1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
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4	21 South Fru	2024 - 9:11 a.m. REDACTED [For PUBLIC Use]	
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH		
6			
7	RE:	DG 23-087	
8		NORTHERN UTILITIES, INC.: Petition for Expedited Approval	
9		of Empress Capacity Agreements.	
10	PRESENT:	,	
11		Commissioner Pradip K. Chattopadhyay Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson	
12		Alexander Speidel, Esq./PUC Legal Advisor	
13		Doreen Borden, Clerk	
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Northern Utilities, Inc.: Patrick H. Taylor, Esq.	
15		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:	
16		Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. Marc Vatter, Dir./Economics and Finance	
17		Office of Consumer Advocate	
18		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy: Mary E. Schwarzer, Esq.	
19		Paul B. Dexter, Esq. Faisal Deen Arif, Dir./Gas Group	
20		Ashraful Alam, Gas Group (Regulatory Support Division)	
21			
22			
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52	
24	* *	REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use * *	

1		
2	INDEX	
3		PAGE NO.
4	SUMMARY OF THE DOCKET BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER	6
5	STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER	7
6	(Re: Framework for the Hearing)	
7	OPENING STATEMENTS BY:	
8	Mr. Taylor	9
9	Mr. Kreis Ms. Schwarzer	17 24
10	QUESTION BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER	27
11	(Re: Changes to the Settlement Agreement as filed)	
12	RESPONSES BY:	
13	Ms. Schwarzer	27
14	Mr. Kreis Mr. Taylor	28, 30 28
15	1	
16	* * *	
17	WITNESS PANEL: FRANCIS X. WELLS FAISAL DEEN ARIF	
18	ASHRAFUL ALAM	
19	Direct examination by Mr. Taylor Direct examination by Ms. Schwarzer	3 0 5 9
20	Cross-examination by Mr. Kreis	70
21	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Simpson Interrogatories by Cmsr. Chattopadhyay	
22	Interrogatories by Chairman Goldner Redirect examination by Ms. Schwarzer	108 142
23	Redirect examination by Mr. Taylor	144
24		

1		
2	INDEX	
3		PAGE NO.
4	WITNESS: MARC H. VATTER	
5	Direct examination by Mr. Kreis	147
6	Cross-examination by Ms. Schwarzer Interrogatories by Cmsr. Simpson	165 181
7	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Chattopadhyay Interrogatories by Chairman Goldner	187 191
8	QUESTIONS BY CMSR. SIMPSON (to the OCA re: CWIP)	167
9		
10	RESPONSES BY:	
11	Mr. Kreis Mr. Taylor	168 172
12	Ms. Schwarzer	179
13	FINAL ISSUES NOTED BY:	
14	Mr. Taylor	195
15		
16	CLOSING STATEMENTS BY:	
17	Ms. Schwarzer	197
18	Mr. Kreis Mr. Taylor	199 206
19	TUDBUTE DIGUIGATON DE MORTON FOR	1.00
20	FURTHER DISCUSSION RE: MOTION FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT TO BE FILED	198
21		
22		
23		
24		

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	1	Petition for Expedited Approval of Empress Capacity Agreements	premarked
5		<pre>with Attachments {CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}</pre>	
7	2	Petition for Expedited Approval of Empress Capacity Agreements, with Attachments [REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	premarked
9	3	Unitil-Attachment FXW-2 Empress Capacity Resource Assessment	premarked
11	4	Testimony of Marc Vatter, with Attachments	premarked
12	5	Position Statement of Faisal Deen Arif and Ashraful Alam {CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	premarked
14	6	Position Statement of Faisal Deen Arif and Ashraful Alam [REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	premarked
16 17	7	Supplemental Position Statement of Faisal Deen Arif and Ashraful Alam, with Attachments	premarked
18		{CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	
19	8	Supplemental Position Statement of Faisal Deen Arif and	premarked
20		Ashraful Alam, with Attachments [REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	
21	9	CV of Faisal Deen Arif	premarked
22	10	CV of Ashraful Alam	premarked
24			

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	11	Testimony of Marc Vatter, with Attachments	premarked
5		{CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	
6	12	Settlement Agreement {CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY}	premarked
7	13	Settlement Agreement	premarked
8	13	[REDACTED - For PUBLIC Use]	premarkea
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
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PROCEEDING

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This is the hearing for the Docket Number DG 23-087, the Commission proceeding for Northern Utilities' Petition for approval of the so-called "Empress Capacity Agreements" between the Company and the Portland and TransCanada pipeline systems, named after the Town of Empress, Alberta, Canada, in the Western Canadian gas fields, where the capacity path originates.

Northern's Petition was filed on October 6, 2023. I'm Chairman Goldner. And I'm here today along with Commissioner Simpson and Chattopadhyay.

This hearing is being held pursuant to the procedural order issued by the Commission on November 16th, 2023. The Office of the Consumer Advocate filed the testimony of its Director of the Economics and Finance, Mr. Dark Matter -- Marc Vatter, regarding the Commission's -- the Company's Petition, on December 13th, 2023. On December 14th, 2023, the Department of Energy filed the Supplement Position Statement of Dr. Arif and Mr. Alam.

Following this, after the close of Commission business, on Tuesday, January 16th, 2024, Northern filed, on behalf of itself and the DOE, a Settlement Agreement regarding the Empress issues, to which the OCA was not a signatory.

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Then, after the close of Commission business on January 16th, the Company filed an Updated Joint Exhibit and Witness List, together with proposed Hearing Exhibits 12 and 13, which are the confidential and redacted versions of the Settlement Agreement, to supplement the proposed Exhibits 1 to 11.

The Commission issued a procedural order accepting the late-filed Settlement yesterday, January 17th, 2024.

Before we take appearances, I would like to offer the following framework for today's proceeding:

I would invite the Company, the OCA, and the DOE to make opening statements regarding this proceeding, after appearances. As part of these opening statements, I would ask that the OCA indicate its general position regarding the proposed Settlement Agreement and overall Empress

1 proposal. Also, we would like all of the parties 2. to confirm that they have no objections to the proposed Hearing Exhibits 1 through 13, or any 3 4 confidentiality related concerns related to the 5 same. 6 If any potentially confidential 7 information is discussed today, I would ask that this be indicated for the benefit of the 8 9 Commission and the court reporter. 10 Then, I would suggest that the Company 11 witness, Mr. Wells, and the DOE witnesses, Dr. 12 Arif and Mr. Alam, take the stand as a joint 1.3 witness panel, sponsoring and explaining the 14 Settlement Agreement. Following this, we would invite Mr. Vatter to take the stand on behalf of 15 16 the OCA, as indicated by the Joint Witness and 17 Exhibit List. 18 Okay. Let's take appearances, starting 19 with the Company. 20 MR. TAYLOR: Good morning, 2.1 Commissioners. Patrick Taylor, on behalf of 2.2 Northern Utilities, Inc. 23 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And the 24 Office of the Consumer Advocate?

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                                Good morning, Mr. Chairman,
                   MR. KREIS:
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         Commissioners. I'm Donald Kreis, the Consumer
 3
         Advocate. And with me today is the
 4
         aforementioned Marc Vatter, who is our Director
 5
         of Economics and Finance.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                      Thank you. And the
 7
         New Hampshire Department of Energy?
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                   MS. SCHWARZER: Good morning, Mr.
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         Chairman. Mary Schwarzer, Staff Attorney for the
10
         Department of Energy. And with me is my
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         co-counsel and Legal Director, Paul Dexter.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. Welcome,
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         everyone.
1 4
                    So, we'll now move to take opening
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         statements from the parties in the same order,
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         starting with the Company.
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                   MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. And good
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         morning, Commissioners.
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                    Thank you for the opportunity to
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         present Northern's Petition for Approval of the
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         Empress Capacity Agreements and the Settlement
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         Agreement between the Company and the Department
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         of Energy to the Commission.
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                   As Northern explained in its initial
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Petition, which accompanied the prefiled testimony of the Company's witness, Francis Wells, as well as the Company's robust Empress Capacity Resource Assessment. The Company participated in Pipeline Open Seasons, conducted by TransCanada Pipelines, Limited, which we'll refer to today as "TCPL", and Portland Natural Gas Transmission System, which we'll refer to as "PNGTS", which led to agreements that will provide a firm natural gas pipeline transportation path from Empress, Alberta, to Granite State Gas Transmission interconnects.

Specifically, the Company has entered into four agreements: A Firm Transportation Agreement with PNGTS, a 30-year service, commencing April 1st, 2024; a Precedent Agreement with TCPL for service from April 1st, 2024, and October 30 -- to October 31st, 2027, as well as a corresponding Firm Transportation Agreement for that same period with TCPL; the Company has also entered into a Precedent Agreement with TCPL for service beginning November 1st, 2027, and extending through 2054.

This new capacity path will add 12,500

decatherms a day of incremental capacity to

Northern's gas supply portfolio, a service

starting April 1st, 2024, for 30 years. This is

important, because, as the Company explained in

its Empress Capacity Resource Assessment, the

capacity will provide access to relatively

low-cost supply, while reducing Northern's

peaking supply requirements. Northern has a

significant unmet peaking supply need, on both a

peak day and seasonal basis, and the proposed new

capacity will reduce Northern's 2024 to 2025 peak

day requirements not met with long-term capacity.

It will also reduce Northern's seasonal peaking

supply needs not met with long-term capacity.

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The regional gas supply market continue's to be heavily reliant upon LNG imports during periods of high demand, combined with uncertainty related to the future viability of LNG import facilities. And the Empress capacity path will improve the Company's gas supply portfolio by decreasing the need for peaking supply, while maintaining reasonable pricing. Even with the addition of Empress capacity, Northern will continue to have an unmet need for

long-term capacity to meet peaking requirements.

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As the Commission knows, Northern operates one system over two states, New Hampshire and Maine, and maintains a single portfolio for the benefit of customers in both states. The Company allocates resource costs between the states using the established Modified Proportional Responsibility Allocator, or the "MPRA", which allocates roughly 40 percent of resources and resource costs to New Hampshire, and 60 percent to Maine. This results in 5,007 decatherms per day of the proposed capacity being supported by New Hampshire Division customers, and 7,493 decatherms per day of the proposed capacity being supported being supported by Maine customers.

For this reason, the Commission -- the Company concurrently filed petitions seeking approval of the Empress Capacity Agreements in New Hampshire and Maine. One week ago, the Maine PUC Hearing Examiners issued a Hearing Examiner's Report, which takes the form of a draft final order, recommending that the Commission finds the Empress Capacity Agreements are a reasonable means of addressing Northern's winter peaking

needs, and ensuring energy security for the Company's customers. And that Northern's entry into the Capacity Agreements is prudent and in the public interest, particularly in light of the highly constrained energy infrastructure in the region. The Examiner's Report also recommends that the Maine Commission approve recovery of prudently incurred costs related to the Empress Capacity Agreements through cost of gas rates and capacity assignment.

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We're pleased to say that both the

Department of Energy and the Office of Consumer

Advocate submitted position statements or

testimony supporting approval of the Empress

Capacity Agreements. And that's about as far as

I'll go speaking for the Department of Energy and the Consumer Advocate, because they are here today.

And, after numerous discussions, we were able to reach a Settlement Agreement with the Department, and that's before you today, in confidential and redacted versions as Exhibit 12 and 13, respectively.

This Commission, in DG 19-116, approved

similar precedent agreements for long-term capacity service with PNGTS, TCPL, and Enbridge in 2019. The agreement with TCPL in that case had terms that were very similar to the terms of the Precedent Agreement with TCPL for service commencing in 2027. Approving a Settlement Agreement among Northern, the PUC Staff, and the Office of Consumer Advocate, the Commission found that Northern's decision to enter into the precedent agreements was prudent, reasonable, and consistent with the public interest.

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It also found that pre-service and cancellation costs associated with the precedent agreements, approved as of the date of the Commission's order, for which the Company was liable, were reasonable and appropriately recoverable through Northern's rates. And that such costs going forward be allowed for recovery through Northern's rates, if deemed to be prudently incurred.

What I'm referring to as "cancellation costs", are the same in this docket, as they were in the DG 19-116 docket. And stated simply, if an event of cancellation occurs, the Company will

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be liable to pay an allocated portion of certain project development costs accrued by TCPL up to that point, subject to a requirement that TCPL use commercially reasonable efforts to minimize such costs.

Such costs may include, but are not limited to, engineering, design, procurement, manufacturing, supply and construction related costs, expenses, and charges, to the extent related to or attributable to Northern's request for service.

And, as I just explained, the

Commission has authorized recovery of such costs,

in the unlikely event that they're incurred,

through the Company's rates, if they're prudently
incurred.

So, there's a clear and recent precedent for granting the Company's request.

And I think it's worth noting here that the contract termination costs are not the sort of construction work in progress contemplated or barred for recovery by RSA 378:30-a. The Company is not itself constructing, owning, maintaining, or financing construction work on the Empress

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Project, nor will any assets related to the Empress Project be placed into the Company's rate base.

This Commission has held that RSA 378:30-a is a statute with specific application to costs associated with the utility's construction projects. And that's from the Liberty -- the recent Liberty Utilities order in The Commission further said that, if DG 20-105. the statute "prohibited recovery of such attenuated costs as the uncompleted construction work by a utility contracting partner -- the utility's contracting partner utility, the result would be unworkable." And that, "If the statute is to be applied rationally and practically, it must apply, and apply only, to projects that the utility undertakes or contracts to construct its own plant, facilities, and other infrastructure."

And, so, I just wanted to point that out as it may be a matter that you want to inquire about today.

So, with that said, we look forward to answering any questions that you may have for us today. The Empress Capacity Agreements, the

Settlement Agreement are prudent and reasonable and in the public interest, and merit your approval.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll turn now to the Office of the Consumer Advocate.

MR. KREIS: Good morning,

Commissioners, again.

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Let me just first thank Chairman

Goldner for -- he satisfied my curiosity about

something this morning. As I was walking down

the hall, on my way to the hearing room, I was

thinking "What exactly is Empress?", because I

hadn't bothered to look that up. And you pointed

out that Empress is some Podunk town in the

middle of nowhere in Canada that happens to be

the delivery point that we're all concerned

about.

I had assumed as much, but I didn't actually look that up, and now I know. And, so, at least I have learned something today, and I'm grateful for that.

It is important for the Commission to keep in mind, as it considers the Company's

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Petition, that your approval is actually not required for this Company to go forward with these agreements. The reason that this Company is here asking you today for your blessing on these agreements, is that it is seeking to insulate its shareholders from business risk that is of the sort that an investor-owned utility routinely undertakes, because it has a franchise, and therefore an obligation to serve, and therefore an obligation to procure adequate supplies to provide that service. So, that's the backdrop against which we all operate.

As Mr. Taylor has already pointed out to you, in general, our position, as the state's Consumer Advocate, is pretty favorable to these agreements, because we've reviewed them, and we basically find that the Company has acted appropriately in acquiring either firm capacity or the rights to future capacity, based on the Precedent Agreements that the Company has signed.

We have reviewed the Settlement

Agreement that the Department of Energy has

entered into with the Company. And there is

nothing about any positions that we intend to

take that conflicts with anything in the Settlement Agreement.

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We have really only two, I would characterize them as "minor requests" of the Commission, that you could consider as, basically, additive to the Settlement Agreement, in a manner that I think is calculated to provide some reasonable degree of protection for the residential customers of this utility, in light of the fact that this Company is here asking you today to insulate its shareholders from a fair degree of business risk.

So, what are those two additive terms, I guess, or conditions? One is something that Mr. Taylor already alluded to, and that has to do with the anti-CWIP statute, which is RSA 378:30-a. Now, you've already heard Mr. Taylor tell you that nothing contained in the Precedent Agreements that the Company is asking you to approve actually would expose the Company to liability for construction work in progress. So, accepting that premise, all we're asking you to do is say that in your order. That "yes, we approve these agreements. But, no, this Company

cannot recover any costs associated with construction work in progress."

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Now, I assume it's true, because Mr.

Taylor just told you, that there is language in previous Commission orders that basically says

"Well, the anti-CWIP Statute only applies when it is the utility itself that is undertaking the construction." But, regardless of whether there is Commission precedent to that effect, and, frankly, I don't even know whether there is. Why do I not know that? Because the Commission is not bound by its precedents.

What the Commission is bound by is the case law of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. And the New Hampshire Supreme Court has never said that "construction work in progress is limited to projects undertaken directly by the utility." In fact, I think it's said several things to the contrary, including, in its most recent decision about the anti-CWIP statute, made only a couple of months ago, in connection with the canceled Granite Bridge Project, that Liberty Utilities proposed, and then withdrew.

And, you know, I can offer, I guess, a

more elaborate argument to that effect, if necessary, at the conclusion of the hearing, if that turns out to be helpful.

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I don't understand why this is really an issue. Because, if the Company is right, and there is no potential CWIP at issue here, no potential construction work in progress, then nobody in this room should object if you put in your order some language that says "This Company never gets to recover construction work in progress", because that's what the New Hampshire General Court decided way back in 1979. So, that's our first issue.

Our second issue has to do with the condition in the Settlement Agreement that says
"Northern will evaluate available hedging strategies and include a report on its evaluation in the Company's cost of gas filings through the execution of the TCPL Firm Transportation Agreement."

And we like that condition. We would like to make it a little bit more specific. And Dr. Vatter will explain that to you. And I guess I can address that more precisely in my closing

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agreement, again, if that is something that seems helpful at the time.

I guess the only additional -- well, two additional points. One is, it is true that we, meaning the "OCA", signed the Settlement Agreement that you approved in the 19 -- or, 2019 docket that Mr. Taylor alluded to, which has to do with precedent agreements that are similar to the ones that we're talking about here today.

So, why am I here taking a position that's contrary to the one that my Office took just a few years ago? Well, two reasons. One is that, to quote one of your predecessors, the legendary Bruce Ellsworth, who I have since discovered was actually quoting Konrad Adenauer, the first Chancellor of West Germany, "I reserve the right to get smarter as I get older." And, in this case, I didn't actually get smarter.

What happened is, I hired Marc Vatter, who convinced me that this anti-CWIP issue is something that we should bring forward to the Commission for its analysis here.

And, of course, the other reason is that there is recent case law under the anti-CWIP

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statute, that we didn't have the benefit of back in 2019.

Point number two, this the last point I want to make, I couldn't help but overhear, as I was sitting down and getting ready for this morning's hearing, and getting myself organized, that there was some buzzed mumble between the two Settlement parties around what I think is some sort of clarification about the Settlement Agreement that they intend to offer to you. They have done — they have not done me the courtesy of explaining what that "clarification" is.

But I will say this. I was kind enough to agree with the Settling Parties that they could file a late-filed settlement that was only received by you and us, I think, a day or two ago. I decided not to be obstructionist by objecting to that moving forward, even though we are not a signatory to the Settlement Agreement.

But, if they are here today making additional changes to the Settlement, and offering them in the form of a "clarification", then I am going to have to ask you to, basically, postpone today's hearing, so that I have a chance

to figure out what it is that they're changing
about their agreement. And, if I need to do
that, then chances are you need to do that as
well.

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So, I think that's all I have to say by way of an opening statement.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.

Let's move to the New Hampshire Department of

Energy for its opening statement.

MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Department of Energy is here in support of the Settlement Agreement and in support of the Empress Capacity Contracts. In our work, and extensive discovery questions back and forth, which are attached to our Exhibit 7, we carefully reviewed multiple factors, including those summarized by Northern's counsel here this morning.

We considered the constraints on the regional pipeline access, the fact that pipeline transportation is infrequently offered and certainly in demand. We considered that the access will enhance the reliability of service

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for Northern and Northern's customers,
reliability being something Northern is legally
obligated to address. And, if approved, Northern
has demonstrated that its current peak demands
will be better met, but still not fully met.

We are encouraged and confident in the fact that TCPL has done many of these agreements before, and 98 percent of the time has received regulatory approval. That its shippers have continued as originally identified 96 percent of the time. There is a risk, but it is, we believe, as Northern believes, a small one.

With regard to the anti-CWIP provision that the OCA Office has -- Office of the Commissioner -- of the Consumer Advocate recently referenced, we do not believe that the anti-CWIP statute is relevant here. CWIP does not apply. The same order that Northern referenced, Order 26,536, from this Commission, regarding Granite Bridge, has very clear language about whether -- what the -- the scope of CWIP. As described there, CWIP applies to a utility-owned facility. And, in the Empress Contracts, Northern is not an owner of anything that is being constructed.

Moreover, as pointed out in the PUC order, as a matter of policy, were the Commission to decide that no upstream entity could be using funds for construction in progress, it would create a morass of challenges to define where money goes and who is doing what and when they're doing it. It is not good policy to expand the scope of CWIP to apply to the sorts of situations that the OCA seems interested in applying it to.

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We do not believe that the New
Hampshire Supreme Court that we believe he is
referencing has language in support of the
position he is advocating. In that decision,
although it does not directly comment on the
interpretation of law that the Commission made in
its order, the facts of the case address a
facility or a preconstructed facility that was
directly owned by the utility. And, as such, any
reference to preconstruction activities, such as
owning and financing, were directly relevant only
to preconstruction activities by the utility
doing the construction.

Based on our review, we certainly believe, and recommend to the Commission, that

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         approval of these Agreements is just and
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         reasonable, and in the public interest.
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                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Just to clarify the
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         earlier comment from the Consumer Advocate.
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         there any changes to the Settlement, as filed?
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                    MS. SCHWARZER: We did discuss a
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         clarification that we would have been happy to
         share, had the Consumer Advocate been interested.
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10
         He did not ask us. And I certainly apologize for
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         not turning around and actively inviting him to
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         the clarification.
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                    If the Commission would wish to engage
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         in a five-minute recess, we could certainly bring
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         him up to speed?
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Let's engage in a
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         ten-minute recess, to allow plenty of time.
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         we'll return at a quarter till.
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                                    Thank you, Mr.
                    MS. SCHWARZER:
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         Chairman.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Off the record.
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                    (Recess taken at 9:37 a.m., and the
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                    hearing resumed at 9:59 a.m.)
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Okay. Let's get a
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status update after the break. Who would like to update the Commission? The Consumer Advocate?

MR. KREIS: I'd be happy to. I'm good to go.

explained their clarification to my satisfaction.

As far as I know, they're not attempting to change any of the terms of the Settlement

Agreement. I guess it's up to them if they want to explain what their clarification is. If they do, I will have no objection.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Would anyone like to explain the clarification, or if there's a clarification?

MR. TAYLOR: Sure. And I'm happy to do it, and I was going to do it with Mr. Wells on the stand.

But, in the Settlement Agreement, there is reference to "pre-service" and "cancellation costs". And there's, on Page -- on Page 5 of the Settlement, it says that those terms are defined within the Exhibit 2 to Mr. Wells's testimony, and it gives the pages. And, within those pages, the pages it's referring to has the definition,

it uses the term "termination costs", not "cancellation costs".

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And, so, for the purposes of clarifying the record, I was going to have Mr. Wells explain that, when we are talking about "cancellation costs" in the Settlement Agreement, they make reference to that particular part of the exhibit, that the term in the contract is "termination costs", not "cancellation costs". And, so, it's merely just clarifying for the record what we're actually talking about here.

And, so, we had talked to the DOE about that, and then to the Consumer Advocate, and explained to them. It's also -- it's acknowledged in the DOE's position statement that these are "termination costs".

And, so, I think it was really just clarifying for the Commission what it is, and we'll do that with Mr. Wells on the stand.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, Attorney Taylor. Does the DOE or the OCA have any other comments, before we swear in the witnesses?

