| 1 | STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE | | |
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| 2 | PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION | | |
| 3 | *8 * * * * | | |
| 4 | June 21, 2019 | 9 - 1:06 p.m. | |
| 5 | Concord, New | Hampshire NHPUC 9JUL'19px12:52 | |
| 6 | 1.6 | | |
| 7 | RE: | DE 19-057 EVERSOURCE ENERGY: | |
| 8 | rereit | Notice of Intent to File Rate Schedules. (Prehearing conference) | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | PRESENT: | Chairman Martin P. Honigberg, Presiding | |
| 11 | | Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey Commissioner Michael S. Giaimo | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | Sandy Deno, Clerk | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | APPEARANCES: | Transfer and the second of the | |
| 16 | | Matthew J. Fossum, Esq. Matthew Campbell, Esq. (Keegan Werlin) | |
| 17 | | Reptg. Clean Energy New Hampshire: | |
| 18 | | Elijah D. Emerson, Esq. | |
| 19 | | Reptg. The Way Home: Raymond Burke, Esq. (N.H. Legal Asst.) | |
| 20 | | Reptg. the Acadia Center: | |
| 21 | | Ellen Hawes | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | Court Repo | rter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52 | |
| 24 | | | |

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| 2 | APPEARANCES: | (Continued) |
| 3 | | Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: D. Maurice Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. |
| 4 | | Brian D. Buckley, Esq., Consumer Adv. Bradip Chattopadhyay, Asst. Cons. Adv. |
| 5 | | James Brennan, Finance Director Office of Consumer Advocate |
| 6 | | Reptg. PUC Staff: |
| 7 | | Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Richard Chagnon, Assistant Director/ |
| 8 | | Electric Division |
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| 10 | Mr. Emerson | 11 |
| 11 | Mr. Burke | 13 |
| 12 | Ms. Hawes | 16 |
| 13 | Mr. Kreis | 17 |
| 14 | Ms. Amidon | 23 |
| 15 | | |
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| 17 | Chairman Honigberg | 2 4 |
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Good afternoon, everyone. We are here in Docket DE 19-057, which is Eversource's rate case. This is a prehearing conference on its permanent rate request. There will be a technical session that follows.

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

MR. FOSSUM: Good toasty afternoon,
Commissioners. Matthew Fossum, here for Public
Service Company of New Hampshire, doing
business as Eversource Energy. With me this
afternoon is Matt Campbell, from the law firm
Keegan Werlin, assisting the Company with this
case.

MR. EMERSON: Eli Emerson, from

Primmer, Piper, Eggleston & Cramer, on behalf

of Clean Energy New Hampshire.

MR. BURKE: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. Raymond Burke, from New

Hampshire Legal Assistance, here on behalf of
our client, The Way Home.

MS. HAWES: Good afternoon. Ellen

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         Hawes, from Acadia Center.
                   MR. KREIS: Good afternoon. I'm D.
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 3
         Maurice Kreis, the Consumer Advocate, here on
 4
         behalf of residential utility customers, with
         my entire team this afternoon.
                   MS. AMIDON: Good afternoon. Suzanne
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 7
         Amidon, for Commission Staff. There are
         several members of the Electric Division in the
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         room, and to my left is the Assistant Director
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         of the Electric Division, Rich Chagnon.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I
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         know we have dealt with some interventions
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         already, but I think we have two new requests
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         to intervene, from Walmart and from the Acadia
15
         Center.
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                   Mr. Fossum, does the Company have any
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         position?
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                   MR. FOSSUM: The Company has no
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         position on either.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Does anyone else
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         have a position?
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                   MS. AMIDON: No.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I see shaking
24
         heads all around.
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1 All right. We'll grant both motions 2 to intervene that were pending. 3 Anything else we need to do in the way of preliminaries, before we get the 4 5 positions of the parties? 6 MR. FOSSUM: The only preliminary I 7 can think of is I believe that counsel for Walmart is not physically present in the room, 8 but is on the phone. And I don't know if she 9 10 had an opportunity to mention that. 11 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is that true? 12 Ms. Amidon. 13 MS. AMIDON: Yes. She is on the 14 phone. But we told her -- we instructed her 15 that she could listen only in this portion of 16 the proceeding and not participate, because 17 that has not proven to work out well in other 18 instances. 19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is the audio set 20 up so that she is listening through the microphones or is she just listening to the 21 22 ambient noise? 23 MS. AMIDON: I believe that the Clerk 24 has set it up so that she's listening through

