

1 STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION 3 August 11, 2015 - 9:07 a.m. 4 Concord, New Hampshire NHPUC AUG2515 AN 8:37 5 6 RE: DE 15-010 LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC) 7 CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: Default Service for the Period 8 May 1, 2015 to October 31, 2015. 9 PRESENT: Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding 10 Commissioner Robert R. Scott Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey 11 12 Sandy Deno, Clerk 13 14 APPEARANCES: Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities: 15 Steven E. Mullen, Mgr./Rates & Regulatory 16 Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: James Brennan, Finance Director 17 Office of Consumer Advocate 18 Reptg. PUC Staff: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. 19 Grant Siwinski, Electric Division 20 21 22 23 Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52 24

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20	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
21	8	Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty	4
22		Utilities Petition for Approval of Revisions to Default Service	
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24			

1	PROCEEDING	
2	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this	
3	morning in Docket DE 15-010, which is Liberty Utilities	
4	(Granite State Electric) Default Service Procurement	
5	docket. We're here in the latest chapter of the	
6	never-ending search for the perfect default procurement	
7	process. Maybe we've got it. I think we're going to hear	
8	about it this morning. We have a proposal. We have the	
9	letter from the OCA, which came in this morning. And, we	
10	will proceed.	
11	Let's take appearances first.	
12	MR. MULLEN: Good morning,	
13	Commissioners. Steven Mullen. I'm the Manager of Rates	
14	and Regulatory for Liberty Utilities Service Corp. And,	
15	I'm here today on behalf of Liberty Utilities (Granite	
16	State Electric) Corp.	
17	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Good morning, Mr.	
18	Mullen.	
19	MR. BRENNAN: Good morning, Mr.	
20	Chairman. My name is Jim Brennan. I'm with the Office of	
21	Consumer Advocate.	
22	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Good morning, Mr.	
23	Brennan.	
24	MS. AMIDON: Good morning. Suzanne	

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

1	Amidon, for Commission Staff.
2	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Good morning,
3	Ms. Amidon. What's the plan here? We're going to have
4	Mr. Warshaw testify?
5	MR. MULLEN: Yes. That's correct. And,
6	just one preliminary matter. I've already handed the
7	Clerk and the Court Reporter a copy of a document that was
8	filed on July 23rd, has a cover letter of July 22nd. This
9	was the Company's Petition for Approval of Revisions to
10	Default Service Solicitation Process, and attached to that
11	was a technical statement of Mr. Warshaw. I propose to
12	mark that as "Exhibit 8".
13	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. We'll mark
14	that as "Exhibit 8".
15	(The document, as described, was
16	herewith marked as Exhibit 8 for
17	identification.)
18	MR. MULLEN: And, with that other
19	than that, the Company calls Mr. Warshaw.
20	(Whereupon John D. Warshaw was duly
21	sworn by the Court Reporter.)
22	JOHN D. WARSHAW, SWORN
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. MULLEN:

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

- 1 Q. Mr. Warshaw, could us please state your full name.
- 2 A. John D. Warshaw.
- 3 Q. And, by whom are you employed?
- 4 A. Liberty Utilities Service Corp.
- 5 Q. What's your position with the Company?
- 6 A. I'm a Manager of Electric Supply.
- 7 Q. And, what are your job responsibilities?
- 8 A. Among my responsibilities is the procurement of default
- 9 service for our New Hampshire electric utility. And, I
- also do the procurement of electric supply for our
- 11 California utility.
- 12 Q. On whose behalf are you testifying today?
- 13 A. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp.
- 14 Q. Have you previously filed testimony in this proceeding?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And, do you have a copy of what's been marked as
- "Exhibit Number 8" in front of you?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Can you please describe what that document is?
- 20 A. It is a petition for changes to Liberty's procedures
- 21 for default service procurement. And, it has both a
- 22 pleading and a technical statement attached to it.
- 23 Q. Was that document prepared by you or under your
- 24 direction?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to that document?
- 4 A. No.

- Q. Could you please provide a brief summary of the circumstances that caused this petition to be filed.
 - A. Certainly. As a result of the extremely high retail prices for electric service that Liberty and other utilities in New Hampshire and across New England had to have approved for this past winter, the Commission opened up a docket to investigate if there are other alternative ways of procuring default service that could minimize or result reduce the price volatility to the customers, especially to the smaller customers, like residential and small commercial.