MS. SCHWARZER: None from the

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         Department, Mr. Chairman.
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                    MR. KREIS: Only to say that it was not
 3
         a waste of time to have the Company explain that
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         to me, because these terms of the contract relate
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         to the issue that I was raising about the
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         anti-CWIP statute.
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                    So, it is important, that the
 8
         clarification that they're attempting to make is
 9
         a reasonable one.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Okay.
                                                      Thank
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         you, everyone, for taking care of that.
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                    Let's now swear in the witnesses, Mr.
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         Patnaude.
14
                    (Whereupon FRANCIS X. WELLS,
15
                    FAISAL DEEN ARIF, and ASHRAFUL ALAM
16
                    were duly sworn by the Court Reporter.)
17
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.
18
         We'll begin with Attorney Taylor, and the
19
         Company.
20
                    MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.
2.1
                    FRANCIS X. WELLS, SWORN
2.2
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
23
    BY MR. TAYLOR:
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         Mr. Wells, could you please give your name and
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[WITNESS PANEL: Wells|Arif|Alam]

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         position with the Company?
 2
         (Wells) My name is Francis Wells. I am the
 3
         Manager of Energy Planning for Unitil Service
 4
         Corp., on behalf of Northern Utilities.
 5
         Thank you. Have you previously testified before
 6
         the Commission?
 7
    Α
         (Wells) Yes.
 8
         Referring to Hearing Exhibits 1 and 2, which are
 9
         the Company's confidential and redacted Initial
10
         Filing from October 6, 2023, the Company's
11
         Initial Filing includes prefiled testimony and
12
         exhibits that you sponsored, correct?
1.3
         (Wells) Yes.
    Α
14
         And included among those exhibits is Exhibit
15
         Unitil-FXW-2, entitled the "Empress Capacity
16
         Resource Assessment", correct?
17
    Α
         (Wells) Yes. That is correct.
18
         Okay. And I think, just to clarify the hearing
    Q
19
         exhibits, you're aware that Hearing Exhibit 3 is
20
         the redacted version of Exhibit Unitil-FXW-2,
21
         correct?
2.2
    Α
         (Wells) Yes.
23
         Okay. And are you aware that was filed
24
         separately because it was inadvertently omitted
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells | Arif | Alam]

```
1
          from the Initial Filing?
 2
          (Wells) I am aware of that, yes.
 3
         Other than the redactions, does Hearing Exhibit 3
 4
         differ in any way from the confidential version
 5
         of Exhibit Unitil-FXW-2 included in Hearing
 6
         Exhibit 1?
 7
    Α
          (Wells) It does not.
 8
         Were the prefiled testimony and accompanying
 9
         exhibits prepared by you or under your direction?
10
         (Wells) Yes.
11
         Was the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment
12
         prepared by you or under your direction?
1.3
         (Wells) It was.
14
         Do you have any changes or corrections to your
15
         testimony or exhibits that you wish to note on
16
         the record today?
17
    Α
          (Wells) No.
18
         Do you adopt your initial testimony and the
19
         associated exhibits as your sworn testimony
20
         today?
21
          (Wells) Yes.
2.2
         Mr. Wells, can you please provide a brief summary
23
         of what we are calling the "Empress Capacity
24
         Agreements"?
```

2.

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A (Wells) Certainly. There are four agreements.

The first is a Firm Transportation Service

Agreement between Northern and Portland Natural

Gas Transmission System, PNGTS, for 30 years of

firm transportation service from the interconnect

between PNGTS and TransCanada, to the north -
the inlet of the Granite system. That that

contract commences April 1st, 2024, and ends,

well, 30 years thereafter.

The receipt point is Pittsburg, New Hampshire. The delivery point is Dracut,
Massachusetts. And the capacity volume is 12,500 decatherms.

Secondly, there is, for TransCanada, the service from TransCanada is actually in sort of two segments. The first is for service from April '24 through October 2027. Those -- the service for that segment of the TransCanada capacity is defined by a Precedent Agreement and Firm Transportation Agreement that are Attachments 4 and 5 to the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment. And, again, that is for 12,890 decatherms, with a receipt point of Empress, and a delivery point of East Hereford.

2.

1.3

And the terms of that service begin April 1, 2024, and run through October 31, 2027.

The final -- the second segment of the TransCanada capacity begins with the Precedent Agreement, what I refer to in Empress Capacity Resource Assessment as the "2027 TCPL PA", and that is for service beginning November 1, 2027, that is for the 12,890 decatherms of capacity from Empress to East Hereford. The service under that Agreement will -- it will begin November 2027, pending the construction of facilities. So, the Precedent Agreement stipulates that TransCanada will build/construct facilities necessary for it to enter into a Firm Transportation Service Agreement beginning November 2027.

And, then, the Company is obligated to, amongst other things, ultimately enter into that Firm Transportation Service Agreement, based on the Precedent Agreement. And the term of that Service Agreement would be from November 2027 through March 2054.

Q Thank you. And can you explain or give a little more detail around why the 30-year term from TCPL

1.3

1 4

2.1

2.2

is divided into two different service terms?

(Wells) Certainly. So, TransCanada is able to provide service early by entering into an operational arrangement with one of its other customers, allowing it to be able to provide deliveries to East Hereford without -- without construction of new facilities. They have already entered into those arrangements, and are ready to go, and, in fact, are serving, you know, currently serving other customers that are involved in the project.

So, but beyond that, beyond that term of October 31st, 2027, TransCanada intends to construct facilities to be able to complete the term of that contract. And, so, for that reason, the -- you know, typically, you would not start service until after the facilities are constructed. But, because they have the operational flexibility that they were able to enter into with a different customer on its system, they were able to provide service earlier, which is a great advantage -- one of the great advantages of this particular capacity arrangement.

2.

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Q Thank you. And, if you could, could you provide a brief summary of why the Company has entered into these agreements?
```

Capacity Report -- Resource Assessment that I had prepared as "Unitil-FXW-2", and I apologize in advance, I don't have the -- I probably don't have the Bates page. But, you know, in that report, I provide an overview of the Company's -- the Company's resource assess -- or, our resource balance. And that is on Page 36 of the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment.

I show that, for the 2024-2025 gas year, that our Design Day Planning Load is projected to be approximately 147,000 decatherms. Our long-term resources are just under 100,000 decatherms, with a resource balance of a negative 47,000 decatherms.

And, so, by adding Empress capacity to our portfolio, we would be able to reduce that exposure to -- or, reduce that deficit in our design day resource balance by 12,500 decatherms, to approximately 35,000 decatherms. So, reducing Northern's reliance on shorter term resources to

1.3

2.2

Similarly, we have a design year resource utilization and resource balance that I provide on Page 39 of the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment. And, for the same year, '24-25, we show the projected resource balances as a deficit of just over 670,000 decatherms, based on our design year planning load requirement. And, you know, by adding Empress capacity, we would reduce that deficit to 302,000 decatherms.

be able to provide firm service to our customers.

And, so, that represents less reliance on our ability to provide shorter term peaking resources. Typically, these off-system peaking supplies are provided by LNG importers. And, so, it is the Company's determination that adding this resource reduces reliance on those shorter term. When we have the contracts for these resources, they're highly reliable. But, you know, as I've noted in other portions of the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment, the long-term viability of those -- those facilities is, you know, not certain. And, so, this provides the Company with access to those

2.

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2.2

resources on a sustainable basis, you know, accessing the Empress capacity -- or, the Empress receipt point, where there are many buyers and sellers of gas, as opposed to buying gas and delivered in New England, where there are fewer buyers and sellers. And, so, there's higher liquidity, and, you know, we believe better reliability for our customers.

And, so, we also believe that there is the opportunity for there to be cost savings, because of the low price of gas, or the relatively low price of gas that can be accessed with the Empress Capacity Contracts.

- Q Thank you. What was the process through which the Company was able to acquire the capacity provided through these agreements?
- A (Wells) These agreements were -- TransCanada and PNGTS both issued Open Seasons, where they had offered a limited amount of capacity that was available. You know, just as some background, when PNGTS completed its most recent expansion, the WXP Project, that we had discussed at some point before my testimony here today, the construction of that project resulted in

2.

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2.2

additional capacity that had not been sold through the WXP Open Season process. So, PNGTS was able to offer approximately 60,000 decatherms of capacity that did not require construction.

And, so, you know, any observer of the New England gas market is probably aware of the difficulty in getting, you know, additional construction approved for natural gas infrastructure into New England. And, so, the opportunity to have facilities — to be able to contract for some facilities that were already in existence physically, and only required regulatory approval by the FERC, was a great opportunity.

So, when PNGTS and TransCanada made that offering, you know, we were aware that the -- of the advantage of not requiring, the facilities were already in existence on the U.S. side. Additionally, the ability of TransCanada to provide service coinciding with the availability of those resources almost immediately was very attractive.

And, so, we participated -- Northern participated in the Open Season by submitting the

```
1
         bid that ultimately was awarded by both
 2.
         TransCanada and PNGTS, respectively, that
 3
         resulted in the agreements that we are seeking
 4
         approval of today.
 5
         Thank you. Under the PNGTS Agreement, does the
 6
         Company have the opportunity to cancel the
 7
         contract, if certain conditions are not met?
 8
          (Wells) We do. If the Company does not get
 9
         regulatory approval that is satisfactory to the
10
         Company from the Maine and New Hampshire Public
11
         Utilities Commission, we may terminate the
12
         agreement, without penalty, prior to
1.3
         February 1st, 2024.
14
         And you mentioned that regulatory approval must
    Q
15
         be acquired from both states. Has regulatory --
16
         or, has the Maine Commission ruled on the
17
         Commission's [Company's?] Petition yet?
18
          (Wells) The Maine Commission has not ruled on our
    Α
19
         Petition.
20
         Okay.
21
          (Wells) But we do expect that we will get -- we
2.2
         do expect to receive an order by January 26th of
23
         this year, 2024.
24
         We had spoken about the termination right under
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1
         the PNGTS Contract. Does the Company have a
 2.
         similar termination right under the TCPL
 3
         Agreements?
 4
         (Wells) No. The TransCanada -- the TCPL
 5
         Agreements do not have a regulatory out, similar
 6
         to the PNGTS Agreements. The Company has the
 7
         option to withdraw from those agreements.
 8
         However, we would be subject to certain project
 9
         development costs that are defined in the 2027
10
         TCPL PA defined as "termination costs" under that
11
         agreement.
12
         And, Mr. Wells, I'm going to ask, we had spoken
1.3
         earlier on the record about clarifying a term in
14
         the Settlement Agreement.
15
    Α
         (Wells) Right.
16
         So, if you could make reference to Page 5, which
17
         is also Bates Page 005, of the Settlement
18
         Agreement, which has been submitted to the
19
         Commission as Hearing Exhibit 12, the
20
         confidential version, and Hearing Exhibit 13, as
21
         the redacted version. And just let me know when
2.2
         you're at Page 5.
23
    Α
         (Wells) I'm there.
         Okay. And, in the second -- or, in, I guess, the
24
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1
         first full paragraph, about in the middle of the
         paragraph, it says: "Effective currently, if the
 2.
 3
         2027 TCPL PA is canceled for any reason, TCPL
 4
         will have the right to recover pre-service and
 5
         cancellation costs from Northern, including the
 6
         portion of the project development costs
 7
         attributable to Northern's service request at the
 8
         time of cancellation." Do you see that portion?
 9
         (Wells) I do.
10
         Okay. And, then, after that, it says: "Such
11
         costs are defined in Exhibit Unitil-FXW-2,
12
         Attachment 6 at 10" -- "at Pages 10, 13, and 14."
1.3
                   And I will refer the Commission to
14
         Hearing Exhibit 1, Bates Pages 121 to 122. Are
15
         you there?
16
         (Wells) Yes.
17
         Okay. And these are Pages 13 to 14 of Exhibit FX
18
         Unitil -- well, of the -- I'm sorry. These are
19
         Pages 13 to 14 of Attachment 6 to Unitil-FXW-2,
20
         correct?
21
         (Wells) They are.
    Α
2.2
         And this is the 2027 TCPL Precedent Agreement?
23
    Α
         (Wells) Yes.
24
         Okay. And you see here it says "Payment of
```

```
1
         termination costs"?
 2
          (Wells) Yes.
 3
         Okay. And that's defined on Pages 13 and 14,
 4
         correct?
 5
          (Wells) That is correct.
 6
         Okay. And, so, in the Settlement Agreement, when
 7
         it makes preference to "pre-service and
 8
         cancellation costs", the reference is to
 9
          "termination costs", as defined here in this
10
         agreement, correct?
11
         (Wells) That is correct.
    Α
12
         Thank you. Now, is this arrangement that we've
1.3
         discussed similar to the one approved by the
         Commission in DG 19-116 in connection with the
14
15
         WXP Project?
16
         (Wells) It is.
17
    Q
         And what conditions precedent must be satisfied
18
         prior to service commencing in 2027?
19
    Α
         (Wells) In order for service to begin prior --
20
         for November 2027, as I discussed previously,
21
         TCPL must obtain authorization and construct --
         they must gain approval to construct the
2.2
23
         facilities that they require to provide service
24
         after November 2027.
```

```
1
         Is the Company aware of other shippers that were
 2
         awarded capacity on the same project during the
 3
         Open Season?
 4
         (Wells) Yes.
                       There are two other shippers on
 5
         the -- that were awarded capacity through these
 6
         Open Seasons. The first is Emera Energy, they
 7
         have a contract of approximately 5,000
 8
         decatherms, or precisely 5,000 decatherms, and
 9
         New England Green Gas, their contract is 41,500
10
         decatherms.
11
         Did the Company assess cancellation risk
12
         associated with the TCPL Agreements?
1.3
         (Wells) Yes. We had actually provided, in
14
         discovery, some analysis of the risk of
15
         TransCanada failing to be able to acquire their
16
         authorization. And TransCanada had provided us
17
         data on, across its different pipeline systems,
18
         in Canada, on the number of applications that had
19
         been made, dating from 2000 -- we look at data
20
         from 2012 to 2022. We left out data from 2023,
21
         because those approvals were still pending. But,
2.2
         over that period of time, there had only been two
23
         out of the 189 projects that had been canceled
24
         due to failure of TransCanada to acquire its
```

2.

1.3

2.2

authorization, which translated to approximately 1.06 percent of the time. And that was what we estimated to be the likelihood that TransCanada would be unable to acquire its approvals prior to service. And, so, you know, and, additionally, no projects had been canceled since 2014 for that reason.

I want to note that we also -- there were about seven projects that did not go into service because the customer had withdrawn their request, prior to service being implemented. So, they did not result in firm agreements, because the customer had withdrawn their request.

You know, I would add, you know, we think, in this particular case, because of the scarcity of supply in New England, during cold weather events in particular, we think that the likelihood of cancellation of the other parties to be quite low.

MR. TAYLOR: I have a question or two that I'd like to ask Mr. Wells that get into confidential information. So, I would just like to give notice to the stenographer that we're going to ask some confidential questions. And

1		I'll be very clear when we're out of that.
2		And I guess I just want to make sure
3		that there is nobody in the room that would need
4		to leave?
5		CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I think we're okay
6		to proceed.
7		MR. TAYLOR: Very good.
8		{BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL SESSION}
9	BY MR	R. TAYLOR:
10	Q	
11		
12		
13	А	(Wells)
14		
15		
16		
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18		
19		
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9	MR. TAYLOR: That's the end of my
10	confidential question.
11	{END OF CONFIDENTIAL SESSION}
12	BY MR. TAYLOR:
13	Q Mr. Wells, did you participate in the negotiation
14	and drafting of the Settlement Agreement, which
15	was filed with the Commission on January 16th?
16	A (Wells) I did.
17	Q And, then, as a result, are you familiar with the
18	terms of the agreements, and are you prepared to
19	discuss and describe those terms?
20	A (Wells) I can.
21	Q So, could you I was just going to ask, if you
22	could give a brief overview with respect to the
23	Parties' Agreement regarding the Empress Capacity
24	Contracts?

2.

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2.2

A (Wells) I'd be glad to. So, referring to the

Settlement Agreement itself. I would point to

Page 6 of the Settlement Agreement. It provides

an overview of this, or it enumerates the

Settlement terms that the Company and the

Department of Energy agreed to.

The Settlement Term 1 just, you know, we agree that the volume of 12,500 decatherms is reasonable, in light of the Company's planning load requirements, and the allocation of costs between Maine and New Hampshire, and our anticipated needs.

Secondly, we agree that the term, the 30-year term, of the Empress Capacity Agreements is reasonable.

The third term, we agree that, to the extent that there are any pre-service or cancellation costs/termination costs that we had talked about today, that, to the extent that it's determined those are reasonable and prudent, that New Hampshire would only be allocated consistent with the Modified Proportional Responsibility Allocator, which is the way we allocate fixed costs for other, you know, our normal supply

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costs would be -- demand costs would be allocated using that methodology.

The fourth term is that, to the extent that we incur any cancellation costs, it will be through the cost of gas filings, and that it would be recovered from all capacity-eligible customers.

The fifth term is that the Company has agreed that it will monitor and evaluate the prudency of continuing with, or terminating, the Empress Capacity Agreements. At certain decision points that we outline in the Agreement, it is a confidential Attachment A, and it provides -confidential Attachment A provides certain milestones that TransCanada has provided us in their regulatory approval process. And, then, we would provide an update, both quarterly and during the cost of gas filing. And, to the extent that we find any new material information, that we would provide that information, you know, outside, you know, in advance of, if new information were to be provided before a quarterly report or an annual cost of gas report, we would provide that right away.

1.3

2.2

And, finally, that we agree -- or, additionally, we agree that, to the extent that the -- that the Commission were to approve this Settlement Agreement, that we agree that the costs that were incurred to this point, or to the point of the order, would be prudent. But that further, you know, costs beyond that point would be subject to a prudency, you know, subject -- recoverable subject to a determination that Northern incurred those costs prudently.

And, finally, and I think I touched on this, in addition to reviewing those, we have agreed to provide updates to the Department and the Office of Consumer Advocate, that to the extent that is both quarterly, in the cost of gas filing, and to the extent that we find any material change, that we would provide that information as soon as practical.

And, then, finally, we've agreed to evaluate available hedging strategies in our cost of gas filings, until such time as the transportation agreement with TransCanada becomes effective, or is executed.

MR. TAYLOR: Commissioners, I realize

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1
         this is somewhat of an unorthodox request.
 2.
         I approach Mr. Wells to confer with him briefly,
 3
         before closing my direct?
 4
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes, please.
 5
                    MR. TAYLOR: Okay.
 6
                    [Atty. Taylor and Witness Wells
 7
                    conferring.]
 8
    BY MR. TAYLOR:
 9
         And, Mr. Wells, and I guess speaking only for the
10
         Company at this point, and not the Settling
11
         Parties, you just made reference to an agreement
12
         with respect to hedging strategies. Why would
1.3
         the Company agree to this term, but not the
14
         recommendation of Mr. Vatter in his testimony?
15
         (Wells) So, as I understand Mr. Vatter's
    Α
16
         testimony, he recommends that we specifically
17
         look at hedging for the Western Canadian -- or,
18
         to target our hedging strategy on the Western
19
         Canadian supply. And as he, as I understand his
20
         testimony, he notes that the Western Canadian
21
         gas, there's been some liquified natural gas,
2.2
         liquefaction capacity that is projected and
23
         planned, well into development phases, that will
24
         be in service during the time of this Agreement.
```

2.

1.3

2.2

And his, as I understand his concern, is that that will expose Empress to more volatility, because the pull of that gas to global markets would potentially cause the price of Western Canadian supply itself to become more volatile over the term of the Agreement.

And, so, the recommendation of the OCA, as I understand it, is that, in order to assure that the Company achieves the cost savings that we had projected in the pendency of the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment, that we should look at hedging for terms — outward terms of three years, in order to prevent — or, prevent exposure to volatility, specifically referring to potential shocks that would be caused by OPEC to the global energy market.

Our, you know, our view is that we really see the hedging as more of a "portfolio level" discussion, rather than a "resource level" discussion. And, so, we think that adding, you know, I would note that, you know, the Western Canadian supply will not be the only supply basin that is exposed to LNG, you know, the possibility of LNG exportation impact.

1.3

2.2

It is my personal view that, you know, we have that same, you know, the Gulf of Mexico, where we have some significant supply as well, a similar volume to the Empress, we've got about 13,000 of TransCanada -- or, excuse me, Tennessee supply that accesses the Gulf of Mexico. There's probably more LNG exportation in that market than there is in the Western Canadian market.

So, at this point, you know, we view the NYMEX, in general, as a greater, you know, source of volatility than, now and in the future, than any one specific supply basin that we may access.

You know, that having been said, you know, we've also had hedging programs in the past, and have consistently -- pretty consistently cost customers more money. The Company also has -- we do, however, in light of that, we do currently have a hedging program, which I talk about in the most recent cost of gas filing. But it's more of a short-term program, where we try to create, you know, the objective is cost certainty through the upcoming winter.

So, the Company hedges 75 percent of its

2.

1.3

2.2

projected November through March volumes by the combination of injected storage gas, and, to the extent that injected storage gas is not sufficient to meet that 75 percent target, that we then would buy -- lock in the NYMEX portion of other supplies, to the point where we would reach that target threshold.

And, you know, we view exposure to those losses as something, you know, hedging losses as something that is, you know, not beneficial to customers. We're looking to look at hedging strategies. You know, we're willing to revisit those conclusions that we made, and that's why we agreed to the Settlement terms. And we'll give a good-faith look at, you know, whether or not -- revisit those discussions that we've had in our more recent experience. But we just don't want to be locked in to having to, you know, look at hedging any one particular supply portion.

