1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
3	# 1	*	
4		- 10:04 a.m.	
5	Concord, New		
6	,	NHPUC APR18'14 PM 1:00	
7	RE:	PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:	
8		2013 Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan.	
9	,		
	PRESENT:		
10	8	Commissioner Robert R. Scott Commissioner Martin P. Honigberg	
11			
12		Sandy Deno, Clerk	
13			
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Public Service Co. of New Hampshire:	
15		Matthew J. Fossum, Esq.	
16	v s	Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: Susan Chamberlin, Esq., Consumer Advocate	
17		James Brennan, Finance Director Office of Consumer Advocate	
18		Reptg. PUC Staff:	
19		Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Leszek Stachow, Electric Division	
20			
21			
22			
23	Cou	rt Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52	
2.4			

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3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	1	PSNH 2013 Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan (06-21-13)	5
5	2	Settlement Agreement (03-26-14)	5
6 7	3	Direct Prefiled Testimony of Jim Brennan, including attachments (02-21-14)	5
8		(02-21-14)	
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Τ	PROCEEDING
2	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We are here today on
3	Docket DE 13-177, which is Public Service Company of New
4	Hampshire's 2013 Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan.
5	And, we're scheduled for a hearing on the merits today.
6	Let's begin first with appearances.
7	MR. FOSSUM: Good morning,
8	Commissioners. Matthew Fossum, for Public Service Company
9	of New Hampshire.
10	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
11	MS. CHAMBERLIN: Good morning, Chairman
12	Ignatius and Commissioners. Susan Chamberlin, Consumer
13	Advocate for the residential ratepayers. And, with me
14	today is Jim Brennan.
15	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good morning.
16	MS. AMIDON: Good morning. I'm Suzanne
17	Amidon here for Commission Staff. With me today is Les
18	Stachow. He will be part of a panel of witnesses
19	presenting the Settlement Agreement in this case.
20	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. We do
21	have the Settlement Agreement and have reviewed it. And,
22	the panel presenting it, who will that be?
23	MR. FOSSUM: That will be, well, Heather
24	Tebbetts and Russell Johnson from the Company, along with

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       Mr. Stachow from the Staff.
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Is there
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       anything to take up before we begin with the panel?
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                         (No verbal response)
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Seeing nothing, then
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       why don't you go ahead and get seated. And, Mr. Patnaude,
       you can go ahead and swear the witnesses. Mr. Fossum.
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 8
                         MR. FOSSUM: Just so the Commissioners
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       are aware, by agreement we premarked for identification as
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       "Exhibit 1" PSNH's June 21st IRP filing.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: February 21st?
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                         MR. FOSSUM: No. June 21st, 2013, the
13
       initial filing.
                       Sorry.
14
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Oh.
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                         MR. FOSSUM: And, premarked for
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       identification as "Exhibit 2" is the March 26, 2014
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       Settlement Agreement. And, then, as "Exhibit 3", is the
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       OCA's testimony has been premarked for identification as
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       well.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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       you. We'll mark all of those for identification.
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                         (The documents, as described, were
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                         herewith marked as Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2,
24
                         and Exhibit 3, respectively, for
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1		identification.)
2		(Whereupon Heather Tebbetts,
3		Russell Johnson, and Leszek Stachow were
4		duly sworn by the Court Reporter.)
5		HEATHER TEBBETTS, SWORN
6		RUSSELL JOHNSON, SWORN
7	LESZEK STACHOW, SWORN	
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
9	BY MS. AMIDON:	
10	Q.	Mr. Stachow, would you please state your full name for
11		the record.
12	Α.	(Stachow) Leszek Stachow.
13	Q.	And, please state your employment and what position you
14		hold there.
15	Α.	(Stachow) I'm an Analyst, a Utility Analyst in the
16		Electrical Division.
17	Q.	Thank you. Have you previously testified before this
18		Commission?
19	Α.	(Stachow) I have.
20	Q.	And, did you work as an analyst on this docket and
21		review and investigate the Least Cost Plan filing made
22		by PSNH?
23	Α.	(Stachow) I did.
24	Q.	And, did you participate in the Settlement Agreement

- 1 regarding this docket?
- 2 A. (Stachow) I did.
- 3 Q. And, you agree that Exhibit 2 reflects the Settlement
- 4 Agreement that was entered into between the Staff and
- 5 the Company?
- 6 A. (Stachow) I do.
- 7 MS. AMIDON: Thank you.
- 8 MR. FOSSUM: Thank you.
- 9 BY MR. FOSSUM:
- Q. And, Mr. Johnson, if you could state your name and place of employment for the record please.
- 12 A. (Johnson) Russell Johnson, with Public Service of New Hampshire.
- Q. And, what is your position with Public Service of New Hampshire?
- 16 A. (Johnson) I'm the Manager of Distribution System
  17 Planning and Strategy.
- 18 Q. And, what are your responsibilities in that position?
- A. (Johnson) In that position, I'm responsible for distribution system planning, materials and engineering
- 21 standards, and reliability reporting.
- 22 Q. And, have you previously testified before this
- 23 Commission?
- 24 A. (Johnson) I have not.

- Q. And, Ms. Tebbetts, for the record, could you state your name and your place of employment for the record please.
- 4 A. (Tebbetts) My name is Heather Tebbetts. And, I work
  5 for Northeast Utilities Service Company.
- Q. And, what is your position with the Service Company and your responsibilities in that position?
- A. (Tebbetts) My position is Senior Analyst in our Revenue
  Requirements Department. And, my responsibilities are
  revenue requirements, regulatory strategy, and docket
  management.
- Q. And, those responsibilities are performed on behalf of PSNH?
- 14 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- Q. Mr. Johnson, did you prepare or have -- or, was the
  Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan submitted by PSNH
  on June 21st, 2013, that has been premarked as
  "Exhibit 1", was that prepared by you or under your
  direction?
- 20 A. (Johnson) Yes, it was.
- 21 Q. And, you are familiar with its contents?
- 22 A. (Johnson) Yes, I am.
- Q. And, did you participate on behalf of PSNH in the discovery and related matters in this docket?

- 1 A. (Johnson) Yes, I did.
- Q. And, did you participate on behalf of PSNH in the Settlement that is before the Commission today?
- 4 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- Q. And, Ms. Tebbetts, did you likewise participate on behalf of PSNH in the Settlement that's before the Commission today?
- 8 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.
- 9 Q. And, you're familiar with the terms of that Settlement
  10 Agreement?
- 11 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

24

- Q. Could you briefly describe what PSNH has agreed to pursuant to the Settlement Agreement that's been premarked as "Exhibit 2" in this docket?
- 15 Α. (Tebbetts) Yes. Under Section 2.1, Staff found that 16 PSNH's plan was adequate under the current statute. 17 Section 2.2, assuming there's no change to the IRP 18 statute, PSNH agreed in future planning that we would 19 outline our planning process in more detail and our 20 least cost considerations, those are also incorporated. 21 And, PSNH provided information through discovery in 22 this docket to show our planning process for

Section 2.3, the parties that signed

distribution and transmission.