There was a docket opened by the Commission. There was a -- we participated -- Liberty Utilities participated in that, and provided various filings, and attended a number of technical sessions for that. And, at the last hearing, the Commission had -- came up with a couple of recommendations for how to move forward on that. And, this filing is a response to that process and those recommendations.

Q. And, that docket you referred to was an investigation

1 docket?

- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Is that IR 14-338?
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. And, if you turn to Page 2 of your technical statement.
- At the top, are those the three items that the
- 7 Commission recommended in that proceeding as issues to
- 8 explore?
- 9 A. Yes. The Commission had recommended that we look into
- shortening the time period from when bids are received
- by a utility to the actual approval of the contracts;
- separating the reconciliation process from the
- rate-setting process, in order to provide more time for
- 14 Staff and others to review the reconciliation filing;
- and the last one was the -- to time-shift or split the
- two high-priced winter months of January and February
- into two separate service periods, so that you wouldn't
- 18 have only the high-priced months in one period.
- 19 Q. And, has the Company put forth a proposal for all three
- of those items?
- 21 A. No. The one thing we are not -- have not proposed is
- the shortening of the time period between bid and
- 23 approval.
- Q. And, why is that?

- A. There didn't seem to be a specific direction to go,

 plus it needed additional research and work with Staff

 and Commission.
- Q. Regarding the reconciliation process, what changes are being proposed?
- A. We're proposing to file 30 days -- do an annual filing
 30 days prior to when we file our default service rate
 filing.
- 9 Q. And, that's to provide more time for review?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And, regarding the shift of the six-month default
 12 service procurement periods, what's the proposal?
- A. The proposal is to move from the current periods, which
 are May through October and then November through
 April, we're proposing to move to a February through
 July and August through January period. That way, in
 those two the two highest cost months, January and
 February, are in two separate service periods for
 customers.
- Q. Do you have any indication as to whether that proposal will reduce prices for the next solicitation?
- 22 A. It will not reduce the costs, but it will help to
 23 reduce prices. Because, as part of the rate-setting
 24 process for the Small Customer Group in our default

- service territory, we do a six-month average flat price, so that the customers aren't exposed to the month-to-month actual costs, but a flat price for the period.
- Q. If you turn to Page 3 of your technical statement, the table at the top includes some timelines for various steps in the process. Are those timelines consistent with the timelines that have been used by Granite State in the past, in terms of the amount of time between the steps?
- A. Yes. Other than moving the service periods, the rest of the process is similar to what we have used in the past.
- Q. Okay. And, I just want to ask you about the last table in your technical statement, which is on Page 4. Could you please explain what this table shows.
- A. This table attempts to -- well, this table compares the current default service rates for -- that expire at the end of October, for the summer, and this compares that to using a NYMEX forwards, what we expect or we forecast prices to be under different scenarios. One is no change to the process, which would be -- which would result in prices from of about 11.6 for the November through April period, and then, after that, I

1 put together ways of transitioning to the new period, which is either having a stub period of November 2 3 through January, and then another period -- another 4 procurement for February through July period, and that 5 results in a fairly high retail rate -- set rates for 6 the Small Customer Group. 7 But, if you go from -- go to a nine-month period, and go for November 1st through 8 9 July 31st, the resulting price is relatively flat and 10 has less of a volatility to the retail customers than 11 the other three options. 12 MR. MULLEN: Thank you. I have no 13 further questions. 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Brennan, do you 15 have any questions? 16 MR. BRENNAN: I have no questions. 17 Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Amidon. 19 MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Good morning, 20 Mr. Warshaw. 21 WITNESS WARSHAW: Good morning. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 BY MS. AMIDON: 24 Most recently, you talked about the phase-in. Q. Му

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

understanding is that the Company prefers the nine-month phase-in, is that right?

A. Yes.

- Q. And, that's what you're requesting approval of, is to begin phasing in the new two six-month periods using a nine-month procurement?
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. That procurement would apply to the Large Customer
 Group, as well as the Small Customer Group, is that
 right?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. And, how would you procure supply for the Large Customer Group?
- 14 A. I would procure supply through having three 3-month
 15 blocks, so that we would end up with a nine-month
 16 supply.
- Q. So, what you're seeking and what you would seek in the
 RFP, if this process is approved, to phase in this
 process for the Large Customer Group would be three
 consecutive blocks of three months each, correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And, you would continue to price that for the Large
 Customer Group at fixed monthly costs, is that right?
- 24 A. Yes.