Now, if, in the pendency of that examination, we determine that, you know, one particular, you know, supply point is worthy of considering additional hedging, like New England

```
1
         supplies, then we would certainly reconsider that
 2.
         and report to you. We just wanted the Settlement
 3
         to be more broad in what we would look for.
 4
                    You know, additionally, to the
 5
         Company's perspective, the biggest volatility
 6
         risk that the Company faces is exposure to New
 7
         England supplies. So, we believe that the
 8
         addition of this Empress capacity reduces that
 9
         exposure, and itself is -- provides a natural
10
         hedge against the volatility that really has
11
         impacted New Hampshire customers, which is the
12
         cost of supply delivered to New England, rather
1.3
         than, you know, just has been much higher than
14
         the volatility for the other parts of our
15
         long-term portfolio.
16
         Thank you, Mr. Wells. In your opinion, is
17
         Northern's decision to enter into the Empress
18
         Capacity Agreements prudent, reasonable, and
19
         consistent with the public interest?
20
         (Wells) Yes.
21
         Is it also your opinion that the Settlement is
2.2
         just and reasonable, and consistent with the
23
         public interest?
24
          (Wells) Yes.
```

```
1
                    MR. TAYLOR: And, with that, I will
 2.
         bring my long direct to a close.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll
 4
         move now to the DOE direct of Dr. Arif and
 5
         Mr. Alam.
 6
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you.
 7
                    FAISAL DEEN ARIF, SWORN
 8
                      ASHRAFUL ALAM, SWORN
 9
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
10
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
11
         Dr. Arif, would you please state your name and
12
         position for the record?
1.3
         (Arif) My name is Faisal Deen Arif. I am
14
         employed as the Director of Gas Division of the
15
         State of New Hampshire Department of Energy.
16
         And have you previously testified before this
17
         Commission?
18
         (Arif) I have.
19
         And I'd like to just draw your attention to the
20
         exhibits offered in this docket. "Exhibit 5" is
21
         a confidential position statement, dated
2.2
         November 3rd, there's a redacted version as
23
         "Exhibit 6". "Exhibit 7" is a position statement
24
         of the Department dated December 14th, redacted
```

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1
         version is "Exhibit 8". And your CV is
 2.
          "Exhibit 9".
 3
                    Do you recognize all those exhibits?
 4
          (Arif) I do.
 5
         And did you either draft or review each of those
 6
         exhibits?
 7
         (Arif) It was done under my supervision, yes.
    Α
 8
         And, with regard to -- I'll just talk about 5
 9
         and 7, the confidential ones, but encompassing
10
         the redacted versions, are there any corrections
11
         or comments you wish to make about those
12
         exhibits?
1.3
         (Arif) Just one simple comment, about the
14
         position statement that was issued on December
15
                In the "Recommendation" section, --
16
         Dr. Arif, let me just let people catch up with
17
         you.
18
         (Arif) Sorry.
         So, that was Exhibit Number 7, correct?
19
20
         (Arif) That is correct.
21
         And the "Recommendation" section would be
2.2
          "Page 13 of 13", also Bates Page 013?
23
    Α
          (Arif) That is correct. Thank you.
24
         Thank you. Please proceed.
```

```
1
          (Arif) In that "Recommendation" section, I
 2
         believe it is the very last bullet point, I
 3
         apologize, it's not -- it's just in a bullet
         point, the very last bullet point, that, in our
 4
 5
         understanding, we have achieved that goal
 6
         differently.
 7
         You've achieved that goal differently in the
    Q
 8
         Settlement Agreement?
         (Arif) That is correct.
 9
10
         And, so, despite the fact that your
11
         recommendation includes that paragraph, that
12
         paragraph does not appear in the Settlement
1.3
         Agreement?
14
         (Arif) That is correct.
15
         Is that the only comment or correction that you
16
         wish to make?
17
    Α
         (Arif) Yes.
18
         And do you adopt the Department's position
19
         statements as your sworn testimony here today?
20
         (Arif) I do.
21
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you. Before we
22
         do any further questions, I'm going to go to the
23
         next witness.
24
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
```

```
1
         Mr. Alam, would you please state your name and
 2
         position with the Department?
 3
    Α
          (Alam) My name is Ashraful Alam. And I am
 4
         employed as an Utility Analyst in the Gas
 5
         Division.
 6
         And have you testified before the Commission
 7
         before?
 8
          (Alam) No, I didn't.
 9
         Okay. So, let's -- let me ask you a bit about
10
         your background and education. Where did you
11
         receive your Bachelor's degree?
         (Alam) I received my Bachelor's degree in
12
1.3
         Economics from University of Dhaka in 2014.
                                                        And
14
         I received a Master's degree from the same
         institution in Economics in 2015.
15
16
         And that's Dhaka, Bangladesh, correct?
17
    Α
         (Alam) Yup.
18
         And, in case the Commission wants to follow
19
         along, your CV has been marked as "Exhibit 10",
20
         is that correct?
21
          (Alam) Yes. It is correct.
2.2
         And, returning to your education, did you receive
23
         a second Master's degree?
24
          (Alam) I did.
```

- 1 Q And where did you receive that degree?
- 2 A (Alam) So, I completed my second Master's in
- 3 Analytical Economics from University of New
- 4 Hampshire last year, and with specialization in
- 5 Data Analytics, Macroeconomic Consulting,
- 6 Financial Modeling, and Behavioral Analysis.
- 7 Q In between your first Master's degree and your
- 8 second Master's degree, did you work in the
- 9 utility field?
- 10 A (Alam) I did.
- 11 Q And what did you do, briefly?
- 12 A (Alam) So, I have several years of experience
- working as an Assistant Director in Bangladesh
- Rural Electrification Board, specializing in data
- regulation and policy analysis. I also have
- extensive experience in tariff compliance and
- 17 developing cost optimization plans for regulated
- 18 rural utilities.
- 19 Q Thank you. Turning to this docket, as a utility
- analyst, what was your role here?
- 21 A (Alam) Let me just catch my breath.
- 22 Q Sure.
- 23 A (Alam) So, for this docket, I analyzed the
- Company's filing, and developed the data

```
1
         requests, to analyze further and gain more
 2.
         insight of the contracts. And we conducted
 3
         numerous technical sessions, and discussed the
 4
         viability of the project. And reached a
 5
         Settlement Agreement, which I believe is in New
 6
         Hampshire public interest.
 7
    Q
         And, in your work, in addition to what you've
 8
         described, you've reviewed all the material that
 9
         was submitted and attached to Exhibit 7, correct?
10
         (Alam) Yes, I did.
11
         And, if I can direct your attention broadly to
12
         those exhibits, Exhibit 5, which is the
1.3
         confidential version of the initial position
14
         statement; Exhibit 6, the redacted version;
15
         Exhibit 7, the December 14th position statement;
16
         and then Exhibit 8, the redacted version; as well
17
         as your CV, Exhibit 10.
18
                    Do you have any comments or corrections
19
         that you wish to make?
20
         (Alam) I agree with the correction that Dr. Dean
21
         Arif made. And that's about it.
22
         Okay. So, do you otherwise adopt all those
23
         documents as your sworn testimony here today?
24
          (Alam) Yes, I do.
```

```
1
         Mr. Alam, did you hear Northern's testimony here
 2
         this morning?
 3
    Α
          (Alam) I did.
 4
         And do you agree with it?
 5
          (Alam) I do.
 6
         Do you -- could you briefly outline the reasons
 7
         the Department is supporting the Settlement
 8
         Agreement and the Empress Capacity Agreements?
 9
          (Alam) Yes. Sure. So, DOE is supportive of this
10
         contract considering --
11
                    [Court reporter interruption.]
12
                    WITNESS ALAM: I'm sorry.
1.3
    CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:
14
          (Alam) So, the Department is supportive of this
15
         contract considering the Company's assessment of
16
         its supply needs.
17
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
18
          I'm sorry. Could you say that last bit a bit
19
         more slowly?
20
         (Alam) Supply needs.
21
          "Supply needs".
2.2
         (Alam) Yes.
23
         Thank you.
24
          (Alam) Company's obligation to reliably provide
```

```
1
         service to its customers, and the options
 2
         currently available in the market, and
 3
         considering the New England's current supply
 4
         constraints.
 5
         Dr. Arif, is there anything you wish to add to
 6
         that answer? Do you otherwise agree with it?
 7
    Α
         (Arif) I do.
 8
         Mr. Alam, what is your opinion about the
 9
         Settlement -- the overall opinion of the
10
         Department on the Settlement and the Empress
11
         Capacity Agreements?
12
         (Alam) So, from my point of view, and the
1.3
         Department's point of view, I think this type of
14
         contract is hard to come by. And it provides --
15
         it provides certain flexibility and reliability
16
         to Northern's gas supply portfolio, which will
17
         assist them to provide reliable service to their
18
         customer base.
19
         What is your opinion with regard to peaking
    Q
20
         needs?
21
         (Alam) So, even if the contract is approved,
2.2
         Northern's peaking demand will not be met. So,
23
         that's why this contract is valuable to them.
24
         Could I direct your attention to Exhibit
```

```
1
         Number 7, and Bates Page 000021.
 2.
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Can you repeat
 3
         the Bates Page again? Sorry.
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Yes. It's Bates
 4
 5
         Page 021, for Exhibit Number 7.
 6
                    And I would ask permission to approach
 7
         the witness? I believe he's having --
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Please do.
 8
 9
                    [Atty. Schwarzer and Witness Alam
10
                    conferring. 1
11
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you. If the
12
         Commission is ready to proceed?
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
1.3
14
         Mr. Alam, you heard Northern's testimony
15
         regarding their assessment of risk for entering
16
         into this contract?
17
         (Alam) Yes, I did.
18
         And is this the Department's data request and
19
         Northern's response where that evaluation
20
         occurred?
21
         (Alam) It did.
2.2
         And the percentage reflected for TransCanada
23
         proceeding -- or, obtaining the regulatory
24
         authority is over 98 percent?
```

```
1
          (Alam) It is.
 2
         And there's a description in a small footnote
 3
         about shippers, of some of whom withdrew, the
         likelihood of all the shippers continuing is in
 4
 5
         excess of 96 percent?
 6
         (Alam) Yes, it did.
 7
         So, I'll ask you closing questions, and then ask
    Q
 8
         the same questions of Dr. Arif.
 9
                    Mr. Alam, in your opinion, is the
10
         Settlement Agreement just and reasonable, and in
11
         the public interest?
12
         (Alam) It is.
1.3
         And, in your opinion, are the Empress Capacity
14
         Contracts prudent and reasonable, and in the
15
         public interest?
16
         (Alam) It is.
17
         Thank you. And, Dr. Arif, having -- you heard
18
         Northern's testimony this morning, and do you
19
         agree with it?
20
         (Arif) I do.
    Α
21
         And you heard Mr. Alam's testimony, and do you
    Q
22
         agree with that?
23
    Α
          (Arif) I do.
24
         And, in your opinion, is the Settlement Agreement
```

```
1
         just and reasonable, and in the public interest?
 2
         (Arif) It is.
 3
         And, in your opinion, are the Empress Capacity
 4
         Contracts prudent and reasonable, and in the
 5
         public interest?
 6
         (Arif) It is.
 7
                   MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you. The
         Department has no further questions.
 8
 9
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.
10
                    So, next, we'll move to the Northern
11
         friendly cross of Dr. Arif and Mr. Alam, and then
12
         the DOE friendly cross, and then the OCA with
1.3
         cross for everyone.
14
                    So, let's move to Northern friendly
15
         cross.
16
                    MR. TAYLOR: I have no friendly cross
17
         for the DOE.
18
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. And any DOE
19
         friendly cross for Mr. Wells?
20
                    MS. SCHWARZER: We have no friendly
21
         cross either. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2.2
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right.
23
                    Well, we can move to the cross for the
24
         Consumer Advocate.
```

```
1
                                Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                    MR. KREIS:
 2.
         I'm going to try to be pretty friendly, too, if I
 3
         can.
 4
                    I believe all my questions are for
 5
         Mr. Wells.
 6
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
 7
    BY MR. KREIS:
 8
         Mr. Wells, in your opinion, could your Company go
 9
         forward with these four agreements without
10
         obtaining the approval of the Commission first?
11
         (Wells) In our view, --
         That's a "yes" or "no" question. So, if your
12
1.3
         answer is "no", please say "no." And, if your
14
         answer is "yes", please say "yes."
15
                    MR. TAYLOR: I object. Mr. Wells can
16
         answer the question without the limitation of
17
         being just "yes" or "no".
18
                    MR. KREIS: Well, this, although I do
19
         intend to be as friendly as I can, in legal
20
         terms, this is hostile cross-examination. And I
2.1
         am entitled to ask witnesses "yes" or "no"
2.2
         questions on cross-examination that is not
23
          "friendly".
24
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       I think the
```

Commission would like to hear -- would like to hear as much elaboration as Mr. Wells would like to provide, also allowing for the opportunity for a "yes" or "no" answer, if appropriate.

BY THE WITNESS:

2.

1.3

2.2

(Wells) It is my understanding that the contracts themselves would allow us to go forward. But the Company, due to the nature of the Agreements, and the exposure, the potential exposure to costs, it seems efficient to seek that review of those contracts at this time, so that we, you know, the Company would -- this would be a good opportunity for the Company to know if the -- if there was a preponderance of evidence that the contracts were not approved, it certainly would be more efficient to find that out prior to entering them and finalizing them.

But I would concede, the Company would have the option. So, yes, the Company could go forward with the agreements without approval.

There's nothing that I'm aware of, in New Hampshire or Maine, that would prohibit such activity by the Company.

However, the Company believes, in its

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

management of costs, you know, that the balance of interests between the Company and its customers, it would make sense to get that -- to seek that approval, and to only enter into the contracts with their approval. Because we believe these customer -- excuse me -- these contracts benefit customers, and, so, it would make sense to make sure that, you know, the parties that regulate us agree with that determination. BY MR. KREIS: I heard that answer as "yes" to my question, whether the Company could go forward with these contracts without obtaining the approval of this PUC, and the PUC in our neighboring states. My next question is, a hypothetical one, I guess, again, for Mr. Wells. If the PUC

one, I guess, again, for Mr. Wells. If the PUC were to put out an order saying "Well, we neither approve nor reject these contracts." Would the Company then not move forward with them?

(Wells) I think that, for one, I believe that there would be a question for the entire team, including senior management, of the Company. But we'd have to review the order before — it would

```
1
         be speculative active of me to answer that
 2.
         question, without seeing an order and discussing
 3
         it with the entire team.
 4
         Fair enough. Turning your attention to
 5
         Exhibit 12, which is the confidential version of
 6
         the Settlement Agreement. On Page 3 of
 7
         Exhibit 12, there's a statement that the
 8
         allocation of financial responsibility, which is
 9
         roughly "60 percent to Maine customers" and
10
         "40 percent to New Hampshire customers",
11
         "presumes that the Commission and the Maine PUC
12
         have both provided Northern with regulatory
1.3
         approval in a form and substance acceptable to
14
         the Company by February 1st."
                    Is that 60/40 allocation itself a term
15
16
         of the Settlement Agreement?
17
         (Wells) No. The term of the Settlement Agreement
18
         is that "allocation of costs is based on the
19
         Modified Proportional Responsibility Allocator",
20
         which is subject to change over time.
2.1
                    So, to the extent that, you know, Maine
2.2
         and New Hampshire Division demands grow at
23
         different rates, that allocation would change
24
         over time.
                      However, for -- I think it is useful,
```

```
1
         I believe, for, you know, entities that are
 2.
         reviewing this, to look at what the current
 3
         Modified Proportional Responsibility Allocators
 4
         would indicate for allocation of this capacity as
 5
         a starting point.
 6
         Are you saying that, if the Commission doesn't
 7
         approve the Settlement Agreement for some reason,
 8
         Northern is reserving the right to apply some
 9
         different allocation percentage to these
10
         contracts?
11
    Α
          (Wells) No.
12
         Drawing your attention to Page 5 of the
1.3
         Settlement Agreement, again, Exhibit 12, do you
14
         see the sentence in the second paragraph that
15
         begins with the words "effective currently"?
16
                    It's about a third of the way down that
17
         page.
18
         (Wells) Yes.
19
         Okay. What does that phrase "effective
20
         currently" mean?
21
          (Wells) My understanding is that "effective
2.2
         currently" means that the term, if the 2027 TCPL
23
         PA is canceled for any reason, then TCPL will
24
         have the right to recover pre-service and
```

```
1
         cancellation costs from Northern, including the
 2.
         portion of the project development costs
 3
         attributable to Northern's service request at the
 4
         time of cancellation is currently effective, that
 5
         insofar as we have already signed this agreement,
 6
         and so that, if we were to terminate this
 7
         contract right now, we would already be subject
         to these -- the termination costs that we've
 8
 9
         discussed today.
10
         And, so, the Company, in other words, has
11
         incurred that obligation without first obtaining
12
         the approval of the Commission?
1.3
         (Wells) That is correct. But, if I may offer
14
         some context, there really would not be
15
         sufficient time to gain such approval prior to
16
         entering into the Open Season, you know, to
17
         making those Open Season and signing the
18
         Precedent Agreement. Upon award, upon being
19
         presented with the Precedent Agreement, the
20
         Company only has 30 days to either sign it or not
21
         sign it.
2.2
                    So, you know, we found that the
23
         compressed time schedule for this docket to be
24
         challenging.
                        I think a 30-day review period
```

```
1
         would be -- I don't ever want to say the word
 2
         "impossible", but darn near it.
 3
    Q
         So, continuing with that sentence, after the
 4
         phrase "effective currently", there's a reference
 5
         to -- or, it says "if the 2027 TCPL PA", that's
 6
         the Precedent Agreement with TransCanada, "is
 7
         canceled for any reason, then TransCanada will
 8
         have the right to recover" certain costs.
 9
                   Can you describe the foreseeable
         circumstances that could lead to such a
10
11
         cancellation? I think you talked about some of
12
         them in your direct testimony. But I just want
1.3
         to make sure it's clear what these possibilities
14
         are.
15
         (Wells) I think the most, you know -- you know,
    Α
16
         for one, we don't attribute the risk of project
17
         cancellation to be high. But the most likely
18
         factors that could lead to cancellation would be
19
         to the extent that TransCanada is unable to
         obtain the regulator approvals that it requires
20
21
         to construct the facilities it needs to provide
         service. Secondly, another, while, in aggregate,
2.2
23
         not likely outcome, but, you know, relative to
24
         this particular question, the other most likely
```

```
1
         would be that the other customers withdraw from
 2.
         the project, to the point that the -- TransCanada
 3
         determines that there's no longer sufficient
 4
         interest or sufficient contract volume for it to
 5
         be economic for them to proceed.
 6
         So, in other words, would it be fair to say, or
 7
         correct to say, that TransCanada has really the
 8
         right to cancel this contract for whatever
 9
         business reasons, it, in pursuing the interests
10
         of its own owners, just is no longer profitable
11
         or desirable from the company's -- from that
12
         company's perspective?
1.3
         (Wells) I don't think I would agree with that
14
         characterization. I was talking specifically to
15
         the terms of withdrawal of customers, not to the
16
         overall economics. You know, TransCanada, by
17
         entering into these agreements, it has limited
18
         its opportunity to terminate the -- to cancel the
19
         contracts, stipulated in the Agreement itself.
20
                    I wouldn't -- I didn't read in there
21
         there's a provision that, if they determine the
         project is felt to be uneconomic, that they could
2.2
23
         do that without -- without meeting other certain,
         very specific conditions.
24
```

```
1
         Your employer, Northern, could also opt to cancel
 2.
         the Precedent Agreement. What circumstances
 3
         could lead to that result?
 4
         (Wells) Well, you know, I don't want -- you know,
 5
         I don't want to be too -- it's impossible for me
 6
         to know what circumstances would lead the Company
 7
         to cancel it on its own. I think the most
         obvious of which would be if either Maine or New
 8
 9
         Hampshire Public Utilities Commissions were to
10
         reject our request for approval, I think that
11
         would be pretty clearly a circumstance in which
12
         the Company would terminate the Agreements.
1.3
                   But, further, you know, we would have
14
         to just monitor the situation, and to understand
15
         what -- how the -- you know, the risk and
16
         benefits of the Capacity Contracts changed, to
17
         the extent that they do, and make a determination
18
         at that time. It would be really difficult for
19
         me to speculate as to what circumstance might --
20
         that might become that would lead the Company to
```

Hampshire Public Utilities Commissions,

21

2.2

23

24

of our requests before the Maine and New

terminate the Agreements, other than for the

specific rejection of the contracts or rejection

79

```
1
         respectively.
 2
         Forgive me, Mr. Wells, but the answer you just
         gave seems to be somewhat at variance with an
 3
 4
         answer you gave earlier in my questioning of you.
 5
                    What I think I understood you to say
 6
          just now is that, in the event both the Maine PUC
 7
         and the New Hampshire PUC don't approve all of
 8
         these contracts, Northern will, in fact, walk
 9
         away from those contracts. Is that what I just
10
         heard you say?
11
          (Wells) I wasn't aware that I had said anything
12
         that was in conflict with that.
1.3
         Well, I'm not trying to trick you.
14
         (Wells) Okay.
15
         I just wanted to make sure I understand what the
16
         Company's position is, or what your position is.
17
          (Wells) I think, realistically, the Company
18
         requires approval from both Maine and New
19
         Hampshire Public Utilities Commissions.
20
         In your recollection, have any precedent
21
         agreements like this, into which Northern has
2.2
         entered, ever been canceled in the past?
23
          (Wells) I am not aware of any agreement, in my
24
         time as a steward of Northern's gas supply
```

80

```
1
         portfolio, that such a contract has been canceled
 2.
         in the past. However, it is possible that such
         contract -- I am aware that Northern had a
 3
 4
         certain LNG project that it had considered prior
 5
         to Northern's -- or, excuse me, Unitil's
 6
         acquisition of the Company, that it would appear
 7
         that there -- I would expect that there was some
 8
         development costs associated with, but that
 9
         project never went into service.
10
         Turning to Page 7 of Exhibit 12, again, the
11
         Settlement Agreement. In Settlement Term
12
         Number 4, there is, and you've already alluded to
1.3
         this, there's a sentence that says "The Settling
14
         Parties agree that potential cancellation costs
15
         shall be recovered from all capacity-eligible
16
         customers."
17
                    Would it be correct to say that all of
18
         the Company's residential customers are
19
         "capacity-eligible customers"?
20
         (Wells) Yes. They are.
         And would it also be fair to say that not all of
21
2.2
         the Company's commercial customers are
23
         "capacity-eligible customers"?
24
          (Wells) That is correct.
```

```
1
         You testified earlier that the risk of
 2
         cancellation of the Precedent Agreements is
 3
         "quite low". That's the phase that you use.
 4
         But, as I understand it, that's a risk that the
 5
         Company's shareholders, although it's quite low,
 6
         are not willing to undertake. Do I have a
 7
         correct understanding of that?
 8
         (Wells) The Company's position is that customers
 9
         are the ones who benefit -- get the benefits of
10
         the contract, because we don't -- we don't
11
         generate any profit off of gas supply. We only
12
         recover -- we get a cost pass-through on gas
1.3
         supply. So, where the capacity-eligible
14
         customers ultimately will be the parties that
15
         enjoy the benefits of these Empress Capacity
16
         Agreements, we think it's appropriate that the
17
         risk attenuating to those Agreements would be --
18
         should be borne by them.
19
                    To the extent, of course, that the
20
         Company acts prudently, as would be the case,
21
         really, with all gas supply-related matters.
2.2
         So, in other words, your testimony is that the
         Company is not willing to undertake that risk on
23
24
         behalf of its shareholders?
```

82

```
1
          (Wells) Yes.
 2
         Okay. If the Commission were to decide that some
 3
         or all of the cancellation risk were to be
 4
         allocated to the Company's shareholders, would
 5
         that be a violation of any of the contract terms?
 6
         (Wells) Can you repeat that question? I want to
 7
         make sure I understand it correctly.
 8
                If the Commission were to decide that some
 9
         of the cancellation risk were to be allocated to
10
         shareholders, which you just testified the
11
         Company would not be willing to do, would that be
12
         itself a violation of any of the contract terms?
1.3
         Is there anything in either of the -- any of the
14
         contracts that would prohibit the Commission from
15
         making that decision?
16
         (Wells) I don't believe there is.
17
                    MR. KREIS: I think those are all of my
18
         questions of Mr. Wells. And I don't have any
19
         questions of either of the two Department
20
         witnesses.
2.1
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.
2.2
                    We'll turn now to Commissioner
23
         questions, beginning with Commissioner Simpson.
24
                    CMSR. SIMPSON:
                                    Thank you, Mr.
```

