actions to implement these outcomes and goals?
- 20 A. The City has offered a --
- 21 [Court reporter interruption.]

## 22 BY THE WITNESS:

23

24

A. Let me offer that the City shall take active steps to encourage residents, businesses, and

[WITNESS: Chaffee]

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1
         institutions to invest in efficiency and
 2
         renewable technology.
    BY MR. BELOW
 3
 4
         And I simply asked if it's your understanding
    Q.
 5
         that the City is working to implement these
 6
         outcomes and strategies?
 7
         Yes, it is.
    Α.
 8
                   MR. BELOW: Okay. And one -- I think
         there's one more document to enter as an
9
10
         exhibit here, which is titled "Addendum for the
11
         Energy Chapter of the City of Lebanon Master
12
         Plan 2012".
                    Could that be marked as an exhibit?
13
14
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's "21".
15
                         (The document, as described, was
16
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 21
17
                         for identification.)
18
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I have one
19
         more document.
20
                    MR. BELOW: Okay.
21
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Just so I hope
22
         you have the same?
23
                    MR. BELOW: Yes, I do.
24
    BY MR. BELOW
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- 1 Q. And do you recognize this document?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And could you describe what it is?
- A. The "Addendum for the Energy Chapter of the
  City of Lebanon Master Plan 2012", this was
  adopted by unanimous vote of the City Council
  and the Planning Board.
- 8 Q. And recently?
- 9 A. I have the dates here. Recently? It was on June 7th and July 10th.
- 11 Q. And the third sentence or paragraph down, could 12 you just read that one sentence there?
- 13 A. It says "And whereas such references to the

  14 possible use or increased use of natural gas do

  15 not reflect and are not supported by policies

  16 of the City of Lebanon."
- Q. Okay. And you've said that "Liberty should know that environmental awareness in Lebanon and Hanover will be a marketing negative". Why do you say that?
- A. Well, Michael Licata was at the meetings with
  which this was unanimously passed. That there
  have been numerous well-attended forums on
  natural gas use and on this pipeline. That

1 most recently there was a rally on August 12th 2 in the green of the City of Lebanon attended by 3 over 300 people, many of whom signed -- over 100 of whom signed up to have their -- offered 4 5 their e-mails as contact to participate in 6 persuading customers not to sign up for natural 7 gas. MR. BELOW: And the final document to 8 look at as an exhibit is entitled "A Resolution 9 10 of the City Council of the City of Lebanon, New 11 Hampshire, in Support of the Paris Climate 12 Agreement". Could that be marked as an exhibit? 13 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That will be "22". 15

> (The document, as described, was herewith marked as Exhibit 22 for identification.)

BY MR. BELOW 19

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23

- And is it your understanding that, during the Q. month of August, perhaps August 8th, the City Council unanimously adopted this resolution?
- Α. Yes.
- 24 And could you just read the two sentences that Q.

follow the "Now, therefore, be it resolved that
the City of Lebanon" statement?

- A. "Lebanon indicates its continuing commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through its implementation of its Master Plan; and joins other US cities and municipalities in the Climate Mayors network and otherwise in adopting and supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement."
- 10 Q. And, so, what are the conclusions -- what's the conclusion of your testimony?
  - A. There's no question in anyone's mind that the future in the future renewable energy must supply more and more of our energy needs. That future is coming faster than we expected.

    Increasingly horrific climate events caused by global warming drive home our understanding that we cannot continue to use fossil fuels long term. At the same time, technology changes are making renewable alternatives available at a rate never anticipated.

In Lebanon and Hanover, we're moving purposefully and quickly into an electrified and renewable energy future. Lebanon and

[WITNESS: Chaffee]

Hanover are entering into a particularly exciting alternative to natural gas use, hopefully coming on line next year, a roll out of a local smart grid experiment, which will offer renewably generated electricity from the local landfill and real time electric pricing at lower rates to encourage the use of extremely efficient heat pumps for heating. And just note that the PUC has enabled this and Liberty will participate in this local smart grid experiment.

