1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
3		
4		2018 - 10:09 a.m.
5	Concord, New	NHPUC 13DEC'18px3:13
6	DE.	DG 18-140
7	KE:	LIBERTY UTILITIES (ENERGYNORTH
8		NATURAL GAS) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: Petition for
9		Approval of a Renewable Natural Gas Supply and Transportation Contract.
10		(Prehearing conference)
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding
12		Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey Commissioner Michael S. Giaimo
13		Sandy Deno, Clerk
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth
15		Natural Gas) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities:
16		Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.
17		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: D. Maurice Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv.
18		Pradip Chattopadhyay, Asst. Cons. Adv. Office of Consumer Advocate
19		Reptg. PUC Staff:
20		Lynn Fabrizio, Esq. Mary Schwarzer, Esq.
21		Stephen Frink, Director/Gas & Water David K. Wiesner, Esq.
22		Stephen Eckberg, Sustainable Energy Al-Azad Iqbal, Gas & Water Division
23	Court Repo	rter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		



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PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We are here this morning in Docket DG 18-140, which is a Petition by Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. for Approval of a Renewable Natural Gas Supply and Transportation Contract. We have a prehearing conference scheduled, and after that there's a technical session for the parties that we are not involved in.

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

MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning,

Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty

Utilities. Since the room is full, and many of them are with us, I figured I'd give you a brief introduction.

Next to me is Mark Saltsman. He's very familiar to you, he's been involved in this project. Unfortunately, for us, the Company -- the Canadian Company has acquired a new utility in New York State, and Mark is leaving us in the spring to go run that operation. So, New Hampshire will be saying goodbye him next year.

1 You know Bill Clark, and Mark Stevens 2 is at the end, and he is taking Mark Saltsman's 3 place. He has been with the Sales Division in Manchester for a number of years. 4 5 Directly behind me is Ken -- not Ken Robbins, Eric Fischer, from RUDARPA, and Joe --6 7 I'm sorry, I don't you real well --MR. DARLING: Darling. 8 MR. SHEEHAN: -- Mary Lou Darling and 9 10 Joe Darling, the three of them are with 11 RUDARPA, which is the company we've contracted 12 with in this proceeding. In the back of the 13 room is Ken Fischer [Robbins?], from Casella. 14 And we also have Dave Simek, Mike Licata, and Huck Montgomery is in the back, he 15 16 works with Mike Licata. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. KREIS: I guess that makes it my 19 turn? I'm D. Maurice Kreis, the Consumer 20 21 Advocate, here on behalf of the residential 22 utility customers of this fine utility. And 23 the distinguished to my left is the Deputy 24 Consumer Advocate, Pradip Chattopadhyay.

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                   MS. FABRIZIO: Good morning, Chairman
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         and Commissioners. Lynn Fabrizio, on behalf of
 3
         Staff today. And with me today at the table
         are Stephen Frink, the Director of the Gas &
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 5
         Water Division at the Commission, Co-Counsel
 6
         Mary Schwarzer of the Legal Division, and Bill
 7
         Ruoff, Safety Division engineer. And at the
         back table, also on the team for this case, are
 8
 9
         Steve Eckberg, Utility Analyst with the
10
         Sustainable Energy Division, and Al-Azad Iqbal,
11
         a Utility Analyst for the Gas & Water Division.
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: A cast of
13
         thousands.
14
                    I'm not aware of any petitions to
15
         intervene. Is anyone out there aware of any?
16
                   MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  No, sir.
17
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         Anything we need to do before we get the
19
         preliminary positions of the parties?
20
                   MR. SHEEHAN: The only other item
21
         pending was a Motion for Confidential
22
         Treatment. I've spoken with Staff, and we
23
         would prefer -- Staff would prefer, and we're
24
         okay with, just having a conversation with
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         Staff after this session, and putting off a
         resolution of that motion until Staff can
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 3
         formalize what their position would be.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis part
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         of those discussions as well?
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                   MR. SHEEHAN: He wasn't initially,
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 7
         but we will include him in them.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Kreis?
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                   MR. KREIS: I have no issues with
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         handling it that way.
11
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Anything else we
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         need to do before hearing from the parties?
13
                         [No verbal response.]
14
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         Mr. Sheehan, why don't you start us off.
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                   MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. In this docket,
17
         the Company asked the Commission to approve
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         what is, in essence, a gas supply contract.
19
         Under the contract, Liberty will buy renewable
20
         natural gas, RNG, from the Bethlehem Landfill
21
         and RUDARPA's facility at a set price. The
22
         contract for approval is between Liberty and
23
         RUDARPA. RUDARPA will build the facility that
24
         takes the gas -- landfill gas from the Casella
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landfill, treats it, cleans it, compresses it, and will truck it to Liberty's facilities.