```
1
         Chairman.
 2
    BY CMSR. SIMPSON:
 3
         So, I'd like to start with Mr. Wells.
 4
         questions regarding FXW-2, Hearing Exhibit 3.
 5
         I'm hoping that you might just frame the current
 6
         portfolio for Northern's capacity and supply.
 7
         You have some tables that walk through that.
 8
                    You mentioned the Tennessee Capacity
 9
         Path that the Company currently has, and how this
10
         Empress proposal is roughly the same capacity, in
11
         terms of decatherms per day.
                    So, I'm hoping you might just overall
12
1.3
         highlight what this means for the Company's
14
         capacity portfolio, and how it fits within the
15
         context of your overall portfolio?
16
         (Wells) Sure.
17
         And, to go a step further, you mentioned "hedging
18
         strategies", and where gas comes from globally,
19
         nationally. How this diversifies the Company's
20
         portfolio generally, please?
21
         (Wells) Absolutely. Referring to, I believe,
    Α
2.2
         what you had mentioned in my Empress Capacity
23
         Resource Assessment, it's Attachment 8. It
24
         provides a summary of Northern's current capacity
```

1.3

contracts. And you can see that, when you add really the pipeline capacity, the storage capacity, and our LNG on the system, that's approximately 99,000 decatherms of capacity that we consider, in the context of this analysis, in our operation, to be our long-term capacity.

Adding -- so, you had specifically mentioned the Zone O and Zone L, the Tennessee capacity. Our contracts for Tennessee capacity results in approximately 13,109 decatherms deliverable to Northern's system. Compared to the Empress capacity, slightly higher, which is about 12,500 decatherms. So, from a weighting, relative to the Gulf, it's approximately equal, from a high level.

Adding Empress capacity to the portfolio, Empress will be about 11 percent of the long-term capacity. Capacity will go up to about 112,000, if that capacity ultimately becomes incorporated into the portfolio. We think that's a really good level of exposure.

One thing that I would point, from an overall -- an overall level, you'll notice that the Dawn Hub Storage Path is currently about

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60,000 decatherms, out of the 100,000, approximately, that we have now. So, roughly, 60 percent. You know, if we were to -- if we get approval to add the Empress capacity to our portfolio, that would reduce it from about 60 percent to about 55 percent.

One thing I want to point out that we've had with discussions with TransCanada is that, you know, even from an operational perspective, we have a lot of exposure to Dawn, not just from a price perspective, but also from a facilities perspective. This Empress capacity, one of the benefits that it offers, is it actually would flow on a different path than -or, a different pipeline segment than the Dawn Hub. So, it provides some operational, not just flexibility, but also diversity. So that it's different facilities that that Empress capacity would be utilizing. So, if there were ever an issue with the Dawn Storage Path, that Empress capacity would not -- would not necessarily be impacted by that. So, it provides additional, you know, in addition to the price diversity, it also provides some diversity of facilities that

```
1
         would actually further enhance the reliability of
 2
         Northern's portfolio.
 3
    Q
         Thank you. In your testimony, you mention that
 4
         the long-term viability of the portfolio is
 5
         "uncertain". Would you be able to elaborate on
 6
         that for us please?
 7
    Α
         (Wells) Right. So, you know, and we talk in the
 8
         Empress Capacity Report -- Resource Assessment
 9
         about the uncertainty related to two LNG import
         facilities. The first is the Everett Marine
10
11
         terminal. That facility is owned by
12
         Constellation LNG. And, historically, in the
1.3
         last few years, the biggest customer of the
1 4
         Everett Marine terminal has been two power
15
         plants, Mystic 8 and 9, that are located -- that
16
         are directly connected to the Everett Marine
17
         terminal. And it's the sole -- was the sole
18
         source of supply for Mystic 8 and 9. Those, the
19
         Everett Marine terminal, combined with the Mystic
20
         8 and 9 generation assets, had -- or, have,
21
         currently, a cost of service agreement with the
2.2
         Independent System Operator for New England.
23
                   That cost of service agreement
24
         captures, you know, so that a prorated share of
```

2.

1.3

2.2

the Everett Marine terminal costs that are utilized by Mystic 8 and 9 are recovered from electric customers. That arrangement ends on May 31st of this year.

And the retirement of Mystic 8 and 9 will lead to a potential outcome that

Constellation LNG no longer has sufficient contractual support for the Everett Marine terminal to be able to continue its operation.

And Constellation, you know, mentioned this in -- publicly, in its June -- in its participation in -- the FERC held a forum related to natural gas and -- or, power reliability, and its interrelation with natural gas particularly, back in June, they held a forum in Portland, Maine.

So, in the context of that uncertainty, the other -- the other entity that provides LNG into the region, that's imported, is Repsol, using their facility that's located in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, is Repsol. And their representative, both at that forum and in their post forum comments, were very concerned that, to the extent that Constellation LNG's Everett

2.

1.3

2.2

Marine terminal were to receive some subsidy in order to be able to remain in operation, that it could potentially impact other -- the long term viability of other resources, including the St. John LNG facility.

So, those resources, while Northern and Unitil both believe are -- even with the Empress Capacity Agreement, are critical for the New England region, and for Northern Utilities itself, and reliability -- including reliability to New Hampshire customers, we believe that adding Empress is a good diversification from those facilities, due to the uncertain nature of their ongoing -- the ongoing viability of those resources, based solely on, you know, their public discussion of their future.

- Q Thank you. Within the scope of these four

 Agreements, can you distinguish what facilities

 are currently available and what facilities will

 be built?
- A (Wells) I do remember there was a -- so, the facilities that are currently available, PNGTS built a compressor station on its system to facilitate its WXP expansion. That facility is

```
1
         being utilized to support increased capacity
 2.
         through this -- through its most recent Open
 3
         Season.
 4
                    So, those existing facilities on
 5
         TransCanada -- or, excuse me, those existing
 6
         facilities on PNGTS will be utilized to
 7
         effectuate deliveries under the PNGTS firm
 8
         transportation contract that we're seeking
 9
         approval of in this proceeding.
10
                    For TransCanada, there are facilities,
11
         I believe there is some compressor station work,
12
         there is some work at the East Hereford meter,
1.3
         that would need to be performed, in order to
14
         facilitate service on TransCanada after November
15
         2027, when their operational arrangement with
16
         another shipper would end.
17
         Thank you. And, then, with respect to Northern's
18
         participation in the PNGTS Open Season process,
19
         how did the Company arrive at the minimum rate of
20
         $0.82 per decatherm per day for firm
21
         transportation service, and the 12,500 decatherms
2.2
         of capacity from Pittsburg?
23
         (Wells) Okay. So, $0.82 per decatherm per day
24
         was the minimum price cited by PNGTS in its Open
```

```
1
         Season, which is provided as Attachment 1 to the
 2.
         Empress Capacity Resource Assessment. That is
 3
         the price that the Company ultimately bid for
         capacity in the Open Season.
 4
 5
                    The volume of 12,500 decatherms, I
 6
         actually utilized -- in the Resource Assessment,
 7
         I talk about that, I believe it's in the
 8
         confidential section. But, suffice it to say, we
 9
         utilized our Resource Optimization Model that we
10
         currently use, which is PLEXOS, thank you.
11
         Forgive me for that momentary blank --
12
         No problem.
1.3
         (Wells) -- in my memory. So, we utilized PLEXOS
14
         to assess what the optimal volume of -- or, we
15
         looked at several different volumes, to assess
16
         which one would be most advantageous, and then
17
         made a, you know, and then used, basically, you
18
         know, Company judgment as to what was the best
19
         fit for the portfolio.
20
         Okay. Thank you. And my last question for you,
21
         Mr. Wells, you've, in the Settlement, agreed to
2.2
         periodically review hedging strategies. What
23
         would you need from this Commission in order to
24
         move forward with that in a productive fashion?
```

```
1
          (Wells) I think, just approval of the Settlement
 2.
         gets us what we need to conduct that, to conduct
 3
         that review.
 4
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Fair enough. Dr. Arif,
 5
         Mr. Alam, thank you for your testimony. I don't
 6
         have any questions for you. Your submissions
 7
         were very thorough. And I appreciate you being
 8
         here today on the bench.
 9
                    That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.
10
                   WITNESS ARIF:
                                   Thank you.
11
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you.
12
                   WITNESS ALAM: Thank you very much.
1.3
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Thank you. We'll
14
         move to Commissioner Chattopadhyay.
15
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Just before I
16
         proceed, because it's a panel, if any one of you
17
         want to further elaborate on what somebody else
18
         says, feel free to do that. But I think most of
19
         my questions are going to be better responded by
20
         the Company. But, you know, I'm assuming that
21
         the DOE could also add something.
2.2
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
23
         So, just to make sure I'm following everything, I
24
         want to understand that the price, 82 cents per
```

```
1
         decatherm, that price is only being applied to
 2
         the incremental 12,500 decatherms here, right?
 3
         (Wells) Yes. That is correct. So, the prices of
 4
         the other contracts that Northern has with PNGTS
 5
         would not be disturbed by this Agreement.
 6
         And, so, in the -- in Exhibit 1, on I think Bates
 7
         Pages -- it's Bates Page 069, there's a bullet.
 8
         And I'll let you first go there, and let me know.
 9
         Bates Page 069.
10
         (Wells) Is this in the PNGTS Open Season
11
         document?
12
                   MR. TAYLOR: Fran, this is, if I may
1.3
         just direct him to where it is, this would be the
14
         Empress Capacity Resource Assessment, at Page 54,
15
         if you don't have the Bates page.
16
                   WITNESS WELLS: Okay. Thank you.
17
                   MR. TAYLOR: Sorry, Commissioner, you
         said "Bates 069"?
18
19
                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.
                                                That's
20
         Bates 069.
21
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
2.2
         And once you're there, let me know?
23
    Α
         (Wells) I am there. Thank you.
24
         Okay. So, this is prompted also by what the DOE
```

1 had mentioned in its assessment or technical 2. assessment. So, my -- there's a bullet there, 3 which says: "Has reasonable demand cost 4 mechanisms allowing rolled-in rate treatment of 5 new facilities, rather than rates based on 6 higher, incremental costs." I want to understand 7 that a little bit. So, can you further elaborate? 8 9 (Wells) I can. So, that refers to TransCanada. 10 The TransCanada facilities are, in the U.S., 11 typically, an expansion customer pays the 12 incremental cost of expansion in their rate 1.3 design. So, you can have pipelines that have 14 legacy rates, and then, basically, several 15 flavors of incremental rates, based on the cost 16 of new facilities. 17 In Canada, it's a pretty much 18 long-established principle that there is no 19 legacy capacity. So, every customer, whether 20 they are a brand-new customer or a brand-new 21 contract, or are an original contract, really pay 2.2 the same rate from a ratemaking standpoint. So, there is no preferable -- you know, there is no 23

potential for rate preferential treatment of

24

94

```
1
         longer term customers versus new customers.
 2
                   And, so, that provides some advantage,
 3
         because incremental expansion is generally, you
 4
         know, and incremental capacity is generally more
 5
         expensive than the average cost of capacity. So,
 6
         this provides an advantage that, you know, the
 7
         Company is able to enjoy the average rate of
 8
         TransCanada service, rather than having to pay
         the incremental costs of service.
 9
10
         Thank you. So, give me a sense of what is the
11
         annual cost associated with this contract?
12
         (Wells) The demand costs are approximately 12
13
         million per year.
14
         Okay. So, it's just the 0.82 multiplied by the
    Q
15
         12,000 --
16
         (Wells) No.
17
         So, can you elaborate for me?
18
         (Wells) Actually, I want to be -- I want to be
19
         careful I'm giving you the right -- so, that the
20
         TransCanada contract is about 82 cents per
21
         decatherm. I want to make sure I -- you know
22
         what, I may be better off looking at my filing
23
         more carefully, rather than trying to answer
24
         based on my memory.
```

```
1
         And, then, of course, I understand it's going to
 2.
         be multiplied by 365 and all of that. But is
 3
         there any other element that is going into it?
 4
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And, Mr. Wells, if
 5
         you could orient us to the page in your
 6
         testimony, that would be helpful as well.
 7
                    WITNESS WELLS: Sure.
    BY THE WITNESS:
 8
 9
          (Wells) So, actually, in the confidential version
10
         of this, the model cost analysis provides the --
11
         for the five-year period, the increase in fixed
12
         costs that would be pursuant to these agreements.
1.3
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I'm sorry,
14
         Mr. Wells, if you could give us the exhibit
15
         number and page, --
16
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Which page?
17
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: -- that would be
18
         helpful.
19
                    And, Attorney Taylor, feel free to jump
20
         in, if that would be helpful to Mr. Wells.
21
                    WITNESS WELLS: It is Attachment 9,
2.2
         Page 1.
23
                    MR. TAYLOR: That's Bates 151.
24
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Thank you.
```

1	CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Exhibit 1?	
2	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Exhibit 1.	
3	MR. TAYLOR: And I will note that this	
4	is a most of the information on this has been	
5	designated "confidential". So, I just make that	
6	known for the questioners and for the	
7	stenographer.	
8	{BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL SESSION}	
9	CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:	
10	A (Wells)	
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20	CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay.	
21	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, Mr. Patnaude, I	
22	think that ends the confidential piece for now.	
23	{END OF CONFIDENTIAL SESSION}	
24	BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:	

```
1
         A clarifying question from my end. Going to the
 2.
         issue of cancellation costs or the termination
 3
         costs, for the contract that is for 2024 through
 4
         2027, because it's, and I'm just assuming it, it
 5
         is a totally different situation compared to --
 6
         excuse me -- what entails the 2027 through 2054
 7
         contract. Are there any termination costs
         associated with this shorter contract?
 8
 9
         (Wells) No. There aren't termination costs.
10
         I would note that, if, for any reason, the 2027
11
         TransCanada Precedent Agreement is canceled, it
12
         would trigger a cancellation of the 2024
1.3
         Precedent Agreement and the Firm Transportation
14
         Contract. So, that contract would cease to be
15
         effective, if we were to -- if there were a
16
         cancellation event under the other PA. So, the
17
         three TransCanada Agreements are all linked
18
         together. There wouldn't be cancellation charges
19
         pursuant to the 2024 PA. But there would be --
20
         you would have to -- have you to stay in the 2027
21
         Precedent Agreement to be able to enjoy the 2024
2.2
         contracts.
23
               So, I was simply trying to understand where
24
         do those costs originate or reside?
```

98

```
1
          (Wells) Right.
 2
         They reside in the longer contract?
 3
    Α
          (Wells) Right.
 4
         But, of course, they're all connected.
 5
          (Wells) Yes.
 6
         So, that's what you're describing here?
 7
         (Wells) That is correct.
    Α
 8
         Do you know whether the termination costs could
 9
         be subject to escalation? Or, do you -- or, are
10
         the numbers provided in, I forget, in one of
11
         the --
12
          (Wells) Attachment 7?
1.3
         Attachment 7, yes. Are those firmed up?
14
         (Wells) Those are subject to actual. So, if we
15
         were to actually cancel the contract, you know,
16
         we would pay the actual amount that had been
17
         spent to date, rather than the estimated amount.
18
         And, so, that amount could be higher or lower,
19
         depending on what the actual spend was at the
20
         time.
21
         Are you aware of any long-term contracts for
    Q
22
         which the Company never requested approvals from
23
         the PUC?
24
          (Wells) Yes.
```

1 And why is the situation different for this 2 contract, relative to those contracts? 3 Α (Wells) So, the contracts that we have entered, 4 you know, I will point out that, you know, we 5 have sought approval of our expansion -- or, the 6 expansion capacity for PXP and WXP, we requested 7 Department -- or, the PUC approval of. 8 We did enter into C2C capacity. And, 9 at that point, there was not really an increase 10 in our capacity, but it was really -- we viewed 11 the C2C as a renewal of an existing -- or, 12 continuation of an existing resource. So, we did 1.3 not seek approval of that, of that capacity, even 14 though it was a long term, it had, you know, a 15 smaller, but, you know, there was a portion of 16 those contracts that was based on TransCanada did 17 construct some facilities related to a portion of 18 the upstream on the C2C capacity. 19 But, like I said, we viewed that as a 20 continuation of an existing resource. Whereas, 21 subsequent requests were for new resources. 2.2

You know, I wouldn't say that we would never come to the Commission with a request for an existing resource. But that was the

23

24

```
1
         differentiation that we made at the time.
 2.
         know, so, it -- at the time when we did the C2C,
 3
         it was really renewing -- mostly renewing
 4
         capacity that we already had. And, so -- and
 5
         restructuring it a little bit. As opposed to an
 6
         increase in the amount of capacity that was
 7
         deliverable into our system.
 8
         I know you're not a lawyer, but I'm going to ask
 9
         this question. And, if it needs interjection
10
         from the attorney, that's okay.
11
                   But there is no legal requirement,
12
         right, that when you're trying to seek increased
1.3
         capacity, that you have to come to the
14
         Commission?
15
    Α
         (Wells) No. There's no legal requirement that
16
         I'm aware of, based on, you know, our numerous
17
         internal discussions, including, you know, of our
18
         need -- our request -- our decision to make this
19
         request. We just think that it is -- I think
20
         it's beneficial for both the Commission, and our
21
         customers, and the Company, to request it in
2.2
         advance. It gives everybody a better
23
         understanding of what, you know, better
24
         predictability of the outcome.
```

```
1
         In -- I'll use the Exhibit 7, if you go to Bates
 2.
         Page 009. And, if you don't have the Bates Page,
 3
         it's Page 9 of 13. It's really DOE's
 4
         observations. And, once you're there, let me
 5
         know?
 6
         (Wells) Okay. I am there.
 7
         So, there is a mention, and it's about the
    Q
 8
         transportation path, and it's in the Section 5.2,
         okay? Where the issue of -- it's mentioned that
 9
10
         this "is long relative to other previous
11
         contracts". I'm actually trying to understand
12
         what that means. So, DOE can also jump in.
1.3
         are you, you know, simply talking about
14
         geographically, like, the pipeline goes long, and
15
         that's your understanding?
16
         (Wells) I'll, you know, obviously, I will let the
17
         DOE speak for itself.
18
         Yes.
    0
19
         (Wells) But my understanding of that statement is
20
         that the distance traveled, between Empress and
21
         East Hereford, or Empress and our system, is
2.2
         longer than the other more recent capacity
23
         arrangements that we've made that have been from
24
         the Dawn, Ontario, to our system. It's a longer
```

```
1
         distance traveled.
 2
         So, is it generally true that you travel longer,
 3
         it's going to cost more?
 4
         (Wells) That is generally true.
 5
         Okay.
 6
         And, you know, so, the cost is allocated between,
 7
         on TransCanada's system, based on both distance
 8
         and usage. And, so, obviously, the distance
 9
         component is going to be higher for a longer --
10
         longer distance traveled.
11
         So, I'm now going to have a question for the DOE.
    Q
12
         And same exhibit, Exhibit 7. Let's go to Bates
1.3
         Page 011, or Page 11 of 13, if that helps. Let
14
         me know when you're there, DOE?
15
         [Witness Arif indicating in the affirmative.]
    Α
16
         Okay. So, there's a mention, in the first
17
         paragraph on that page, about, you know, "if
18
         there is no cancellation before May 1st, 2027,
19
         Northern will not have to pay any termination
20
         fees beyond that date to cease purchase and
21
         transportation of any gas through TCPL
2.2
         pipelines."
23
                    So, what I'm -- it just occurred to me,
24
         can, for some reason, if everything gets pushed,
```

```
1
         and the cancellation actually occurs after May
 2
         1st, 2027, what is the implication for the
 3
         termination costs?
 4
         (Wells) So, relative to, you know, as I
 5
         understand this statement by the -- in the DOE's
 6
         position statement, I think, logically,
 7
         TransCanada will either obtain all of its
 8
         approvals by May 1, 2027, and build the project,
 9
         or, if it doesn't, it would cancel the project at
10
         that time.
11
                    You know, the only circumstance I could
12
         think of where the project could potentially be
         canceled after that time would be to the extent
1.3
14
         that a customer withdrew, and they were unable,
15
         after that time, to find sufficient interest or
16
         replacement shippers to fulfill the contract.
17
                    Again, we think that that possibility
18
         would be quite low. But, obviously, the later,
19
         you know, the implication from a termination cost
20
         standpoint, is the later, you know, you
21
         terminate, or the later the project is canceled,
22
         the higher the termination cost would be.
23
         So, to clarify, what I'm asking is, that the
24
         contract doesn't say that all of the termination
```

```
1
         costs are really about cancellations happening
 2.
         before May 1st, 2027. Cancellation costs can
 3
         arise also if the cancellation happens after
 4
         that. That's what I'm trying to get a
 5
         confirmation of?
 6
         (Wells) Sure. Yes.
 7
    Q
         Okay.
 8
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Commissioner
 9
         Chattopadhyay, I'll just check in. The
10
         stenographer has been on for almost two hours.
11
         So, he could probably use a break.
12
                    Do you want to take a few more minutes
1.3
         or do you need more time?
14
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I'll just take a
15
         few more minutes, because then we can --
16
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.
17
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: -- then I will
18
         let you decide.
19
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Take your time.
20
                    WITNESS ARIF: Commissioner?
21
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
2.2
         Please. Go ahead.
23
         (Arif) If I may, I just wanted to offer this
24
         explanation on DOE's behalf. Is that, in our
```

2.

1.3

2.2

effort to create a sufficient record for the Commission to arrive at a decision, we were trying to highlight the relevant section of the four Agreements that have been mentioned. And the interplay and intricacies between and among those Agreements. And it came to our attention that the observation was basically meant to reflect that.

In this particular instant, what you were asking is, in trying, in the TCPL 2027

Precedent Agreement, particularly to the two clauses, in terms of Articles 13(h), which is titled as "Sunset Date", and (g), there is an interplay, in DOE's view, which is titled as "Withdrawal". So, read together, within those contexts, we were merely trying to bring it to the Commission's attention.

Thank you. Does the DOE have any response to the testimony from OCA, from Dr. Vatter, that, you know, there should be some consideration for hedging that, as I understood, relates to the LNG situation? So, do you have any thoughts on that?

A (Arif) I would say that Dr. Vatter's testimony is very well thought, and has a significant

analytical piece, and I would like to commend him for that.

Our observation is that we took his testimony, and the ensuing conversation with the Company, into significant --

MS. SCHWARZER: Objection. Just settlements discussions are confidential and privileged.

WITNESS ARIF: Thank you, Attorney.

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

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1.3

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24

(Arif) We have reflected that, I would just course correct, I was not going to mention the confidential discussion, but made a reflection that we actually got and -- got reflected in the Settlement Agreement, particularly Settlement Agreement Term 8, and, in our view, that is reflected there.

BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:

Q In the Settlement, and I'm looking at -- I don't have the exhibit number on this document, but it's Page 8 of that Settlement, as I mentioned, you know, "Northern will evaluate available hedging strategies and include a report on its evaluation in the Company's Cost of Gas filings

```
1
         through the execution of the TCPL Firm
 2.
         Transportation Agreement." Just give me a sense
         of when should we expect some sort of a report?
 3
 4
         Like, when is the next Cost of Gas filing that
 5
         you're targeting?
 6
         (Wells) We make and annual Cost of Gas filing in
 7
         September. And, so, we would be prepared to
 8
         provide that, the first of these reports, at that
 9
         time.
10
         So, another nine moments, roughly?
11
         (Wells) Yes.
12
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. That's all
1.3
         I have. Thank you.
14
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. So, let's
         take a break here. We'll resume with the witness
15
16
         panel after the break, and resume with
17
         Commissioner questions.
18
                    Let's take a one-hour break, resuming
19
         at one o'clock.
20
                    After this panel is done, then we'll
21
         ask Dr. Vatter to come to the stand, and that
2.2
         will complete the day.
23
                    So, thank you. And let's resume at
24
         1:00 p.m.
```

