1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
3	January 11, 2023 - 1:31 p.m. 21 South Fruit Street			
4	Suite 10 Concord, NH			
5	concora, nn			
6	[Hearing also conducted via Webex]			
7	RE:	DE 22-024 LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE		
8		ELECTRIC) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: 2022 Default Service Solicitations.		
9		(Hearing on the second RFP for the Large Customer Group supply for the period of		
10		February 1, 2023 through April 30, 2023)		
11 12	PRESENT:	Cmsr. Pradip K. Chattopadhyay, <i>Presiding</i> Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson		
13		Alexander Speidel, Esq./PUC Legal Advisor		
14		Tracey Russo, Clerk and PUC Hybrid Hearing Host		
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES:		
16		Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.		
17		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv.		
18		Office of Consumer Advocate		
19		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq.		
20		Elizabeth Nixon, Director/Electric Group Stephen Eckberg, Electric Group		
21		Scott Balise, Electric Group		
22		(Regulatory Support Division)		
23	Court Rep	oorter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52		
24				

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9		attachments, and Testimony of Erica L. Menard and James M.		
10		King, with attachments, filed on 01-06-23, also including		
11		Revised Bates Page 043 in Exhibit 7 filed on 01-10-23,		
12		replacing initially filed Bates Page 043		
13		[REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]		
14				
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16				
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18				
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24				

PROCEEDING

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Good afternoon.

I'm Commissioner Chattopadhyay in a presiding role today, as Chair Goldner is not available.

With me is Commissioner Simpson.

This is the continued hearing for

Docket DE 22-024, the Liberty Default Service

Petition. This phase of the proceeding addresses

service for Liberty's Large Customer Group for

the February 1st, 2023 through April 30th, 2023

period.

Liberty has marked for identification
the confidential version of its Petition and
supporting testimony and attachments for this
continued proceeding as confidential Hearing
"Exhibit 6". Liberty has marked for
identification the public/redacted version of its
Petition and supporting testimony as Hearing
"Exhibit 7". The Company has also submitted a
revised page in Exhibit 7. These materials were
filed on January 6, 2023, and January 10th, 2023.

So, I think I have to deal with a couple of procedural matters raised by two filings by the Company first. So, we see that

the Company has filed their Revised Exhibit 7 schedule regarding Bates Page 043, which fixed the month headings to reflect "February", "March", "April". We double-checked and saw the headings for the confidential Exhibit 6 are correct. So, that is good.

2.

1.3

2.1

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So, we presume that only this Bates
Page 043 will be substituted. We will accept
this substitution if the Company explains it on
the witness stand.

Second, we see that the Company filed a motion late yesterday to ask that the tariff compliance filing deadline for the other default service rates approved in December, by Order Number 26,752, which is today, to be extended. There is a reference to an "October 11" deadline in the letter. But I think you meant "January 11th"?

MR. SHEEHAN: That is correct.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, this means two things. The review period for the other rates would be abbreviated. All of the rates would be effective February 1st. We are taking a leap of faith here, if we were to approve this

motion, that the remainder of the Default Service tariff schedule pieces are ready to go.

2.

1.3

2.2

With a potential approval deadline for this segment of the proceeding of Friday, January 13th, we expect that the time for review will be short if we grant the Company's request. The motion does not specify the extended deadline. The Commission believes that Friday, January 20th, at the latest, would be a workable extended deadline for the extended tariff filing.

MR. SHEEHAN: That is correct. That seems totally workable. Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. I also notice that we would need to waive the 10-day deadline for objections to this motion under Puc 203.7(e), if we were to approve it as in the public interest and not disrupting the orderly and efficient resolutions of matters before the Commission, under Puc 201.5.

So, we would like to know the positions of the other parties regarding the Liberty waiver. Let me go with the OCA first.

MR. KREIS: The OCA has no objection to the waiver request of Liberty.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: How about DOE?

1.3

2.2

MS. AMIDON: Yes. The Department has no objection either.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Great. In light of the non-objection by the parties, we will approve this extension request to January 20th, 2023, and waive the 10-day objection period.

I would add, though, that the last minute sort of, you know, motions makes it harder for the Commission. We would appreciate if, you know, the Company put some effort into not creating such a situation going forward.

MR. SHEEHAN: Understood. Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. I am noting that Liberty has proposed a Company witness panel of Aaron Doll, who is appearing remotely, from the Company's Joplin, Missouri, affiliate offices, James King, Erica Menard, and John Warshaw.

Will there be any witness from the New Hampshire Department of Energy or the Office of Consumer Advocate? So, let's start with the OCA first.

[Atty. Kreis indicating in the

negative.]

1.3

2.1

2.2

2 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No.

MR. KREIS: Much as I would love to testify, I don't think that would be appropriate. So, again, no.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: How about DOE?

MS. AMIDON: The Department has no witness.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. We note that the Company's confidential material in confidential Exhibit 6 has been submitted pursuant to the terms of the Commission's rules, Puc 201 -- sorry -- 201.06 and Puc 201.07, as being within the scope of confidential treatment under Puc 201.06(a)(15).

I do not see any member from the public here, right? I don't.

[No verbal response.]

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And I haven't received any request for interventions. So, I will just add right now that the Company, the DOE, and the OCA will have the opportunity to provide closing statements. But is there anything else we need to address right now,

```
1
         before I take appearances and the witnesses are
 2
         sworn in?
 3
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Not from the Company.
 4
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: I would just ask, I
 5
         know, in our last hearing, Attorney Sheehan
 6
         agreed that, if we discussed any confidential
 7
         information on the record, he would work with
         Mr. Patnaude to identify that in the transcript.
 8
         And I presume that offer remains?
 9
10
                    MR. SHEEHAN: Yes.
11
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Great.
                                            Thank you.
12
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Makes it easier
1.3
         for me, I don't have to go through part of the
14
         script here.
15
                    So, let's take appearances. For
16
         Liberty, Michael Sheehan?
17
                   MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. Mike Sheehan,
18
         for Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric)
19
         Corp.
20
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: For OCA?
2.1
                    MR. KREIS: I am Donald Kreis, the
2.2
         Consumer Advocate. We represent the interests of
23
         residential customers.
24
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: For the New
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```
1
         Hampshire Department of Energy?
 2
                    MS. AMIDON: Yes. Suzanne Amidon, for
 3
         the Department of Energy, the Electric Division.
 4
         And I have two analysts here today, Steve Eckberg
 5
         and Scott Balise, and in the back of the room is
 6
         Liz Nixon, who's the Director of that Division.
 7
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. Let's
         swear in the witnesses, Steve.
 9
                    (Whereupon John D. Warshaw,
                    Aaron J. Doll, Erica L. Menard, and
10
11
                    James M. King were duly sworn by the
12
                    Court Reporter.)
1.3
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
                                           Thank you.
                                                       So,
14
         let's proceed to the direct examination. Liberty
15
         Utilities, please.
16
                    MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  Thank you. We'll start
17
         by just introducing you folks and adopting the
18
         testimony.
19
                     JOHN D. WARSHAW, SWORN
20
                      AARON J. DOLL, SWORN
2.1
                     ERICA L. MENARD, SWORN
2.2
                      JAMES M. KING, SWORN
23
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
24
    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
```

```
1
         Mr. Warshaw, please state your name and your
 2
         position with Liberty?
 3
    Α
          (Warshaw) Excuse me. My name is John D. Warshaw.
 4
         And I'm the Manager of Electric Supply for
 5
         Liberty Utilities Service Corp.
 6
         And did you participate in the drafting of the
 7
         testimony that appears beginning at Bates
 8
         Page 001 of both Exhibit 6 and Exhibit 7?
 9
          (Warshaw) Yes.
10
         And do you have any corrections to that testimony
11
         or attachments you'd like to bring to the
         Commission's attention this afternoon?
12
1.3
          (Warshaw) I do not.
14
         And do you adopt that written testimony as your
15
         sworn testimony here today?
16
          (Warshaw) I do.
17
         Mr. Doll, the same questions. Please introduce
18
         yourself and your position with Liberty?
19
          (Doll) Aaron Doll, Senior Director of Energy
    Α
20
         Strategy at Liberty Utilities.
21
         Mr. Doll, did you participate in the drafting of
    Q
2.2
         the testimony and attachments that have been
23
         marked as "Exhibit 6" and "7", beginning at
24
         Bates 001?
```

```
1
          (Doll) Yes.
 2
         And do you have any changes or corrections you'd
 3
         like to bring to the Commission's attention?
 4
          (Doll) Not at this time.
 5
         And do you adopt that written testimony as your
 6
         sworn testimony here today?
 7
    Α
          (Doll) Yes.
 8
         Ms. Menard, please introduce yourself?
 9
          (Menard) My name is Erica Menard. I'm the Senior
10
         Director of Rates and Regulatory Affairs for
11
         Liberty Utilities Services Corp.
12
         And, Ms. Menard, did you, along with Mr. King,
1.3
         prepare the testimony and attachments that are in
14
         Exhibit 6 and 7, beginning at Bates 035?
15
    Α
          (Menard) Yes.
16
         And do you have any changes or corrections you
17
         would like to bring to the Commission's
18
         attention?
19
          (Menard) No changes to the exhibits that have
    Α
20
         been identified.
21
         And picking up on that comment from the
    Q
22
         Commissioner, we did file a corrected Bates
23
         035 [043?], is that right?
          (Menard) Yes, in the redacted version.
24
```

```
1
         And that was simply to fix those monthly column
 2
         headings?
 3
    Α
          (Menard) That's correct. Yes.
 4
         And there are no other changes necessary to the
 5
         portions of the testimony you're responsible for,
 6
         is that correct?
 7
    Α
         (Menard) correct.
 8
         And do you adopt your testimony as your sworn
 9
         testimony today?
10
         (Menard) Yes, I do.
11
         And last, Mr. King, please introduce yourself?
12
          (King) My name is James King. I am an Analyst
13
         II, Rates and Regulatory Affairs, with Liberty
14
         Utilities Service Corp.
15
         And did you participate in the drafting and
    Q
16
         preparation of the testimony that begins at
17
         Bates 035 of both Exhibit 6 and 7?
18
         (King) I did.
    Α
19
         And do you have any changes you'd like to bring
    Q
20
         to the Commission's attention?
21
          (King) Not at this time, no.
    Α
         And do you adopt that testimony as your sworn
22
    Q
23
         testimony this afternoon?
24
          (King) I do.
```