1 Q. Now, did you discuss this proposal for both the Large 2 and the Small Customer Group with potential suppliers?

3 A. Yes, I did.

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- 4 Q. And, did those suppliers express any concerns about the transition?
 - A. Most of them had little concern, other than the standard trading period or blocks is usually December/January/February, and they see that, by breaking up January and February, it just increases their, I guess, work to get individual pricing, instead of getting the monthly block, the 3-month block.

There was one supplier that has an

aversion to bidding in the winter, because of other

costs that they're unable to hedge. And, that supplier

told me that they probably would not be bidding for the

Small Customer Group if both blocks had a winter month

in it.

- Q. And, you discussed this proposal with Staff and the OCA, is that right?
- 20 A. Yes. We had a meeting on July 1st.
- Q. And, I'll get to that later. But you did share some information about supplier reaction at that meeting, right?
- 24 A. Yes.

- Q. And, I'm looking at the material you provided, and you said "one supplier may not bid in future solicitations if both periods contain a winter month." Is that the supplier you just referred to?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And, there was an additional comment that supplier made, and it is as follows: "Would like to see a pass-through of unhedgeable costs (Winter Reliability)." Would you explain what that means please.
- A. In the past, when we've had costs that were unknown that suppliers would be facing, such as two winters ago when the ISO implemented the first Winter Reliability Program, because the contracts are written such that, once a fixed price is set in the contract, the suppliers have no ability to come back and negotiate a new price. So, what we have done in the past, to ensure that we have suppliers bidding and willing to participate, is identifying a specific cost that they would have they would not be they wouldn't be responsible for it at the ISO level, but they would then pass on or pass through those costs directly to Liberty. So, that would be an incremental cost, on top of the fixed price cost that is negotiated in the

contract. And, what Liberty would do, as we have in the past, is come up with an estimate of what that cost would be for the period and include that in the rate.

And, then, during the reconciliation period, we would then reconcile the revenue that we receive from that estimate against the actual costs that were incurred and passed through by the supplier.

- Q. So, do you agree with the supplier that that could be a concern? That there will be unhedgeable costs associated with Winter Reliability?
- A. There have always been unhedgeable costs. And, suppliers, in the past, have been able to work around some of them. It's the magnitude of the costs that worries them. This past winter's Winter Reliability Program, we were able to do contracts without a pass-through, because they were able to, after the experience of the first Winter Program, they were able to get a handle and build in their model the costs for the next Winter Program.

That doesn't mean that there aren't other costs that get identified in the ISO marketplace that, for whatever reason, become unknown at the time of the RFP that have to be incorporated.

Q. So, there's some uncertainties?

- A. There's always some uncertainty during the RFP period.
- Q. But the second set of comments that you included in your discussions with the OCA and Staff were as follows: "All suppliers were concerned that the wholesale market trades January/February as a package and splitting the months may result in incremental costs." Are these the same incremental costs you just referred to?
- 9 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And, you indicated, as another concern, "some concern regarding migration risk for Large Customer Group". Could you explain what that concern is.
- A. The concern for the Large Customer Group is that, in general, those are the customers that have the greatest ability to go to a competitive supplier for their supply, as opposed to taking default service from Liberty. The concern is that, if we get -- we have prices that are either too above or too below the marketplace, those customers that are either taking supply from us that is higher than market prices will migrate to a competitive supplier, and the reverse is also a concern for suppliers, that customers could come back to default service, if the default service prices are lower than what the marketplace has. This is

always -- this is a concern that has always been part
of the Large Customer Group. Suppliers always have to
factor in this migration risk.

- Q. And, that's because the suppliers bear the risk of the load, right?
- A. Correct. They're going to hedge a certain amount of load that they expect to be responsible for. And, if, for whatever reason, that load either doesn't materialize or is significantly higher than what they bid on, they do have a potential of not incurring the revenue and the profit that they expected in their service to Liberty's customers.
- Q. Now, I recall in some recent RFPs you had reduced interest from suppliers in bidding for the Large Customer Group, is that right?
- A. Yes, we did. That was -- that was especially painful after the Winter of December -- December '13/14, when we came out of '14 with some, you know, very high volatility in the wholesale marketplace. And, suppliers decided that "Whoa." They weren't sure where the market was going. And, they were either uncomfortable in bidding into the marketplace or had gotten hurt, lost, you know, funds during the high volatility and run up in prices, and were taking a

- breather and seeing how things were moving forward and to determine what business that they wanted to be in, and what markets they were interested in serving.
- Q. And, if -- I believe it was following that experience by the Company that the Commission made an inquiry into what the Company would do in the event that there were no bidders for a certain block of power.
- A. Correct.