```
1
                    (Lunch recess taken at 11:55 a.m., and
 2.
                    the hearing reconvened at 1:02 p.m.)
 3
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. We'll go back
 4
         on the record, resuming with Commissioner
 5
         questions.
 6
                    So, most of my questions are directed
 7
         at Mr. Wells. But the same as with
 8
         Dr. Chattopadhyay, if the DOE would like to weigh
 9
         in, you know, please do on any question.
10
    BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
11
         So, the first question is relative to the Maine
12
         arrangement, the State of Maine, to be clear.
1.3
         Were there any differences between the Settlement
14
         here in New Hampshire and that arrangement with
         Maine?
15
16
         (Wells) So, we have -- there's no settlement in
17
         Maine.
                 There is a Hearing Examiner's Report.
18
         The other parties in the proceeding have filed
19
         exceptions to that. So, it is possible that the
20
         final order could change in some material respect
2.1
         from the Examiner's Report.
2.2
                    But, insofar as the Examiner's Report
23
         is concerned, I view the approval of that Hearing
24
         Examiner's Report to be very similar in the
```

```
1
         approvals that would be consistent with the
 2.
         Settlement Agreement that we presented here
 3
         today.
 4
         Okay. Okay. Thank you. Relative to how the
 5
         Agreement works, I just have some questions on
 6
         the details of how this arrangement works.
 7
                    So, your -- I believe the 12,500
 8
         decatherms per day is the maximum that Unitil or
 9
         that Northern can receive, is that right?
10
         (Wells) That is correct.
11
         Okay. So, if you have available capacity on a
12
         certain day, let's say, on a certain day, you
1.3
         only need 1,000, what are your options with that
14
         remaining 11,500?
15
         (Wells) So, our plan would be to roll this
16
         contract into an asset management agreement.
17
         Most likely, it will be the asset management
18
         agreement that we already currently use for the
19
         Dawn, so combining the Empress and the Dawn
         capacity paths into a single supply agreement.
20
21
         So, we believe that that will be a way to
2.2
         maximize asset management revenue for the -- for
23
         both of those resources. And we think it would
24
         be a good complement to one another.
```

```
1
                    So, to the extent that we don't need
 2.
         the capacity on any given day, you know, the
 3
         suppliers that are bidding on that asset
 4
         management agreement can put more revenue for the
 5
         potential for them to be able to do optimization.
 6
         And, also, and to the extent that that asset
 7
         management agreement gives us the right to call
 8
         on supply on a given day, you know, we are
 9
         actively looking at whether or not there are ways
10
         to optimize by utilizing the capacity to
11
         effectuate off-system sales to the benefit of
12
         customers that would provide a mitigation, both
1.3
         asset management revenue and any off-system sales
14
         that we might do with excess capacity, would
15
         mitigate demand costs that are ultimately borne
16
         by the consumers.
17
         And, so, maybe said differently, and I don't want
18
         to put words in your mouth, but maybe just
19
         translating that a little bit, that excess
20
         capacity, you could either put that in Dawn, or
21
         you could sell it on the market. Are those
2.2
         really the two options?
23
    Α
         (Wells) Yes. Yes.
24
         In layman's terms?
```

```
1
          (Wells) Sure.
 2
         And, then -- okay. No, thank you, that's very
         helpful. That's what I needed to know on that.
 3
 4
                   And, then, you believe, with this
 5
         capacity deal that you've put together here, that
 6
         there are opportunities to add capacity over
 7
         time, or do you believe that this Empress
 8
         arrangement is sort of finalized/maximized at
         12,500?
 9
10
         (Wells) You know, we -- for this particular
11
         project, the most likely outcome is that we have
12
         12,500 decatherms. Now, hypothetically, you
1.3
         know, and we've talked about the possibility of
14
         other shippers leaving the project, you know,
15
         while we think that's unlikely, if they were to
16
         leave the project, you know, we would
17
         certainly -- you know, we'd look at the
18
         opportunity to see if it would benefit the
19
         Company to add additional capacity.
20
                   But, you know, I -- that would be
21
         something that we'd really want to discuss
22
         internally as a team, if that situation were to
23
         come forth. You know, so that, you know, I just
24
         wouldn't want -- the limitations of the project,
```

```
1
         the project is limited in the amount of
 2
         decatherms total it would create. The only way
 3
         we would get more is if another shipper were to
 4
         reduce its volume. And, so -- but, if that were
 5
         the case, you know, we would definitely review
 6
         that opportunity.
 7
         And this might be confidential, and if it is,
    Q
 8
         just please highlight for the court reporter.
 9
         But, as I understood the graphs and tables you
10
         included in your testimony, the Company could
11
         have used a lot more than 12,500. Is there --
12
         first of all, is that a correct understanding?
13
         And, if it is, why didn't the Company chase more
14
         capacity?
15
         (Wells) So, we looked at what would be most
    Α
16
         economic, based on our understanding of the
17
         volume of, you know, what the price of
18
         alternative supplies would be. Most notably, the
19
         way we meet our peaking demand now is through an
20
         off-system peaking agreement. You know, that
21
         agreement -- and confidentially, I think I want
22
         to make sure I'm speaking confidentially here.
23
         You know, that off-system peaking provides lots
24
```

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
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7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20	So, and then, you know, just generally,	
21	we've tried to take a very incremental approach	
22	to these resource additions, you know, to be	
23	we want to be proactive in managing that risk.	
24	But we also recognize that our demands could	

2.

1.3

2.2

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells|Arif|Alam]

change over time, policies can change over time, and we want to maintain a portfolio that has the overall flexibility to be able to deal with any changes.

And, so, I think that, if we went up to and took a much larger position on Empress, it might impede our ability to be able to respond over time. So, while I wouldn't rule out, you know, future capacity additions, if they become available, we thought that 12,500 was a good amount for now, based on what we know about the future, about what we know about the possibility for variance in our own demand profile, and as well as interest in continuing to be able to utilize, you know, and be able to support the St. John LNG and the Everett Marine terminal facilities, because we do think those facilities are still an important and valuable part of the portfolio as well.

- And was the 12,500 the Company's bid? Was it higher or lower? Or, was that exactly what you bid?
- 23 A (Wells) That is what we bid.
- 24 Q Okay. Thank you. And, then, I was hoping you

1.3

could help me, I'm turning back to Exhibit 1,

Bates Page 151. It's that confidential table

that Commissioner Chattopadhyay was talking

about. So, there will be some confidential

numbers for the court reporter potentially here.

So, I was hoping, Mr. Wells, that could

orient me on the fixed versus the variable costs in this contract. I was just trying to understand the table. And I was hoping that you could perhaps walk the Commission through it, to help us understand, if the Company took nothing on a particular day, or a particular year, let's say, or, if the Company took the full capacity of 12,500, how does that look, from the Company's point of view, in terms of fixed versus variable costs?

(Wells) Right. So, when I answered that question previously, I was talking only about the fixed costs, and not the, you know, the offsetting lower commodity costs.

But, generally speaking, the utilization of Empress capacity in the model, the modeling I performed, is about 70 percent of the capacity over the course of a year. During the

1.3

2.2

winter period, of course, it is used at a much higher utilization factor than it would be in -- than is needed in the summer. So, you know, around 70 percent of the time it was used in the modeling that I performed here.

And, so, when I determined the dispatch of the portfolio, I didn't try to stipulate, you know -- you know, force it to use any particular resource, because I wanted to get some, you know, the economic -- you know, get a good understanding of what the economic dispatch of it was, as opposed to necessarily try and dictate how we, you know, how we think that it ought to be, based on any other preconceived notions of what made the most sense, and sort of let the model tell us what the dispatch, based on incremental marginal commodity costs, made sense.

And, so, you know, Empress is a relatively inexpensive supply. It would be one of the least expensive supplies, from a commodity standpoint, on our system. Obviously, you know, we have -- we would have 112,000 decatherms of capacity availability. You know, our summer demands are much lower than that. So, that, you

```
1
         know, we wouldn't expect, you know, there are
 2.
         very few resources that would, you know, that
 3
         would actually be necessary to serve all of our
 4
         demand in the summertime. It's really quite
 5
         fractional, because you have really all of the
 6
         heating load, the majority of the demand is
 7
         heating load, and, obviously, there's very little
 8
         heating load in the summertime. So, that
 9
         provides an opportunity for there's excess
10
         capacity at that point. So, you know, the
11
         economic dispatch of the Empress capacity was
12
         lower in the summertime, just because the demands
1.3
         themselves are lower.
14
         And it looks like, using a confidential number I
15
         saw in the filing, you used like a seven-month
16
         period for Empress, versus some of your other
17
         arrangements were twelve months. Is that what
18
         you mean by you "don't really need much in the
         summer"?
19
20
         (Wells) Well, in the initial year, is -- the
21
         initial year '24, you know, --
2.2
         So, it's just a partial year.
23
         (Wells) -- '23 and '24, it doesn't start until
24
         April.
```

```
1
         Okay.
 2
         (Wells) So, that first year is only seven months.
 3
         Okay. Okay. And, then, just to kind of follow
 4
         up on that fixed/variable, and I just want to
 5
         make sure I'm doing the math right, this 82 cents
 6
         a decatherm per day, 12,500 being your total
 7
         capacity, 365 days being in a year, this would
 8
         not be confidential, but is that the right
 9
         calculation, to get about $3.7 million per year,
10
         in terms of securing that capacity?
11
         (Wells) That's just for the PNGTS capacity.
    Α
12
         Okay.
13
         (Wells) And, then, it would be an additional for
14
         the Empress capacity -- or, excuse me, for the
15
         TransCanada portion of that capacity.
16
         And what would that be? Is that confidential?
17
         (Wells) That is not confidential. I apologize if
18
         I don't have that cost handy.
19
         The "82 cents" was prominent in the filing, and
    Q
20
         then that was really all I saw.
21
         (Wells) Yes, it would have been very handy for me
22
         to put in the demand rate for the TransCanada
23
         capacity, so I could refer to it very quickly
         here. But I don't believe I did, because it was
24
```

```
just based on the demand rate of the -- because
 1
 2.
         it was the one that was approved by the CER,
 3
         rather than providing what was currently
 4
         effective, which would have been very handy for
 5
         me to have at this very moment.
 6
         We can come back to it, Mr. Wells, if that would
    Q
 7
         be helpful?
 8
         (Wells) That would be.
                                  Thank you.
 9
         And we can do that. And, then, so that would be,
10
         the combination of those two numbers, the 3.7
11
         million and the number you'll be searching for
12
         here in a bit, is your total fixed costs, and
1.3
         then everything is variable costs. It's the
14
         price of gas that you're procuring on a daily
15
         basis. And that's the simple way for the
16
         Commission to understand the transaction?
17
         (Wells) Yes.
18
         Okay. Thank you. Are you familiar with the
19
         Liberty's Tennessee Pipeline arrangement?
20
         (Wells) I probably know something of it.
21
         wouldn't consider myself to be an expert on
22
         Liberty's portfolio.
23
    Q
         No problem.
24
          (Wells) But I do know they have -- I do know that
```

```
1
         they have a rather large contract from Dracut,
 2
         and then some exposure to the Tennessee long-haul
 3
         capacity, and some storage capacity, which is a
 4
         pretty typical arrangement for a New England LDC.
 5
         You know, I was just hoping you could kind of --
 6
         to the extent that you know those arrangements,
 7
         kind of juxtapose the two for the Commission's
 8
         understanding. I believe it was 40,000
 9
         decatherms per day, I didn't look it up before we
10
         came back in here, but I think that was something
11
         around that. And I think the fixed cost was
12
         around 2 million per year.
1.3
                   But I was just trying to understand it,
14
         are costs getting -- is it getting more expensive
15
         in the market to procure capacity, or what's
16
         really going on here? How should we think about
17
         those two agreements?
18
         (Wells) So, you know, with regards to my
    Α
19
         understanding of Liberty's contract is it's a
20
         much shorter haul, right? That is just from
21
         Dracut to their system, which is a pretty short
22
         area -- a pretty short distance.
23
    Q
         Yes.
24
          (Wells) You know, I would also say that, you
```

1 know, buying commodity at Dracut is a very 2 different proposition than buying commodity at 3 Empress. And, so, you know, without getting too 4 far into, you know, areas that I'm not expert in, 5 I mean, I think that's basically the difference 6 why the commodity rate would -- or, excuse me, 7 the demand rate would be lower for that capacity, 8 compared to the capacity that we're proposing. 9 And I guess where I was trying to go, too, was Q 10 how do you view the market? I think the Liberty 11 arrangement was a couple of years ago, as I 12 recall, maybe a year and a half. And, then, we 1.3 have this agreement in front of us here, where 14 you're going a much longer distance to try and 15 secure your capacity. 16 Should we think, with the market, it's 17 getting more difficult, is it getting more 18 expensive to secure the commodity? Or is 19 there -- do you have any comments on that in the 20 market? 21 (Wells) I certainly do. You know, one thing that 22 has occurred recently, you know, going into the 23 '21-22 winter season, obviously, in the lead-up 24 to that, to that winter season, there was a major

1.3

2.2

global, political event, you know, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, that fundamentally changed the LNG market, the global LNG market, due to, you know, Western European countries basically resupplying their portfolio from importing gas from Russia, to imported gas, you know, importing LNG.

And, so, and I think I've stated this previously, you know, New England, because of its reliance on imported LNG, had to -- the price that we paid had to compete with the price that the Europeans were willing to pay in that particular market.

You know, the other thing that I talked about earlier today is that, even beyond the supply, you know, the risks inherent on the supply-side of the LNG market, there are some concerns about the viability, the ongoing viability of the LNG importers, Constellation LNG and Repsol. And this is not based on the Company's analysis, but based on their public statements. And I feel very uncomfortable saying "we" -- you know, "we decided that they are at risk." But, when they signal to the market, you

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells|Arif|Alam]

1 know, that they are -- their own uncertainty, we, 2. as, you know, consumers in the market, 3 participants in the market, have to take notice 4 of that. 5 And, so, to us, we thought that, you 6 know, adding another North American supply source 7 to our portfolio provides, you know, a reasonable 8 hedge against those risks that we are currently 9 facing, and really continue to face. You know, I 10 think, in the pendency of this report, the 11 Resource Assessment, you know, we talk about how, 12 you know, this is the resource we're adding now, 1.3 because it's the one that's available now.

14 we have more resource need, and we'll continue to

pursue options to be able to, you know, reliably

and affordably supply our customers'

17 requirements.

15

16

20

21

2.2

23

Okay. Thank you. 18

19 (Arif) Commissioner? Α

Yes. Dr. Arif.

(Arif) Thank you. I just wanted to bring another aspect to this discussion. And, if I understand your question, please correct me if you need

24 further clarification.

1.3

2.2

In DOE's assessment of this, we had multiple factors, and not being very technical, in a technical thing, what we call is "statewide optimization". Where we basically look into the various steps that needs to be met, in order for an optimized outcome to be realized. And, in that context, the legal requirement, as my colleague have already said, in the context of the legal requirement to provide reliable service to the customer, first and foremost, begins with having the option to do so.

And, in the context of New England gas supply market, as we all are aware, and maybe I'm somewhat aware, and in light of the discussion that sort of ensued in -- back in, if my memory supports, June of 2023, in the New England gas market, and its interaction with the electric market, the FERC-led conference, where a lengthy discussion was there, in terms of this Everett Marine terminal and all that.

So, in that context, and gas being more than 50 percent of the raw material to generate electricity in the New England region, all of those things taken into consideration, and the

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legal requirement, and the reliability aspect, and the opportunity to be able to bid, all of those went into DOE's analysis. I would just add, which is -- which the outcome of that is in the Settlement Agreement that you have before you.

I just wanted to throw in that aspect into this whole discussion.

And the very last one, maybe it's a bit farfetched, I would accept that, but, in the very last discussion of "COP28", which is the conference of parties, 28, that held in Dubai, in terms of the climate context, if not for taking anything -- the fact that sort of came out of that is that gas is going to be viewed as "transitional fuel" in the near future. And here, we are talking about future availability in the context of New England gas lines, supply, capacity, and all of that taken together, those are facts, not necessarily -- and observations that sort of did have -- it's a bigger context, we are talking about the bigger context. And I just wanted to put all of those to you, to the Commission's consideration.

```
1
         No, thank you for that. And I think -- I think
 2.
         peak oil was always years away, starting in 1880.
 3
         So, we'll await the forecast results patiently.
 4
                    So, let's move to a comment, and I just
 5
         wanted to say, and, certainly, Mr. Wells has a
 6
         very difficult job, right? You can't buy too
 7
         much, you can't buy too little. It has to be for
 8
         the right time period, at the right price. So,
 9
         it's a very complicated job. And we all
10
         appreciate the eloquence with which you're
11
         explaining the Company's position to us.
12
                    I wanted to go to this business of
1.3
         cancellations, and the comment I think that there
14
         were "two out of 198 failures relative to
15
         TransCanada." And, Mr. Wells, you've given some
16
         comments earlier on that.
17
                    I just wanted to understand a little
18
         bit more, or to the extent that you can reframe
19
         what you said earlier, what were those two
20
         failures? And why did they happen? And why
21
         shouldn't -- why wouldn't they happen to
2.2
         Northern?
23
         (Wells) So, I know that one of the failures was
24
         actually an effort by TransCanada, along with
```

1.3

2.2

some oil or potential oil customers, to basically repurpose a portion of the TransCanada system from a gas pipeline to an oil pipeline, ultimately bringing oil, you know, bringing oil from the Western Canadian Region, to the provinces, the Eastern, the Maritimes area. And part of that repurposing of that pipeline was going to require a build-out of some natural gas infrastructure to sort of replace capacity that had been -- that would have been converted from oil to gas.

And, so, that project was kind of driven by TransCanada, at the time, prior to --well, I believe that was in 2012. It was not a plan that was very well received by the natural gas shippers on its system. And, ultimately, it faced some regulatory challenges as well. And, ultimately, the company withdrew it.

The other issue, I believe, I'm less familiar with what the other project was, but, ultimately, that one was, I want to say, in 2012 or 2014, it was quite a time ago. I'm not familiar with precisely what the issue was there. I know that TransCanada was invited to refile.

```
1
         There would have been -- it sounded as though
 2.
         there were some -- whatever issue it was, it was
 3
         plausible that it might have been addressed by,
 4
         you know, revisiting whatever issue it was.
 5
         I -- candidly, I'm not really familiar.
 6
                    But the most significant was the Energy
 7
         East Project that ultimately was withdrawn by
 8
         TransCanada.
 9
         And, in that case, if something -- if that were
10
         to happen here, would that be borne by Northern's
11
         ratepayers or would that be TransCanada's
12
         problem, and they would pick up the costs?
1.3
         (Wells) So, the Company, you know, and this gets
14
         into -- the Precedent Agreement that we've
15
         entered with TransCanada provides, and I want to
16
         make sure I got the citation correct, that is
17
         Attachment 6 to the Empress Capacity Report.
18
         And, so, Section 13, which is found, and I
19
         apologize for not having the Bates Page, but it's
20
         "11 of 29" of that attachment.
21
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Let's give Mr.
         Taylor a chance to catch up the room, and so
2.2
23
         everyone can be on the same page.
24
                    MR. TAYLOR:
                                 I'm sorry, which page?
```

1 WITNESS WELLS: Eleven (11) of 29. 2. MR. TAYLOR: So, that is Bates 3 Page 119. 4 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. 5 CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS: 6 (Wells) So, that provides the complete list of 7 reasons or that the project might be canceled. 8 So, you know, we feel that, you know, the type of 9 thing that happened with Energy East would not --10 would not necessarily apply here. 11 We think that it's more likely, you 12 know, like I testified earlier, the most likely 1.3 causes of cancellation on TransCanada's part 14 would be that they are unable to get the 15 regulatory approvals that they would require. 16 And, obviously, you know, the last time 17 they had these projects, you know, canceled was 18 quite a time ago. So, I feel as though they have 19 a lot of expertise in, you know, understanding 20 those regulatory processes, what's expected of 2.1 them, and what, you know, and have a good track 2.2 record of completing those projects. So, we feel pretty good about that, as far as the level of 23

risk that would be incurred.

24

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells | Arif | Alam]

BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:

1.3

2.2

- Q But it would be fair to say that, even if the issue is on the TransCanada side, they weren't able to get the regulatory approval, something went wrong, that those costs would be borne by Northern ratepayers in that instance, right?
- A (Wells) Right. So, any event of cancellation allows TransCanada to assess termination costs.

 And it would be based on prorated costs that they had incurred to secure the capacity to that point, with a duty for them to mitigate any, you know, mitigate costs. So, to the extent that they have purchased equipment that could be used for a future expansion, they would have a duty to repurpose that, those that equipment, rather than just charge it off.
- Q And is that, in your experience, typical in the market, or is this a function of TransCanada's market power?
- A (Wells) It is pretty typical for Canadian. We had, obviously, in WXP, some exposure to both TransCanada development costs, as well as Enbridge development costs, on the Toronto -- on, excuse me, the Ontario side.