1.3

- Q Thank you. Ms. Menard, I'll start with you, just to sort of set the stage for today's hearing. If you could just briefly encapsulate why we're here, what happened at the last hearing, and what was left to be addressed today?
- A (Menard) Yes. At our last Energy Service -Default Energy Service hearing, the Company
 presented a Small Commercial rate for the six
 months beginning February 1st, 2023. The Company
 also presented the three-month monthly rate for
 the Large Customer Group for the time period May
 through June [July?]. At the time, the Company
 did not receive any acceptable conforming bids
 for the February, March, and April 2023 time
 period.

The Company requested to perform a second round of RFPs for the Large Customer Group to see if an acceptable bid would be received.

We did that second round bid, and again did not receive any acceptable conforming bids.

And the Company then created -- created rates, as seen in Exhibit 3, for the February through April time period. And that is what we are presenting here today for discussion.

```
1
         So, is it fair to say that the request today is
 2.
         for the Commission to approve those rates, and
 3
         we'll talk about how we came about them, after
 4
         today's hearing?
 5
         (Menard) Yes.
 6
         And is it also fair to say that there is a
 7
         difference in how those rates -- how the
 8
         electricity will be supplied with those rates,
 9
         meaning we don't have a supplier, we're doing it
10
         ourselves, is that correct?
11
         (Menard) Yes. So, historically, when there is a
12
         bidder selected to supply the load for a customer
1.3
         class, that supplier performs all the functions
14
         to supply that load.
                    Now that we're in a situation where
15
16
         there is no bidder awarded for this three-month
17
         time period, the Company will be performing that
18
         function as a supplier would. So, bidding into
19
         the Day Ahead Market and supplying our customers'
20
         load for that time period.
21
         Thank you. And for either Ms. Menard or Mr.
    Q
         Warshaw, if you could explain, we have specific
2.2
         rates that have been proposed. What are those
23
24
         rates based on? How did you come up with those
```

1 numbers? 2 (Warshaw) Those rates, the numbers that we are 3 proposing for the Large Customer Group for the 4 period February 1st through April 30th, is 5 being -- is based on the bids and contracted 6 prices that we received for the service of the 7 Small Customer Group. And we only used the bid 8 prices or the contracted prices for the period 9 for the months of February, March, and April. 10 So, is it fair to say the proposed rates for 11 those three months, for the Large block, are the 12 same as the approved rates for the Small block 13 for those three months? 14 (Warshaw) The rates are a little different, but 15 the underlying cost that we developed is the same 16 as what we used to develop the Small Customer 17 Group rates. There are some differences that 18 come into when we do calculate a retail rate. 19 There's some different adjustments and a 20 different loss factor. But, in general, the 21 rates are similar. 22 Is it fair to say there are many ways the Company 23 could have calculated a rate for this block? 24 (Warshaw) Yes.

```
1
         And could you tell us why the Company chose this
 2.
         method, which was essentially to adopt the
 3
         results of the Small Customer contract, and with
 4
         the minor differences you just mentioned?
 5
         (Warshaw) Yes. We decided, after consultation
 6
         internally, to utilize the Small Customer Group
 7
         prices as a reflection of the market at the time
 8
         that we received the bids, and also that it was
 9
         competitively sourced.
10
         And any other number that we could have come up
11
         with would not have been the result of any
12
         competition, if you will, is that right?
1.3
         (Warshaw) That's correct.
14
         And is it also fair to say that a significant
15
         difference in this rate that we're asking to be
16
         approved is that it will be reconciled with the
17
         amount we actually spend for the energy and
18
         related services over those three months?
19
         (Warshaw) Yes. The actual costs for serving the
    Α
20
         Large Customer Group will be reconciled against
21
         the actual revenue that we receive. And there
2.2
         will be, you know, either a -- in that
23
         reconciliation, there would be either a credit or
24
         a debit to the customers, once that is filed.
```

1.3

```
Q And I guess this is more for Ms. Menard, since,
Mr. Warshaw, you don't deal with gas. But this
is, in some way, similar to the gas rate. We set
a rate, but then actually the customers
ultimately pay what the actual costs are, is that
fair?

A (Menard) That's fair. And, in my testimony, we
```

describe the reconciliation approach. And the Company is going to be splitting -- so, historically, there is one reconciliation factor for both the Small and the Large Group. And we're proposing to split that reconciliation into two, one for the Large, one for the Small.

For the Large Group in particular, the rates that are presented in testimony are forecasted rates, they're proposed rates. When the Company does the actual sourcing, we'll have actual prices and actual rates. Those will compare to the rates and the resulting revenues that are collected. And any variances, so, if the market is lower than the rates that are proposed and set, those variances will flow back to the Large Customer Group, instead of all customers in total.

```
1
         And, vice versa, if the rates are higher, the
 2
         reconciliation --
 3
    Α
          (Menard) If the rates are higher, the same thing
 4
         will happen, yes.
 5
                    And this is similar to on the gas side,
 6
         gas is done on a monthly basis.
 7
         reconciliation is more frequent. It's more --
 8
         the costs are reconciled on a monthly basis.
         This approach that we're proposing, we would stay
 9
10
         with the annual reconciliation that occurs, that
11
         will be filed in the August rate. But the
12
         concept is similar for these three months as to
13
         what's done on the gas side; actual costs,
14
         compared to the rates that are set.
15
         You mentioned it's filed as part of the "August
16
         rate", but that filing happens in April or
17
         May, --
18
         (Menard) In May, yes.
19
         -- and the review happens, and whatever the
20
         reconciliation gets included in the August rate?
21
          (Menard) Correct.
    Α
2.2
    Q
         Mr. King, could you just point us to where we can
23
         find the rates in the filing that the Company is
24
         seeking approval of?
```

```
1
          (King) Yes. If we refer to Bates Page 043, it is
 2
         Attachment EML/JMK-1, for the Large Customer
 3
         Group, for the months of February, March, and
         April. For February, the rate is "44.24 cents";
 4
 5
         for March, it is "23.419 cents"; and April, it is
 6
         "17.952 cents".
 7
                    Additionally, if we go to the following
 8
         two pages, Bates Page 044 and 045, is the ELM --
 9
         EV-L and EV-M rate classes. Bates Page 044, for
10
         rates starting February 1st, the off-peak is
11
         "17.569 cents"; for the mid-peak, "18.224 cents";
12
         and, for the peak, "22.597 cents". On the
1.3
         following page, Bates 045, for rates starting
14
         February 1st for the EV-M rate class, the
15
         off-peak is "17.586 cents"; for the mid-peak,
16
         "18.194 cents"; and, for the peak,
17
         "22.585 cents".
18
         Mr. King, these monthly rates are the same way we
    Q
19
         always do commercial rates, is that correct?
20
         (King) Correct.
21
         As opposed to the flat rate that we provide for
22
         the Small Customer Group?
23
    Α
         (King) Yes.
24
         And the EV rates you just quoted were not part of
```

```
1
         the last filing, because we needed this pricing
 2.
         for this block in order to calculate those, is
 3
         that right?
         (King) That is correct.
 4
 5
         And can you tell us how those, the Small
 6
         Commercial -- or, the commercial rates compare to
 7
         prior rates? Did you do a comparison of these
 8
         rates to the last period or not?
 9
         (King) We haven't.
10
         Okay. Mr. Doll, you heard and you're well aware
11
         that it's your group that will be actually
12
         acquiring the -- purchasing the power and
1.3
         associated services through this period, is that
14
         correct?
15
         (Doll) That is correct.
    Α
16
         And you've spoken to the Commission a couple
17
         times, both at the last hearing and at the
18
         prehearing conference we had back in November,
19
         saying that your group would do the work and be
20
         ready to perform that service. And the obvious
21
         question is, are you guys ready to go?
2.2
    Α
         (Doll) We are actively in the process of getting
23
         everything ready for submission. So, we started
24
         building an hourly load forecast with historical
```

```
1
         load data. We've been working with New England
 2.
         ISO on getting all the necessary agent
 3
         registration set up. And we are developing a
 4
         settlement and meter management process kind of
 5
         as we speak. And then, we've gotten some digital
 6
         certificates, and we're doing active testing
 7
         inside the New England ISO software. So, it is
 8
         in-flight.
 9
         And do you have any concerns about being able --
10
         being ready to go forward effective February 1?
11
         (Doll) I do not.
12
         Thank you. Last, Ms. Menard, do you know what
1.3
         communications we have made to the customers
14
         affected by this hearing about the rate changes,
15
         or what the plans are for that?
16
         (Menard) As part of the August 2022 rates, when
17
         the Company was experiencing higher than --
18
         higher than historical rates, we put together a
19
         plan for communicating, additional communications
20
         to customers, to inform them of these higher
21
                 The Company will continue to communicate
         rates.
2.2
         using those additional channels that we had
23
         identified, and it includes monthly emails.
24
         There was a newsletter, in a single-subject
```