- Q. So, what, assuming that this is approved, that the new proposal is approved, what would the Company do in the event that you don't get bidders for all three blocks of power for the Large Customer Group?
- A. The first thing we would do would be to contact Staff, to have a discussion about what what we should be doing to move forward. We do have a proposal on how to handle that situation. There are a number of options that we could take. One is to rebid on a very short timeframe the blocks that were not filled. The other option is to take the blocks for service and put it on Liberty Utilities' ISO account, and then basically end up with a paying that service at the ISO locational marginal real—time price. And, to do that, we would come up with a forecast of what we think the monthly real—time price costs would be during that period.

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And, we would always reconcile that against actual costs.

But it would depend upon which blocks didn't get bid. You know, if we have three blocks, and we had no bidders for like the last block, the third block, we would definitely go out with another RFP for that. That has much less time constraints than if it was the first three months, where we're attempting to have prices posted a month before they are actually effective.

- Q. What about the second three months?
- 12 A. And, we would probably -- I was doing the extremes.

 13 But the second three months, we'd probably do the same.
 - Q. Did you meet or discuss this with parties that were in the IR 14-338 docket, to discuss this proposal? For example, I'm trying to think of the parties that were involved. Office of Energy & Planning, was it NEPGA? Did you talk with any of those participants?
- 19 A. Not independently, other than the July 1st meeting with 20 Staff and OCA.
- 21 Q. Okay.

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- 22 A. This information was distributed to the service list of 14-338.
- 24 Q. Thank you. Now, the change that this makes for

customers is that it sends a different price signal than they're currently getting. For example, right now, the peak hours seem to be in winter. The peak prices seem to occur in winter. Is that fair to say?

A. Yes.

- Q. And, by splitting the winter months as proposed here, you will be mitigating that price signal. Is that fair to say?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. So, are you concerned at all whether you're sending the
 11 wrong price signal to customers about energy usage?
 - A. I don't know if we're sending the wrong price signal.

 The price that we send is not based -- is not a monthly price that the customer sees that varies monthly, but is an average price over a six-month period. Customers who go on a budget billing, that system, you know, option, will be able to minimize their costs by spreading out the costs over a longer period of time. If you look on our filing, the tech statement, on Page 3, there's a table that attempts to compare using actual rates and costs that we incurred in the last 12 months of RFP. And, you'll see that the proposed service period results in a fairly flat pricing between the February and July period and the August and January

period, as opposed to what we've seen in the actual

current periods, which is November through April and

May through October, the swing between the two periods

is 8 cents. Which is a fairly large swing, and I think

that's one of the concerns that folks have, that that

is a shock to customers, by having such a large price

swing.

- Q. Thank you. You talked a little bit with Mr. Mullen about the barriers to changing the hearing date and making it closer to the final bid reception. Do you call that there was a discussion about, you know, that existing law may be part of the barriers?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And, so, that -- that would be a legislative solution that would effect any of the companies that go out to bid. Is that fair to say?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. I mean, you'd need a legislative solution. I wanted to talk about the reconciliation a little bit, just for purposes of getting in the record. My understanding is that the Company has changed the reconciliation period to -- and separating it from the default service process to meet the proposal that the Commission discussed in 14-338. But you're also changing the

period to more closely align it with actual expenses

then, is that right, in order to capture the most

current information? Because my understanding is you

inherited this reconciliation from the prior owner, is

that --

A. Yes.

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- 7 Q. And, can you explain, just add a little bit more on that?
- The reconciliation process that Liberty has been 9 Α. 10 using has been the same process that the previous owner of Liberty used in their reconciliation. We felt that 11 12 it was time for Liberty to do their own thing, and to 13 move all of the reconciliations so that the costs that 14 are incurred are a little bit closer to be recovered or 15 rebated back to those customers that caused those 16 costs.
 - Q. So, once this process is complete, that will be more accurate, more closely aligned with your accounting procedures?
 - A. Yes. And, it will also give the Staff a 30-day lead time to be able to more -- able to go through the filing with a fine tooth comb and get a better handle on what we are proposing.
- 24 Q. And, one final question. When -- did the Company

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

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require an order by a specific date regarding this proposal?