```
1
                    It's a little different in the United
 2
                 The precedent agreements that I'm
 3
         familiar with in the United States, typically,
 4
         after the customer gets their regulatory
 5
         approvals, then that shifts all of the risk for
 6
         getting the pipeline approvals to the pipeline.
 7
                    But, in Canada, it works differently.
 8
         Okay.
               Thank you.
 9
         (Arif) Chair Goldner?
10
         Yes.
11
         (Arif) Thank you.
12
         Dr. Arif, please proceed.
1.3
         (Arif) I just wanted to bring it to Commission's
14
         attention, the same Precedent Agreement,
15
         Article 14, identifies the obligation I believe
16
         Mr. Wells was referring to. And that Article 14
17
         talks about "Effect of Event of Cancellation".
18
         And highlights, in 14(c), what TransCanada, as
19
         per the Agreement, Precedent Agreement, have to
20
         undertake in order to effectuate the cancellation
21
         costs.
22
         Okay. Okay, thank you. Very good. Just a
23
         couple more questions, and one encouragement.
24
                    On the encouragement, when the Company
```

2.

1.3

2.2

looks at hedging, it sounds like you're going to take a holistic approach and look at your overall hedging strategy. My encouragement would be to look at both more and less hedging, as opposed to just looking at adding something on and doing more, really looking at it from both, both perspectives. Hedging costs money. And, so, that's, of course, something that is important here.

Can you just estimate, Mr. Wells, for us, just roughly, looking at all the spreadsheets, it can get vexing, roughly, your expectation over the next five years, in terms of how much -- how the volume that you'll be taking from this Empress arrangement, versus the rest of your taking? Is it five percent? Ten percent? I couldn't quite capture how much you were expecting.

A (Wells) Right. And, before I answer that question, I wanted to provide an answer to your previous question. And the total annual demand cost, for both the PNGTS and the TransCanada embedded into my analysis, and I believe this probably is in somewhat in conflict with

```
1
         testimony I provided earlier today, but it is
         approximately 10.2 million per year.
 2
 3
                    I had previously testified that it was
 4
         "about 12 million", just based on my rough
 5
         recollection. But, digging into my analysis, I
 6
         see here that it is very clearly less than that.
 7
         So, to -- I just wanted to make sure that I am
 8
         providing an accurate assessment there.
 9
         And just to clarify quickly, is that the correct
10
         breakout, 3.7, and then the other one would be
11
         10.2 minus 3.7? Is that the right way for us to
12
         think about it? I just want to make sure --
1.3
         (Wells) Yes.
14
         -- that the sum of the parts equals the whole.
15
         Okay.
16
         (Wells) Yes.
17
         Perfect. Thank you.
18
         (Wells) And, then, -- I nearly didn't bring this
19
         laptop up with me. Now, I'm glad I validated my
20
         decision and changed my mind on that.
21
                    So, as I had mentioned previously, you
22
         know, the typical annual utilization was about
23
         70 percent of the capacity factor.
24
         translates to about 3.2 million decatherms per
```

```
1
         year, out of a potential call it 4.5 million
 2
         decatherms per year.
 3
    Q
         And how does that compare to the overall Northern
 4
         requirement?
 5
          (Wells) So, the overall normal, make sure I'm
 6
         looking at -- okay, this is design year that I'm
 7
         looking at right now. Based on a design year,
 8
         that's about 20 percent.
 9
    Q
         Okay. So, just to repeat back. So, the Empress
10
         arrangement will -- is estimated to be about 20
11
         percent of your total requirements on an annual
12
         basis?
1.3
          (Wells) Right. On a commodity basis.
    Α
14
         Commodity basis.
15
    Α
          (Wells) Yes.
16
         Okay.
17
          (Wells) On a design basis, it would be less.
18
         But, because it's a less expensive resource,
19
         we'll use it more on a higher rate than the
20
         average resource.
21
         Excellent. Thank you very much. And last
    Q
2.2
         question for me, is your utilization profile, and
23
         you talked about this a little bit before,
24
         Mr. Wells, but I just want to clarify. So, if we
```

```
1
         break it into four chunks, you know, winter,
 2
         spring, summer, fall, what do you expect to
 3
         utilize from this, this load, in those time
 4
         periods?
 5
                    And it might be 100 percent, you're
 6
         just going to dump the excess into storage. But
 7
         I just want to understand what do you think that
         utilization profile looks like?
 8
 9
         (Wells) Right. So, my analysis didn't consider
10
         dumping it into storage. It's possible that,
11
         when we actually go to implement this, there may
12
         be an opportunity to use it for that. So, just
1.3
         to -- but, looking at, you know, generally
14
         speaking, you know, I see the utilization of
15
         Empress as, and I'll try to break this into
16
         summer and winter is -- probably be the best I
17
         can do, I hate doing math in my head, especially
18
         on the stand. But --
19
         You can always say "subject to check".
    Q
20
         (Wells) Oh.
21
         That's my least favorite answer, by the way, for
22
         the record.
23
    Α
         (Wells) Well, I won't do that to you today.
24
         Thank you, sir.
```

```
1
          (Wells) Based on -- it actually looks like the
 2.
         model is using it approximately 70 percent in the
 3
         summer and 70 percent in the winter. So, it
         seems pretty consistent that way.
 4
 5
                    I will point out that, you know,
 6
         modeling results and reality, when Ann and I go
 7
         to hash it out, I'm sure it will be -- I'm sure
 8
         we'll refine it, when she tells me I'm wrong, and
 9
         she's usually right when she does that. So, you
10
         know, that's the difference between planning and
11
         the actual supply. So, I do my best.
12
                    But I would say that probably
1.3
         70 percent, you know, over the two seasons, is
14
         pretty reasonable.
15
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. That's very
16
         helpful.
                   Thank you very much.
17
                    I'll just turn to my fellow
18
         Commissioners to see if there's any follow-up
19
         questions?
20
                    Commissioner Chattopadhyay.
21
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
2.2
         So, with respect to asset management revenues,
23
         for this contract, do you have an estimate of
24
         what you would expect would come back? And the
```

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

Α

number that you provided, \$10.some million, does that already account for it or doesn't it? (Wells) It does not account for the potential for asset management revenue. I had, in discovery, I had performed an analysis of that. And, so, the way I estimated, it was, you know, asset management revenue is really a function of both the market, how the market values the capacity, but also the amount of residual capacity that we would expect to have. And, so, by adding capacity, you know, rather than trying to attribute it just to this resource, the way I had estimated, it was "Okay, we'll have more, as a portfolio, additional capacity." And I believe that the estimate I came up with, based on an average of, like, the last five years of asset management values, was around \$5 million per year.

Now, obviously, the market can change, it's a volatile market, it can change, you know, dramatically. But that was an estimate based on, I thought, a pretty reasonable foundation for the amount of available capacity we would expect to have, and recent market valuations, and that's

1 kind of what I came up with. 2 That is --3 (Wells) That is not -- that is not accounted for 4 in the Empress Capacity Resource Assessment that 5 I had provided. And, you know, I really 6 appreciate, actually, this is where, you know, 7 the other parties in this case, both in Maine and 8 New Hampshire, have kind of pushed us a little 9 bit to try to quantify some of these other 10 things. You know, even including, you know, the 11 percentage likelihood of cancellation for the 12 TransCanada authorization risk. I think that has 1.3 been really helpful, in not just, you know, 14 helping to illuminate, you know, the risks and 15 benefits, the costs and benefits of this 16 proceeding, but also to give, you know, and it's 17 helped me broaden my own view quantitatively of 18 how to assess these things going forward. 19 So, you know, to really all of the -- I 20 would say for both the OCA and the DOE, they have 21 been really constructive in their assessments. 2.2 And I have appreciated it, it's helped to push me 23 a little bit as an analyst. So, I would say 24 that, you know, the reason I can answer that

```
1
         question with -- quantitatively today is because
 2.
         the other people reviewing this have done a good
 3
          job of asking good questions, and really forcing
 4
         me to dig a little deeper, and I appreciate that.
 5
          (Arif) May I add just a little comment,
 6
         Commissioner Chattopadhyay, on that one?
 7
                    In our view, we were aware that asset
 8
         management revenue is not a part of this
 9
         assessment, which sort of triggered, as you have
10
         heard Mr. Wells talk about it, questions from our
11
         end.
12
                    But we were also aware, in the context
1.3
         of cost of gas proceedings, asset management
14
         agreements, and the revenue thereof, actually has
15
         a negative downward pressure on the overall price
16
         that customers at the end of the day pay.
17
                    So, those were the other factors that
18
         sort of made, in our view, their way into the
19
         Clause 8 of the Settlement Agreement that you
20
         have before you.
21
         I think you will appreciate that, you know, you
2.2
         were talking about how other analysts helped you
23
         to work through the, you know, the issues.
24
         think you also appreciate that the question is
```

```
coming from an analyst, basically.
 1
 2
                    So, I would like to know, though, and
 3
         maybe I misunderstood you, that $5 million is an
 4
         offset to the total demand cost, of not just this
 5
         one, not just the one related to this contract?
 6
         (Wells) Right. I didn't attempt to attribute
 7
         asset management revenue solely to this
 8
         Agreement, but rather to the portfolio. And, so,
 9
         I would agree that, with your characterization,
10
         that this would be a portfolio benefit, as
11
         opposed to -- or, a portfolio-based calculation,
12
         rather than a resource-based calculation.
1.3
         Typically, what has been the, you know, the
    Q
14
         revenue generated, without the -- without the
15
         contract?
16
         (Wells) Yes. The current revenue is
17
         approximately $20 million per year of asset
18
         management revenue that we get, that is an offset
19
         to demand costs.
20
         So, you are saying it's totally -- in total, it's
21
         $25 million?
2.2
         (Wells) What I would project, --
23
         Yes.
24
          (Wells) -- by adding the Empress capacity
```

```
1
         resource, --
 2
         Okay.
 3
         (Wells) -- that we would expect to see an
 4
         increase to that level.
 5
         Okay.
 6
         (Wells) Assuming, of course, that the valuation
 7
         of the capacity stays the same. Which, given the
 8
         current scarcity, I think is a reasonable
 9
         assumption.
10
         Okay. And, so, in that 10. -- I forget, was it
11
         10.2, 10.3 million, so that is without accounting
12
         for that $5 million, correct?
1.3
    Α
         (Wells) Yes.
14
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. Thank you.
15
         That's all.
16
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. We can turn
17
         now to redirect, beginning with the Department of
18
         Energy.
19
                   MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you, Mr.
20
         Chairman. Just some brief clarification
21
         questions I'd like to ask Dr. Arif.
2.2
                    It will not be my intent to mention
23
         confidential information, but I will be looking
24
         at pages that include confidential information.
```

```
1
                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 2
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
 3
         So, Dr. Arif, Northern's Exhibit 1, Attachment 7,
 4
         Bates Page 138, was referenced earlier in
 5
         Commission questions as estimating termination
 6
         costs, is that correct?
 7
    Α
         (Arif) That is correct.
 8
         And that page shows a chart with a date of "July
 9
         19th, 2023"?
10
         (Arif) That is correct.
11
         Has that information been updated as a result of
12
         Northern's response to DOE Data Request 1-10?
1.3
          (Arif) It was.
14
         And that's part of Exhibit 7, Bates Page 026,
15
         correct?
16
         (Arif) That is correct.
17
         Dated "November 14th, 2023"?
18
         (Arif) Yes.
19
         If we turn to Exhibit 12, the Settlement
20
         Agreement, and then the confidential attachment
21
         to that confidential Settlement Agreement, Bates
2.2
         Page 019, I'm going to wait for everyone to join
23
         me. Let me know when you're there?
24
          (Arif) I am there.
```

```
1
         There's a chart entitled "Estimate of Shared
 2.
         Facility Costs for 2027 Eastern System
 3
         Expansion". Does this chart update what was
 4
         originally submitted with the Petition?
 5
          (Arif) That is my understanding.
 6
         And it is consistent with the updated answer to
 7
         DOE 1-10?
 8
         (Arif) Yes.
 9
         Staying on this chart, is this chart reflective
10
         of estimated termination costs in Canadian
11
         dollars?
         (Arif) It is. That's our understanding.
12
1.3
         And this represents Northern's estimated risk,
14
         correct?
15
          (Arif) That is correct.
    Α
16
         But does this estimate New Hampshire's risk?
17
         (Arif) It is Northern's, as you have stated in
18
         your -- in your question, a part of which, based
19
         on the allocator that we referred to, would be
20
         the New Hampshire's share of that total estimated
21
         cost.
2.2
    Q
         And, if you go to Page 3 of the Settlement
23
         Agreement, as I believe the Company's testimony
24
         made clear earlier, that percentage varies over
```

```
1
         time, but, as of the latest design year forecast
 2.
         for 2023-2024, what was the approximate
 3
         percentage for New Hampshire?
 4
         (Arif) Forty (40) percent, approximately.
 5
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you. I have no
 6
         further questions. Thank you.
 7
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Finally,
         we'll move to Northern redirect.
 8
 9
                    MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. I only have a
10
         couple of very brief questions.
11
    BY MR. TAYLOR:
         Mr. Wells, if you could please refer to Hearing
12
1.3
         Exhibit 1, which is the Company's Initial Filing.
14
         And, then, if you could go to Page -- well, it's
15
         Bates Page 083. If you don't have the Bates Page
16
         version, it is --
17
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Attorney Taylor, if
18
         you could turn on your microphone, I think. Oh,
19
         it's on.
                   Thank you.
20
                    MR. TAYLOR: I'm sorry. I'll try --
21
         I'll speak up.
2.2
    BY MR. TAYLOR:
23
         It is Attachment 2 to your Exhibit Unitil-FXW-2,
24
         the PNGTS Agreement.
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells|Arif|Alam]

```
1
          (Wells) I'm there. Thank you.
 2
         Okay. And you received -- or, you answered a
 3
         question earlier, and I'll be paraphrasing, from
 4
         the Consumer Advocate, that basically asked
 5
         "there is nothing in the Agreements that requires
 6
         approval by the Commission for the Company to go
 7
         forward?" Is that correct?
 8
         (Wells) That is correct.
 9
         Okay. And I just wanted to direct you to
10
         Article VII, Paragraph 1. And in here, it says
11
         "Service is subject to regulatory approvals of
         the Maine Public Utilities Commission and the New
12
1.3
         Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, in form
14
         and substance acceptable to Northern Utilities,
15
         Inc. at its sole discretion, by February 1st,
16
         2024." Have I read that correctly?
17
         (Wells) You have.
18
         Okay. So, service under this contract is
    Q
19
         expressly subject to approval by the Maine and
20
         New Hampshire Commissions, correct?
21
         (Wells) Yes.
2.2
    Q
         There was another question that, again, I'm fair
23
         paraphrasing, was essentially something along the
         lines of "Can TCPL withdraw at any time for any
24
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Wells|Arif|Alam]

```
1
         reason?" Do you recall a question like that?
 2
         (Wells) I do.
 3
         And, in the agreement -- in the TCPL Precedent
 4
         Agreement, this is Bates Page 121, and it would
 5
         be Attachment 6 to FXW-2, Page 13 of the
 6
         contract. Are you there?
 7
         (Wells) Yes.
    Α
 8
         And, as I believe the DOE's witness has already
 9
         pointed out, this actually -- oh, I'm on the
10
         wrong page, I'm sorry, Bates Page 119. And
11
         there's a section here entitled "Events of
12
         Cancellation", correct?
1.3
         (Wells) That is correct.
14
         And that sets forth specifically all the
15
         different events of cancellation, correct?
16
         (Wells) It does.
17
                    MR. TAYLOR: Okay. That's actually all
18
         I have for redirect.
19
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.
20
                    The Settlement witness panel is
2.1
         excused. And we'll invite up Dr. Vatter to take
2.2
         the stand, on behalf of the OCA.
23
                    Okay. After Dr. Vatter gets settled,
24
         Mr. Patnaude, if you could please swear in the
```

1	witness.
2	(Whereupon MARC H. VATTER was duly
3	sworn by the Court Reporter.)
4	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And we'll begin with
5	OCA direct.
6	MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
7	Let me begin by administering a bit of
8	free legal advice to my witness. Please, if
9	possible, do not say "subject to check" in any of
10	your answers.
11	WITNESS VATTER: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That was an
13	excellent start, Mr. Kreis. Thank you.
14	MARC H. VATTER, SWORN
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. KREIS:
17	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Vatter. First of all, is
18	this your first opportunity to take the stand in
19	the PUC's hearing room?
20	A Yes, it is. And I'm all alone up here, but I
21	guess I asked for this.
22	MR. KREIS: Rather than take the
23	Commission through the long and very impressive
2 4	list of qualifications that you bring to the

[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 witness stand with you that qualify you to be an 2. expert, I'll just recommend that the Commission 3 read the recitation of that in your prefiled 4 testimony, which I now draw your attention to, 5 which has been marked for identification as 6 "Exhibit 11". 7 BY MR. KREIS: 8 And my first question is, if you -- or, I guess 9 it's now my second, is that the complete and 10 unredacted version of the testimony that the OCA 11 submitted bearing your name on December 13th of 12 last year? 1.3 Yes. Α 14 Do you have any corrections to make to that 15 testimony at this time or any updates? 16 No, I don't. 17 So, if I were to ask you all of the questions 18 contained in Exhibit 11 right here in the hearing 19 room, would your answers be identical to the ones 20 that you've provided in Exhibit 11? 2.1 That's a "yes" or "no" question. 2.2 Α Yes. 23 Thank you. So, you adopt, therefore, Exhibit 11 24 as your sworn testimony in this proceeding?

```
1
         Yes, I do.
 2
         And drawing your attention to what's been marked
 3
         for identification as "Exhibit 4", is Exhibit 4
 4
         identical to Exhibit 11, except for the fact that
 5
         certain information is redacted from Exhibit 4?
 6
         Yes, it is.
 7
         And would it be fair to say that the information
 8
         that has been redacted from Exhibit 4 is all
 9
         information that's covered by the Company's
10
         Motion for Confidential Treatment?
11
         Yes.
    Α
12
         Broadly speaking, is it your opinion that the
1.3
         Empress Contracts would, if approved by the
14
         Commission, or if executed, I suppose, be a
15
         prudent expenditure of sums that will presumably
16
         ultimately be recovered from ratepayers?
17
    Α
         Broadly speaking, I would say, yes, very much so.
18
         The Empress Contracts would likely benefit
19
         ratepayers, shareholders, and the environment.
20
         Ratepayers would pay less for gas, they would
2.1
         benefit that way; and then they would purchase
2.2
         more gas, and this would enable the Company to
23
         prudently expand its distribution system, on
24
         which its shareholders would earn a greater
```

```
1
         return; and bringing more gas to New England
 2
         would displace some of the coal-fired generation
 3
         at Merrimack Station, lowering emissions of
 4
         greenhouse gases.
 5
         So, given what you just said, I take it that you
 6
         don't entirely agree with Mr. Wells's testimony
 7
         that the sole beneficiary here is Northern's
 8
         customers?
 9
         I do not.
10
         And could you elaborate a little bit about, I
11
         know you already said why you think that, but I
12
         just want to make sure it's absolutely clear why
1.3
         you think there are benefits here that inure not
14
         just to ratepayers, but to Northern's
         shareholders?
15
16
         Yes, I will. Before I do, I'd just like to add
17
         that electric ratepayers will also benefit
18
         from --
19
         That was going to be my next question, sorry.
20
         Okay, the shareholders, then. Well, and Northern
21
         has stated that the risk of cancellation is low.
2.2
         If, in fact, costs that we believe would be CWIP,
23
         in that event, are CWIP, the risk of having to
         pay them for the shareholders is low.
24
```

2.

1.3

2.2

[WITNESS: Vatter]

there's a -- there's a concept in economics called the "law of demand", and it's one of the most fundamental concepts in economics. It is one of the first things we teach students, which is that people are willing to buy more of a good when the price is lower.

I pulled one estimate of the price, the long run, and we need to be looking at the long run here, the long run price elasticity of demand for natural gas, and it's negative 1.25, which we call "elastic". That means that the percentage increase in sales volume will exceed the percentage drop in rates associated with the contracts.

So, there should be a significant expansion of prudent investment in Northern's distribution system associated with the drop in the price of gas associated with these contracts. And their shareholders earn a return on those prudent investments in the distribution system.

So, shareholders stand to gain considerably here. I think, if they walked away from this on the grounds that it didn't benefit shareholders, they would be -- they would be incorrect, and it would