1 newsletter that was submitted to customers. 2. had some print newsletters. And then, the 3 messaging goes out on social media. There's an 4 on-bill message. And there have been radio 5 campaigns and direct mailers. 6 For this particular class, the Large 7 Customers, they have representatives from Liberty 8 that are assigned, and make more direct contact 9 with these larger customers. And, so, that's an 10 additional resource that we'll communicate with 11 these customers to inform them of these rate 12 changes. 1.3 Mr. Warshaw, in informal chats before this 14 hearing, the question came up of what's available 15 on our website with regard to competitive supply. 16 And you found that out, is that correct? 17 Α (Warshaw) Yes. I actually went on our website. 18 And there's a section that discusses Retail 19 Choice. And it points our customers to the New 20 Hampshire PUC website to look at the various 2.1 offers that would be out there for competitive 2.2 supply. 23 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. Those are all

the questions I have.

24

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, let's go to cross-examination, starting with the OCA.

MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Presiding

4 Officer.

1.3

2.2

I would like to confess that I'm here largely today because I have season tickets to this ballpark, and my team is not really on the field, in the sense that residential customers are not in the customer class whose rates we're talking about today.

But that said, I do have a few questions. Because I do want to explore the extent to which what the Company is proposing today could have future implications for residential customers, and the overall health of default service as an available option to customers in New Hampshire.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KREIS:

I am looking at Bates Page 009, and specifically at the question that Mr. Doll and Mr. Warshaw got asked that reads: "Does Liberty have an alternate option to provide supply for the Large Customer Group during the period

1 February 1, 2013 [2023?], to April 30th, 2023?" 2 And the answer to that question was "Yes." 3 And, at Line 8 of that answer, the 4 witnesses say that Liberty will be "bidding at 5 least some portion of the load into the Day Ahead 6 Market" at ISO-New England. This might be a 7 question for Mr. Doll, it might be a question for Mr. Warshaw. I don't care which of them answer 8 9 this question, or if both of them answer. But, 10 if the Company says that it's going to "bid at 11 least some portion of the load into the Day Ahead 12 Market", I guess my -- I think the obvious 1.3 question is, what about the rest of the load? 14 Why isn't that being bid? 15 Α (Doll) Sure. I can take one. And the reason I 16 phrased it that particular way is, is 17 submissions have to be done OD-1, which is 18 "Operating Day minus 1". So, it's done in the 19 morning prior to the actual operating day. Your 20 load forecast will likely not be 100 percent 21 precise for the 24-hour period. So, it's really 2.2 just a little bit of hedging that you're not

There may be some

going to be able to perfectly offer your

day-ahead load bid in.

23

24

1.3

balance, that's what the real-time balancing market is for.

Further, and I don't necessarily expect this, to the extent we develop some sort of philosophy or strategy relating to dark spreads, which is day-ahead real-time spreads, that may result in us strategically doing something a little bit different with the load bids.

Everything that I've seen thus far on the analytics we've looked at, the day-ahead, you know, as in all markets, is a less volatile market.

Most of the load is bid in and cleared in the day-ahead. But I did want to leave a little bit of room there, because we know that we cannot perfectly match load from the load forecasting model.

Q Okay. So, if only to kind of read back what I think I just heard Mr. Doll say, I think I heard you say that, essentially, what you intend to do is to bid all of the forecast load into the Day Ahead Market, and then, as everybody else playing in that market does, then you reconcile that with the real-time load in real time, according to the

```
1
         real-time market.
                            Is that a fair statement about
 2
         what you meant?
 3
    Α
         (Doll) That would be the likely scenario, yes.
 4
         But, then, I have to confess that what you said
 5
         after that kind of went over my head, in that you
 6
         seem to be implying that it is permissible to
 7
         withhold some portion of the forecast load, and
 8
         bid that only into the real-time spot market.
 9
         That's a true statement about the way the market
10
         works?
11
         (Doll) I mean, you can do fixed-price bids, you
12
         can do load -- or, price-sensitive bids,
1.3
         balancing can happen in the real-time. I think
14
         we'd have to look at it further to see if there
15
         was actually an instance where we would want to
16
         take a long position into the real-time and
17
         expose it to real-time LMPs. But it is possible.
18
         Any limitations on your decision to do that?
    Q
19
         Could you withhold all of the load from the Day
20
         Ahead Market and just put all of it into the
21
         real-time market?
2.2
    Α
         (Doll) Subject to check, in case there is some
         sort of day-ahead must-offer type requirement, in
23
24
         the markets I've worked in in the past, you are
```

```
1
         allowed to not clear in the financially binding
 2
         day-ahead market, and take your whole position to
 3
         real-time. It is very rare to do that.
 4
         Mr. Doll, are you familiar with what happened on
 5
         the New England electricity grid, including here
 6
         in New Hampshire, at about 4:30 p.m. on Christmas
 7
         Eve, December 24th?
 8
         (Doll) Not particularly.
 9
         Well, so, I'll tell you that, subject to check, I
10
         suppose, from your perspective, that there was a
11
         capacity deficiency event in New England that
12
         caused the spot price of electricity to, here in
13
         New Hampshire, in the New Hampshire Load Zone, to
14
         soar beyond $2,200 per megawatt-hour. And I
15
         quess I'll just ask you, subject to check, to
16
         accept my representation to you that that was the
17
         situation that prevailed here in New England from
18
         about 4:30 p.m. to about 6:00 p.m. on Christmas
19
               Will to accept that, subject to check?
20
         (Doll) Subject to check, willing to accept that.
21
         Okay. So, my question is, what would have
22
         happened to the Large Customer load during that
23
         hour and a half? To what extent would customers
24
         on default service, Large customers on default
```

```
1
         service, been exposed to rates in the
 2
         stratosphere like that?
 3
    Α
         (Doll) To get a clarification from you, is the
 4
         pricing beyond the $2,200 per megawatt-hour, I
 5
         think you said for about a 90-minute period, was
 6
         that both day-ahead and real-time pricing, or was
 7
         that just real-time pricing?
 8
         Those are real-time prices.
 9
         (Doll) If you had any exposure in the real-time
10
         market, then your volumes would be subject to
11
         that price.
12
         Does that give you any pause or concern?
13
         (Doll) Absolutely. The real-time market is
14
         generally more volatile than the day-ahead.
15
         If there were a failed procurement in the Small
    0
16
         Customer class, would Liberty expect to be
17
         essentially serving that load in the same manner
18
         it's proposing to serve its Large Customer load,
19
         by putting that load into either the day-head or
20
         spot markets?
21
         (Doll) I think, if that -- if that scenario came
    Α
22
         up, the Company would have to make a
23
         determination on what its path forward would be.
24
         If I were a savvy large customer, and I was
```

```
1
         monitoring my ISO-New England app on my phone,
 2.
         and I noticed that spot prices had soared beyond
 3
         $2,200 a megawatt-hour, and if I further knew
 4
         that this rate is reconciling, wouldn't it be
 5
         likely that I would find some way to hastily
 6
         migrate away from default energy service, so that
 7
         I left to other customers the opportunity to
         cover costs like that?
 8
 9
         (Menard) I can take that, if you want? We
10
         have --
11
    Q
         Yes. That probably is a better question for Ms.
12
         Menard.
1.3
         (Menard) Yes. We have rules in New Hampshire as
14
         to how you can switch from default to competitive
15
         supply. So, I don't believe there would be a
16
         situation where somebody could switch in a
17
         real-time situation.
18
                    MR. KREIS: I believe those are all the
19
         questions I have.
20
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. Let's
21
         go to the DOE.
22
                    MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Good
23
         afternoon.
24
    BY MS. AMIDON:
```

2.2

- Q I think this question may be for Ms. Menard, but whoever knows the answer can respond. And that has to do with going to the market, and whether there are any additional costs and in going to the market to procure power for the Large Customer Group for this period? And if there are any costs that will have to be recovered from customers that reflect these additional variable costs? And, if that is the case, how you intend to collect them.
- A (Menard) Yes. There could be and there will be additional administrative costs to set up and establish participation in the ISO-New England market, to be able to participate in bidding and the scheduling. Those costs would flow through our administrative, the A&G portion of the Energy Service rate.