- this, they acknowledge that there are benefits to

  customers through the addition of Smart Grid

  technology, and, in particular, distribution automation

  to our distribution system. And, that the Settling

  Parties agree that PSNH will incorporate any

  considerations of distribution automation and Smart

  Grid technology into future IRPs.
  - Q. Now, was the -- for clarity, was the Integrated

    Resource Plan and the resulting Settlement Agreement

    before the Commission today, were those specifically

    related to transmission and distribution functions for

    PSNH?
- 13 A. (Tebbetts) Yes.

- Q. Turning to your description of Section 2- -- or, 2.3, could you explain for the Commission what it is that PSNH understands it's doing pursuant to that provision or that it will be doing in its future filings?
- A. (Tebbetts) Yes. PSNH had discussions during discovery and tech sessions that we would incorporate distribution automation, and Mr. Johnson can go into further detail what exactly that is, into our future filings under what the current statute says. Right now, we found that there are lots of opportunities with distribution automation. And, we believe that having

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          that as part of our planning process in the future will
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          benefit customers and also give more transparency.
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                         MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. With that, I
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       would, I quess, make the PSNH witnesses available, subject
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       to any further direct that Staff may have.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. And, did
 7
       you have any questions of Mr. Stachow?
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                         MR. FOSSUM: Not presently, no.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Okay. Then, Ms.
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       Amidon, any direct?
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                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you.
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    BY MS. AMIDON:
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          Mr. Stachow, would you please refer to Exhibit 2.
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          I call your attention specifically to Section 2.2, and
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          ask you to explain whether you were involved in
16
          drafting that language?
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          (Stachow) Yes, I was.
     Α.
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     Q.
          And, if you could just briefly explain your reasoning
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          in asking for these specific descriptions of the
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          planning process, the inputs and outputs, etcetera.
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          (Stachow) As I had done in the previous two cases that
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          have been heard before the Commission with respect to
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          least cost planning, my concern was to make sure that
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the methodology that was being used is indeed the

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methodology that the Company employs, and that we're not getting an ex post report that is not informed by the methodological approach. So, the intent here was to try and establish a clear methodology that the Company could provide which would enable Staff, in the next filing, to investigate in detail outputs and inputs in each stage of the planning process, to make sure that the document reflects the true process. And, I think we had a lot of useful information with respect to that in two technical sessions that we had with the Company, one relating to distribution planning and one in relation to transmission planning, where the Company was kind enough to bring in experts from Connecticut, as I recall. And, the result of that process is that I think, for the next filing, we will have a document and a process that will enable us to be able to pinpoint inputs and outputs, and be able to ask some specific questions at each stage of the planning process, which the current report doesn't lend itself to. Finally, we're looking, of course, at demand-side management programs, conservation,

Finally, we're looking, of course, at demand-side management programs, conservation, efficiency improvements, and we want to see those more specifically addressed in the next document. And, that, I think, is what's captured in these

- 1 subparagraphs.
- 2 Q. And, so, this section was something that was endorsed
- 3 by Staff, and you're looking at future plans, not at
- 4 the plan that's before the Commission today?
- 5 A. (Stachow) That is correct.
- 6 Q. And, you did review the Least Cost Plan that was filed
- 7 in June by the Company. Did you find that plan to be
- 8 adequate?
- 9 A. (Stachow) Yes.
- MS. AMIDON: Thank you. No further
- 11 questions.
- 12 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Ms. Chamberlin, do
- 13 you have questions?
- MS. CHAMBERLIN: I have a few. Thank
- 15 you.

## 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 17 BY MS. CHAMBERLIN:
- 18 Q. And, this is for PSNH witnesses. PSNH remains a
- vertically integrated utility, is that correct?
- 20 A. (Tebbetts) Well, we -- the New Hampshire market is
- 21 deregulated. We do own generation. But customers do
- have the option to choose a competitive supplier, if
- 23 they so want to.
- 24 Q. And, does the Settlement Agreement require five- to

- 1 ten-year strategic plans for PSNH to be filed as part of the next IRP? 2 3 Α. (Tebbetts) Excuse me. I'm just looking for the wording of "five to ten years" in the Agreement. I don't see, 4 5 in the Agreement, the wording "five to ten years". 6 Specifically, I do see "future distribution system 7 needs", but I don't see the actual "five to ten years" in here. 8 9 MS. CHAMBERLIN: Thank you. That's all 10 I have. 11 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Questions from the 12 Bench? Commissioner Scott. 13 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. Good morning. 14 BY CMSR. SCOTT: 15 This is mostly directed at the PSNH witnesses. And, Q. 16 probably my questions are in keeping with Mr. Stachow's 17 comments about methodology and, really, use of the 18 product. Well, before I question you, I'll -- when I
  - probably my questions are in keeping with Mr. Stachow's comments about methodology and, really, use of the product. Well, before I question you, I'll -- when I go back to 2012 for the LCIRP, I know that was complicated with the Continuing Unit Operation Study, so that was a little bit of a different animal, if you will. But I did ask, and I think it was Mr. Large at the time, how the plan was effectively used by the utility. You know, was it a living document that's

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used or, you know, what was the thing that came before us, where did that come from? And, the short answer was, and the way I interpreted it, was it was used to meet the legal requirement, and then possibly for other things. So, I'm interested in finding out how you integrate this plan on your utility operations. And, maybe if you could just talk a little bit about that. I mean, this is a fairly, compared to the last filing, this is certainly more of a truncated version, obviously. And, I can restate that, if it helps.

- A. (Johnson) I'll do my best.
- 12 Q. Okay.

A. (Johnson) Again, this filing was primarily the planning aspects for capital planning for distribution and transmission. I mean, we incorporate into our planning studies certain criteria that are required, you know, through the Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan. You know, we consider costs, we consider environmental impacts, as we evaluate the various options to meeting the capacity needs of the system. I mean, our processes are primarily procedurally driven, in that we have established procedures for forecasting, for planning for each of these, which are referenced within our filing.

- Q. Let me ask the question another way. So, what you have submitted, is that something you -- I'm sorry, wrong document. In Exhibit 1, is that something you -- the details in there, is that something you actually use within the Company for planning purposes?
- A. (Johnson) Yes.

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Okay. That's the answer I wanted. Thank you. And, 0. let me tease it out a little bit more. And, with the current legislation going on that may amend the LCIRP, one thing that became very apparent, from the legislators who were involved with the original legislation that required an LCIRP, they had articulated that the intent was to be to serve as a mechanism to ensure that energy efficiency and demand response were included in longer term planning. I was curious, how do you integrate that into your plans? For instance, obviously, you have a CORE Program, you're part of the CORE Program for energy efficiency. Is there a feedback loop? How do you decide, when you look at distribution planning, where the best bang for the buck is, for -- whether in the type of energy efficiency or the location demand response? How does that -- is there a feedback loop to "Are we spending enough money?" "Would it be better spent elsewhere?"

A. (Johnson) My familiarity with the CORE Programs anyway is, the way that they're spread across the system, the way that they tend to be directed towards industrial and commercial tend to be on new processes, new equipment that are coming in that may impact future growth more so than reducing the existing. So, with respect to the CORE Programs, they don't have a significant impact on our planning processes, for projecting forecasts, demand forecasts.