1 the microphones. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That means that 2 3 anybody who speaks needs to have the microphone 4 close enough to them so that it registers 5 clearly. And I'm looking at, I guess, 6 Mr. Emerson, because I could barely hear you 7 when you said "hello". Ms. Amidon, you're going to need to make sure that that microphone 8 9 is closer to you. Welcome to those who are on 10 the phone. 11 Anything else? Mr. Fossum? Anyone 12 else? 13 [No verbal response.] 14 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Fossum, why 15 don't you start us off with your preliminary 16 position regarding this case. 17 MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. And I won't 18 take terribly long. 19 Good afternoon, Commissioners. And I 20 will start by acknowledging the work that has 21 already been done in this case, that led to a 22 settlement on the temporary rates proposal of

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the Company, and that was presented to

Commission earlier this week.

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As the Company made claim then, we're aware that the big work still lies ahead in this case. And so, with that in mind, I'll turn to the Company's permanent rate proposal that we're here to talk about today.

PSNH has put forth a comprehensive set of proposals and requests. And I'm going to highlight just a few this afternoon.

First, there are the programs that PSNH has included in its proposed Grid Transformation and Enablement Program, dubbed "GTEP", that will help to solidify the existing grid infrastructure in the state and prepare it for hosting new and expanded distributed energy resources and perhaps other technologies in the future.

On the issue of DERs, the Company has included two forward-thinking proposals, one on battery storage and on microgrids, that may serve both as demonstrations and significant learning opportunities. And we would ask the Commission to approve these proposals.

Relatedly, we have proposed a Distribution Rate Adjustment Mechanism, similar

to a mechanism of other utilities to recover costs related to the GTEP and other proposals, such as assessments and consulting costs, and we would request the Commission approve those as well.

Additionally, we are proposing new programs intended to enhance our customer service experience for those customers in New Hampshire, through our "fee free" proposal included in Ms. Conner's testimony, where we're looking to align the Company with the offerings of many other service providers, including at least one other electric company in New Hampshire, and allow customers to deal with PSNH in much the same way as other sellers of products and services on a "fee free" basis.

PSNH has also proposed an Arrearage
Forgiveness Program to help shift the overall
customer experience and avoid the negative
consequences or to help avoid the negative
consequences that can come from unpaid
arrearages. Likewise, PSNH requests the
Commission to approve those proposals.

Additionally, and importantly, though

1 perhaps not as headline worthy, PSNH has 2 included other programs, proposals, and 3 information in its filing, including that PSNH, since the time of its last rate case, has 4 5 become part of a larger and stronger 6 organization. It has used the scope of that 7 larger organization to control its costs, 8 standardize its equipment, and assist in the 9 rollout of new offerings, such as a robust 10 outage management system, that provides 11 increased information to customers, regulators, 12 and the Company itself. The benefits of that 13 new organization will be borne out through this 14 proceeding. 15 Also, using new information the 16 Company has produced for this case, we're 17 looking to update and redesign our rates to 18 better align costs among classes. 19 Overall, the Company is showing and 20 will show how it's -- through its entire case 21 that what it's proposed is just, reasonable,

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our proposals, may think they go too far, or

Of course, some may not agree with

and in the public interest.