Today, that situation exists. We have Mr. Warshaw's time, for all the work that he does on the bidding, on the RFP process, and administering the program. Those costs flow through A&G costs. We would have additional costs of Mr. Doll's time and his team, and any sort of administrative costs associated with

1 getting set up and into the market. 2. Those would flow through what we call 3 the "Energy Service Cost Reclassification 4 Adjustment Factor". And there is a different 5 factor for both the Large and the Small. And the 6 Company will be tracking these costs and 7 assigning them to the Large class. 8 Thank you. I understood, and correct me if I'm Q 9 wrong, and how I'm wrong, that Mr. Doll was an 10 employee of the Service Company associated with 11 Liberty Utilities, and that you already have an 12 arrangement to pay a certain amount of money on 1.3 that agreement. Is his work in this regard, 14 going to make market purchases, is that an 15 incremental cost that goes above the service 16 contract agreement? 17 If I didn't word that correctly, just 18 ask me a question. 19 (Menard) So, the service -- I'm going to speak in Α 20 general, and then Mr. Doll can correct me if I'm 21 saying anything wrong as to how his time and his

So, we have Service Company employees, we charge our time to the companies that we work

2.2

23

24

```
1
              And there are times where those costs and
 2.
         our time benefits all utilities. And, so,
 3
         therefore, you know, it could be an East Region,
         it could be an entire company, depending on the
 4
 5
         type of work that we do.
 6
                    The costs associated with Mr. Doll's
 7
         time and his team would be directly related to
 8
         Granite State and Energy Service. And, so, their
 9
         cost and their time would be directly allocated.
10
         So, it would be incremental costs. And,
11
         therefore, it would be appropriate to collect
12
         through the Energy Service rate.
1.3
         That was -- that answered my question.
    Q
14
         (Menard) Okay.
15
         Thank you very much. I have an additional
16
         question that follows a little bit on Attorney
17
         Kreis's question regarding customer migration.
18
         understand that the Company is under a continuing
19
         obligation to provide a Customer Migration Report
20
         on some periodic basis, I believe that's
21
         quarterly, is that right?
2.2
    Α
         (Menard) That's correct.
23
         So, we, in order to determine whether customers
24
         did migrate, in this particular customer group,
```

```
1
         did migrate to competitive suppliers as a result
 2
         of the price increase associated with your
 3
         forecast cost for this period, we wouldn't see
 4
         that until the report filed in July, am I
 5
         correct?
 6
         (Warshaw) No. We would probably -- there would
 7
         probably be some migration, if there was
 8
         migration, it would be reported, one, there will
 9
         be -- there could be some migration that we would
10
         be reporting for 2022 Q4, that should be provided
11
         at the end of this month.
12
         Okay.
13
         (Warshaw) The period January through March 31st
14
         of 2023 would probably be available towards the
15
         end of April.
16
         So, that would include at least February, is that
17
         what you're suggesting, or February and March?
18
         (Warshaw) That would include February and March.
    Α
19
                   MS. AMIDON: Okay. Boy, did I get that
20
         wrong. Okay.
21
                    Well, that's all of our questions.
22
         Thank you very much.
23
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you.
24
                    MS. AMIDON: Thank you, Witnesses.
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1 [Cmsr. Chattopadhyay and Cmsr. Simpson 2. conferring.] 3 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, let's go to 4 the Commissioners' questions. I'm going to begin 5 with Commissioner Simpson. 6 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. 7 BY CMSR. SIMPSON: 8 Returning to the question of administrative costs 9 that might arise from this process change, are 10 there, and have you already incurred, some 11 registration costs to stand up your abilities to 12 participate within ISO-New England, as a 1.3 load-serving entity directly through the market? 14 (Warshaw) No, there haven't been. We are a 15 participant in the ISO-New England marketplace. 16 The difference is that, normally, we would assign 17 the load-serving obligation to the winning bid --18 to the selected bidder for a specific customer 19 group for a specific period of time. Because we 20 don't have a supplier for the Large Customer 21 Group for February 1st through April 30th, that 2.2 load obligation will fall back onto Granite 23 State. 24 You mentioned the eMarket software through

```
1
         ISO-New England, is that correct, in your
 2
         testimony?
         (Warshaw) Yes. Correct.
 3
 4
         And did Granite State Electric already have
 5
         access to that prior to this situation?
 6
         (Warshaw) Yes. We had -- it's one of those
 7
         interesting things, we do have access to that.
 8
         But, to actually have access, the Security
 9
         Administrator for Granite State Electric, within
10
         the ISO market, has to assign that access to an
11
         individual. Up until now, we have not needed to
12
         assign that access to any individual, because we
13
         are not serving load.
14
         Okay. And there were no fees associated with
    Q
15
         that assignment of a certificate, I presume, for
16
         security purposes, through ISO-New England?
17
         (Warshaw) There's no -- to my knowledge, there's
18
         no incremental cost for digital certificates. I
19
         think that's just borne as part of the general
20
         cost of participating in the market. And it's
21
         not just market, it would also be taking
22
         transmission service.
23
         So, either a question for you, Mr. Warshaw, or
24
         Mr. Doll. Have you seen -- have you been into
```

```
1
         that eMarket software yourself? I'm interested
 2.
         in what that dashboard looks like. What are the
         inputs? What, as a user, from Granite State
 3
 4
         Electric's perspective?
 5
         (Doll) I have not been into it. I believe John
 6
         is the Security Administrator. So, we have
 7
         actively, including this day, been working on
 8
         getting a number of individuals into the
 9
         environment.
10
         Uh-huh.
11
         (Doll) So, ask me that question a couple days
12
         from now, I could probably have a pretty good
1.3
         answer for you. At this particular point in
14
         time, I can't tell you precisely what that
         dashboard or the MUI looks like.
15
16
         (Warshaw) Because I'm a curious individual, I did
17
         go in to see on the sandbox side what that looks
18
         like. And, basically, all that would be is we
19
         would identify what company and what load asset
         we would be bidding against, and then we would be
20
21
         submitting 24 hourly load bids.
2.2
    Q
         At what interval?
23
    Α
         (Warshaw) Hourly.
24
         "Hourly", I think you said. Thank you.
                                                   And it
```

```
1
         sounds like the Company has developed a model for
 2
         you to identify what those hourly load bids are,
 3
         correct?
 4
         (Warshaw) We're working on that. We don't
 5
         have -- we don't have a specific model set up.
 6
         We are working with -- I'll let Aaron answer
 7
         that.
 8
         (Doll) Yes. We are currently in-flight,
 9
         developing a -- what we'll call a "neural
10
         networking model", which is going to take
11
         historical hourly loads, and profile it against
12
         weather, to go ahead and continually update new
13
         loads and provide a load forecast for a 24-hour
14
         basis, that generally goes about five to seven
15
         days out, but continually updates.
16
         And is the Company developing that with internal
17
         resources, or do you have external expertise
18
         doing it or in addition to that?
19
         (Doll) We looked at both options, because we do
    Α
20
         some in-house and we've done some through a third
21
         party. And, for load -- the duration of time to
         get the load forecast up and ready and tested,
22
23
         and for the economics, as far as it being more
24
         cost-effective, we're having -- we're working
```