The contract provides that we will pay a fixed price for that gas delivered to our facilities. That price is competitive on a yearly basis with pipeline gas, price competitive. The price does include the transportation, and it will be in CNG form.

And we can designate where it is delivered; to our Concord location, where it could be injected into our pipeline system, to Keene, to Hanover/Lebanon, or where we deem appropriate.

RUDARPA, in turn, has arrangements with Casella to rent a portion of their site in Bethlehem, and to, whatever the terms are between RUDARPA and Casella, to buy the raw landfill gas, if you will, from the landfill.

If RUDARPA is able to produce a sufficient quantity of RNG, and maintain what we call "pipeline quality" over the first short term of the contract, then the contract provides that Liberty will buy the facility itself, at a price set forth in the contract. Liberty would then own the facility. RUDARPA

would continue to operate the facility even after we exercise the purchase option. After that purchase, we will continue to pay a fixed price for the RNG, but it will be a much lower price. If you combine the revenue requirement for that purchase, with the lower price for the RNG, the net price is still price competitive with pipeline gas, slightly higher in the summer/slightly lower in the winter, on average.

The Company has built into the contract many provisions that protect Liberty and its customers from risk. We have learned over the recent years of various issues that we need to be sensitive to, that Staff urges us to be sensitive to, and we have tried to address all of them in this agreement.

For example, the Company has the right to refuse any deliveries that do not meet the pipeline standards. There will be a procedure to look at the gas, measure the gas, test the gas on every truck. There will be a piece of paper that is supposed to document that it's the right quantity and the right

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quality. RUDARPA will have to put a certain amount of money in escrow to guarantee its performance during the early years of the contract.

Finally, as was well-articulated in a Boston Globe editorial of two days ago, titled "Don't curb gas utilities; clean them up", gas distribution utilities must play an important role in moving towards a decarbonized economy. As the Globe argued, and we agree, natural gas utilities now provide the cleanest of the fossil fuels. Thus, we should continue to encourage the conversion from oil and propane. But natural gas utilities also have the infrastructure in place to deliver the coming generation of carbon-neutral fuels, such as the RNG in this case. Other possibilities are methane from digesters. Whether it's farm waste or municipal waste, you put them in a digester and it generates methane. And there is some plans for large-scale composting, if you will, of farm waste/forest waste to generate gas.

{DG 18-140} [Prehearing conference] {11-28-18}

All of these are in their early

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         stages of development. And when they are
         produced, they need a system to be delivered to
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 3
         customers, and we have that system.
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                    Unlike those other technologies,
 5
         though, landfill gas is well-established.
 6
         There are now dozens, if not scores, of
 7
         facilities producing landfill gas and injecting
         it directly into a utility system. So, it is
 8
 9
         not a new concept, it's just new for New
10
         Hampshire.
11
                    This docket does represent an
12
         important first step in this direction for New
13
         Hampshire, and we look forward to demonstrating
14
         to the Commission that it is a prudent first
15
         step for the Company and its customers.
16
                    Thank you.
17
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                         Thank you,
18
         Mr. Sheehan.
                       Mr. Kreis.
19
                    MR. KREIS:
                                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
20
         The Office of the Consumer Advocate is
21
         intrigued by the Company's proposal here, and
22
         is therefore favorably inclined towards it.
23
                    Renewable natural gas is almost as
24
         irresistible as Krabby Patties are down in
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Bikini Bottom. And I mention that because I've read about the untimely death of the creator to SpongeBob SquarePants.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I wondered if you were going to be coming in with a black armband or something like that.

MR. KREIS: It is a sad day for consumers because of that.

But to return back to the subject of today's proceedings, I think that our review focuses on the assurances that Liberty is getting from its partner in this venture, and their adequacy with respect to protecting customers. And I think there are other issues involved in the cost projections, and whether the costs of this proposed renewable gas supply are appropriately allocated to the various customer classes.

So, we look forward to working with the Company. And I anticipate that at the end of this proceeding there will be some sort of favorable outcome that will make everybody happy.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr.

Kreis. Ms. Fabrizio.

MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr.

3 Chairman.

Staff has reviewed the Petition preliminarily, and we recognize the potential benefits of the proposed project, some of which you have heard already this morning, including the potential economic and environmental benefits of converting landfill gas to renewable natural gas, or RNG, and providing that gas for some useful purpose. Those benefits do not come without some risk to ratepayers, however, and Staff expects to explore those potential risks as well as the benefits of the project during the course of this proceeding.