```
1
         be to the detriment of their shareholders, as
 2
         well as ratepayers, and the environment.
 3
    Q
         Thank you. Okay, let's talk about electric
 4
         ratepayers for a second. There was some
 5
         testimony about them earlier today.
 6
                    Do you see benefits here for electric
 7
         ratepayers, if these contracts move forward?
 8
         I do. Bringing more gas to New England would
 9
         also lower the marginal cost of gas for electric
10
         generation. And the displacement of coal-fired
11
         generation at Merrimack Station would lower the
12
         price of RGGI allowances, and that lower price,
1.3
         lower cost of allowances would also be passed
14
         through to electric ratepayers.
15
         Do you perceive any commodity price risks
16
         associated with the Empress Contracts that need
17
         to be addressed?
18
         Yes, I do. I'd like to give you an extended
19
         answer on this?
20
         Please feel free.
21
         So, --
    Α
2.2
         As long as you don't say "subject to check".
23
         I shan't. So, you build a pipeline to access
24
         gas, because it's cheap, and appropriately risky,
```

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

[WITNESS: Vatter]

however you want to define that. Now, the assessment looks extensively, and it does a good job of looking at current conditions, and it looks forward five years, but this is a 30-year contract. And, so, now, the Settlement talks about evaluating and reporting on risk management strategies, I would say that, rather than "hedging", as you pointed out, Chairman. so, what is that? So, in neither one of those documents is the issue of commodity price risk over the long term addressed. And there was some testimony about "asset risk management", and separating it from the approval of these contracts. But I -- so, forgive me if this is out of order, but, if you, you know, the purpose of building the pipeline and signing a contract for its capacity is to access the gas. And you want to look at the expected cost of the gas, and the risk associated with the gas. Now, clearly, you don't want to do that

Now, clearly, you don't want to do that in isolation. You don't just look at the price risk of Empress gas out of the context of Northern's entire portfolio, or, for that matter, the income profiles of its customers, its

[WITNESS: Vatter]

residential customers.

1.3

2.2

But I think we need to look at the long term here. So, what's happening in gas markets is that they're gradually globalizing, the way oil markets already have. And, I mean, this contract is an example of that. And the expansion of pipeline capacity and liquefaction capacity to and in British Columbia is an example of that. A stark example of that was the connection of the Permian Basin, better connection of the Permian Basin to Henry Hub. There was a huge basis there, which was eliminated by expansion of capacity.

markets, pipeline or liquefaction capacity, or both, is congested, if it's congested enough, that provides incentive to expand the link, and somebody goes in and does that, because it's profitable. And, so, -- and this is already happening in oil markets. They're essentially global, of course, with a few exceptions, and gas markets are on their way there, too.

And, so, what does that mean? For your risk management strategy, it means that the risk

1.3

[WITNESS: Vatter]

management strategy has to shift from being geographic to intertemporal in emphasis. And, so, I think that this intertemporal risk, which I have made a specific suggestion about, and I don't want to ask the Commission to require my specific suggestion, which was buying JKM three years in advance, it's just an idea. There are a lot of ways the Company could do that. They have more expertise in doing this kind of thing than I do, because they trade gas; I forecast gas.

But I think -- I think I would ask that the Commission require them to propose and justify something specific, that is comprehensive as it was in 2022, but specifically addresses the expected increased correlation between prices of pipeline gas, including that purchased at Empress, and LNG and crude oil. Because, as the market globalizes, the prices will tend to move up and down more together, and basis will become closer to fixed. And, so, a diversifying basis will become a less effective risk management strategy, and something intertemporal will need to be done.

And, even -- and, you know, in 2022,

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

Northern's customers did comparatively well, but they still experienced a shock. And, so, you know, geographic diversity even now can only do so much. But, in the future, it will be able to do less, because the markets will be better connected.

And, so, I mean, this is what I would ask, that they have to propose something, and justify it, and, of course, we can discuss that when they have. And I certainly want to give them time to think it over and come up with something. And they don't have to do what I suggested.

Q Let me just observe as an aside, that that is far from the longest answer I've ever heard to a question in this particular hearing room. And I just want to make sure that I completely understood what you just said, though.

First of autumn, you mentioned something, I think you said it was "JKM", and I just want to make sure that everybody understands what "JKM" actually is?

A "JKM" is "Japan Korea Marker LNG". It's a liquid market in the Pacific. And its volume right now

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         is extremely high, actually.
 2
         And just so that it's clear to me, if not
 3
         everybody else, the analysis you just offered is
 4
         somewhat different than the opinions that
 5
         Mr. Wells expressed, because he was talking about
 6
         "geographical diversity", and you, in your
 7
         testimony just now, have been talking about what
         you call "intertemporal diversity"?
 8
         Or "intertemporal risk management", yes.
 9
10
         Yes.
11
         Right. Because, I mean, and I think they did a
         very good job with geographic diversity, because
12
1.3
         their customers did better than other utilities'
14
         customers. But, even, like, as I said, even in
15
         2022, their customers still felt a shock.
16
         it's -- my proposal, or my earnest suggestion is
17
         that, over time, that strategy should shift
18
         towards something that involves more
19
         intertemporal risk management.
20
                    Is that -- is that clear?
21
         It's absolutely clear to me. And, if it's not
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         clear to anybody else, they will ask you about
23
         it.
24
                    Have you, based on what you have just
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 said, fully articulated to your satisfaction the 2. recommendation that you have, on behalf of the 3 OCA, for addressing the commodity price risks 4 that your analysis has identified? 5 I won't say "subject to check". You know, 6 historically, LNG prices and contracts were 7 linked to crude oil prices. And there are 8 reasons why crude oil prices are volatile. 9 is actually an area of interest of mine. And we 10 have been seeing this since 1973. The volatility 11 in oil markets and the shocks we've seen have 12 been profitable to the Organizations of Petroleum 1.3 Exporting Countries, and they will continue to be 14 profitable. And we can expect them to be more 15 severe, and we can expect higher prices, because, 16 in general, because the world economy, over time, 17 becomes less oil-intensive, and, therefore, it 18 can tolerate higher prices and more severe 19 shocks. You know, OPEC has to -- has to factor 20 in the effect of their pricing on the world 21 economy, and then the feedback effect onto demand 2.2 destruction. And that limits how high they can 23 charge, how high price they can charge, and how 24 severe a shock they can visit on the world

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

economy, because these shocks are damaging to the economy. But, as the economy uses less oil per dollar of GDP, OPEC will be optimally able to charge higher prices and visit more severe shocks on the economy.

You know, these shocks usually come at a time when the market is tight for some other reason, and this helps OPEC as well, because the shocks come as a surprise. They don't even know when they're coming. Although, I suppose, if no war has ever occurred, they would have to initiate something. But the wars happen. And, so, when they do, the Saudis cut back even more. And, you know, this is the art of the price shock. When things are tight, you hold back a little bit more, and drive the price through the roof. And they're going to do it again, just like they did in 2022.

And, so, I think, as all of the gas markets, including the one in Empress, become -- or, in Alberta, become more, better linked to global markets, they will be less insulated by congestion on the links, on the existing links.

And, so, those price shocks will require some

1 intertemporal risk management. 2 Now, I'm going to violate the longstanding 3 precept for every lawyer that says "never ask a 4 question that you don't know what the answer is 5 going to lead to." But I will say that, as 6 somebody who is not an expert on these things, my 7 ears perked up when I heard Chairman Goldner 8 suggest to Mr. Wells that "Northern ought to take 9 a look not just at more hedging, but actually 10 less hedging." 11 And I wonder what you made of that 12 suggestion from the Chairman, on the odd chance 1.3 that he wasn't planning on asking you that 14 himself? 15 Well, I've actually deliberately used the 16 language "risk management", rather than 17 "hedging", because I don't want to prejudge what 18 the optimal risk management strategy is. I would 19 also add that hedging doesn't always cost money. 20 It depends on what your income profile is 21 relative to what's called "systematic risk". 2.2 There are people, a few of them, who can actually 23 lower their risk to their own income or 24 consumption profile, and get a risk premium to do

[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 And those are the people whose income 2. profiles are countercyclic. But, in general, I would just say "risk management". 3 And, you know, when we look at this, I 4 5 want to think about the income profiles of 6 residential customers, because they differ from 7 one another, and some of them have, you know, will benefit differently from different risk 8 9 management strategies. So, that's something we 10 have to look at. 11 But I would -- I would approach it with 12 an open mind. 1.3 Thank you. Okay. Mr. Vatter, have had an 14 opportunity to review Exhibit 12, which is the 15 confidential version of the Settlement Agreement 16 that has been entered into by Northern and the 17 Department of Energy? 18 Yes, I have. 19 Without asking you whether to opine on whether 20 the Commission should actually approve the

Q Without asking you whether to opine on whether
the Commission should actually approve the
Settlement Agreement, in your opinion, are there
any terms in the Agreement that are inconsistent
with your recommendations to the Commission?

A Second regards to commodity price risk management?

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 Yes. 2 I wouldn't say that they are inconsistent. But I 3 would emphasize -- reemphasize that they don't 4 require a proposal. And, I mean, a report, an 5 evaluation and a report gets to justification, I 6 suppose. But I think they should -- I think they 7 should have to propose something. I mean, if --I mean, it would be nice to know now what they 8 9 plan to do. But this is an expedited proceeding. 10 And, if they don't know, I certainly want to give 11 them time to work it out. But we could require them not just to 12 1.3 evaluate and report, but propose. Or, you could 14 require them. I can't require them. 15 Okay. Now, I want to just touch briefly on the 0 16 subject of construction work in progress. 17 heard, I can't remember whether it was in 18 testimony or argument, but the point was made 19 that there are policy arguments against excluding 20 anything that even remotely looks like 21 construction work in progress from rates. 2.2 And are you aware of the arguments, 23

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         progress, however defined, into rates?
 2
         Well, as I understand it, the cost of
 3
         construction work in progress is not allowed into
 4
         rates.
 5
         But that isn't because of any policy opinions
 6
         that the OCA might have, is it?
 7
    Α
         Absolutely not. It's a law.
 8
                    MR. KREIS: Thank you. Okay. Just
 9
         make sure I don't have any other questions for
10
         you.
11
                    I think that's fine. Those are all the
12
         questions I have for Mr. Vatter on direct. And,
1.3
         so, I'd be happy to make him available to
14
         cross-examination, provided nobody asks him any
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         questions that require him to say "subject to
         check".
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17
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That is excellent
18
         advice.
19
                   We'll turn to Northern, as soon as the
20
         Company is ready.
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: No one is ever going to
2.1
2.2
         forget that.
23
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That's important not
24
         to forget.
                      Thank you.
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                    MR. KREIS: I actually can think of a
 2.
         few answers that you would like even less than
 3
         "subject to check", but I won't tell you what
 4
         they are.
 5
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Well, the next time
 6
         somebody says that, they're going to check. So,
 7
         just a warning to everyone.
 8
                   Mr. Taylor, please.
 9
                    MR. TAYLOR: For what it's worth, I
10
         usually tell my witnesses not to say "subject to
11
         check".
12
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I have noticed
1.3
         that.
14
                    MR. TAYLOR: I just want to make a note
15
         that I'm in agreement that it is not a good
16
         answer.
17
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Unitil is not a
18
         sinner in this category. So, thank you.
19
                   MR. TAYLOR: I actually have no cross
20
         for Mr. Vatter.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.
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         We'll move to the Department of Energy.
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                    MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you. Thank you,
24
         Mr. Chairman. A brief question or two.
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1
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
 2.
    BY MS. SCHWARZER:
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         Mr. Vatter, you're familiar with the discovery
 4
         process that we went through in this docket, the
 5
         opportunity to propose data requests and get
 6
         responses?
 7
    Α
         Yes.
 8
         And I don't believe you've been here through a
 9
         cost of gas season, is that correct?
10
         Correct.
11
         But you would likely agree that, annually,
12
         there's a cost of gas proceeding, at which
1.3
         discovery occurs, and questions can be posed and
14
         answers provided?
15
    Α
         Sure.
16
         And is there any reason that the Office of the
17
         Consumer Advocate could not seek further
18
         clarification or additional information in the
19
         next annual cost of gas docket through the
20
         discovery process with regard to the concerns
21
         that you raise here?
2.2
                    MR. KREIS: Well, let me object.
23
                    MS. SCHWARZER: Why?
24
                    MR. KREIS:
                                That question is a request
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 for legal analysis. And Mr. Vatter is not a 2. lawyer, nor is he here as an expert on the law of 3 public utilities, the procedural requirements of 4 the Commission, or anything like that. 5 And, you know, for what it's worth, as 6 an attorney, I can tell you that I agree with 7 counsel for the Department of Energy, that the -that the Office of the Consumer Advocate can, in 8 future cost of gas proceedings, ask discovery 9 10 questions about the nature of costs that are 11 included in cost of gas rates or charges. BY THE WITNESS: 12 1.3 I mean, --14 MR. KREIS: Well, I objected to her 15 question. 16 WITNESS VATTER: Oh. 17 MR. KREIS: So, the next thing that 18 gets to happen is the --19 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Attorney Schwarzer, 20 would you --2.1 MS. SCHWARZER: Well, thank you. 2.2 would ask the Chair to overrule the objection. Ι 23 was not asking for a legal conclusion. I was 24 merely asking if, in Mr. Vatter's opinion, he

[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 could ask questions about the issue close to his 2. heart in a cost of gas proceeding that will go 3 forward in the fall. 4 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That seems like it's 5 not a legal question, from the Chair's point of 6 view. 7 Please proceed. BY THE WITNESS: 8 I would be happy to, and I look forward to doing 10 that. But, as I said earlier, one thing I can 11 not do is require them to formulate a proposal. 12 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 1.3 MS. SCHWARZER: No further questions. 14 Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Excellent. 16 Let's turn to Commissioner questions, 17 beginning with Commissioner Simpson. 18 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. I think I 19 would start with a question for the OCA himself, 20 with respect to the topic of "construction work 2.1 in progress". And I'll concede, at this point, 2.2 I'm just not seeing how this proposal in front of 23 us invokes construction work in progress, and the 24 risk that you've articulated.

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                    So, I'm hoping that you might describe
 2
         that again for me?
 3
                    MR. KREIS: Would you like me to do
 4
         that right now?
 5
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: If you would, please.
 6
                    MR. KREIS: Okay. This is in the order
 7
         of legal argument.
                    If you look at Page 112 of Exhibit 1,
 8
 9
         there is there a definition of "project costs".
10
         And, if you follow the pinball through the
11
         pinball machine, you see that these project costs
12
         are among the costs that could, in certain
1.3
         circumstances, ultimately be paid for by the
14
         customers of Northern.
15
                    And, in the definition of "project
16
         costs", in sub sub Subparagraph (B), --
17
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.
18
                    MR. KREIS: -- it says "construction
         related costs". That tells me, plain as day,
19
20
         that what the Company is potentially reserving
21
         the right to do is to take construction costs, on
2.2
         a project that will not be completed and will
23
         never benefit New Hampshire customers, and
24
         include them in rates.
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And, while I agree that there are all kinds of policy arguments, both pro and con, a prohibition like that, the clear language in RSA 378:30-a says "Those costs can never ever be in the rates charged by any New Hampshire utility."

That's it in a nutshell.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Do you have an articulated carve-out of costs before us that you believe should be removed from the rates that would flow through, the contract costs that would subsequently flow through customer rates that you're objecting to here?

MR. KREIS: Well, no. Because, to some extent, and this might go to the question Ms. Schwarzer was asking you, I'm not sure, I'm really suggesting that the Commission kind of kick this can down the road, and merely state in its order that this Company cannot include construction work in progress in rates.

And, whether that ever actually becomes a live problem, that either the Company or you will have to deal with, and you heard Mr. Wells tell you that that's extremely unlikely, and I agree, it is extremely unlikely. So, given that

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

the likelihood is extremely low, the Company has told you the risk of that is extremely low, and given that whatever risk there is inherent in that the Company refuses to accept on behalf of its shareholders, I'm just asking you to say in the order, if that comes up in the future, the OCA is free to pop up and say "Wait, that is precluded from inclusion in rates pursuant to RSA 378:30-a." That's all I'm asking you to do today.

And, frankly, I'm not really sure how objectionable that is within the context of the Settlement Agreement. I mean, there is one sentence in the Settlement Agreement that I think might be problematic, and it is the sentence that says "The Settling Parties agree", this is on Page 7 of Exhibit 12, in Paragraph -- or, Settlement Condition 4. The last sentence says "The Settling Parties agree that potential cancellation costs shall be recovered from all capacity-eligible customers." And you already heard the testimony that says that, basically, "capacity-eligible customers" is "all residential customers, and maybe some commercial customers."

1 This is why it's of particular interest to 2. residential customers. 3 So, all I'm basically saying is that, 4 to the extent that Settlement term says "We will 5 force ratepayers to eat construction work in 6 progress", you can't approve that term, because 7 it would be illegal under RSA 378:30-a. 8 I hope that's helpful. 9 CMSR. SIMPSON: That is helpful. 10 Wouldn't 378:30-a govern regardless of whether or 11 not we say that in our order? 12 MR. KREIS: That's certainly an 1.3 argument that you can count on me to make, if it 14 becomes necessary. 15 But I just, as the principal defender 16 of the anti-CWIP statute in this state, just 17 given its long and storied history, I just feel 18 obliged to come before you today and say "This is 19 potentially an issue, and you should know about 20 it now, because this Company is here." Remember, 21 this Company does not need your approval to move 2.2 forward with these agreements. 23 But, since it is here asking for your 24 approval, I'm asking you not to put anything in

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

your order that suggests that you're willing to overlook RSA 378:30-a.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. I'll give
Attorney Taylor and Attorney Schwarzer an
opportunity to respond, if they would like to?

MR. TAYLOR: I appreciate that.

So, I guess, just trying to think of the order that I want to take this in. I think I'll maybe take it in reverse order from what I just heard.

So, I think, if -- we have asked for what I think is a pretty unambiguous approval in the Settlement Agreement and in our Petition, which is a finding from the Commission -- well, two. One, that termination costs accrued up and to the date of a Commission order are prudent and recoverable through the Company's cost of gas rates. And, two, even though the Company will be subject to a continuing requirement to manage these contracts prudently, and follow along with the project and evaluate risk, and provide updates as necessary to the Department, and, if necessary, to the Commission.

That, if, in the future, cancellation

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

costs were incurred, and they were deemed to be prudently incurred, and, again, we would still bear the risk of acting prudently, and not just letting the costs accrue without being mindful of them, that those would be recoverable through rates.

If it's left open to, you know, a decision that "we'll decide down the road that it's CWIP", then that introduces a significant amount of risk to the Company. And, as Mr. Wells said earlier, any decision would have to be evaluated with senior management before any sort of a decision was made. But, you know, that could be an intolerable level of risk that would be introduced to a decision. And, so, that would be of a significant concern for us.

With respect to policy arguments, I'm mindful of the argument that, you know, this is law, and it applies regardless of the policy arguments that we might make. But I do think that the law pretty clearly applies, I think the Commission has been correct in determining that it applies to construction work by utilities, on utility projects. And I also agree with the

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Commission that looking to these attenuated costs becomes unworkable. And it becomes unworkable in this circumstance, because if the Company were only able to enter into these agreements by bearing a significant amount of risk going forward, it simply would not make sense for the Company to do that, and that ultimately is not going to be to the benefit of ratepayers.

It's true, the risk is minimal. But we do think that it's fair that the customers bear the risk in this case, because, and I, you know, I heard what Mr. Vatter said, we do believe that the entirety of the benefit of these contracts go to customers. We enter into these contracts, because we have a requirement to, one, maintain a reliable -- a portfolio of reliable gas; and, two, even though the LCIRP statute is now gone, we still have an obligation to make sure that rates are just and reasonable and to keep costs low. That's the framework with which we enter into these agreements.

This isn't like utility spending on infrastructure, where shareholder dollars are spent with the expectation that there will be a

return on that money. This is different
entirely. This is something where we are
spending money to acquire gas resources for
customers on a pass-through basis.

So, now, I'm going to say right at the
outset, or, you know, mid-argument I guess, I
have read Mr. Vatter's CV, and I'm aware of

9 that I had a single disastrous interaction with

an economics class.

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[Laughter.]

MR. TAYLOR: So, I'm not going to pretend that I can match him in terms of economic theory.

his -- of his qualifications. And I will say

CMSR. SIMPSON: I sit next to an economics professor every day. So, I feel your pain.

[Laughter.]

MR. TAYLOR: I am, however, familiar, you know, generally, with the law of demand. And I want to point out in this case that Northern is a decoupled company. And one of the primary justifications behind revenue decoupling is that it removes the incentive for the Company, both on

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

the gas and electric side, to sell more. And, for that reason, it has often been held out as something that pairs well with energy efficiency efforts.

And, so, simply suggesting that "Well, if it's cheaper, people will buy more of it", and I guess I sort of, just instinctively, I'm not sure about that, because people aren't necessarily going to boil two pots of potatoes, when they can boil one, or heat their house twice as much. But, you know, I also just -- even if we were to sell more, we're not incentivized to do that. We're a decoupled company.

And, so, again, I think that the risk is appropriately allocated in this instance.

And, so, that's really kind of where the policy argument is.

Know, I think Mr. Kreis -- or, Attorney Kreis had mentioned a Supreme Court case that came out in November of '23, which was after we had made this filing. You know, that is a case that is not inconsistent with your decision in the Granite Bridge -- in the Granite Bridge case. Well, it's

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

a Granite Bridge case before the Supreme Court.

But, in that case, again, this was Liberty

spending Liberty money on a Liberty project.

This was not an instance where -- we haven't laid out any money. There is no investments. We are not financing anything.

This is something where we are going to take -- we have committed to this project. And, in the contract, there is what is essentially an "exit fee", if, and, you know, it's not called that, it's called "termination costs", but it's a contract cost. And there are -- you know, through the cost of gas, we pass the costs of these contracts onto customers.

And, so, I do think it is appropriately differentiated from what is, I think, typically known as "CWIP" under the anti-CWIP statute.

And, you know, I'll even, you know, if you go back, you know, many years to an earlier PSNH case, Appeal of Public Service, an order issued in June of 1984, the Supreme Court, in discussing, in the Seabrook costs, noted and just took note of the legislators' -- I'm sorry -- Legislature's intent in that case, and said "In

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1979 the Legislature enacted RSA 378:30-a, thus culminating opposition to the allowance of CWIP in the rate base that had begun in the 1977 legislative session." And, so, clearly, you know, identifying the Legislature's intent as trying to bar CWIP as it pertains to utility projects going into the utility rate base.

So, I think there's a very clear differentiation between the two things. And I think that if there was some kind of ambiguity introduced to the Commission's order in this case, I think that's unnecessary. I think it -- you know, this is something that the Commission has already approved in DG 19-116. And, you know, I appreciate that -- I don't disagree with the Consumer Advocate that they have the right to take a different position in a different case, that's fine.

But I think the Commission should look back at that, as you deemed appropriate before, we think it's appropriate here. And we would ask that there not be any ambiguity introduced to your order that would impair our ability to go forward with the contracts.

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[WITNESS: Vatter]

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. Attorney Schwarzer, I'll afford you an opportunity to comment, if you'd like?

MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you.

Certainly, the Department supports

Northern's statement, with regard to both the

policy argument and the meaning of RSA 378:30-a.

I believe this opinion was quoted before. But,

to go back to Order Number 26,536, I believe the

OCA is seeking to expand the meaning of the

anti-CWIP provision to be significantly broader

than has been contemplated, even by the PUC in

its orders. And to quote, at Page 7, the PUC

order says "RSA 378:30-a is a statute with a

specific application to costs associated with a

utility's construction projects." There is no

construction project owned by Northern here at

issue in this docket.

And the order goes on to say that

"Utilities contact" -- excuse me -- "Utilities

contract with a multitude of other entities for a

wide variety of purposes unrelated to

construction. It is well within the realm of

possibility that Liberty has paid, for example,

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some amount of money to TGP to purchase gas, which TGP used to fund an as-yet incomplete construction project. If RSA 378:30-a also prohibited recovery, such attenuated costs as the uncompleted construction work by a utility's contracting partner utility, the result would be unworkable. If RSA 378:30-a is to be applied rationally and practically, it must apply, and apply only, to projects that the utility undertakes or contracts to construct its own plant, facilities, and other infrastructure."

So, in the opinion of the Department, it would be appropriate for the PUC order to continue that line of interpretation, and that's consistent with the statute, and, in the Department's view, that would be good policy, to find that the Empress Capacity Agreements do not violate the anti-CWIP provisions codified in the statute quoted.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you.

MR. KREIS: I'm going to need to respond to all of that. But I certainly am willing to do that in my closing, if that would be more helpful, or, I can do it right now, as

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         you prefer.
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Let me do a quick
 2.
 3
         time check.
 4
                    [Chairman and Cmsr. Simpson
 5
                    conferring.]
 6
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, we'll accept the
 7
         offer for closing, Attorney Kreis.
 8
                    Commissioner Simpson has a few more
 9
         questions. And, when Commissioner Simpson
         finishes his questioning, we'll take a quick
10
11
         fifteen-minute break.
12
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: I was going to make a
1.3
          "subject to check" joke, but I lost my --
14
                    [Laughter.]
    BY CMSR. SIMPSON:
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16
         But, in any case, Dr. Vatter, your testimony is
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         really insightful. Appreciate it. I learned a
18
         lot from it. So, thank you for filing this. And
19
         the OCA is well represented.
20
         Thank you.
2.1
         Tell me a little bit about the JKM market?
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         That's the first that I've ever really been
23
         exposed to that topic. And, you know, typically,
24
         we look at Henry Hub, or Dawn is a pretty
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 gas-rich market, as you've heard today. 2 a little bit about that "Marker" as you've 3 mentioned in your testimony please? 4 So, Japan has been using LNG for a long time, for 5 geographic reasons. It's an island, and they 6 don't have gas. And, so, JKM has been a liquid 7 pricing point for LNG in the Pacific for a long 8 time. It's a very thick market. As I said, 9 recently, the volume has been extraordinarily 10 high, the trading volume. And I would say that 11 it will continue to be important, because the 12 largest growth market for LNG is going to be in 1.3 developing countries on the east -- on the 14 Western Pacific Rim, you know, Bangladesh, India. 15 And, boy, what else can I tell you 16 about it? Oh, yes. As I said, you know, in the 17 past, contracts for LNG have been indexed to 18 crude oil. But the relationship between prices 19 for LNG and crude oil is fairly tight. I think 20 tighter than the relationship between pipeline 21 gas at Henry Hub and crude oil, although that's 22 not really loose either. 23 So, I'm looking at your testimony, on Bates 24 Page 009, and you have a figure, Figure 3, "Long

[WITNESS: Vatter]

term history and a forecast of global benchmark fuel prices". And I ask this, recognizing that you've even said earlier today that you're not asking the Company to commit to hedging strategies through any one market, you're asking that there's an evaluation that's done in and process that's put in place.

As you look at this trend that you've provided in testimony, what do you see? I'll ask you that. When I look at it, I see a lot of volatility from Title Transfer Facility, I see a lot of volatility from the JKM node.

A Uh-huh.

2.

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You know, less volatility from imported crude oil to U.S. refiners, as you've mentioned, there's some tie-in there, and really great stability overall with Henry Hub.

What do you see and what would you suggest that we look at?

A Well, I would, first of all, suggest that you consider that the crude oil price is graphed relative to the left axis, and the LNG to the right. And I could stretch the crude oil curve as high as I wanted to by changing the maximum

[WITNESS: Vatter]

value of the left-hand axis.

1.3

2.2

I would say they're all volatile, including Henry Hub. And I would say that a lot of that volatility is rooted in the crude oil curve, most of it. Really, I think of crude oil as the prime mover in the markets for fuel, if not energy, prices in general.

And this crude oil curve, I derived it by measuring the volatility historically, and then choosing something that is comparably volatile or consistently volatile, that is also the most profitable curve to OPEC. That is part of the description of their pricing strategy. They do price shocks, and they make a lot of money that way. And that is why I've included it in my forecast. And those oil price shocks drive gas prices substantially.

I mean, what happened in TTF is also a local phenomenon, because Europe got caught up in the past. So, if you look at the -- if you look at the first shock, that's actually historical. That's 2022. That's the highest one there. So, that was partly driven by the oil price shock, and it was partly driven by Russia, by Europe

[WITNESS: Vatter]

stopping buying Russian pipeline gas. And, so, that is something that would be resolved over the long term. But the link between TTF and crude oil is -- is fundamental.

You know, when I do another version of this, I think I will probably have TTF closer to JKM, but it will still be plenty volatile. And the -- and the LNG pricing point relevant to this proceeding is JKM. Because it's in the Pacific, and that's where -- that's the one that would be linked to Empress, at BC.

- Q And you note that there's an expectation of more liquefaction capability being developed along the western shores?
- A Yes. In fact, I mean, the Canadian Energy
 Regulator has a forecast saying that there will
 be 5,000 Bcf, but I would not treat that as a
 hard constraint.
- 19 O Uh-huh.

2.

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2.2

A And, in fact, I estimate that that amount of liquefaction capacity would not resolve the gap between JKM and Empress. I think I would expect more than that over sometime within the next 30 years.