```
1
         with a third party to run it through their load
 2
         forecasting neural networking model.
 3
    Q
         And will you do a look-back? Like, will you test
 4
         it against the past six months or year, to say,
 5
         if we were in the situation one year ago, having
 6
         all that data from customers on a daily basis, at
 7
         an hourly interval a year ago, to see whether or
 8
         not those inputs are tracking or producing
         results within a window of accuracy?
 9
10
         (Doll) Sure. Like a confidence band or
11
         something?
12
         Yes.
1.3
         (Doll) So, let me say two things. Yes, that will
14
         be the fine-tuning of the model, to make sure
15
         that it is accurately predicting load forecasts.
16
         But, on a going-forward basis, you can generally
17
         have two kinds of errors, right? You have the
18
         model error, which is just the model missing
19
         based on the inputs it has, or you can actually
20
         have the weather error, which is a weather
21
         forecast comes in and expects the temperatures
22
         and wind speeds to be X, and instead they're Y.
23
         So, historical performance has the benefit of
24
         having actual weather incurred, which is great
```

for fine-tuning a model. But it won't perfectly presage exactly what you expect to encounter on a going-forward basis, because you do have to rely on a weather forecast.

- I'll just say, I'm going to be very interested in that model, the results moving forward. That type of functionality, in my experience, has typically been elusive. And many distribution companies haven't seemed to be able to model the distribution system in real time. So, I'll be very interested in seeing how that model has worked, and whether or not it's been successful, with respect to the issues of Large default service customers today, and whether the engine behind that model could be leveraged for other purposes.
- 17 A (Doll) Okay.

2.

1.3

2.2

Q The Consumer Advocate asked you all some questions about your participation in the Day-Ahead and the real-time market. It sounds like you feel it's most prudent to take the more conservative approach, in my view, and you can argue that if you feel it's incorrectly characterized, but the conservative approach of

1 bidding all of the load that you expect into the 2 Day Ahead Market. Is that correct? 3 (Doll) That is correct. That is most consistent 4 with other load-serving entities. And it would 5 also be considered the more conservative 6 approach. 7 And is that because you feel that you will have Q 8 more price certainty in the Day Ahead Market, 9 versus the real-time market? Or, are there other 10 factors that you've considered in whether or not 11 you want to make forward or real-time energy buys 12 and sells? 1.3 (Doll) I think the primary difference between the 14 Day Ahead and the real-time market is going to 15 just be volatility. The Day Ahead Market is 16 going to take submissions from both resources and 17 load and try to optimize or co-optimize to try to 18 solve for the lowest global solution. When you 19 get to the real-time, you have events that can 20 happen that were unplanned. For example, 21 transmission outages, generator outages, you 2.2 know, possible extreme weather, et cetera. 23 can move, and then, suddenly, a solution from the 24 Day Ahead that was most optimal, now has to be

1		recalculated. And, generally, that comes at a
2		higher price. So, the Day Ahead tends to be a
3		less volatile market. And I think that's
4		consistent with the MMU reports for New England
5		ISO that our team has been recently reviewing.
6	Q	I would expect the answer to be "no", but correct
7		me if that's not correct. Have you looked back
8		in ISO-New England to compare, over a six-month
9		window, how the Day Ahead prices compared to the
10		real-time prices? And I ask, because, if we're
11		reconciling rates over a six-month period, I
12		wonder whether that window affords an opportunity
13		to average and provide more consistency in rates
14		over the period, looking at real-time versus Day
15		Ahead?
16	А	(Doll) So, I'm not sure I understood the question
17		there. Sorry, could you rephrase it?
18	Q	Yes. That's probably on me. That was a chain of
19		consciousness.
20		So, if you looked back six months, and
21		you compared if you had been served from the
22		real-time market or the Day Ahead Market, I would
23		expect that you would have lower prices in the
24		real-time market than the Day Ahead. I could be

wrong. Have you looked into that question?

(Doll) I'm sure some members of the team have gone through and have the dark spreads calculated. I don't know if we've done what I'll call kind of a "simple average", assuming that you just take an entire position in one or the other. You know, my experience is the real-time market is higher when elements that are expected to happen don't happen. And a large part of those are weather fronts moving in at different frequencies than what they're expected. In which case, the load missed, but the load missed because of, you know, a weather impact.

And, so, I don't know if it will provide the insight, because you're wanting -- if you say you're just going to hold a pure long position in the Day Ahead versus a long position in the real-time, it's often the case that a long position in the real-time, at the wrong time, is the result of things that can impact your load, like a weather front moving in early or becoming more extreme than was originally forecasted. But it's certainly something that we will evaluate.

Okay. It strikes me that this situation seems to

```
1
         reflect a failure of the market for default
 2.
         energy service, at least for large commercial and
 3
         industrial customers. Would any of you agree or
         disagree with that?
 4
 5
         (Warshaw) I would say "failure" is a strong word,
 6
         but, yes. I think this is, for Liberty, this is
 7
         the first time this has ever happened in the
 8
         12 -- the 12 years that Liberty has been doing
 9
         this. And I would say it hasn't happened since
10
         this was implemented in restructuring back in the
11
         late '90s. This is the very first time that we
12
         have had no bids.
1.3
         (Menard) So, I'm not sure if that defines
14
         "failure of the market", versus the construct
15
         that we have in place of fixed price bidding
16
         over, you know, small blocks of time for small
17
         loads.
                 There's been a lot of volatility in the
18
         market, yes. Is that a failure? It's a reaction
19
         to events, and that's what drives the market.
20
                    I think what we're seeing is
21
         competitive suppliers are unwilling to take risk
2.2
         with some unknown factors. Some are
23
         market-driven, and some are just the nature of
24
         how the process is structured.
```

1.3

2.2

```
Q Uh-huh. And I'm reflecting on some of the comments that you all made at our last hearing. The factors that you articulated that had been passed on to you from suppliers, the Mystic RMR, what those costs might be; the attrition of customers to community aggregation, away from default energy service, and the risk that provides; options in the competitive market for customers that move away and choose their own supplier.
```

It just seems that, in the past,

Granite State Electric, among the other

utilities, have had options to assess, that when

you seek energy service to serve your load of

your customers, the default service, that you've

had more than one option to evaluate. And today,

you have none, at least for this particular

tranche of your customers. And, you know, we'll

be very interested seeing how that goes.

Would the Company be amenable to providing the Commission with monthly reports of what you've experienced for prices from the ISO-New England market?

A (Warshaw) We probably could provide that

```
1
         information, once we receive the Settlement
 2
         information from the ISO.
 3
    Q
         I know most witnesses are a fan of speculation,
 4
         and I say that tongue-in-cheek. But are you
 5
         optimistic? Do you have any optimism that, for
 6
         this portion of your customers that, during the
 7
         time when Granite State Electric is directly
 8
         serving load from the ISO-New England markets,
 9
         that they actually might get a better deal than
10
         if you had had a successful solicitation?
11
         (Warshaw) I will not go there.
12
         How come?
1.3
         (Warshaw) Because there are times when the
14
         market, you know, the ISO spot market looks great
15
         to be in, and then there are times when, as Mr.
16
         Kreis thought, when, you know, you end up with a
17
         situation where the prices are basically
18
         astronomical. And when that happens, if you're
19
         not covered correctly, companies could go out of
         business, because the expense has just gotten way
20
21
         too high.
2.2
                    So, what -- it's, you know, six of one,
23
         half dozen of the other.
24
         Do you feel that the competitively solicited
```