I oppose the pipeline settlement. To grant a franchise against explicit municipal policy seems extraordinary. I believe that the Settlement would be a mistake. That the utility should not be insulated from the investment risk, which it knows, in rolling out this plan, that is entailed. It would be a mistake for the concerted efforts of Hanover and Lebanon to take local action for a better environment, and be a mistake to the ratepayers, who are rolled into this as betters, and a mistake for Liberty Utilities itself. If a crutch were not being handed to

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1
         the utility, perhaps it would respond to the
 2
         true signals of market forces, which should be
 3
         leading it to a business plan viable in an
         electrified, distributed energy future.
 4
 5
    Q.
         Does that conclude your testimony?
 6
         It does.
    Α.
 7
                    MR. BELOW:
                                Thank you.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below, I
 8
9
         assume you have no further questions for the
10
         witness?
11
                         [Audience interruption.]
12
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Please stop.
13
         Please stop. Thank you.
14
                    Mr. Below, I assume you have no
15
         further questions for the witness?
16
                    MR. BELOW: Correct. Thank you.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Griffin, do
17
18
         you have any questions?
19
                         (Ms. Griffin indicating in the
20
                         negative.)
21
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That was a "no".
22
         Mr. Wilkie?
23
                    MR. WILKIE: No.
24
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley, do
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[WITNESS: Chaffee]

1 you have any questions?

2 MR. BUCKLEY: No.

3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel?

4 MR. SPEIDEL: No.

5 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan?

MR. SHEEHAN: Two.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SHEEHAN

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- Q. Mr. Chaffee, I understand, and I don't mean to oversimplify this, but the gist of what your testimony seems to be is, if the price of gas goes up as you think it will, we will have a hard time attracting new customers.
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And, similarly, --
- 16 A. That's your assertion. I'm repeating what you said.
- Q. Right. We agree with that. And that, if the customers are given the environmental view that you've expressed here today, similarly it would be hard for us to attract new customers?
- 22 A. I'm saying that that environmental awareness
  23 exists or will exist among the customer base.
  24 And, yes, it will make it difficult.

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1
    Q.
         And you understand the Settlement builds in
 2
         protections that, if we are unable to attract
 3
         customers, we won't go forward?
 4
         Yes.
    Α.
 5
         And do you understand that those protections,
 6
         the 50 percent, the three-year cost -- risk
 7
         sharing are much more stringent than our
         existing tariff for the rest of the state
 8
9
         provides?
10
         I understand that. But I also say that I
11
         would -- that I would prefer the OCA's initial
12
         recommendation that there be -- that
13
         100 percent of the customers be required to be
14
         demonstrated before offering a franchise, and
15
         that the Company and its stockholders bear
16
         100 percent of the risk.
17
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Understood. Thank you.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
19
         Bailey?
20
                   CMSR. BAILEY: I understand your
         testimony. Thank you. I don't have any more
21
22
         questions.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
24
         Giaimo?
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| 1   | CMSR. GIAIMO: I echo that.                     |
|-----|--|
| 2   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I have no              |
| 3   | questions.                                     |
| 4   | I assume you have nothing further,             |
| 5   | Mr. Below?                                     |
| 6   | MR. BELOW: Correct.                            |
| 7   | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Dr.             |
| 8   | Chaffee, you can return to your seat.          |
| 9   | There are no more witnesses, correct?          |
| L 0 | [No verbal response.]                          |
| L1  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,             |
| L 2 | are there objections to the striking of ID on  |
| L 3 | any of the Exhibits 1 through 22?              |
| L 4 | Mr. Sheehan?                                   |
| L 5 | MR. SHEEHAN: Although we could argue           |
| L 6 | some of them, we are not going to. We will not |
| L 7 | object to those exhibits.                      |
| L 8 | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anyone else?               |
| L 9 | [No verbal response.]                          |
| 20  | CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.                 |
| 21  | Seeing no objections, we'll strike ID on       |
| 22  | Exhibits 1 through 22. They're all full        |
| 23  | exhibits.                                      |
| 2 4 | Is there anything else we need to do           |

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1
         before we allow the parties to sum up?
                         [No verbal response.]
 2
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I didn't think
 3
              I believe we just heard Dr. Chaffee's
 4
 5
         closing, essentially. I assume you have
         nothing to add, Dr. Chaffee.
 6
 7
                   DR. CHAFFEE: Yes.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: No, I got not
 8
9
              I got it.
         it.
10
                   Ms. Griffin, do you have anything to
         add? And she said "no" inaudibly.
11
12
                   Mr. Wilkie, do you have anything?
13
                   MR. WILKIE: No.
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Below?
15
                   MR. BELOW: Yes. The City of Lebanon
16
         entered this proceeding primarily concerned
17
         with retaining its local jurisdiction over land
18
         use regulation, excavations, and public safety,
         and fire code issues.
19
20
                   However, the City Council, in a
         discussion last night, did ask or support my
21
22
         attendance, and wanting to make clear to the
23
         Commission that our current Master Plan, which
24
         is the official policy of the City adopted by
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both the Planning Board and the City Council, does not support the expanded use of natural gas. It's not consistent with our goals to move more quickly to reduce our carbon footprint as a city and to develop renewable energy.