With respect to using conservation and load management, we have a couple of points in our process where we evaluate the feasibility of utilizing conservation/load management as a means to defer capital investment. And, that's done through — that's referenced in the procedures TD190, which is provided, which each January we sit with the Conservation and Load Management Department, we provide them with items that have been identified as capital projects out in the five-year time frame, and go through a process to evaluate those to determine whether or not conservation/load management is a feasible means to defer those projects.

Now, often projects that we're undertaking also improve reliability, address aging

- infrastructure. So, there are other benefits to these
  projects. And, oftentimes, it's determined that
  conservation and load management is not the optimal
  solution for our customers, in that they don't address
  those other interests.
- Q. So, is there a feedback loop, for instance, with the CORE Program that, --
- 8 A. (Johnson) No.
- 9 Q. -- "if you did this instead, it may be more beneficial"?
- 11 A. (Johnson) Not for the CORE Program. I have, you know,
  12 I pursued the question of, with respect to the CORE
  13 Programs and the estimated reduction in demand as a
  14 result of those programs, that, from our planning
  15 perspective, those impacts are negligible to, you know,
  16 the area of forecasting that we're doing.
  - Q. How about time-of-use issues, you know, potential for metering and demand response reductions in that respect, is that something you've been looking at?
- 20 A. (Johnson) No, it's not.

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- 21 Q. Do you feel that's a productive area to look at?
- A. (Johnson) I'm not sure that, again, our planning -we're looking at a planning arena with respect to this
  at the 34 and a half kV level, where our geographic

areas that we're looking at are 200, 300 megawatts of generation. So, when you're looking at a 2 percent growth rate on that, it's still — it's a significant amount of capacity that you have to plan for. So, I think it would be difficult just through time—of—use rates, and especially where the driving on demand is on air conditioning primarily. We are now a summer peaking utility. This is just simply my opinion. I'm not sure that that would have a — I don't know that it would have a significant impact or not.

- A. (Tebbetts) Commissioner Scott, if I could just add to that. PSNH does offer a time-of-use rate to residential customers and small commercial customers today. So, the options are there in our tariff.
- Q. Thank you. Another, let's talk about the legislation, we had some changes this last session to our net metering requirement or net metering laws. Has that been looked at? Is there any impact to what you're doing regarding net metering?
- A. (Johnson) One of the areas of responsibilities I have are with generation interconnections. So, those impacts tend to be much more localized, in that, you know, for the general small scale interconnection, it doesn't have a significant impact. We are seeing some

proposals where, to meet the net metering requirement,
they're putting in a significant number of smaller
units all in the same location. And, those do have
localized impacts out on the -- downstream in our
distribution system, but not at the level of our
distribution substations, power substations, and main
feeder lines.

CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. And, I think that's all I have for now.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

Commissioner Honigberg?

12 BY CMSR. HONIGBERG:

- Q. Referring to Section 2.3 of the Agreement, Ms. Tebbetts testified, Mr. Johnson, that you could talk more on that subject. So, I guess I'd like to hear you talk more about that subject.
- A. (Johnson) Sure. I mean, PSNH, in one form or another, has been performing distribution automation for over 30 years. But the technology continues to improve, and we see opportunities there to expand significantly on our investment in distribution automation. And, we're continuing to invest in the communications infrastructure to promote distribution automation.

  And, we have been -- recently, we're completing a

three-year pilot on implementing a distribution management system, which actually, in real-time, taking data from the field, is constantly modeling the system, and should a system event occur, is preparing recommended switching steps for restoration, ultimately which would lead to a truly self-healing system, once it's integrated and allowed to, you know, perform its own decision-making and action. So, that pilot included installing a significant number of more advanced equipment, electronic reclosers, etcetera, to bring back significant more information to us.

We're also piloting sensors on the system to bring back more information. Going forward, we're talking about automating, providing SCADA control over more of lower point voltage breakers, and, again, putting more and more equipment out in the field that brings back real-time information to operators and allows you to restore service, and to isolate outages to small numbers of customers and restore them more quickly.

- Q. And, so, your expectation is that these pilots will be expanded or --
- 23 A. (Johnson) Yes.

24 Q. -- will be used as the basis for expanded projects?

- 1 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- 2 Q. Have you read the OCA's testimony?
- 3 A. (Johnson) I have.

- Q. Do you have any comments on the information they provided? And, I'm not sure I would characterize them as "proposals", but their descriptions of the benefits of some of the things that can be done?
  - A. (Johnson) I guess my only comment is, at this point we feel we have real opportunities with respect to the distribution automation side of Smart Grid, and investments in those areas are in the best interest of our customers.

13 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Thank you.

14 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: A couple more

15 questions.

## BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

Q. In looking at the Plan, which is marked as "Exhibit 1", and, Mr. Johnson, this is probably to you, a number of pages are the regional forecasts of the state broken out into different regions and the different growth rates that they have experienced. And, just in order to understand how to read them better, can you just pick, you know, you can pick any of them, Lakes Region is the first one on Page 5, if you could just walk

- through the different things that are being shown there, at different lines?
  - A. (Johnson) Sure.

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- Q. And, what is the most important information to take from that?
  - (Johnson) Okay. The solid line represents historical Α. peak demands for this regional area. Those regional areas are established, a combination of geography and the actual electrical infrastructure that allows us to really isolate that particular area. So, what you'll see is the black line represents, by year, the peak one hour megawatt demand for that region. We, as far as our forecasting methodology, we use a combination of historical actuals, which are a pretty good indication of how load growth was proceeding in an area, as well as input with respect to our field engineering disciplines and people that work with larger customers, to recognize, you know, either areas of growth or a reduction in demand. So, from that, what you'll see is there's a top dotted line, which, frankly, is how we used to establish our forecast, prior to the 2008 economic slowdown. Because that dotted line, where we would hit the peaks, really ended up being a very accurate representation of what we expected for future

1 load growth.

Now, I will point out that you'll notice there's significant fluctuations from year to year.

Our demand is highly driven by the weather that we experience, primarily significant days of an extended heat wave. But you'll notice that, in 2006, was probably the most extreme weather date that we had, with respect to a combination of cooling degree days and the heat index that was experienced in that summer.

- Q. So, none of this has been weather-normalized?
- 11 A. (Johnson) No.
- 12 Q. This is actual data?
  - A. (Johnson) This is actual, actual data. So, we've revised, and, you know, the bottom of the envelope, the bottom dotted line is just a representation of, if you did that same compounded growth rate, based off the minimums that you see from year to year, which kind of forms the bounds of any anticipated demands.

Now, what we've done recently in our methodology is, normally, what we would experience is, within a couple of years of an economic turndown, the demands would rebound to actually be on that top curve that we've seen before. This has been a very different experience this time. So, now, we only go back five

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         years with respect to when we're establishing that
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         forecast for the next five years coming up. And, 2011
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         was a good summer year for us, from a weather
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         perspective, to initiate where that growth curve comes
                So, what you'll see in here is the 2013, the
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         solid line picks up again, where that is our forecasted
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         peak demand. And, it really comes off the year 2011
         peak in this particular example.
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- Q. So, when you use a 2 percent forecast in that blue line starting in 2013, is that what you -- your best estimate of what the actual growth rate will be?
- 12 A. (Johnson) Yes.