```
1
         Default Energy Service rates that New Hampshire
 2
         is facing now are astronomically high?
 3
         (Warshaw) They are historically high, some people
 4
         will say they're "astronomical". But you don't
 5
         know what things will look like six months from
 6
         now, a year from now. I mean, these prices could
 7
         look like they're a bargain. And we've seen that
 8
         in other markets and other places.
                    So, I don't like "astronomical", but I
 9
10
         do say that they're "historically higher" than
11
         anything than what we have seen in the past.
12
         It certainly seems that this is leading to a
1.3
         higher level of risk acceptance, this paradigm,
14
         than what default energy service has been
15
         formulated around in the past. Would you say
16
         that's a fair characterization, under the
17
         circumstances?
18
         (Warshaw) There is more risk, yes.
    Α
19
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: And I'd open the floor
20
         to any comments on that topic from any of the
21
         parties in the room, if any one is interested in
2.2
         going on the record on that question?
23
                   MR. KREIS: Could you state exactly the
24
         question you're inviting us to go on the record
```

about?

1.3

2.2

CMSR. SIMPSON: I just wonder, is anybody optimistic, that as we look at the Default Energy Service rates that are reflective of market conditions in New Hampshire and New England today, is there any optimism that perhaps Granite State Electric's participation to serve their Large Customers through the ISO-New England market might provide lower rates than if they had had successful competitive procurements under the traditional paradigm?

MR. KREIS: I'll just say, on behalf of the Residential customer class whose interests I represent, that the prospect of sending residential customers into the spot market scares the heck out of me. And I do not want to see it happen ever.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Do you think that under the paradigm of many customers transitioning to community aggregation as their default product might impact that?

MR. KREIS: Commissioner, I do think that that could have an impact. And I have been on record publicly as saying that community power

2.

1.3

2.2

aggregation might just be, for the first time, an opportunity for residential customers to actually derive some benefits from restructuring, after having paid hundreds of millions of dollars in stranded cost payments for the privilege of retail choice.

But that notwithstanding, the fact is that, at least in the Residential class, there will always be customers in New Hampshire who are neither using competitive suppliers or a community power aggregation plan, and I can't ignore those people.

CMSR. SIMPSON: And neither can we.

MR. KREIS: Indeed.

MR. SHEEHAN: And the analogy that I always think of is the Fixed Price Option on the gas side. It's sort of the flip of that.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. SHEEHAN: Do the customers walk away from a more market-based price and lock one in? And, as John said, "It's six of one, half a dozen of the other." Some years the fixed price option is a winner, some years it's a loser. It's really an allocation of risk. And what we

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see with the suppliers is they're the ones coming up with that fixed price, and they're building in all of the factors that go, and sometimes they get it right and sometimes they get it wrong.

And, so, if we end up with lower prices over the next three months, sometimes that's the luck of the draw. Now, certainly, we're avoiding a profit that would otherwise be going to the suppliers, and maybe some other costs. But, again, that may come out in the wash or it may be the difference. You look over 20 years, maybe you can make a conclusion. But six months at a time or three months at a time, I think it's very hard.

And, of course, these are all great questions to talk about in the docket you have open on this topic. And do we change anything in this whole process?

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you for that.

I think that's all I have, Commissioner Chattopadhyay. I just would welcome, and I have to think about how we might coalesce around an approach, but welcome monthly reports, to see how the Company is doing. What those rates have been

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on a monthly basis, or a more definitive, a more discrete time basis, if you can provide that, as we move through this process, because we're in new territory.

MR. SHEEHAN: My thought on that is, I think it's new for all of us, certainly, the people in the room, and maybe a little less so for Mr. Doll, that perhaps the order just ask us to provide appropriate monthly reports, and leave it to us to -- we understand what you're thinking, and come up with the best information we can on a monthly basis. It's only going to be three reports.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SHEEHAN: So, maybe that's the answer to that.

CMSR. SIMPSON: That sounds like a reasonable approach, to me. But --

WITNESS MENARD: Just to add to that, there is a little bit of a lag as to when we get bills from the ISO, and then there's a resettlement period as well. So, just to throw it out there that there will be some immediate known costs, and then some that may come a little

1 bit lagged. 2 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. Thanks, 3 Commissioner Chattopadhyay. That's all I have at 4 this time. 5 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. 6 BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: 7 So that I don't forget the thread here, I will go 8 back to the one that you are all talking about. 9 Of course, for the gas service, you 10 have something similar. You have -- you track 11 the prices, what's going on over a month, and you 12 report it. So, can you -- can you give me a 1.3 sense of the kind of lag that you have to deal 14 with when you're providing some information, in 15 the nature of what Commissioner Simpson was 16 talking about, with the gas service? And 17 probably not going to be too different here for 18 the electric ones, right? 19 (Warshaw) I mean, I'm not familiar with the gas, Α 20 to be honest. But, on the electric, we will be 21 clearing daily what we bid against what the 2.2 actual market results are. We would be seeing 23 twice a week some of the costs that are incurred 24 on the load. We will also be seeing, at the end

1 of -- we'll see monthly additional costs that are 2 allocated to load that are only calculated 3 monthly by the ISO. 4 So, you know, there is a decent amount 5 of lag going on. 6 Yes. I'm not, you know, questioning that there 7 won't be a lag, you know, that there is a lag 8 that is going to be there. So, for the monthly 9 charges for things like the FCM and all of those, 10 you will have to figure out how much we have to 11 pay. So, I understand that. 12 But let's say, for February, what you 13 actually experience, what is a good estimate for 14 when the information may be available? 15 Ultimately, this is, if you all -- for 16 the Large Customers, the Large, you know, 17 customers, for these months, you're totally 18 relying on the ISO-New England market, right? 19 when you're doing that, you're sort of creating a 20 natural experiment, okay. So, I'm very curious 21 how it's going to play out. 22 And you don't have to be absolutely 23 correct, just give me a sense. 24 (Warshaw) We have not been in this market.

```
1
         have not been settling daily ever. So, this will
 2
         be new for us, too. And then, my understanding
 3
         of the ISO, the daily settlements, and then
 4
         there's the monthly settlements. The monthly
 5
         settlement, like for February, would probably not
 6
         appear until mid-March. And then, it will take,
 7
         you know, I'm not sure, you know, to do a first
 8
         report, how long that would take for us to put it
 9
         together, to have it reviewed, to make sense, and
10
         to be able to provide it. It's probably another
11
         week after that.
                    So, I'd say, you know, we're looking
12
13
         at, you know, more like the third or fourth week
         of March --
14
15
    0
         Okay.
16
         (Warshaw) -- that we would be able to provide the
17
         first report.
18
         That's helpful to know.
19
         (Warshaw) But we are not going to rush into that.
    Α
20
         Well, yes. But it would be very helpful to us,
21
         so we'll think about it a little.
22
                    So, the reason I was asking about gas,
23
         so you don't know how quickly they are able to do
24
         it?
```

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1
          (Menard) Gas, I believe, by the end of the month,
 2
         they know the pricing. So, it's, you know,
 3
         within --
 4
         It's quicker?
 5
         (Menard) -- within the first few days after the
 6
         month closes they know the pricing.
 7
         Since we were talking in some ways sort of
    Q
 8
         high-level, and what do prices mean and all of
 9
         that, and I'm going to ask, I'll go through some
10
         scenarios just to understand one of the questions
11
         that the Consumer Advocate was asking.
12
                    So, let's say you have a real-time
1.3
         pricing event of $2,500. If you have correctly
14
         forecasted your load, and you had bought
15
         everything Day Ahead Market, then you're not
16
         exposed to it, correct?
17
    Α
         (Doll) That is correct.
18
         If you had over-forecasted, what happens?
19
         (Doll) Are you saying, if you --
    Α
20
         I'm sorry.
21
         (Doll) -- if you cleared more in the Day Ahead
22
         than what actually showed up in real load?
         Correct. Exactly. What happens?
23
    Q
24
          (Doll) Then, you sell it back. You have a long
```

```
1
         position in the real-time. So, you're basically
         selling back in the real-time.
 2
 3
    Q
         And you get paid that higher price?
 4
         (Doll) If the dark --
 5
         I'm asking at $2,500?
 6
         (Doll) If the dark spread is higher than the Day
 7
         Ahead or the real-time is higher than the Day
 8
         Ahead, that long position, yes, you would get
 9
         paid back.
10
         And, if you incorrectly forecasted less than what
11
         you needed, and you're exposed to the real-time
12
         prices, of course, in that case, and assuming
1.3
         that you went with the 100 percent of the
14
         forecast in the Day Ahead Market, then you will
15
         be exposed to those higher prices, correct?
16
         (Doll) Yes. You would carry that short position
17
         into the real-time market, and you would be
18
         exposed on that amount of megawatts. Correct.
19
         And, for the Large Customer Group, if something
    Q
20
         like that happens, you're exposed to higher
21
         costs, it's still picked up by all of the
22
         customers within that group, or how is it going
23
         to play out?
24
          (Menard) It would be across, within that group.
```

```
Within that group?
 1
 2
         (Menard) Yes.
 3
         Okay. So, you know, we don't need to go there,
 4
         but I'm still thinking about the Consumer
 5
         Advocate's question. What happens if there is
 6
         a -- there's a very savvy player, and it sees
 7
         this happening, the fact that it's -- even if it
         reduces its consumption, okay, it still will be
 8
         exposed to some of the costs associated with
 9
10
         those, with the real-time prices.
11
                   On the other hand, if it -- it's all
12
         true, if it reduces the consumption, just
1.3
         reacting to this possibility, you're more likely
14
         to be meeting the forecast to the Day Ahead
15
         Market?
16
         (Menard) So, the customer will pay the price that
17
         we set in that month. So, what we're talking
18
         about here is the variance or the reconciliation
19
         that would happen later. So, while they may take
20
         actions in the current near-term period, assuming
21
         they stay on that Default Service rate, they
22
         would still be paying that rate. If their load
23
         drops, --
24
         Yes.
```

```
1
          (Menard) -- for whatever reason, you know, the
 2
         impact of that load in the overall market and how
 3
         we're bidding it in would impact the
 4
         reconciliation later.
 5
         I have to go back to the point that, well, it was
 6
         a question that Commissioner Simpson was asking
 7
         about, "what do you expect the prices to be Day
 8
         Ahead Market compared to the real-time?"
 9
         Typically, having worked on regional electric
10
         market issues myself, I can tell you that the Day
11
         Ahead Market price, on average, is higher than
12
         the real-time price. Tends to be, but not
1.3
         always. It's because you're building in a
14
         premium there, and you're talking about the
15
         averages. And, when you think in terms of actual
16
         events, it might well be that a particular period
17
         the real-time price is way higher than the Day
18
         Ahead price. I'm just sharing my experience
19
         there.
20
                    So, one question that I have is, so,
21
         you're relying on the Small Customers' prices
22
         that were, you know, bids that were received.
23
         And, so, when did that happen? Can you just give
24
         me exactly when were -- when were those bids
```