We would prefer if Liberty Utilities would focus more of its entrepreneurial efforts in working with the City on those goals, and to better accelerate development and integration of local renewable energy resources and a beneficial electrification of transportation and space heating, such as through our proposed pilot that we're working on.

I do note a couple -- just a couple points. In Mr. Frink's testimony, on Page 8, at 11, he stated that "Although Liberty's savings analysis indicated substantial savings for propane customers converting to natural gas, the propane prices used in Liberty's savings analysis are probably higher than what the potential anchor customers are paying, as large users can typically negotiate a more favorable rate."

not much -- any much more testimony on that particular issue, but I do think it raises some degree of doubt as to the extent to which natural gas may be more favorable than propane. And it would not be unexpected if local propane dealers got more aggressive in their pricing to retain customers. Sort of raising the risk issue.

Northern Utility case, Order Number 25700, at Page 4, as cited by the utility in their petition, it states that "the Commission also scrutinizes franchise petitions to ensure that they're consistent with the orderly development of the region." I think that both Lebanon and the Town of Hanover have expressed their views of what is the orderly development, that our Master Plan reflects our community's goal in terms of how we want to further develop within the community. And, at this point, it doesn't include the idea of expanded natural gas.

That being said, we don't have any regulations or policies that prohibit that.

Obviously, some legal businesses are using trucked in CNG or LNG presently, and that's not something we are going to in any way deny that choice to those customers.

If the Commission -- so, our preference is that Liberty not proceed with this franchise. But, if the Commission does decide to grant the franchise and approve the Settlement, I think there are a few clarifications or conditions that might be appropriate.

One of which is that, when they do update their business plan and are presenting their case that they have the necessary customer commitments, that that would be more appropriately come back to the Commission in the form of a hearing, so that other parties, interested parties, such as the City and the Town of Hanover, could have a chance to scrutinize that argument, as the impact in this particularly heavily traveled area, part of the city, would be very significant from what's necessary to begin building out a distribution system.

1 And we would also appreciate it if the Commission would just confirm what was said 2 3 in -- at the hearing today, that it's -- the 4 expectation is fully that Liberty would be 5 working with the City, if they do move forward, 6 through all of our local land-use regulations 7 and fire code and safety regulations. 8 And I think that concludes my statement. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 10 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Buckley. 11 MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Mr. 12 Chairman. Given the conditions included within 13 the Settlement Agreement, particularly the 14 ratepayer protections embodied within the 15 risk-sharing provision, the Office of the 16 Consumer Advocate views the Agreement as in the 17 public interest and supports its approval by 18 the Commission. Thank you. 19 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel. 21 MR. SPEIDEL: As stated by Mr. Frink, 22 Staff supports the approval of the Settlement 23 Agreement by the Commission. 24 Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. Obviously, the end of my request -- closing is ask that you approve the Settlement Agreement, which will provide for the awarding of the franchise under the conditions provided there. That simply authorizes us to compete for customers in Hanover and Lebanon.

We have heard the presentations today. We have been at similar meetings at different locations before. We are not blind to the difficulty it may be to attract the customers. And, thus, we readily agreed to the conditions in this Settlement, for a couple reasons.

One, and most importantly, it acknowledges our understanding that we need to be sure this is going to work before we go forward. And, in essence, that's what those conditions lay out.

The two main arguments we've heard here today are, economically, customers may not want to do it, and, environmentally, customers may not want to do it. And many of the people

here in this room strongly believe those, and we respect that.

I think Mr. Frink made the most telling statement today: "We don't know if there's another side." Meaning, is there a population out there, a sufficient population to make this work for those people? And we don't know that, because, without the franchise, we've never had the opportunity to knock on a door and say "we can offer you natural gas next year at this price." We have not been able to do that because we didn't have the franchise.

We think this Settlement gives a good protection to the customers. It gives, frankly, protection for us. We're not going to go forward if we're anywhere close to not meeting these goals.

I do want to note the Dartmouth letter says it takes no position on this thing, on this Petition.

And I'd also like to respond briefly to Mr. Below's proposed conditions. We have said all along we will comply with all local

applicable zoning, fire, and safety codes, and 1 2 we will follow through with that. 3 His proposed condition that, after we update the business plan and demonstrate to 4 5 Staff that we've met the 50 percent, we do not 6 agree to a "coming back for another hearing and 7 order". That would, we think, be inappropriate 8 and would not be consistent with the terms of this Settlement. 9 10 With that, we ask that you approve 11 the Settlement. Thank you. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. 13 Thank you all. We will adjourn the hearing, 14 take the matter under advisement and issue an 15 order as quickly as we can. 16 (Whereupon the hearing was 17 adjourned at 1:35 p.m.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24