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- Q. And, yet, you still show the 3.3 percent growth rate that you used to assume. Why do you continue to show that?
  - A. (Johnson) I'll be honest, it tends to be a carryover of previous practice. And, it does help us represent the bounds of a high and low, and give us an indication of where we fall within those bounds.
  - Q. And, the use of 2006, is that because that's when you had -- that's the peak that you had on your system or is that because you're just counting back five years and that's sort of coincidental?
- 24 A. (Johnson) Well, actually, that's going back -- what we

tend to do now is, the first five years are as I described. We continue with our forecast for years six through ten. Our experience has been that, when you're looking out into that 10-year forecast area, the growth rates are not as high as you would expect. Now, we have to plan a little more conservatively in the 5-year time to be able to meet construction deadlines in order to meet demand. But, in years 6 through 10 now, we go back and we use an actual compounded growth rate over the previous 10 years.

So, in this particular case, that 2006 just represents had we continued on the track that we had been on previous -- prior to the 2008 economic slowdown, that would have been the growth rate assumed.

- Q. In the Lakes Region one, you noted that a large customer was going to be increasing its load in the year 2013. Did that occur?
- A. (Johnson) It did. And, they are continuing to add additional load at that location.
- Q. And, it shows you how much a large customer in or out can impact the system, doesn't it?
  - A. (Johnson) Oh, significantly. I mean, much of that has to do with the area, in that, if you look at an area like Manchester, it represents well over 300 megawatts

- of load. And, it also determines is impacted by the size of the substation that's feeding a given customer.

  And, if we have a very large substation, you know, a 2-megawatt increase may not be significant. But, if it tends to be a smaller substation, that's already pushing the limits of its capacity, then that one customer can push us to require us to do something.
  - Q. I'm wondering if there's data that you have that we don't that explains why all of the charts have a break between 2012, and then it picks up again in '13 with your -- a break in the actuals, then the forecasting begins and it's higher than the actuals have been. Is that based on what you actually see in '13?
  - A. (Johnson) In this particular document, no. This was based on, at the time that this 10-year study was being performed, the last actual data that we had was 2012.
- 17 Q. All right.

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- A. (Johnson) Okay?
- Q. Well, tell me why, in I think all of them, the '12 data ends, the '13 going forward forecast begin, and, in every case, the forecast is above where the '12 data ends?
  - A. (Johnson) 2012 was a mild weather year, and just didn't -- it did not result in the demands that a

1 hotter summer would result in.

- Q. So, it may not reflect growth in the sense of increased load due to the economy or --
  - A. (Johnson) Well, that is an important difference. The planning is done based on peak demand. It is the kilowatt-hour consumption is not a consideration when we're looking at it. We have to construct the system in order to meet that peak demand. So, that's why it is so weather-driven, literally based on a couple of days a year where we end up with our peak in any given year.
  - Q. That's all very helpful. Thank you. One just very minor, this may be just a typing issue. On Page 4, it refers to "Appendix B". And, I couldn't find an Appendix B. Maybe the version in my file is truncated. But do you know? It says "The summer peak demand history by area is shown in Appendix B." And, I think those are the -- maybe what's then got built into the body of the report itself and not made an appendix?
  - A. (Johnson) Right. I mean, it was submitted. Basically, it's a document that shows all of the historical data by year, as well as the forecast.
  - Q. Maybe they figured I couldn't understand it, so they left it out of my file. I'm not sure what that would

be.

- A. (Johnson) There is, on Page 3, there is also a chart which demonstrates, but this doesn't give it by year.

  This just gives the compound growth rate over a 10-year period. But there is another spreadsheet, which, by year, dating all the way back to 1996, gives the yearly peak demand for each of these areas.
- Q. All right. Let me ask you a question about distributed generation, if you turn to Page 18 of the report,

  Exhibit 1. In the paragraph describing "customer-owned generation", "small scale PV and wind", and a few other things, you described a few things that customers have done. Is there anything that you've partnered with customers on? I mean, under our distributed generation statute, that's a possibility, of a combined effort between a customer and the utility. Is there anything you've partnered with?
- 18 A. (Johnson) Not that I'm aware of, no.
- 19 Q. Is there anything you're thinking about that might be 20 proposed?
  - A. (Johnson) Not that I'm aware of. I mean, we -- I know, at one point, we pursued a large solar installation located at the Manchester landfill area, which I'm assuming would be considered a partner, but that was

- not -- that did not proceed. So, at this time, I'm not aware of any.
- Q. You're not part of the Airport PV Project, are you, the Manchester Airport?
- A. (Johnson) A part of? I mean, we -- I'm aware of it from a planning perspective. I'm aware of it in that we performed an interconnection study, yes.
- 8 Q. But you're not owners of any of the facilities?
- 9 A. (Johnson) No. No.
- Q. Which hasn't gone all that well, so, maybe that was a good decision. Mr. Stachow, can you give a little more explanation of what you're looking to see in the next filing? I mean, I see the language here, but what is it that you want to see more of or that you found not as detailed or robust enough in the current filing?
- 16 A. (Stachow) Commissioner, before I respond to that, can I respond to your previous question?
- 18 Q. Please do.
- A. (Stachow) And, I don't know how relevant it is, but it seems that, in response to a Staff data request, Data Response 14, the Company -- a question about distributed generation that the Staff filed, the Company indicated the following: "There's currently 91.8 megawatts of biomass interconnected with the PSNH

distribution system, comprising five merchant power plant projects of 89.6 megawatts, and three behind-the-meter cogeneration projects representing 2.2 megawatts." I don't know whether that qualifies a response to your question. But I think, in trying to understand better where distributed generation was, that was the response that we got from the Company.

Q. Thank you.

A. (Stachow) Okay. In response to the question that you have just formulated, the answer is the following:

Once again, and I guess this is not unique to the electric utilities, the sense that one has is that the documents that have been submitted are an ex post narrative account of a planning process. Whereas, what one would hope to see and what Staff would hope to see as part of a subsequent filing would be a document that would be more a reflection of the operational approach to least cost planning. In other words, at each stage of the planning process, I would like to see how consideration of least cost planning issues takes place.

Now, I understand, and the Company has made it clear, and PSNH is not unique in this respect, that their primary concerns are reliability, in the

- first instance, and meeting customer demand in a reliable fashion. So, that has to take precedence in the planning process. But what we want to see is, in trying to respond to that need, how going forward the Company will condition its decisions about alternative projects by energy efficiency, conservation strategies, and the following.
- Q. Are you anticipating working with the companies to help them really understand what you're looking for, if they have questions along the way, since it sounds different from what they may have done in the past?
- A. (Stachow) The Company has been very responsive so far in trying to provide a better understanding of the business process flow that takes place in planning.