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1
         received?
 2
          (Warshaw) That was December 13th.
 3
         December 13th. Do you have a sense of how the
 4
         markets have changed relative to what things were
 5
         then?
 6
          (Warshaw) For the, you know, for the February
 7
         through April period, the NYMEX forwards have
         gone down from that time in December.
 8
         So, if you were -- if you, and, again, this is a
 9
    Q
10
         question, you also do some sort of modeling of
11
         the proxy pricing, you know, and then, so, you
12
         have a model there. Does that model rely on
13
         forward prices?
14
         (Warshaw) Yes.
15
         So, if you were running the proxy calculation
16
         right now, would it be different from what you
17
         had a month ago?
18
         (Warshaw) Yes.
    Α
19
         Would it be lower?
    0
20
          (Warshaw) It would be lower.
21
         Can you remind me, when you went with the proxy
    Q
22
         prices, when you chose the price for the Small
23
         Customers, give me a comparison of the proxy with
24
         the price that actually was bid in and chose?
```

A (Warshaw) At the time that we received those bids, the proxy price was significantly lower than the actual bid prices.

1.3

- Q So, where I'm going is, if you actually relied on the proxy-based calculation, the price may have been lower. But I also understand this is all going to be reconciled. So, just any thoughts on that?
- A (Menard) We have lots of thoughts. That's how we started this process. So, let's use the proxy.

 It was significantly lower than what we had seen for the Residential bid. We compared how the Small and the Large classes compared to one another in the past, and found that they tracked each other pretty closely. And our proxy model was predicting something significantly lower than the Small Customer bids came in.

And, so, we talked about it internally as to "What's the best approach to pricing these out? Do we want to use our proxy model, which we know is going to be lower? Or, would we prefer to use a bid, which is based on a competitive bid?" Yes, it's a little bit stale at this point, and prices have come down a little bit.

We chose to use the competitive bid that we had as a better alternative to the proxy model that we know was predicting lower prices. And the thought process was, while the pricing might be a bit higher, it does get reconciled. If customers were to migrate off of this rate, you're now shouldering a bigger reconciliation onto a lower set of customers in a future period. So, that was the thought process that we went through in developing the approach to the pricing. So, this may be confidential information, but, you know, is there a way for you to answer, can you give me a sense of how much lower was the proxy relative to what it was previously, if you were sort of working --(Menard) So, comparing the proxy --

- 17 Α
- 18 -- off the small customers?
- 19 (Menard) Comparing the proxy from January to what Α 20 we had in December?
- 21 December, yes.

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2.2 (Warshaw) I would have to run the model. 23 know, it's already, you know, last week, and we 24 didn't pursue it too far when we were having our

1 discussions about "What was the better price?" 2 Okay. 3 (Warshaw) But, yes, you know, it would be lower. 4 Exactly what it would be, you know, I would have 5 to run that calculation. But, then, you know, if 6 we ended up with a significantly lower retail 7 rate, again, what Ms. Menard talked about is, if 8 the actual costs were significantly higher from 9 the market than what we were recovering from 10 customers, then we would have to recover that in 11 the reconciliation. And, if there is a 12 significant amount of migration as a result of 1.3 the community aggregation programs, the remaining 14 customers would bear a significant -- a 15 significantly more larger portion of the 16 reconciliation than they would have if the 17 customers who were taking service during the 18 February through April period stayed in the --19 stayed taking default service in the period that 20 the reconciliation would be recovered. 21 The other question that I have is, and this was Q 22 talked about in the previous hearing in the same 23 docket, clearly, the Company chose to go monthly 24 prices February, March, April. And that, to the

```
1
         best of my recollection, the hearing previously,
 2
         there was a sense of that you haven't yet decided
 3
         which way to go.
 4
                    So, can you just give me a sense of,
 5
         did you consider whether having the same price
 6
         for all of the months in one go, so you have
 7
         roughly --
 8
         (Menard) An average price over the six months,
 9
         versus a monthly?
10
         Yes. And, so, what was the thought process?
11
         (Menard) Yes. The thought process was, for the
12
         larger group, historically, it's been monthly
13
         pricing to follow market. These customers tend
14
         to have -- tend to migrate more, have options to
15
         be served by competitive suppliers. This is --
16
         these costs are more reflective of market
17
         pricing, if we did it on a monthly basis, rather
18
         than averaging it over a three-month period. So,
19
         we decided to keep the construct that we've had
20
         in place and use the monthly price.
21
         If the price in February spooks some of the
    Q
22
         customers, and they migrate, --
23
    Α
         (Menard) Uh-huh.
24
         -- later the prices go down, can they come back?
```

And what is the process?

- (Warshaw) Yes. Customers are -- there is no limit to my -- in our tariff for customers being able to move on and off retail choice. But they can't just do it "Oh, I'm going to do it tomorrow." They can only move on a meter read date. So, if they saw in February that "oh, I don't like the February prices", well, if their meter read date was, you know, February 2nd, they would not be able to move off until March 2nd.
- Q Okay.

A (Warshaw) Approximately. I don't know, you know, exactly when they would move off, you know, with meter read date and whatever other admin.

processes go along with that.

And then, my understanding is that there's no limitation that, if they were saying "Oh, I don't like being on retail choice. I'm not happy with the supplier, he didn't provide" whatever it was that the supplier said that they would provide, a fixed price or something else, they could go back. But, again, they would have to identify, you know, that it would go back on their meter read. I don't think there's a

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1
         waiting period in our tariff.
 2
         (Menard) No. On the read dates.
 3
         I just wanted to understand. So, you may know
 4
         this quickly, so I'm asking you, but I can look
 5
         at the numbers and figure it out. But can you
 6
         give me a sense of what the February through
 7
         April kilowatt-hours, okay, relative to the
 8
         entire load is for Liberty Utilities?
 9
                   And I'm talking about total load,
10
         percentagewise. Rough is good.
11
         (Warshaw) For the Large Customer Group only?
12
              I'm talking about the three months, this is
13
         for the Large Customers, right, February through
14
         April, that load, relative to the total load of
15
         Liberty Utilities over those three months. So,
16
         it's all customers when you look at the total.
17
    Α
         (Warshaw) I don't have that, because I'd have to
18
         do a specific calculation, but --
19
         Just give me a rough sense.
    0
20
         (Warshaw) A rough sense is that approximately
21
         half of our load is served by retail choice
22
         providers, and about half of our load is served
23
         from default service. And I don't have it broken
24
         down of, you know, which is, you know, for G-1s,
```