A. Well, the sooner the better, is what we are looking
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- A. Well, the sooner the better, is what we are looking for.
- 5 Q. When do you go out for your next RFP?
- A. My next RFP is scheduled to be issued Monday,
 August 17th.
- 8 Q. That's not what I hoped to hear. Thank you.
- Well, -- but that's the situation we're in. I'm 9 10 planning on issuing the RFP as if the proposal that we 11 have in front of you is approved. We still have plenty 12 of time to be able to change it. But we would 13 definitely need to have an order by September 2nd, 14 maybe a week before final bids are due. I mean, before 15 indicative bids are due, I misspoke. The indicative 16 bids are due September 8. So, I would be looking for 17 hopefully an order by the beginning of September.

18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does that make you feel better, Ms. Amidon?

MS. AMIDON: Yes, it does. Thank you.

I have no further questions. Thank you.

22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Thank you. And,

24 thank you for coming this morning.

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1 WITNESS WARSHAW: You're welcome.

2 BY COMMISSIONER SCOTT:

Q. Can you -- from a customer perspective, will the change in the time periods, what will they see? What's the impact to a customer? Other than, obviously, the more stable -- potentially more stable rates. I meant just more mechanically, sorry.

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- A. They're going to have lower costs, you know, during the winter period.
- 10 Q. So, for their billing and their contracts, everything
 11 stays the same, is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So, in that respect, it's pretty seamless. Is that fair?
- 15 A. Yes. For the Small Customer Group, it will be

 16 seamless, other than they will get a notice upcoming

 17 that this period, starting November 1st, is going to be

 18 a nine-month price, instead of a six-month price. And,

 19 then, going forward, that will be changing, August and

 20 February.
- Q. Okay. And, you just answered my next question. So, thank you. Is what kind of public outreach will you be doing for your customers?
- 24 A. There will be notices in bill stuffers, press releases.

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          We will be educating the CSRs on what to expect, so
          that, when customers do call in, they're able to
 2
 3
          explain it.
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          Thank you. You had some discussion, obviously, about
     Q.
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          concerns about number of bidders. That's not a new
          concern, obviously, in the past few years. Do you have
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          any indication, other than that one potential bidder,
          that you will see a shortage of bidders?
 8
               I think the group of bidders will still bid in.
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     Α.
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          There are other utilities in New England that have
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          almost the similar periods where they do bidding.
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          Okay. And, I don't need you to elaborate too much. I
     Q.
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          was just curious, as far as the discussion regarding
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          "shortening the time from bid to approval", what kind
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          of legislative change were you implying? I was just
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          curious, so I could have that in the back of my mind.
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          If I remember correctly, it has to do with notice
     Α.
18
          periods to customers and requirements of Commission
19
          hearings for rate-setting.
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                         MS. AMIDON: That's a fair summary of
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       the statutory obstacles. Thank you.
22
                         COMMISSIONER SCOTT:
                                              Thank you.
                                                          That's
23
       all I have.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                              Commissioner
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1 Bailey.

2 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you.

BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:

- Q. You said something about "it wouldn't reduce the costs, but it will reduce prices." And, I didn't really understand what you meant by that. Can you explain that to me a little bit?
- A. Sure. For the Small Customer Group, when we go out for an RFP, the suppliers are able to set a different price for every month. But, when we do the -- develop the rate for our Small Customer Group, we take those prices and we weight them, based on the expected loads, and come up with a average load-weighted price for the customers. So, there are some months where customers are paying a price that's higher than the costs in the contract, and there are those months -- other months when customers are paying a price that is lower than is in the contract. And, at the end of the contract period, when we do the reconciliation, that's when we'll see how the revenue from those customers matches the costs that we incurred for serving those customers.
- Q. So, it doesn't really reduce the price necessarily, it just evens the price out over the period? Because the cost is -- I mean, the customers pay whatever it costs

you in the end, right?

- A. Yes. The customer, but by -- but, over a six-month period, instead of having two months at extremely high price, and then the other four months at a low price, if you go to having a six-month period where you only have one month with a high price, and five months at a much lower price, you end up with an average price for that six months that is lower than what you would have had under the earlier version, where you have two months of high prices.
- Q. I see. Okay. So, in New Hampshire, residential customers, when do they use the most electricity?
- A. You know, that's a great question. Because I came -- I live in Massachusetts, and I've always assumed that the summer is when everybody uses their electricity. In this process, in looking at what customers use on average, for our residential customers in New Hampshire, it's the winter that is a little bit more usage than in the summer.
- Q. And, do you think that's because there are a lot of customers with electric heat still?
- A. I think it's less the electric heat, and it's more the lack of air conditioning. Air conditioning load has been a big deal in states where the summers are much

[WITNESS:

1 warmer than what New Hampshire sees.