The contract for transportation and delivery of the RNG for trucking to CNG customers appears to be fairly straightforward. The proposal to inject the RNG directly into the Company's distribution system is somewhat less straightforward, however. That the proposal does require a thorough examination of the mechanics of the processing and injection

of the RNG into the system, as well as the economics of the project, potential impact on utility and customer equipment, and other safety-related concerns that arise when landfill-generated gas is proposed to be injected directly into a natural gas distribution system.

The Petition is accompanied by testimony which provides a lengthy list of examples of similar facilities throughout the country, although not in New England, in various stages of development, and these facilities are producing RNG. It is not clear, however, how many, if any, such facilities are owned by public utilities and paid for by ratepayers, as the Company proposes to do in this filing.

\$15 million gas processing facility is required under the proposed contract to be purchased by Liberty and paid for by Liberty's 92,000 customers, the Petition raises obvious financial questions to be explored in this proceeding. The Petition also raises, as

noted, operational and safety concerns that will need to be fleshed out and assessed.

exploration include the estimates provided of potential REC values, and the extent to which any change in those estimates could affect the overall feasibility of the project; the remaining lifetime output potential of the portion of the -- what we believe to a 50-acre landfill that is proposed to be tapped for methane to produce RNG, given the fact that emissions from the landfill have been flared off since 2001.

All that said, the interest in an additional supply of pipeline quality gas is clear, especially one with potential renewable energy attributes at some point in the future and one with potential environmental benefits.

Staff has already issued an initial set of discovery requests in this proceeding, which the Company has responded to. And we look forward to continuing our inquiries and further discussion at the technical session following this prehearing conference.

1	Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is there any
3	member of the public who wishes to provide
4	comment at this time on the proposal or the
5	expectations going forward?
6	[No verbal response.]
7	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
8	Seeing none.
9	Mr. Sheehan, not directly related,
10	but you alluded to the Globe editorial, or
11	maybe it was an op-ed, I don't remember, and
12	the issues that are surrounding safety of the
13	gas industry.
14	You and the other gas utility in this
15	state have a deadline coming up for reporting
16	to us regarding your system. Is that on track?
17	MR. SHEEHAN: Yes, sir.
18	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You also have a
19	report due on the status of things in Keene
20	about a week later. Is that on track as well?
21	MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. The first is in
22	draft form. We're circulating it now. We'll
23	have it filed Monday. The deadline was
24	December 1, which is Saturday, so we will have

it to you Monday.

The second is in response, as you know, to Safety Division's report on Keene, and how we plan to respond to that, and that will -- we will have that for you as well.

And just one more note on this project, the mechanism for receiving the gas will be a copy of what's going through the approval process in Keene. It will be the same kind of facility, the same process. And so, we will be able to copy and paste it into these other locations.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: More specifically to what we're talking about today, what do you perceive as the largest risks to the Company and ratepayers out of this proposal?

MR. SHEEHAN: I don't see a operational risk. Again, assuming we get final approval for how we have set up the Keene facility and how we will receive gas, again, that will be mirrored exactly, the procedures in place and the equipment in place. And if the quality of gas is not there, we don't take

1 it.

The risk is financial risk. We -there is a provision in the contract where we
will, if they meet certain standards, we are
obligated to buy the facility. We are
comfortable that -- so that's the risk. The
risk is, as the Staff alluded to, the
quantities of gas in the landfill and the
pricing.

However, we think those risks have all been handled in a few ways. First is, the scientists tell me, and tell us, that once a landfill has been producing for a year or two, you can be very -- you can have very accurate predictions of how long it will produce at that level. And so, once they reach that benchmark that they produce X amount of gas over the first couple of years, we are very comfortable that it will continue for whatever the projection is. And again, we'll explore those. But it's not like it's a up-and-down curve. Once the landfill is producing, it produces at that rate. They know how big the landfill is, they know when the materials went into the

1	landfill. So, it's actually more precise than
2	I thought from the outside when we first got
3	involved in this. So and on the financial.
4	So, if it continues to produce gas at
5	those quantities, and if they have the
6	machinery working so that it cleans it
7	appropriately, again we will know that in the
8	first couple of years, those are the two
9	biggest risks. And we believe they would be
10	satisfied before we exercise the purchase.
11	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
12	Thank you, Mr. Sheehan.
13	If there's nothing else, then we will
14	adjourn the prehearing conference and leave you
15	to your technical session.
16	(Whereupon the prehearing
17	conference was adjourned at
18	10:25 a.m., and a technical
19	session was held thereafter.)
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