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1
         you know, they're -- 80 percent is retail,
 2
         there's retail choice and 20 percent is default
 3
         service.
 4
                   Do we have -- is that in our report?
 5
          (Menard) In the old one.
 6
         (Warshaw) Well, yes. I mean, that's, you know,
 7
         if I look at, you know, September of 2022, you
 8
         can see that 90 percent of the load for the G-1
         customers is served in retail choice. Now, that
 9
10
         was September '22. I would guess, or I would be
11
         pretty comfortable to say that that same
12
         percentage would carry through going forward,
1.3
         because, when I look at the previous two months
14
         of July and August, that was 91 percent, and --
15
         91, and then 90. So, some of that is variability
16
         with their business, weather.
17
    Q
         Yes. I understand that. I'm just saying that
18
         amount relative to total load? And, if you don't
19
         have an answer, we can figure it out. I mean,
20
         it's not a -- and I'm looking for rough.
21
         (Menard) We can figure it out.
    Α
22
         I'm just very curious what the percentage is.
         (Menard) But I just don't have it in front of me.
23
    Α
         I'd need all the load. I don't have that right
24
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in front of me.
 1
 2
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And that's fine.
         Okay. That's all I have.
 3
 4
                   WITNESS WARSHAW: Could I ask for a
 5
         clarification?
 6
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Sure.
 7
                   WITNESS WARSHAW: What you're looking
         for is what is the load of the Large Customer
 8
 9
         Group that we're forecasting for the February
10
         through April period, --
11
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.
12
                   WITNESS WARSHAW: -- against what is
1.3
         the entire load for Liberty, that would include
14
         both default service at the Small Customer Group
15
         and also all retail choice provision?
16
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: That is correct.
17
         That is what I'm asking.
18
                   And do you have to necessarily forecast
19
              No. You can, just like you said, if you
         it?
20
         have a sense across different months the number
21
         is similar, then we don't need to. So, I think
2.2
         I'm -- otherwise, I'm good.
23
                   WITNESS MENARD: I don't have it in
24
         front of me. I can't get to the files right now.
```

1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: That's okay. 2 [Cmsr. Chattopadhyay and Cmsr. Simpson 3 conferring.] 4 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, let's -- I 5 just checked with Commissioner Simpson. He told me he doesn't have any other questions. 6 7 So, I'm going to go to the redirect. 8 MR. SHEEHAN: No, I don't have any 9 redirect. We've covered everything quite well. 10 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. So, let's 11 go to the closing statements then. And let's 12 start with the OCA. MR. KREIS: Thank you, Commissioners. 1.3 The Office of the Consumer Advocate 14 15 takes no position on the proposal that is 16 currently before you, in light of the fact that 17 it does not implicate the interest of residential 18 utility customers. I will say, though, that I am 19 very worried about where default energy service 20 is going, based on the evidence adduced at 2.1 today's hearing. 2.2 There was a question earlier about 23 "whether this is a sign of market failure?"

the witnesses I think were reluctant to take a

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position, but I don't. This is market failure in action. And it is very, very worrisome.

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And I do have to say that, if this proposal covered any residential utility customers, I would be very reluctant to urge the Commission to adopt it, because I think that there are some real dangers and perils here, including strategic migration. Because, despite what Ms. Menard testified, as far as I know, from taking a gander at the Company's tariff, there is nothing that prevents a default energy service customer, of whatever class, from looking at conditions that occur in the spot market, knowing that those conditions will cause a reconciliation, and then strategically migrating out of default service and into competitive supply, and then back into default service at a time when the rates and market conditions look better.

The other thing I want to say is that it continues to baffle me why it is not okay to disclose the number of bidders that are received in one of these solicitations, up to and -- up to the point where the utility decides that it's

okay to disclose that number, and/or when that number goes to zero.

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I mean, obviously, if you tell the world, as has happened here, that there were no bidders in two solicitations running for the same class, that is interesting information to bidders.

So, if you can't -- if it's okay to tell the world "zero", I don't understand why it isn't okay to tell the world some other number.

And, given the default energy service crisis that we're in, the public's interest in knowing as much as possible about what is going on here is at its zenith, I would say.

Beyond that, I'm just glad that this doesn't implicate residential customers, because I'm very, very worried about it. I'm worried because there — the events of December 24th suggest that it is altogether too easy for capacity deficiency events to occur, because of errors in weather forecasting and unforeseen grid conditions. And, if we're not careful, people are going to be paying in excess of \$2.00 a kilowatt-hour for electricity. That shouldn't

happen to any customers in New Hampshire, even the super big ones.

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That's all I have to say.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Mr. Consumer Advocate, would you entertain a question about the ISO situation?

MR. KREIS: Of course.

CMSR. SIMPSON: I've seen in media reports that ISO-New England is pursuing penalties against generation facilities that did not participate on those days when they had commitments to do so.

Are you -- does that align with your understanding?

MR. KREIS: Commissioner Simpson, thank you for asking me that question. And at the risk of providing testimony, I'll tell you at least what I think I know.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Understood.

MR. KREIS: The bidders are -- supply bidders, energy suppliers, are not allowed to bid in excess of \$2,000 a megawatt-hour. So, when the price goes above \$2,000, as it did back on December 24th, what you're looking at are

pay-for-performance penalties, that are then built into the spot price for some reason. But those penalty payments are not paid by customers. They are paid by generators that failed to generate when dispatched.

CMSR. SIMPSON: And, if there's any comments on how or if the Public Utilities

Commission can ensure and maximize any of the benefits of those penalties to New Hampshire ratepayers, I'm certainly interested in hearing about that.

MR. KREIS: I would be interested in that, too. I'm not aware that the market rules allow for that at present. As I understand it, the pay-for-performance penalties then are devoted to paying for the reserve capacity that had to be dispatched, because the generators that promised to generate didn't generate.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Hmm.

MR. KREIS: And, of course, you have Commissioner Chattopadhyay, who is a real expert on this stuff, and he probably knows more about it than I do.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Among many other

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topics.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I don't know how much I can take, but, you know.

I think some of the generators that actually performed better, they also get paid by the others who didn't perform. So, that's also part of the pay-for-performance construct.

MR. KREIS: The point being, though, that, unfortunately, I don't think there's anything in it for the ratepayers, even conceivably.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Unless there is demand response, and, you know, the ratepayers did something about it. But let's not go there.

MR. KREIS: Indeed. And, you know, it is worth, at the risk of again providing testimony, it's worth keeping in mind that there are market conditions where the spot price goes negative. So, in that scenario, I suppose, if you're a default service customer of Liberty, what you have every incentive to do is to use as much electricity as you possibly can, so as to flip the reconciliation in the other direction.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. So,

let's go to DOE.

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MS. AMIDON: Thank you.

I wasn't prepared to address questions related to, you know, whether or not there is a failure in the market or any of that at this point, because that is not the subject of this docket. And I understand that there is a docket where you will be looking into those issues.

I certainly think that Commissioner
Simpson is correct, that some of the information
about the modeling and the experience that
Liberty has these three months in the real-time
market will help inform that. So, I think it's
appropriate, and support the request to get data
as soon as possible, I know they cannot -- and
there will be a time lag, but I think it's
appropriate to get that information. And I think
that was a very good request on your part. It
should help inform the Commission as we move
forward in that other docket.

In addition, I just wanted -- I don't want to offer testimony, and I'll take my tongue out of my cheek, but I do know that competitive suppliers often are the entities that require

binding commitments from customers. And I have heard, as I understand it, and if you are with a competitive supplier, and even if you're a residential customer, you may be required to take supply from them for a specific term. And you may also, if you want to end before that specific term is done, and you want to leave, you have to pay a penalty.

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So, I do think, looking solely at the utility side of this, in terms of competitive supply, this probably doesn't give you the full picture. I do think there are also some strictures that the competitive suppliers themselves impose on their customers. And I see that Mr. Warshaw is nodding, which heartens me.

I would say that, based on the information that the Company and that the Commission has today, the Department, having reviewed it, supports the request as made by the Company, and that is to go to the Day Ahead Market to purchase power for the Large Customer Group for the months of February through April 2023, and to calculate the rates on a basis that would recover the costs for those -- for

that energy.

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And I do think that, while the Company chose a certain point in time with the Small Customer Group to take the numbers to affix or set the rates for the February through April period, that intention was reasonably calculated to get rates that were based on the market for the applicable time. So, I think that also is reasonable.

Also, the Department supports that separate recovery of reconciliation costs to the Large Customer Group for those costs, not only for energy, but for any ancillary administrative costs, and other variable costs that they may incur in connection with this new enterprise of going into the market.

And I think Commissioner Simpson may want to consider whether or not you want to get information on those additional costs, too, because that also informs some of the costs that would be passed through to customers as being the cost necessary to provide energy to customers.

And, finally, the Department supports the request of the Company to approve this

proposal by the end of this week, with the understanding that the Department has that the Company needs the additional time to make sure that all the testing of the models and the other work that needs to be done to implement the proposal to go to the market for the Large Customer Group for this period of time, it is important to make sure that it's working and that they have the ability to, you know, test their system, I guess, or whatever it does entail, before they're actually live with the program.

Thank you.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: Just for the record, I would just encourage the Company to work with the Department of Energy on periodic reports that you'd provide publicly to the Commission and would be publicly available. If there are datasets or analyses that the Department would like to see as well, I encourage the Company to work with them on that effort as we proceed.

Thanks.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Let's go to the Company.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.

And to pick up that thread, as mentioned, we're certainly willing to provide reports, they would be useful for many purposes, as we've discussed here, and in the other docket. And we will talk to DOE and try to land on what would make the most sense for everybody.

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A couple loose ends. Our tariff does have language about switching from default service to competitive supply. And, as Mr.

Warshaw said, it is limited to meter read dates in the normal course. And there does not appear to be a limit of going back and forth, unlike the gas side, with the transportation-type customers, there are limits.

To address Mr. Kreis's concern over bid confidentiality, it's in the rules is why we assert it. The purpose of the rules was to get the best price from bidders. It may not be -- it may not be effective, but that was, as I understand it, the intent of the rules, is, if bidders think they may be the only bidder, the price may be higher; if bidders think there are seven or eight, the prices may be lower. And keeping that in a bit of a black box I suspect

was a reason for the rule to keep that confidential. Obviously, that can change, but that's my understanding of the reason for it, and why we assert it.

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And I do echo Ms. Amidon's statement that we do ask for a quick order on this. And I appreciate that burden falls on folks to get through that. I did that once upon a time, and it was a necessary evil of the job to get some of those out quickly, and we do appreciate the work that goes into that.

So, to close, we believe that we have presented evidence to support our request to approve the rates in our proposal, those three monthly rates for February, March, and April, with the understanding that the actual costs will be reconciled in our next Energy Service filing. And that you approve our ability to go to the market with Mr. Doll's group to purchase the power, as he's described, and as he's going to be prepared to do.

So, with that, I thank you for your time and your questions.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. I

think that's it.

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So, we will strike identification of Exhibits 6 and 7 and admit them into evidence.

If there are no further matters, we will take this matter under advisement and issue an order by close of business Friday, January 13th, as requested by the Company in its Petition.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SHEEHAN: I actually do have one more thing.

On the exhibits, we provided that one corrected page. I'm happy to resubmit the whole Exhibit 7 with that corrected page, if you'd like to sort of replace it with that, if that would be your preference, or just leave the one page, the one page is ignored?

 $\mbox{\sc CMSR.}$ CHATTOPADHYAY: I think we are fine the way it is.

MR. SHEEHAN: Okay. Great. Thank you.

CMSR. SIMPSON: I'll just note, I'll recognize the Company for proposing a novel solution to an issue in very challenging circumstances. And we're appreciative of the depth and information that have been provided to

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us in the last couple of hearings.
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                    MR. SHEEHAN:
                                    Thank you.
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: The hearing is
 3
          adjourned.
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                     (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned
 5
                     at 3:11 p.m.)
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