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         perhaps not far enough. And we intend to
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         constructively engage with those people and
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         those groups, with the goal of reaching a
         resolution aligned with the Commission's
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 5
         directive to arbitrate between the interests of
 6
         utilities and customers and to find a just and
 7
         reasonable result.
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                    In closing, PSNH is proud of the
         proposal that it's put in front of the
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         Commission and specific items within it, and is
11
         ready to work to demonstrate the value that
12
         this proposal, as a whole, brings to its
         customers and to the State of New Hampshire.
13
14
                    Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
                                        Thank you,
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         Mr. Fossum. Mr. Emerson.
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                   MR. EMERSON:
                                  Thank you,
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         Commissioners.
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                   On behalf of Clean Energy New
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         Hampshire, I just wanted to quickly highlight
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         some of the issues I think in the initial
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         passthrough of the filing we've identified that
23
         we'll be interested in and digging a little
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         deeper into, and possibly providing testimony.
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I do think that the GTEP is one that has two important components. One is overall grid modernization, which I believe, overall, is a positive step. I do think we're interested in how it interrelates with the Grid Modernization docket that's ongoing at the same time.

I think as well, there are two -- two demonstration projects which have been outlined in the testimony. Looking to find out a little bit more about the specifics of those. Then also as that relates to the DRAM, the funding -- the adjustment funding mechanism, how an ongoing funding mechanism works for those programs, how they're approved in advance, and then the costs for those incorporated into rates through adjustments.

Also noting there are some changes involving the outdoor lighting tariff that we'll be interested in, the mention of an electric vehicle charging corridor. And then, generally, to the degree other components of the rate case involve interests for which Clean Energy New Hampshire has been participating and

1 involved with. That's it. So, I mean, at this 2 3 point, we have no position on the rate filing. 4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, 5 Mr. Emerson. Mr. Burke. 6 MR. BURKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7 And good afternoon, Commissioners. 8 As you know, The Way Home petitioned to intervene in this docket because it is 9 10 concerned about the impact that rate increases will have on the low income clients that it 11 12 serves in New Hampshire. 13 But, at the outset, The Way Home 14 would like to state that it applauds Eversource 15 for proposing the New Start Arrearage 16 Forgiveness Program that Attorney Fossum 17 highlighted in his comments. The Way Home has 18

for proposing the New Start Arrearage

Forgiveness Program that Attorney Fossum

highlighted in his comments. The Way Home has

been involved in discussions before the

Electric Assistance Program Advisory Board

about the need for an arrearage forgiveness

program here in New Hampshire, and has been

studying programs in other states, most notably

in Massachusetts, where the Company also

operates.

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New Hampshire has not had an arrearage forgiveness program since about 2004, when a preprogram arrears component was part of the Electric Assistance Program. The Way Home agrees with Eversource that an arrearage forgiveness program can be a key component of providing just and equitable service to low-income customers, and that the time is right for implementing a program here in New Hampshire. When done right, an arrearage forgiveness program can be beneficial for all customers, not just low-income ratepayers.

The Way Home is still analyzing the Company's New Start proposal, but anticipates it will likely have questions, and provide testimony or comments about the eligibility criteria and overall program design, including the cost recovery mechanism.

As the Commission noted in its Order of Notice scheduling this prehearing conference, The Way Home is also carefully considering whether a generic docket has some role to play in the development and/or monitoring of what would be a new initiative

for New Hampshire. And that we think raises issues that extend beyond the scope of this proceeding, which, of course, only involves one company that serves a segment of residential ratepayers in New Hampshire.

In addition, The Way Home also has some general concerns about whether the rate design and fixed customer charge proposed by Eversource are consistent with principles of conservation and with the goals of energy efficiency. Increases in the fixed customer charge tend to disproportionally impact low-use customers. And as we noted in our remarks in the prehearing conference for temporary rates, low-income customers tend to be low-use customers. And as we also noted previously, it's more difficult for low-income customers to absorb any increases, as these households struggle to afford their utility bills under current rates and charges.

The Way Home will also be taking a close look at other miscellaneous customer service fees that could impact low-use customers.