  The next stage will be to work with them to try and see how that business planning process actually informs the report. And, so, Staff would welcome that opportunity to do so, yes.
- Q. This is to anyone. As I recall in another one of these dockets, and a somewhat similar settlement agreement, there was a provision that said "Acceptance of the Plan didn't constitute approval of any particular investment." And, it may be here and I just haven't found it. But, if it's not contained here, is that --

is that something that you would all agree with? That acceptance of the Plan by the Commission isn't the same thing as approval of an investment decision made by the Company in any particular instance?

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Mr. Fossum?

MR. FOSSUM: I don't know if the witnesses would be exactly the proper people. But, yes, that would be our understanding. That this is not a proceeding in which the Commission would be passing upon

9 proceeding in which the Commission would be passing upon 10 the -- on any particular project or agreeing to anything

11 relative to any specific projects, no. This has to do

with the specific planning criteria that are considered,

and that's what the Agreement is meant to reflect.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

## BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

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- Q. At the top of Page 3, there's a reference, and, Ms.

  Tebbetts, you noted it, that there's an understanding that, because there's legislative action still pending, the contents and timing of the next plan may reflect whatever the Legislature does this session. What's the time -- lead time needed in order to prepare a plan?
- A. (Tebbetts) Well, I think Mr. Johnson would probably be better off to explain his lead time that he would need.
- A. (Johnson) Again, from a distribution planning

1 standpoint, six months is a reasonable time frame for 2 us to adapt. 3 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's it for me, I 4 think. Commissioner Scott. Thank you. 5 CMSR. SCOTT: BY CMSR. SCOTT: 6 7 Another question that came to me. I was curious if you 0. 8 could outline a little bit how you deal with your 9 commercial and industrial customers, as far as do you 10 have dialogues with them, as far as what they're 11 projected growth is, as part of your planning process? 12 I assume you do, but I --(Johnson) Not directly, but indirectly. 13 Α. In that our 14 Field Engineering Departments are actually located out 15 in the field. They're working next to the key account 16 executives that work with those large customers. Any 17 expansions that require changes to electric service are 18 brought very early to our Field Engineering Department. 19 And, therefore, that information is available to us and 20 is part of our planning process, that we would meet

Certainly, if there is other information, that's either made available through the press, regarding a plant closing, you know, that is

with them to discuss that.

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1 incorporated.

But I would say that most of it is the result of requirements for electric service or requirements to provide backup electric service for someone who was on generation who is now interconnected, and those types of situations.

- Q. You had alluded earlier, and I understand, out of necessity, you have to plan for the peaks, because, obviously, kind of a -- I was going to say "worst case" planning, but it's just reality. Do you -- is there a dialogue that goes on with these larger customers about when their peaks are and are there opportunities to move the peak, to the extent they have one, to a more cost-efficient time for distribution planning purposes?
- A. (Johnson) Again, not directly. Historically, the

  Company had rates in place that did that. Now, others

  may be able to speak better to this, but there are

  programs through the ISO that are available for

  customers to reduce demand or start generation to

  reduce system peaks. Typically, the PSNH peak and ISO

  system peaks, at least from a state peak level, tend to

  fall in line pretty closely. But, as far as, you know,

  a direct, you know, beyond the appeals that go out from

  ISO to reduce, there's not a direct discussion from my

department to those customers.

- Q. Is my presumption correct that, on a more localized basis, as you're -- you may be -- you mentioned that maybe having upgraded substations and that type of thing, that there may be some, just looking at the cost/benefits, if you have a commercial customer that's going to drive an upgrade to a substation more locally, if they were able to move their peak, that could save that from having to happen, for instance. So, I guess what I'm suggesting here, are there not localized benefits that could drive this type of engagement that would make sense?
- A. (Johnson) That would have to be -- you're probably better to respond to this, Matthew.

MR. FOSSUM: Well, I guess, from an engineering perspective, I wouldn't presume to answer. I mean, I think, as a matter of logic, if a customer was to move — a large customer was to move its peak to some other period, that would potentially defer investment.

But I don't know what obligation that customer would have to maintain that shifted peak. That customer may move its peak back or to some other period to suit its business, and I don't know that PSNH's planning process would be able to assume that a customer shifting its peak would

1 always remain that way.

## BY THE WITNESS:

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A. (Tebbetts) And, if I could just add to that. Customers of PSNH who would specifically need an upgrade to serve them, they would actually have to pay for that upgrade. So, if — we've had instances where a customer needed an upgrade to a substation. And, so, we worked with that customer to deal with costs. And, I'm not sure if that actually has been completed yet, but a few years ago it was looked into. So, if a customer is causing the upgrade, they would have to pay for it, unless our system was just overall unreliable in that area.

CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Any

redirect, Mr. Fossum?

MR. FOSSUM: Yes, just one or two.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- 18 BY MR. FOSSUM:
- Q. Mr. Johnson, you had said that you believed it would take about six months to incorporate this new direction into planning. Am I remembering that correctly?
  - A. (Johnson) Yes.
- 23 Q. And, that would be for distribution planning, correct?
- 24 A. (Johnson) That's correct.

- [WITNESS PANEL: Tebbetts~Johnson~Stachow] 1 Q. That wouldn't necessarily reflect changes to the LCIRP 2 requirements or other portions of PSNH's business, is 3 that correct? 4 (Johnson) That's correct. Α. 5 Thank you. MR. FOSSUM: CMSR. SCOTT: Okay. I'll ask then. 6 7 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: You've been 8 pondering that one. BY CMSR. SCOTT: 9
  - Q. So, can you estimate? I guess maybe you're going to say it's imponderable, because you don't know what the requirements are. But, to the extent that we've had -- Staff has had some suggestions and the Settlement Agreement, is that still six months to incorporate those things or are you --

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- A. (Johnson) Yes. As represented in the Settlement, I would say "yes".
- Q. Okay. So, to parse out Attorney Fossum's question
  then. So, the difference would be if the legislation,
  is that what we're saying, has any marked change,
  that -- is that what you're saying?

22 MR. FOSSUM: Well, if I, I guess, may
23 speak a little bit freely for a moment. The order on
24 PSNH's last Least Cost Integrated Resource Plan set out a

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series of requirements for the next what it called "full plan". My understanding is that those requirements would remain in effect for the next "full plan". But that this plan, the one that's before you today, is an abbreviated plan, brought down to simply transmission and distribution. The purpose of the question was to point out that that's what the focus of this is. So, to the extent that the requirements of a "full plan" would still need to be incorporated pursuant to that order or pursuant to a new statutory requirement, that may involve people who are not here and involve planning processes that were not considered as part of this specific docket, depending on how it references things like the use of PSNH's generation, for example, which we understand is beyond the scope of this docket. But it would be a consideration in future LCIRP plans, pursuant to what I understand is the effective -- the order on our last plan. CMSR. SCOTT: So, to extend that, can you -- does PSNH have an estimate or desire, as far as to the extent we require a full plan, and there are no

unanticipated changes in the legislation, of what the lead time would be? When would be -- when would you like to see us require the next plan, full plan?