Okay. All right. So, if I look at your table on Page 2 Q.

Warshawl

- 3 3, the second table, and I do a little bit of
- back-of-the-envelope math, it looks like the average 4
- 5 price, if you, under your proposal, would be about 10.9
- cents, if you averaged 10.53 and 11.33, right? 6
- 7 if -- are you on the page? Page 3?
- 8 I'm on Page 3. Α.
- In that middle -- or, the second table? 9 Q.
- 10 Yes. Α.
- And, so, the average price of your proposal to change 11 Ο.
- 12 the bid period from February to July and August through
- 13 January, take 10.53 and 11.33, and get an average of
- 14 10.9?
- 15 Yes. Across the 12-month period, yes. Α.
- 16 Q. Across, yes. And, it's just slightly lower than if you
- 17 average the price that you had last year, from November
- 18 to April and May to October, of about 11.2 cents?
- 19 Α. Correct.
- 20 Okay. So, you think that it's just going to be better Q.
- 21 for customers not to have to see that price volatility,
- 22 even though everybody is going to be paying about the
- 23 same, is that --
- 24 The consensus from 14-338 is that the price Α. Yes.

1 volatility was a serious concern for all parties, and

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- 2 looking at ways to minimize that price volatility.
- Q. And, you don't think summer customers are going to be upset that they're going to pay a little bit more next summer, because they use more energy in the winter?
- 6 A. That's a fair statement.
- 7 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.
- 8 BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
- 9 Q. Mr. Warshaw, I have a couple of questions about bidders
 10 and non-bidders. You talked about the one supplier
 11 that says "it doesn't want to bid in periods that have
 12 winter months". Do you recall that testimony?
- 13 A. Uh-huh.
- 14 Q. Is that bidder -- had that bidder been bidding on the winter periods in the past for you?
- 16 A. Yes, they have. They decided not to bid last winter

 17 period. But they did bid for one of the blocks for the

 18 Large Customer Group, but not the block that had

 19 December/January in it.
- Q. But this isn't a new problem for them. They had already identified this problem for the last winter period?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. I just want to confirm what I think you talked about

with Commissioner Scott, regarding the risk of having no bidders. Of the three possibilities, increase the risk, decrease the risk, or no change to the risk of having no bidders, what do you think this proposal does to that risk?

- A. I think it's pretty much a "no change on the risk of having no bidders." There was, at the time that the market was responding to an extremely volatile winter period, the suppliers were very hesitant to lock in fixed price contracts. This past winter, because of a number of factors, the winter wholesale prices weren't as volatile, and, so, suppliers now are more comfortable with the situation that we're in. Granted, it's not a great situation. But they have been able to there are things out there that have moderated the wild swings that we saw in the previous winter period.
- Q. Separating your customers into two generic groups, the sophisticated commercial customers and the small, less sophisticated, more likely to be on taking default service, you expect the former group to start to migrate in and out as the price that they're paying departs more and more from the market price. Is that a fair statement of what you testified to earlier? May

- not be large, but that's where you expect the changes
 to show up, right?
- 3 Α. I would say the -- yes. The sophisticated, well-informed customer will be doing a better job of 4 5 researching and looking into the competitive 6 marketplace to see what options they have, and what 7 features that they can be offered. Some of them would 8 even be looking for a competitive supply that is, you know, that provides all wind or all renewable, or I 9 10 always like "all nuclear". That provides no greenhouse 11 gas.
- 12 Q. Well, that's for another docket.
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. For the other customers, less sophisticated, those who are more likely to be taking energy service from
 Liberty, do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in the amount of irate phone calls and letters that both you and we will be receiving if this is implemented?
 - A. I think, under this proposal, the number of customers that are going to be concerned and irate by the prices will be much less than what we saw last fall and into the winter.
- 24 Q. Regarding the time from bid to award, which you spoke

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

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about in the technical statement and also testified about somewhat, you're not a lawyer, right?
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A. No.

- Q. So, what is in the technical statement and what you -the exchange you had with Ms. Amidon primarily, is just
 what you understand the situation to be with respect to
 current law, is that right?
- cultene law, is that right
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. All right. So, the questions that I have regarding
 10 that would be better addressed to the lawyers in the
 11 room?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's what I
- thought. I don't think I have any other questions. Thank
 you very much.
- Mr. Mullen, do you have any further
- 17 questions for Mr. Warshaw?
- 18 MR. MULLEN: Yes. I do have a few
- 19 things I'd like to follow up on.
- 20 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**
- 21 BY MR. MULLEN:
- 22 Q. Earlier you talked about the migration possibility for
- large customers. Do you remember that?
- 24 A. Yes.