1 And we reserve the right to take 2 other positions during the course of this 3 docket, based on our continued review of the 4 various filings and responses to data requests. But these statements represent our general 6 concerns and interests at this time. 7 Thank you. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, 8 9 Mr. Burke. Ms. Hawes. 10 MS. HAWES: Good afternoon, 11 Commissioners. Thank you for approving our 12 Petition to Intervene. 13 At this point, Acadia Center doesn't 14 have an overall position on the rate, but we do 15 have several concerns. 16 First of all, I think we would like 17 to have a discussion/examination of an 18 alternative of a full decoupling mechanism, in 19 place of the LRAM that's currently in use and 20 in place of the proposed Distribution Rate 21 Adjustment Mechanism. 22 Second of all, while we are happy to 23 see Eversource embrace the concept of non-wires 24 alternatives in the two demonstration projects,

we would perhaps like to see this done as part of a full NWA analysis.

We are also a little bit concerned and interested to see how the GTEP is going to interplay with the open grid mod. investigation and the integrated distribution resource planning. I think there's — there are some open questions, obviously, in that docket as well. And the creation of the GTEP and the DRAM at this point, while those issues are still open, I think might be a little bit premature and inappropriate.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,

Ms. Hawes. Mr. Kreis.

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MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fossum alluded to the

Commission's role as the arbiter between the

interests of the shareholders of, in this case,

Eversource, and the customers of Eversource.

21 And in that regard, as the statutory

representative of the Company's residential

23 utility customers, we intend to participate in

this docket fully, vigorously, and even

aggressively, so that at the end of the case the Commission has a fair and balanced and full record from which to make a determination about what rates are just and reasonable for this company as required by statute.

We do not believe that the rates and other terms and conditions proposed by

Eversource in its permanent rate filing currently meet that standard. And there are several issues that we would like to highlight at this very early stage in the case. And they're similar to some of the things that we've already heard from some of the other intervenors.

What Eversource refers to as

"demonstration and learning opportunities" are
interesting proposals that, in our judgment,
don't really have a comfortable home here in
this rate case, and should probably be
considered in some other docket in some other
context.

Here, in the context of what we're talking about here, which is "what deserves to be in rates now as currently used and useful",

these future investments that the Company would like to make on a "demonstration and learning opportunity" basis are just that, future opportunities, that really ought to be looked at elsewhere.

We are skeptics about efforts to include costs related to EV charging and the EV charging corridor that I've been hearing so much about in electric rates that are paid for by all consumers. Our view is that, if the idea is to create EV charging opportunities for folks visiting New Hampshire from other states, then any costs should not be recovered from ratepayers who live in this state, because it isn't benefiting them.

We are skeptics when it comes to the "fee free" proposal of the Company, because, obviously, any time a utility uses the word "free" in anything it proposes, it is worthy of a skeptical response from the ratepayer advocate, because we all know that nothing is free.

And so, what we're really talking about here is taking certain costs that certain

customers are incurring, and spreading those costs across the entire customer base of Eversource, and that raises potential fairness issues.

Mr. Fossum mentioned that, since the last rate case, the Company, formally known as "Public Service Company of New Hampshire", is part of a -- he didn't quite describe it this way, but a much bigger corporate empire. And while I'm willing to concede, at least for the sake of argument, that that has provided certain benefits to customers here in New Hampshire, it probably has also made things slightly less advantageous from a customer perspective in some respects.

In any event, the transaction that

led to the creation of the company we now know

as "Eversource" was never blessed by this

Commission, never considered by any parties in

New Hampshire. It was simply a fait accompli

with respect to anybody here in New Hampshire.

And for that reason, and based upon

longstanding Commission precedent, the recovery

of merger costs in Eversource's rates here in

New Hampshire is an absolute nonstarter from the standpoint of the Consumer Advocate.

In general, what the Company is proposing here is a wholesale, maybe "wholesale" isn't the right word, a wide-scale, plenary transformation of the way this Company is regulated from traditional cost of service regulation into something that looks a lot like alternative regulation. The Company does that by proposing a multiyear rate plan, without any kind of decoupling mechanism. That is a massive transfer of business risk from the Company's shareholders to its customers. It is unfair. And we intend to oppose it vigorously.