MR. FOSSUM: Well, I don't know that I

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       can answer that. The order, to my recollection, said that
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       the next full plan would be required sometime both after
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       the completion of this review and after the completion of
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       the review that's ongoing pursuant to Docket 13-020. My
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       understanding is that a study has been issued on that,
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       that was just issued yesterday. I don't know what further
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       proceedings the Commission may undertake following on that
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              I don't know what other actions the Legislature may
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       undertake following the issuance of that plan. So, I
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       don't know that I can answer that as I sit here today.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Any
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       redirect, Ms. Amidon?
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                                            Just to circle the
                         MS. AMIDON: Yes.
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       wagons on this issue.
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     BY MS. AMIDON:
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          Mr. Stachow, insofar as you found that the Plan was
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          adequate, you did not interpret that to mean that you
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          approved any particular investment?
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          (Stachow) That's correct.
     Α.
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                         MS. AMIDON: Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
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       the witnesses are excused. Thank you very much for your
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       testimony. It was very helpful.
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                         So, as they're getting settled, am I
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       right that Mr. Brennan will be testifying?
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                         MS. CHAMBERLIN: Yes.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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       why don't you go ahead and get settled there.
                         (Whereupon Jim Brennan was duly sworn by
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                         the Court Reporter.)
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                          JIM BRENNAN, SWORN
                           DIRECT EXAMINATION
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     BY MS. CHAMBERLIN:
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          Mr. Brennan, will you please state your name for the
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          record.
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          Jim Brennan.
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          And, please state your employer and your position.
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     Α.
          I'm the Finance Director for the New Hampshire Office
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          of Consumer Advocate.
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          I'm not sure the microphone is working. I can hardly
     Q.
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          hear you.
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          I'm the Finance Director for the New Hampshire Office
     Α.
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          of Consumer Advocate.
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          Thank you. Have you testified at this Commission
     Q.
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          before?
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          Yes. In November 2010, as a Smart Grid Analyst for New
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{DE 13-177} {04-02-14}

Hampshire PUC, I submitted prefiled testimony in Docket

## [WITNESS: Brennan]

- DE 10-055, a rate case, and the topic was analyzing
- 2 their AMI system.
- 3 Q. On February 21st, 2014, did you file testimony in this
- 4 case?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- 6 Q. And, do you have any corrections you wish to make to
- 7 that testimony?
- 8 A. Yes. There is a small correction.
- 9 Q. And, could you read that into the record for us.
- 10 A. Yes. Page 10, Lines 1 and 2. On Line 1, I'll read the
- 11 correct sentence: "Smart Grid applications are built
- by the utility or third parties."
- 13 Q. And, this corrects a typographical error?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And, with that correction, is the testimony true and
- accurate to the best of your belief?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And, as you have not formally testified live before the
- 19 Commission, does that testimony include a description
- of your education and financial expertise?
- 21 A. Yes, it does.
- MS. CHAMBERLIN: The testimony has been
- premarked for identification as "Exhibit 3".
- 24 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

## BY MS. CHAMBERLIN:

- Q. Mr. Brennan, please summarize the main points of your prefiled testimony.
- A. My testimony recommends Smart Grid technologies be added to PSNH's strategic distribution planning process. I briefly define Smart Grid. When we say "Smart Grid", it is the use of Web II technologies, basically, the infusion of three technologies into the Grid: Communications, software, and sensors.

I briefly gave descriptions and examples of communications being wired, wireless, two-way bidirectional, real-time, near-time. These communication systems carry messages, which could be energy usage, could be a command. The second technology is software; databases, applications that issue commands, perform calculations using algorithms, often service-oriented architecture. And, the third technology is sensors, some of which were already discussed by the panel, in-line sensors or a meter. So, to varying degrees, those three types of technologies, many are not heavily used in a traditional distribution — utility distribution system.

I broke Smart Grid out into two parts:

Infrastructure and applications. Smart Grid infrastructure is primarily, to a large extent, built by the utility, such as PSNH. And, that infrastructure includes a lot of the items I just mentioned, in the way of communications, software, and sensors. The other half of Smart Grid is the application side or the functionality side, which may be built by the utility, but often done by third parties. These are applications, such as time-of-use rates, demand response applications, voltage conservation, electric vehicle charging, and so on.

So, that was a basic definition of Smart Grid. There's many more. But what was the relevance of Smart Grid to the consumer? The key point is that the Grid is really being defined more by functionality of what it delivers, not defined by all these technologies that I just listed.

- Q. Mr. Brennan, if I can just jump in with a question. Is strategic planning required to incorporate Smart Grid technologies?
- A. Yes. Strategic planning is a critical part of it, given that Smart Grid functionality does not exist today, in some of these cases. And, if you want it to exist five to ten years out, that really defines a

strategic plan of how you get to a new future state.

For the consumer, of which many consumers have never heard of Smart Grid, heard of demand response. But, looking out in this five to ten year period, consumers will want new options offered to them, new types of functionality from the Grid. And, just putting on a project planner hat for a moment, I would call that functionality a business requirement of PSNH's future distribution system.

"business requirement" or a "new type of functionality for a consumer", I give three short examples. One could be the ability of a consumer to run their appliance or charge their electric vehicle at a time when rates are cheaper. A second example would be the ability for a homeowner to be both a energy consumer and an energy generator, but on a large scale. And, a third example of a potential business requirement could be the ability to audit — for a consumer to automate their response. For example, going down to Lowes and buying five years out a GE refrigerator, taking it home, plugging it in, instantly seeing a real-time cost of energy from the ISO, potentially pressing a button saying "I want to be in active saver mode", and the

- refrigerator would be cycled down during the peak
  period, for example. That's what I meant by "automated
  response".
  - Q. Mr. Brennan, are there risks for not including this type of planning for a utility?

- A. There are risks. Let's assume for a moment that some of this functionality is going to occur five to ten years out. As a utility makes investment decisions today, in assets that may have a 15 to 20 year life, if five to ten years out there looking to add this type of functionality, and those assets do not meet the requirement, you risk them becoming stranded or under performing, or perhaps have the project just be a failure. That is the primary risk.
- Q. In terms of PSNH's next IRP filing, what are your recommendations?
- A. If the Commission turns to Page 4 of my testimony, and also in discovery, there's two questions, PSNH 1-2 and 1-7. We recommend Smart Grid technology business requirements be added to their 10-year strategic distribution plan. And, we view a enterprise planning approach as a very efficient way to plan Smart Grid functionality. "Enterprise" meaning holistically NU's affiliates, PSNH, NSTAR, Western Mass., as a whole,

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          it's all about interoperability, to look at common
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          technologies, common patterns, common network designs,
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          common centralized database opportunities, and look at
          it on that level, on an enterprise level. For example,
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          PSNH could consider mirroring the five to ten year
          modernization plan that's being conducted by its
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          Massachusetts affiliate, or it could consider creating
          a New Hampshire version of such a plan for analysis of
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          those opportunities for a Smart Grid here, and include
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          those in future IRP filings.
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                         MS. CHAMBERLIN:
                                          Thank you. The witness
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       is available for cross-examination.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             Thank you.
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       Mr. Fossum.
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                         MR. FOSSUM:
                                      Thank you. Just a couple
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       of questions.
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                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
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     BY MR. FOSSUM:
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          At the end you had mentioned what's being done in
     Q.
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          Massachusetts. Mr. Brennan, do you understand that the
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          grid modernization process in Massachusetts, has that
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          been completed?
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     Α.
               It is at the early five to ten year stage, I would
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          say.
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- Q. And, has that grid modernization analysis, has that been undertaken pursuant to a regulatory requirement in Massachusetts?
  - A. I believe so, yes. I've cited it in testimony.
- Q. And, so, just to be clear then, it's your understanding that that is a specific regulatory requirement in Massachusetts that's only begun to be analyzed down there, is that accurate?
- 9 A. I would agree with that, yes.

MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. Nothing

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12 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Ms. Amidon.

MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Good morning.

14 WITNESS BRENNAN: Good morning.

- 15 BY MS. AMIDON:
  - Q. I know you recommend the Smart Grid. Would Smart Grid, if it was a proposal that was accepted by the Commission, would it require PSNH to reconfigure its network?
    - A. That would be the purpose of having a strategic plan designed and shared by PSNH for us to review. I'm not in a position to say that. I would state that what would need to be done ideally is to -- a collaborative effort at PSNH to have their operation engineer sitting

- side-by-side with IT engineers, communication experts,
  and sitting down and designing a future state
  communications architecture that's probably quite
  different from today's.
- 5 Q. So, it sounds --

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- 6 A. And, that is the role of the Company's planning.
- Q. So, it sounds like it would require them to change their network from being one directional to bidirectional?
- 10 A. I would agree that's a fair assumption.
- Q. Okay. And, should the Commission require a cost/benefit analysis before they roll out any Smart Grid requirements for the utilities in New Hampshire?
  - A. Yes. The whole purpose of looking at this is the goal of having benefits realized that exceed the costs.

    There are a lot of cost/benefit analyses that have been performed on prior Smart Grid implementations. And, there's also benefit/cost analysis done by agencies such as EPRI, that have thoroughly analyzed Smart Grid benefit/cost. It's a very difficult process. But that would be one of the key requirements of moving forward with a Smart Grid deployment.
  - Q. And, where PSNH has tie-ins with the other utilities, do you think that that factors into whether they

[WITNESS: Brennan]

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should, again, plan to have enterprise only or should
it be something that should be considered statewide?
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- A. When you say "enterprise", was that in terms of my earlier discussion of NU affiliates?
- 5 Q. Yes.

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- A. I've been involved in two IRP processes here, PSNH's,

  and I also was involved, to a smaller extent, in

  Unitil's. And, in both cases, from the company, my

  impression is that there is a desire to have

  standardized systems across affiliates. It's just a

  "best practice" to try and centralized, instead of

  having disparate designs across --
- 13 Q. Well, I mean, that's --
- 14 A. -- affiliate entities.
- 15 Q. Pardon me. Yes, that's one efficiency.
- 16 A. Okay.
- Q. But, I mean, given the tie-ins, for example, that PSNH might have with the New Hampshire Electric Co-op --
- 19 A. Okay.
- Q. -- or with Liberty Utilities, don't you think that a

  statewide examination of the cost/benefit of Smart Grid

  should be done, rather than just on a single utility

  only?
- 24 A. A statewide, yes, of all New Hampshire utilities as a

whole? Yes. That would be a great exercise to attempt to do that. I think equally important is to have that benefit/cost analysis be comprehensive, and not just be for a time-of-use implementation or just a demand response application, but to look at, because we're looking five to ten years out of all the things that we want this communication network to be able to handle, all the things that this meter may or may not have to do, look at all those "business requirements", and then do a comprehensive plan on that.

But there is — one other thing I'll say is that there are three legs to a Smart Grid deployment. And, it is technology, which we've discussed, communications and software, standards, which speak to your question, and there are a lot of standards being developed by NIST and Smart Grid Interoperability Panel. Those standards are not yet formalized to a large extent, but they are in the process of trying to get there. So that, if PSNH deploys a Smart Grid per a standard and the Co-op has a Smart Grid, if they're using the same interoperability standards, they're going to mesh perfectly. That's the whole point of doing this five to ten year planning process, so that everything communicates with each

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          other properly. The third leg is regulatory, because
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          Smart Grid has such impact on the business model of a
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          utility that there are regulatory issues to be
          addressed.
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                                      Thank you, madam Chair.
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                         MS. AMIDON:
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       That concludes my questions.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             Thank you.
       Commissioner Scott.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT:
                                       Thank you.
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     BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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          As you kind of just outlined, there's -- I guess, with
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          any new technology, there's always -- there's some risk
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          factor in there. So, even to the extent there is a
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          five year -- a five to ten year process, the technology
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          changes. So, there's always a risk of guessing wrong,
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          to some extent. And, I'll put it more -- I'll make it
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          a more pointed question. For instance, I assume you
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          agree that individual meters on residences and
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          businesses are an important part of the Smart Grid
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          development?
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21 Α. Yes. I'd agree.

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So, one potential venue for a utility to take would be, Q. not knowing the final architecture, the standards that you discuss, could be to install smart meters that

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are -- the intention would be to be future-proof,
meaning they could be upgradeable, that type of thing.
But, again, even with that, there's a certain amount of
risk. There's no guarantee that that guess will be the
right one. Is that something your office, obviously,
you need to see the details, are you supportive of that
type of approach?

There's a open standard called "Meter Upgradeability Α. Standard", I don't think it's finalized, but, yes, you've hit on a key. You don't want to go in and deploy meters that may not meet your strategic plan where you're trying to be ten years out, and then comes out in the wash when you do a benefit/cost analysis. There's an immediate gain sometimes upgrading meters today. But where does that -- how does that look five years out, if they don't fit into a -- don't support a new requirement that wasn't considered. So, whether it's -- the one important point I feel here is that we're not in the early Version 1 Smart Grid phase, the leading edge phase. That's already happened. And, we're well into like Version 2, and PSNH may be in Version 3 Smart Grid, where a lot of answers will be resolved. There's a lot of agreement on communication standards now to use Internet protocols. There's wide

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          agreement. And, that's some of the foundational work
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          that may get done even prior to the meters being
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          deployed. So, it's very difficult to plan the IT
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          investment, as you're pointing out. But I think you
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          can do it, if you're careful and thoughtful in how
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          you're doing it.
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          And, of course, I have to assume, to the premise I just
     0.
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          rolled out, as far as "Gee, what if we deploy -- they
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          deploy the wrong semi-smart meter?" There's also a
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          risk if you don't employ, I'll use "dumb meters", if
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          you employ dumb meters, when you could have employed --
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          there's a potential lost opportunity there, too, is
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          that correct?
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          Yes. Because the meter upgrade, you get this immediate
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          positive hit, avoiding a lot of labor costs. But some
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          of the returns come a little bit further out, when you
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          get to load shifting, time-of-use, demand response, you
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          don't get those on day one. That's why they would be
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          looking five to ten years out. That's why you may make
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          that investment today, because you're committed to
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          doing X further on out.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT:
                                       Thank you.
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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner

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Honigberg.