[WITNESS: Warshaw]

Q. And, under the current proposal, the next solicitation, you said that it would be for nine months, it would be three 3-month blocks?

- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Each one of those has monthly pricing?
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. Currently, Granite State's large customers have monthly pricing, is that right?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- Q. So, there's -- in terms of comparing those monthly
 prices to the market, there's really nothing different
 that's going on in this proposal that would change the
 amount of potential migration risk, is that correct?
 - A. The only differences that, in the current process, we are going out for a six-month period of fixed prices for the Large Customer Group. And, this proposal, and only for an interim period, we are going out for a nine-month proposal. And, the next RFP that we would do in the spring, it would be back to a six-month proposal.
 - Q. So, with the nine-month versus six-month, the possibility is that the farther out you get, that there may be some more risk to the supplier, in terms of offering those prices?

- 1 Α. Yes.
- But, other than that, for a large customer to compare 2 Q.
- 3 those monthly prices to market, there's really no
- difference than what currently exists? 4
- 5 Α. That is correct.
- 6 Earlier you talked about discussions that were held Q.
- 7 between the Company, Staff, and OCA on July 1st?
- 8 Α. Yes.
- Is it correct that the New Hampshire Office of Energy & 9 Q.
- 10 Planning was also involved in those discussions?
- 11 Yes. Α.
- 12 In terms of the price signals, that was a topic of Q.
- discussion in IR 14-338? 13
- 14 Yes, it was.
- 15 And, you talked about the large swing of 8 cents that I Q.
- 16 think was on one of your tables on Page 3?
- 17 Α. Yes.
- 18 Q. And, trying to smooth out the difference between the
- winter and summer periods was one of the 19
- 20 recommendations that came out of that proceeding, in
- 21 terms of trying to split the winter period, is that
- 22 correct?
- 23 That is correct. Α.
- 24 And, one more question. During the summer period, if Q.

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          customers see higher prices than the prevailing market,
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          they always have the option to go to a competitive
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          supply at that time, correct?
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     Α.
          Yes.
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                         MR. MULLEN: I have nothing further.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you for
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       clarifying the first point you made, Mr. Mullen. I
 8
       appreciate that.
 9
                         All right. Thank you, Mr. Warshaw.
10
       think you can return to your seat.
11
                         There's no other witnesses, correct?
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                         MS. AMIDON: That's correct.
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                         MR. MULLEN: Correct.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We'll strike the ID
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       from Exhibit 8, make a full exhibit in this docket,
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       correct?
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                         MR. MULLEN: Yes.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't know if
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       either -- if anyone wants to do a closing statement, but I
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       do have a couple of questions, largely about this timing
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       question that's addressed in Mr. Warshaw's technical
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       statement, and that he was asked to testify about briefly.
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                         Do we want to do that before you guys
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               Who wants to sum up? Do you want to make a
       sum up?
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       formal request at the end? Do you want to summarize your
      position, either of you? I think we pretty much know
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 3
       where everybody is.
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                         MS. AMIDON: Well, I mean, yes.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
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                         MS. AMIDON: I would like to summarize
 7
       my position.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Why don't we do
       that. And, then, I'll have the discussion I want to have.
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                         So, Mr. Brennan, you've submitted
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       something in writing?
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                         MR. BRENNAN: Yes. The proposed change
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       to the Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) default
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       service procurement process is expected to reduce some of
15
       the extreme price fluctuations. And, the OCA supports the
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       Petition in its entirety.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,
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      Mr. Brennan. Ms. Amidon.
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                         MS. AMIDON: Staff does not object to
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       the Company's proposal.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Mullen.
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                         MR. MULLEN: Yes. Having gone through
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       IR 14-338 and listened to the various parties and the
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       concerns, and taking into account the recommendations of
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       the Commission coming out of that proceeding, the Company
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       put forth a proposal that we think meets two of the three
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       objectives. We're willing to continue discussing the
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       other objective, about shortening the process from bid to
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       approval.
 6
                         Besides that, we request that the
 7
       Commission approve the Petition, and in time for us to
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       take it into account during the next solicitation
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       process.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr.
11
       Mullen. My question is about that timing from bid to
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       approval. And, Mr. Warshaw's technical statement cites
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       RSA 378:3. I think there's only one lawyer sitting out
14
       there. Although, Mr. Mullen did a good job of
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       impersonating one today. Ms. Amidon, I guess I'll start
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       with you, since you're the lawyer in the room out there.
                         MS. AMIDON: Okay. There are, as I
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18
       understand it, there are two barriers. And, the first
19
       barrier is that 378:3 I believe is the provision that
20
       requires 30 days notice to customers of rate changes.
21
       And, I see -- Ms. Noonan, do I have that right?
22
                         MS. NOONAN: I think that is correct.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I mean, it's quoted
24
       in the technical statement.
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                         MS. AMIDON:
                                      That's right.
 2
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And, that's
 3
       certainly what it says.
 4
                         MS. AMIDON: So, there's that.
 5
       then, generally, 378, and I want to say 5 and 7, require,
       when there's a rate change, that there be notice and
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 7
       hearing. Other jurisdictions do conduct default service
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       procurement in a different manner. For example, in
 9
       Massachusetts, the law allows them to accept the filing
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       and allow the rates to go into effect, with a subsequent
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       right to investigate the filing as it's made. That is the
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       legislative change we talked about.
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                         I will also add, the lawyers who met on
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       this, everybody disagreed as to whether it was allowed.
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       There was one lawyer who opined that "Oh, you can do that.
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       You don't have to have a hearing." But you can't get
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       around the statute, that it requires a notice and a
18
       hearing. And, I think that we need a legislative
19
       amendment in order to eliminate that requirement.
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                         And, as a matter of fact, it's very
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       ambitious what we set up when the Commission approved the
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ambitious what we set up when the Commission approved the Settlement Agreement for Liberty and for Unitil, a five-day turnaround is really quite -- is really quite a short time. And, I guess the question is "how much do