```
1
                     And, then, with respect to the topic
    Q
         Thank you.
 2.
         of "hedging strategies" broadly, as I'm sure
         you're aware, Term 8 in the Settlement Agreement,
 3
 4
         before this Commission today, states that
 5
         "Northern will evaluate available hedging
 6
         strategies and include a report on its evaluation
 7
         in the Company's Cost of Gas filings through the
 8
         execution of the TCPL Firm Transportation
 9
         Agreement." What more are you looking for there?
10
         A proposal. Not just a report.
11
         Okay. Okay.
12
         And I understand, if they don't have one, they
1.3
         don't have one. It would have been nice to have
         one with the evaluation of this -- of these
14
15
         contracts. But I like these contracts. And I'm
16
         happy to give them more time, as long as they
         come up with something.
17
18
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Very good. That's all
19
         I have.
                  Thank you.
20
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. Let's
21
         take a fifteen-minute break, returning at three
2.2
         o'clock, and resume with Commissioner
23
         Chattopadhyay's questions. Off the record.
24
                    (Recess taken at 2:46 p.m., and the
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1
                    hearing reconvened at 3:02 p.m.)
 2.
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Once
 3
         Dr. Vatter resumes the stand, we'll begin
 4
         questions with Commissioner Chattopadhyay.
 5
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. Good
 6
         afternoon.
 7
                    WITNESS VATTER: Hello.
 8
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Hi. So, don't
 9
         believe Commissioner Simpson when he says that I,
10
         you know, trouble him. No, not at all. He
11
         understands everything I tell him.
12
    BY CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY:
1.3
         So, I will go to the Settlement document.
14
         Commissioner Simpson was talking about, you know,
15
         where the draft says "Northern will evaluate
16
         available hedging strategies and include a report
17
         on its evaluation in the Company's Cost of Gas
18
         filings through the execution of the TCPL Firm
19
         Transportation Agreement."
20
                    That, I'm going to compare that with
21
         what you had in your testimony. And, so, I'll go
2.2
         to Bates -- go to your Exhibit 11, Bates Page,
23
         just a moment, 013, --
24
         Oh, I'm sorry. I don't have the Bates.
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1
         Oh, it's "13 of 26". So, it's the same in your
 2
         own.
 3
    Α
         Okay.
 4
         Once you're there, if you go down to Line 6, --
 5
         Uh-huh.
 6
         -- it says "I recommend that the Commission
 7
         require Northern to evaluate hedging strategies
         for commodity price risk long term." Okay? So,
 8
         you -- I don't see a whole lot of difference
 9
10
         between what the Settlement Parties have done and
11
         what you're suggesting, except, as I understood
12
         now, you are -- you want to also -- you want us
1.3
         to tell the Company that, in its evaluation --
14
         sorry, evaluation of hedging strategies, it
15
         should not just look at the geographical matter,
16
         but also look at the price risk long term. And,
17
         when you use that term, I'm assuming you're
18
         basically talking about "intertemporal risks".
19
                    And, so, now that I've discussed what I
20
         think you're trying to say, can you verify that I
21
         got it right?
2.2
         First of all, yes, I'll acknowledge that here
23
         there is no difference. They have certainly
24
         complied with that sentence in the Settlement.
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

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And I can't remember everything else I wrote in this document, but I would, if -- I think I'm at liberty to ask this here, in oral testimony, and I would broaden the language from "hedging" to "risk management". I think it would come down as a hedge, but I don't -- I wouldn't want to prejudge that.

And I would say that it should be a -there should be a shift, it should -- they should
be looking at, I won't prejudge this either, they
should be looking not just at geographic
diversity, but intertemporal risk management
tools. And, finally, I would like them to issue
a proposal, not just a report.

Q Okay. And that -- that it's good that we are talking about it, because that wasn't very clear. And, in terms of a proposal, can you, even if you provide a skeleton, can you describe what kind of proposal you have in mind?

And I know that there are, when you talk about "strategies", there can be multiple strategies to look at, but, because you're stressing the intertemporal piece, maybe discuss what you have in mind? Whether you've seen

[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 something like that in other places that the 2. Company should consider? And, if so, I think, 3 maybe when that is being done, because it's going 4 to take nine months, the OCA can help in 5 crystalizing the kind of strategies that the 6 Company should take a look at. 7 And I'll let you respond. 8 So, I did say something about this here. 9 If you look at Page 13, is that the same page? 10 I'm going to go there. Just a moment. Yes. 11 Lines 15 to 16. 12 Yes. 1.3 "Given the duration of the JKM futures strip, 14 this could be done by buying in advance in that 15 market." So, that's a suggestion again. 16 Yes. 17 So, go back up, starting on Line 14, "Buying 18 three years in advance, except during upward 19 shocks to price, should suffice: OPEC has not 20 visited a long price shock on the market since 21 the price collapse of 1986. Given the duration 2.2 of the JKM futures strip, this could be done by 23 buying in advance in that market." 24 So, that's the kind of thing I have in

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1
         mind.
 2
         Have you seen anything more -- like, it's pretty
 3
         simple what you're suggesting here. Anything
 4
         concrete in other places --
 5
         No.
 6
         -- to that effect?
 7
    Α
         I mean, other utilities?
 8
         Yes.
 9
         No.
10
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. That's all
11
         I have for now. Thank you.
12
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I just have one
13
         question, I think.
14
    BY CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
15
         From an economic perspective, this CWIP issue
16
         that we've been talking about, it seems to me
17
         like it's an arm's length transaction. You
18
         have -- I don't see a connection to capital
19
         investments from the Company, I don't see a
20
         connection to anything that's related to CWIP.
21
                    So, I'm trying to understand,
2.2
         Dr. Vatter, if you also see this as an arm's
23
         length transaction?
24
         Yes.
               I think that it's, I mean, it's an arm's
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

1 length transaction between the utility and 2. TransCanada. It's also an arm's length 3 transaction between ratepayers and the utility. 4 I mean, if you wanted to avoid, you know, if all 5 you had to do was sub something out to avoid 6 calling it "CWIP", that wouldn't be hard. You 7 know, if you -- seems like, if that's -- this is 8 where the economics end and the law begins. 9 But, if, I mean, if you, you know, if 10 all you have to do is subcontract or outsource 11 something to avoid the law, I mean, how effective 12 is the law? 1.3 The distinction I think I would make is, if Q 14 Unitil was building a pipeline, and they were 15 spending, you know, \$10 million or something on 16 the pipeline, that seems to fit the definition of 17 "CWIP". If they're -- if somebody else is 18 building the pipeline, they own it, they put it 19 in rate base, they do all the other stuff, that 20 it seems like that would be an arm's length 21 transaction, it would not be something that where 2.2 the CWIP statute would be applicable. That's the 23 distinction, I think. 24 I mean, I really want to leave off my layperson's

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1
         opinion about the law. I could give you that,
 2
         but I shouldn't.
 3
    Q
         Well, no, it's not a legal question.
 4
         The legal --
 5
         It's an economic question.
 6
         The economic, I guess, I mean, I guess, if you
 7
         say that "an arm's length transaction makes it
 8
         not CWIP", all I can say about that, as an
 9
         economist, is that, or the closest I can get to
10
         it, is just to say that it would really, you
11
         know, undermine, I think, the intent of keeping
12
         CWIP out of rates, if all you had to do is turn
13
         it into an arm's length transaction.
14
         Yes. I guess it's two things, right? It's an
    Q
15
         arm's length transaction, plus the Company is not
16
         putting anything in rate base, nor do they
17
         propose to put anything in rate base. So, it
18
         would be both things in combination, wouldn't it?
19
         Yes, I guess -- I mean, it shouldn't go into
    Α
20
         rates, you know. I mean, if you want, rate base
21
         is the Company's real capital, but rates are what
2.2
         you charge. I think, as I understand it, the
23
         anti-CWIP statute prohibits CWIP from going into
24
         rates.
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1
         But this is a pass-through. So, they're not --
 2.
         it's not rates in the sense that the Company is
 3
         making money on it. It's money in the sense that
 4
         they're passing it through to customers?
 5
         It's not the rate base.
 6
         Right.
 7
         It's rates.
 8
         Yes.
 9
         Yes.
10
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Agree. Okay. Thank
11
         you.
12
                   Okay. Very good. Do my fellow
         Commissioners have any additional questions for
1.3
14
         Dr. Vatter?
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: No.
15
16
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No.
17
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: No? Okay. Let's
18
         move to redirect, and Attorney Kreis.
19
                   MR. KREIS: I don't think I have any
20
         questions on redirect. Dr. Vatter has done a
21
         fabulous job already.
2.2
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Excellent.
23
                   WITNESS VATTER: Thank you. It's all
24
         due to you.
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[WITNESS: Vatter]

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Excellent. Well,
thank you. Thank you, Dr. Vatter, for your
testimony. You're excused. You may stay where
you are, or return to your previous seat,
whatever you prefer.

And I'll just continue with, having
heard no objections, we'll strike ID on Hearing

heard no objections, we'll strike ID on Hearing Exhibits 1 through 13 and admit them into evidence.

We'll also invite the parties to make brief closing statements, or closing statements as long as you wish.

Are there any other issues requiring our attention, other than close?

MR. TAYLOR: I have one, one issue that I wanted to raise. And it occurred to me during the course of this hearing, actually.

So, at the outset of this case we filed a Motion for Confidential Treatment to cover material contained in our Initial Filing. And, in that, we requested that it cover not just what's in the filing, but to the extent it comes up in discovery and briefing and the like.

During the course of the proceeding, we

1 did submit some discovery requests, some of which 2. contained confidential information. And we 3 availed ourselves of the rule that allows you to 4 say that you'll make a motion prior to or at the 5 hearing to keep them confidential. 6 And it occurred to me, and I'm being 7 very candid here, that I did not file that motion 8 prior to or during this hearing. So, two things. One, I would -- I 9 10 would request that to the -- well, one, I guess I 11 will make the motion orally, and offer to follow 12 up with a written motion in short order, to make 1.3 sure that it's with the Commission, and I could 14 have that to you by tomorrow. But I did want to make sure that I 15 16 address that, because it is out there. 17 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 18 Yes, I did have some comments on the motions for 19 confidential treatment at the end, but that would 20 be a very good solution. 2.1 So, just a moment, Attorney Speidel has 2.2 a question. 23 [Chairman Goldner and Atty. Speidel

conferring.]

24

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1
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes.
                                             Attorney
 2.
         Taylor, we're appreciative of bringing that to
 3
         our attention. And we'll take your filing, and
 4
         we'll roll it into the order, the final order.
 5
                   MR. TAYLOR: Okay. I appreciate it.
 6
         And I apologize.
 7
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes. Thank you.
 8
                   Okay. Anything else, before we move to
         close?
 9
10
                    [No verbal response.]
11
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right.
         seeing none. Let's take closing, beginning with
12
1.3
         the Department of Energy.
14
                   MS. SCHWARZER: Thank you, Mr.
15
         Chairman.
                    To address the issue Northern's counsel
16
17
         raised, the Department does not anticipate any
18
         concerns, but we'll wait and see what is filed.
19
                    I'll keep it very brief. And, so,
20
         you've heard the Department's position with
2.1
         regard to the anti-CWIP statute.
2.2
                    The Department certainly considers the
23
         Settlement just and reasonable and in the public
24
         interest.
                    We believe the Empress Capacity
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1 Agreements are just and prudent and reasonable. 2. And urge the Commission to approve both of those 3 documents. 4 Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And I'll just -- I guess I'll just address quickly this business of the filing from the Company relative to confidential treatment.

So, Attorney Taylor I think mentioned that he could send that tomorrow. Since the order is due on the 26th, if there's any concerns with that Motion for Confidential Treatment, would the Department and the Consumer Advocate be okay with filing something by, say, the 23rd, to give us time for the final order?

MS. SCHWARZER: Certainly. And, if we have an opportunity to review the motion ahead of time, and Attorney Taylor can include our position in what is filed, we'd be happy with that solution as well.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. Attorney Kreis, any comments on that?

MR. KREIS: Only that I don't think this is going to become a big issue. I don't see

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any issues with what I understand to be the Company's request. I can't imagine anything in Mr. Taylor's written motion will give any alarm.

And, so, yes, we'll be happy to cooperate in whatever way you think would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. So that, just to make the request specific. So, in working with Attorney Taylor, and the parties can file, you know, a collective motion by close of business tomorrow, that would be very helpful. And, if there are any disputes, if the parties could file that by close of business on the 23rd. So, thank you.

So, okay. Without any further ado, let's move to closing, and the Office of the Consumer Advocate.

MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As I said at the beginning of the hearing, nothing in New Hampshire law requires the Company to come here and get your approval for any of these contracts. And, because of that, my initial inclination was to come here and ask you not to approve them. To just put out an

order saying "We have no opinion. The Company is obliged to act prudently. Go forth and be prudent and meet your franchise requirements to make supply able to your customers according to their requirements."

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But my new Director of Economics and
Finance, as you have heard today, is a very
persuasive fellow. And he prevailed upon me not
to take that position, but instead to come here
and urge you that you actually do what the
Company is asking you to do, which is to approve
the contracts. Why? Because, in his opinion,
and he's the expert, and I always defer to my
experts, the contracts are good for customers.

So, that's my recommendation. And the Settlement Agreement asks you to do exactly that. And, to the extent the Settlement Agreement calls for the Commission to bless these contracts as "prudent", I concur in that request. And, so, there is very little in dispute here.

My only asks, and I've said this already, are modest. Ask Number 1, and this goes to Commissioner Chattopadhyay's request that Mr. Vatter clarify what his ask was, my only ask

in that regard, our only ask, is that you embellish Condition 8 of the Settlement Agreement slightly, so that it tells Northern that it should propose and justify a risk management strategy that specifically addresses the risk associated with the Empress commodity, rather than just evaluating and reporting on strategies in general, which I think is all that the Settlement language applies.

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Now, Commissioner Chattopadhyay's point was well-taken. We've moved the ball a little bit, and I just want to acknowledge that. You know, we're asking you to do -- we are asking you to do a little bit more in that regard, or asking you to order the Company to do a little bit more in that regard than what was originally contained in Mr. Vatter's prefiled testimony.

Other than acknowledging that, I would say that doesn't preclude you from still agreeing with our request, as we have developed it here in the hearing. And, so, ultimately, that's for you to decide.

Then, the second request has to do, of course, with construction work in progress. And

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I guess I just have a few points to make about that.

One, there's been a lot of argument back and forth about the policy implications of not allowing this, or other utilities, to include certain things in rates. And, as Dr. Vatter correctly pointed out, the anti-CWIP statute doesn't talk about "rate base", it talks about "rates".

And, so, the policy arguments, pro or con, are -- I don't think they're really relevant, because the statute says what it says. And what the statute actually says is pretty clear and straightforward. In particular, the statute is three sentences long, I'm not going to read all of them, but I will tell you that the second sentence says, and I quote, "All costs of construction work in progress, including, but not limited to, any costs associated with constructing, owning, maintaining or financing", and let me here put the word "financing" in OCA italics, "financing construction work in progress shall not be included in a utility's rate base nor be allowed as an expense for rate making

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purposes until, and not before, said construction project is actually providing service to consumers." That's what the statute says.

And we may or not like it, Chairman

Goldner may or may not like it, the Company may

or may not like it, the Department may or may not

like it, but that is the law that has been given

to us by the General Court, and all of us are

obliged to comply with that law.

Now, the Company -- and all I'm asking you to do, given that, is that you include language in your order that says that "To the extent there is anything here that ever could get into rates that could meet the definition of "construction work in progress", we will allow the OCA, or any party, I suppose, to make that argument at the time the Company proposes to include those costs in rates." So, I'm really just asking you to kick that particular can down the road.

Now, you've heard the Company talking out of both sides of its mouth about the implications of that. In the very same peroration, Attorney Taylor said "Well, this

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isn't a big deal. The risk is low. It's not likely to happen. And we're not worried about it."

But, then, he told you, in the same peroration, "It's a huge risk. It's very significant. And our shareholders are simply unwilling to undertake that risk, because all of the benefits inure to customers."

Well, we have already established, as a matter of fact, that that's not really true, or at least that is a proposition that is not unassailably established on the record. There are benefits to the utility here. Those benefits arise out of the fact that the Company actually has incentives to keep costs down, to sell more gas, and to put more stuff into the rate base that it actually gets to include in rates.

And, while I understand that decoupling, as it currently exists, is designed to ameliorate some of those effects, it doesn't ameliorate all of them. These contracts are going to be benefiting both the Company and the customers for a very, very long time. And I've checked my crystal ball during the break, and I'm

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here to say that decoupling has a very clouded future here in New Hampshire. So that I don't think the Commission can make any decisions based on any assumption that revenues will always be decoupled from sales, and, therefore, this problem goes away. It does not go away.

Now, it is true that there are

Commission orders that suggest that the only

construction work in progress that's ever

relevant, for purposes of this statute, are

construction projects actually undertaken by the

utility itself.

But, as I said earlier, decisions, prior decisions of the Commission are not binding precedent, either here or anywhere else. I'm stuck and we're all stuck with the binding precedents of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

And, as far as I know, every decision of the New Hampshire Supreme Court has adopted an expansive, not restrictive, definition of what falls under the statute. And the statute says that "costs associated with financing construction work in progress are not allowed to get into rates."

That's what the statute says. So, again, we're

1 stuck with that.

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I'm sorry that people don't agree with it. It's a can I'd like to kick down the road. But that is the OCA's position, and I believe it is the correct one as a matter of law.

So, subject to those two, I would argue, minor tweaks to the Settlement Agreement, I would urge the Commission to approve the Settlement Agreement and allow these four contracts to go into effect.

Thus concludeth my closing argument.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you.

And we'll move finally to the Company's close.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Commissioners.

Fortunately, you know, being given the opportunity to do an opening statement, I've already kind of told you most of my positions.

So, I will try to keep it brief.

You know, it's been brought up a couple times that we are not required by law to come before you to ask for approval of these Agreements. And that is true, that there's not a rule or statute that requires us to do that, or

requires you to rule on it.

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However, we do believe that it's appropriate for us, in this instance, for a contract of this length, of this significance, for it to be brought to the Commission's attention, not just here, but in Maine as well. And, now, in multiple iterations, both Commissions have acknowledged and understood the prudence of taking a look at these before they go into effect, and before these long-term commitments are actually in the Company's portfolio.

And, so, we don't do this all the time. This is the second time we've done it, and the last one was, you know, over four years ago. You know, it is something that we do sparingly. And that we think it is appropriate for the Commission, Department of Energy, the Consumer Advocate to, I think, have a say in what we're doing, and have an opportunity to weigh in and present their positions to the Commission, and for the Commission to give their position on it. And, so, I think it's a good practice. And, you know, I think that we should continue it in this

case, and I hope that you do.

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With respect to -- to CWIP, I've already -- I've made my argument about that, and, so, I'm going to stand largely on the briefing that we did earlier in the hearing.

Attorney Kreis singled out the "financing" component of the statute, that says "costs associated with constructing, owning, maintaining or financing construction work". So, it's pretty clear that we're not constructing anything here, we're not going to own any of this, we will not be maintaining anything on the Empress Project. And, so, now it comes down to the question of financing. We are not financing this Project. We have not given the Project any money. We will not -- we have not invested any money in this Project on which we will earn a return. That, when one thinks of financing, if one thinks of investing in a project, putting the money up, you know, possibly owning a piece of it, but getting some kind of a return on your money. We have not done that in this case. is not a financing.

We have committed to take service on

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the Project. And, in response to that commitment, TCPL is going to build its facilities. And it is a term of the contract that, in the event that, for whatever reason, that that Project does not ultimately go into service, that those costs will be part of, you know, a termination cost that will come through to the Company.

And, so, we have not financed it in any way. None of our money is tied up in this

Project. And, so, I don't think that you can focus on that part of the statute and say, you know, "Aha, this is the one that covers your project", because it simply doesn't. It's, you know, definitionally, it doesn't come within "financing". So, I just did want to point that out.

I also, you know, look, I don't want to suggest that the risk is "no big deal". I didn't say that, and I hope that it didn't come across that way. You know, we think that the risk is small. That's the evaluation that we have done. And, in evaluating that risk, we've determined that it's prudent to go forward.

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So, you know, the consequences of that risk are indeed potentially significant, but we think that it is a very small and unlikely risk. So, that's, when we talk about it being a "minimal risk", it's really looking at the analysis that our analysts did in terms of the likelihood of something happening. Not, you know, I don't want to suggest anything as to the gravity of it.

So, we do think that it's a small risk.

But, you know, beyond that, I guess maybe another way is to say "if we thought the risk was larger, perhaps we wouldn't have entered into those contracts." I don't want to speak for Mr. Wells on that.

But, in this case, it really is about allocation of risk, and the appropriate allocation of the risk. And, you know, I agree, as a general matter, when a law is clear, policy arguments, you know, kind of fall by the wayside. In this case, I don't think the law, you know, by its terms, applies to what we're doing here. And, so, now, if you want to move over to the policy side, I think, from a risk allocation

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standpoint, it does make sense that, because customers will benefit from this, that customers should bear the risk of it.

And, so, I'm now venturing into the realm of being repetitive, and I'll end there.

With respect to the recommendation from the Consumer Advocate, as to hedging, or their preferred term is "risk management", you know, we appreciate -- we appreciate Mr. Vatter's recommendation. Certainly, we appreciate the support that the Consumer Advocate's Office has shown us with respect to the contracts themselves. With respect to the recommendation that our -- well, I think the fact that we have, in our Settlement Agreement, notwithstanding the fact that the Consumer Advocate was not a part of that Settlement Agreement, included a term that largely adopts what he recommended, I think shows that we think that it's a reasonable suggestion, and credit it.

Now, we have, as for reasons that Mr. Wells explained, declined to go through with the specificity that Mr. Vatter prefers, with respect to Japan Korea Marker LNG. And, you

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know, we'll address it more on a strategy basis.

I think that what we've proposed here, that we will evaluate and provide a report, is appropriate in the context of this case. I don't think that we should be compelled to make a proposal, because, as a result of our evaluation, we believe a proposal is not necessary.

So, I think it's appropriate what we've put in here. I think it strikes the right balance. You know, we did basically say that, even though the Consumer Advocate is not a part of the Settlement, we think this is a reasonable idea, we're going to incorporate it. So, we think we've struck the right balance. And we hope that you do not amend the term as written.

So, all that being said, I think the

Settlement that comes before you was a product of
a lot of discussion, a lot of good discussion
between the parties, and, ultimately, between the
Department and the Company. And we think that
the Settlement itself is just and reasonable, and
in the public interest, and that the Empress
Capacity Agreements are prudent, reasonable, and
in the public interest, and that you should

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         approve them, approve all of them.
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                    So, we appreciate your time today, we
 3
         realize that we've taken up a lot of it. Thank
 4
         you.
 5
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And just
 6
         a moment please.
 7
                    [Chairman Goldner and Atty. Speidel
                    conferring.]
 8
 9
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.
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                    So, we'll take the matter under
11
         advisement, issue an order no later than
         January 26, 2024, as requested by the Company.
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         The order will -- oh, actually, I think that's
1.3
         all we need to talk about.
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15
                    So, anything else? Did I miss anything
16
         today? Everybody's good?
17
                    [No verbal response.]
18
                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you
19
         very much. The hearing is adjourned.
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                    (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned
2.1
                    at 3:34 p.m.)
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