[WITNESS: Brennan]

1 BY CMSR. HONIGBERG:

- Q. In looking at the Settlement Agreement, Section 2.3, how much distance is there between what's in that paragraph and what you want?
- A. I agree and like what is in that paragraph. What we're seeking is the overall strategic plan, which I have not seen, and I'm sure strategic plans exist within PSNH.

  I have not seen them. I don't know what projects would be included in it. But we would want to know that and understand that, to interpret like why decisions might be being made today. So, we're looking to actually see what their long-term vision of their system is, from 2019 to 2024. And, then, based on that, a lot of investment decisions today should be filtered on that. Do we move it in that direction or is it not moving us in a direction or is it not applicable to that particular strategic goal?

18 CMSR. HONIGBERG: Got it. Thank you.

19 That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. I have no other questions. Any redirect, Ms. Chamberlin?

MS. CHAMBERLIN: Nothing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then,

you're excused. Thank you, Mr. Brennan.

1	I assume that is it for witnesses, yes?
2	MS. CHAMBERLIN: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, is there
4	anything to take up before we wrap things up? Any
5	objection to striking the identification on the three
6	exhibits and making them full exhibits?
7	(No verbal response)
8	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Seeing none, we'll
9	do that. Any other procedural matters before closing
LO	comments?
L1	(No verbal response)
L2	CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then,
L3	seeing none, let's begin first with Ms. Chamberlin.
L 4	MS. CHAMBERLIN: Thank you. Our concern
L5	with the Settlement Agreement as proposed is that it
L6	doesn't go far enough. We were looking for more detail.
L7	We want to see the five to ten year plan. We're very
L8	concerned that PSNH and, therefore, New Hampshire
L9	consumers are missing out on opportunities to modernize
20	the grid. We're aware of this effort taking place at the
21	NU Massachusetts affiliate level. We expect we could
22	learn from that. We expect there are things that could
23	apply to New Hampshire. But there was no there seems
24	to be no bridge for applying what is learned elsewhere to

here.

Where PSNH is a vertically integrated utility, it continues to own generation, unlike any of the other New Hampshire utilities, its planning process is going to be different, even the T&D process is going to be different. And, we are concerned that the generation is driving its T&D, rather than perhaps a more cost-effective methodology of planning. So, we are -- we don't think that PSNH should stop doing integrated planning. We think it should be more rigorous and more vigorous, even with the legislation pending. We would still like to see deadlines and filing dates, and just to make sure that this process moves forward.

So, our overall concerns are transparency, building from the NU effort, and making a specific filing date or at least a reporting requirement, understanding there are many moving parts to the PSNH system today.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Can I ask you just a question? I wasn't sure of the language you used. You said that "we want to see the five to ten year plan." Did you mean by that, there's a particular plan you want to see and you've been denied access to or you want to see one created that doesn't currently exist?

MS. CHAMBERLIN: We -- I'm not referring to a specific plan. I don't know that there's a specific plan. We expect that there is. A utility of that size must do a certain amount of long-term planning. issue, as Mr. Brennan pointed out, is that, because this is a complicated rollout of technology, you can't just decide one day that you're going to do it next week. It takes a huge amount of planning. And, we want to make sure that that planning is taking place, and that we are getting more cost-effective opportunities for residential consumers. We know residential consumers are interested in them, distributed generation, time-of-use. We're concerned that, because, as the PSNH witness stated, it's a small amount of kilowatts or megawatts at this time, that it's not getting the attention that it needs to grow. I mean, the goal is to take a small amount of power and grow and really do peak-shaving and do other creative means of reducing their use of power, rather than increasing it. CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, you're looking

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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So, you're looking for not a planning document that shows how you would integrate, the way Mr. Stachow has asked for, is something that's more detailed in how the planning function is more robust going forward, as opposed to more of a reporting

1 on, as he said, "ex post facto report". You're talking about more of a sort of investment plan, correct? 2 3 MS. CHAMBERLIN: Yes. Our concern is that investments made today will become stranded costs 4 5 tomorrow, if there's not adequate planning. 6 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. 7 Amidon. Thank you. Staff has 8 MS. AMIDON: 9 conducted a thorough investigation of the Least Cost Plan 10 filed by PSNH. And, we believe it is adequate consistent 11 with RSA 378:38, as it stands today. We worked on establishing the Settlement Agreement with the Company, 12 13 and believe that the additional sections that were 14 recommended by Mr. Stachow make it an improved document 15 for the planning next time. And, we support the 16 Settlement Agreement and ask the Commission approve it. 17 Finally, just a brief comment on Smart 18 Grid. I know there's some legislative barriers that exist on that, insofar as the definition of a "smart meter" was 19 20 adopted by the Legislature some time ago, and I think that 21 would have to be examined. But, on sort of a 3,000-foot 22 level I think the Staff is interested in Smart Grid and 23 understands its benefits, but we believe this Commission

should consider, if it decides to go that way, opening a

generic docket, to make sure that all the utilities are operating on the same basis. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

Mr. Fossum.

MR. FOSSUM: Excuse me. Thank you.

Preliminarily, I would like to say the Company has clearly signed this Settlement Agreement that's presented to you today having to do with the transmission and distribution planning that was set out in its prior Least Cost

Integrated Resource Plan order, and believes that it's — the Plan that it has submitted is both adequate statutorily, and it meets the expectations of the Commission as the Commission has expressed them.

As the witnesses have testified, this, the documents that are here, the information that's been provided is a reflection of the planning process that PSNH actually undertakes. It is, to use Commissioner Scott's words, it is a "living document". And, PSNH supports the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

I would like to speak just to a couple of points. I would want to make clear that PSNH's distribution and transmission planning is planning for distribution and transmission. It is not planning based on its generation needs. And, I just wanted to make sure

that that was clear.

I was present last week for the hearing involving Unitil Energy Systems' Least Cost Plan. In that hearing, that company identified certain issues having to do with, as we've talked about today, Smart Grid in a generic sense. And, I would echo much of what was said by UES in the implementation of Smart Grid planning. As indicated in the Settlement Agreement, PSNH is doing Smart Grid planning. It is deploying communications systems, it is deploying sensors, it is deploying software, that is improving the function of its distribution system.

I understand that there have been some indications that metering is a factor in that, and there's a recommendation in the OCA testimony that meters be moved into the distribution planning arena. And, again, I would echo what was said by Unitil last week, is that data from meters in itself doesn't affect distribution planning. It gives you information, but that doesn't determine when necessarily system peaks are or the like.

I would also -- I guess I would also just make clear that, you know, PSNH doesn't understand the least cost planning statute, nor the requirements of the Commission, to include some form of strategic investment plan as part of its development of a

distribution plan. And, as I sit here, I'm not even 1 2 certain what exactly would be expected of us. 3 So, with that, I would say that the Company supports the terms of the Settlement Agreement 4 5 that it has filed with the Commission. It has, we 6 believe, provided minimally -- at least adequate, if not 7 even better than adequate information in this instance, 8 and would recommend that the Commission approve the Settlement Agreement as filed. Thank you. 9 10 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. 11 there's nothing further then, we will take all of this 12 under advisement. We appreciate everybody's work in 13 presenting it to us very clearly today. And, we are 14 adjourned. 15 (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 16 11:27 a.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24