We intend to be vigorous proponents of requiring this utility to decouple its rates. And by "decoupling", I mean severing the connection between the Company's sales and revenues, so that there is a symmetrical decoupling plan in place that is fair to shareholders and customers and progresses us into the 21st century.

On the question of risk, I would note that the Company's proposed return on equity is

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vastly in excess of what this Company's risk profile would justify, particularly given that its rate case is, in our opinion, a massive transfer of risk from shareholders to customers.

That said, I was pleased to hear Mr. Fossum refer to "constructive engagement". That is exactly what we seek with Eversource. And even though I'm obliged to express myself somewhat emphatically on an occasion like this, at the outset of a rate case like this, I go into this process with a great deal of optimism that, at the end of this case, there will be a settlement in place that all of the parties will find congenial to their interests, and represents a proposal that balances the interests of shareholders and customers -shareholders and customers that we can all recommend to the Commission for its approval in its statutory role of the arbiter that assures that rates are just and reasonable.

 $\,$ And I guess that is all I have to say at this point.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr.

Kreis. Ms. Amidon.

MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Staff has only begun to review this very substantial filing. And we share many of the comments that you've heard from the intervenors and from the Consumer Advocate this morning -- I mean, this afternoon.

One of the things that Staff is concerned about is focusing on matters that need to be resolved within the 12-month tariff suspension period. And so, some of the -- some of those issues or proposals that are outside of permanent rates can, you know, we're thinking that we may want to see those aligned or dealt with in other dockets, in other proceedings, because the timeframe doesn't apply to certain of those matters. And I think -- I think two likely examples of that are the so-called "demonstration projects or learning experiences", which really don't have to be approved within a 12-month timeframe.

Having said that, we are going into the technical session with a proposed procedural schedule. And we have allowed in

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         that procedural schedule several rounds of
         discovery, the usual kind of investigation that
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         you would anticipate in a permanent rate case.
         And we're ready to share that with the parties
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         after this prehearing conference.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: How many days do
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         you anticipate for a hearing? Assuming you do
         not have a settlement, how many days do you
 8
         think you'll need for a hearing?
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                   MS. AMIDON: We have provided for
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         five days of hearings.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: When?
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                   MS. AMIDON: In April of next year.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: When does the
15
         12-month period expire on this?
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                   MS. AMIDON: The end of May. And so,
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         as I said, I think it's very important, given
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         the fact that the Company chose to file its
19
         temporary rate, and then subsequently file its
20
         permanent rate, that we focus on those matters
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         which need to be decided or investigated within
22
         the 12-month period.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I fully
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         appreciate what you just said. I'm just doing
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the math in my head as to finishing the hearing
and needing to generate an order on a contested
matter that may run well in excess of 100
pages, depending on how many issues aren't
resolved. I'm thinking back to the Liberty
rate case. I think the order on that is about
a hundred pages.

MS. AMIDON: Is that the gas case, Mr. Chairman? Is that right?

Yes, Liberty's gas case, which is about a hundred pages, with, I don't know, something like seven or eight issues that needed to be, because, actually, we had to resolve the whole case, because there were documents called "settlements", but they weren't -- it wasn't a true settlement, we had all the issues that needed to be dealt with.

So, I just -- I just want you to think about that. And it sounds like you are thinking about it, so that you have enough time to do a contested case, and the Commission has enough time to resolve it, in the event that there's no comprehensive settlement here.

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                    MS. AMIDON: And we've built in some
         additional time as well from -- to kind of play
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         on the unexpected things. So, we have about, I
         don't know, about 60 days, would you say?
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                    MR. CHAGNON: Yes.
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                    MS. AMIDON: That's built in there
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 7
         where we could make adjustments to the
         schedule, just for that reason.
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 9
                    So, thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         Anything else anyone needs from us?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: If not, we will
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         close the prehearing conference and leave you
15
         to your technical session. Thank you all.
16
                         (Whereupon the prehearing
17
                         conference was adjourned at
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                         1:29 p.m., and a technical
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                         session was held thereafter.)
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