23

rates change in that period?" Sometimes they change a lot; sometimes there is very little change.

So, those are the legislative -- the statutory barriers. And, I apologize, I didn't bring my statute book with me.

Out loud here. But, at least the one that's cited in the technical statement doesn't appear to me to be a barrier to dealing with the time between bid and approval. It's a barrier towards shortening the time between approval and implementation of the rates. That's the 30 -- the 30 days customers are worried about with respect to that statute. Am I wrong about that?

MS. AMIDON: I don't think you're wrong.

But I would reserve the right to go and look at the

consumer protection rules, I think that's Puc 1200. I

would want to look at those, too, because I know there are

requirements in there regarding notice to customers for a

change in rates.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Uh-huh. And, with respect to the, admittedly, very challenging process that has been in place, for turning around the filing and having a hearing and getting it approved, that's not any different from what we currently subject Staff and the

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       companies to. So, we wouldn't have to change that, we
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       would just have to continue what is an onerous process.
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       The legislative change might be to lift some of that
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       burden, but we wouldn't be imposing a new burden, would
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       we?
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                         MS. AMIDON: Oh, no. We were talking
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       about the -- these companies who work with us work in
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       Massachusetts, and they're familiar -- or, they have had
       experience in Massachusetts, and they're familiar with
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       that process, and, obviously, favor it, because it is much
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       cleaner for the suppliers, they know that there's very
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       little risk involved.
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                         The hearing here, while the Commission
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       has I don't believe ever denied a solicitation in the
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       history of this process, the hearing -- the idea that you
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       always have to have a hearing does impose an additional
17
       element of risk.
18
                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: There's no doubt,
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       if we wanted to go to what happens in Massachusetts, we
20
       would need legislation for that.
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                         MS. AMIDON: That's fair to say.
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                         CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anybody have
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       anything else? Mr. Mullen, you want to comment at all on
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that? I know you probably thought about this, but --

1	MR. MULLEN: Yes, I've thought about it,	
2	and we've had discussions about it. But, in terms of, you	
3	know, it's the whole "notice and hearing" part that, you	
4	know, when you start looking at the difference between	
5	that and Massachusetts, where I think, in Massachusetts, I	
6	have actually seen a rubber stamp that the Commissioners	
7	sign. And, so, that would certainly be a different	
8	process that would require a legislative change.	
9	But, you know, we are certainly willing	
10	to continue having discussions on this subject.	
11	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Brennan, do you	
12	have any thoughts on this topic?	
13	MR. BRENNAN: No, I don't.	
14	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Is	
15	there anything else we need to do before we adjourn?	
16	(No verbal response)	
17	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Well,	
18	thank you all very much. We are adjourned.	
19	(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at	
20	9:58 a.m.)	
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