1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
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4	21 South Fru:	3 - 1:35 p.m. it Street	
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH		
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7	RE:	DE 23-039	
8		LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: Request for Change in	
9		Distribution rates. (Prehearing conference)	
10		(Prenearing Conlerence)	
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Daniel C. Goldner, <i>Presiding</i> Commissioner Pradip K. Chattopadhyay	
12		Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson	
13		Eric Wind, Esq./PUC Legal Advisor	
14		Doreen Borden, Clerk	
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities:	
16		Michael J. Sheehan, Esq. Jessica B. Ralston, Esq. (Keegan Werlin)	
17		Reptg. Trustees of Dartmouth College:	
18		Thomas B. Getz, Esq. (McLane Middleton) Viggo Fish, Esq. (McLane Middleton)	
19		Jessica Nylund, Esq. (In-house counsel)	
20		Reptg. Clean Energy New Hampshire: Christopher Skoglund	
21		Reptg. Community Power Coalition of	
22		New Hampshire: Clifton Below, Chair	
23	Court Repo	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52	
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                   Office of Consumer Advocate
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 6
                   Paul B. Dexter, Esq.
                   Matthew C. Young, Esq.
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                   Alexandra K. Ladwig, Esq.
                   Jay Dudley, Electric Group
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                   (Regulatory Support Division)
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PROCEEDING

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Good

afternoon. I'm Chairman Goldner. I'm joined by

Commissioner Simpson and Commissioner

Chattopadhyay.

We're here for a prehearing conference in Docket DE 23-039, in which the Commission has docketed the Liberty Utilities' distribution rate case. This prehearing conference will touch on a number of topics, which I'll go over in the order that we plan to take them up.

We'll start by addressing intervention petitions; notice and Liberty's Motion for Confidential Treatment; after that, we have asked Liberty to provide an Executive Summary of its request in this matter, and Liberty will provide a presentation in response to that request; we'll then hear preliminary positions of the parties; finally, we will discuss a procedural schedule in this matter, including discussion of a hearing schedule, how the Commission can be kept informed of the parties' progress, and steps to ensure an adequate record is before the Commission for the hearings. If time remains, we'll take up other

1 issues as raised by the parties. 2. First, let's start by taking 3 appearances for the record, beginning with 4 Liberty. 5 MR. SHEEHAN: Good afternoon, 6 Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty 7 Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. There 8 are a number of people in the room. So, I will 9 introduce the Liberty folks, to the extent some 10 of you may not know them. 11 To my right is Gregg Therrien, a consultant working with us in this case; Erica 12 1.3 Menard, with the Regulatory Department; and 14 Jessica Ralston, outside counsel, who is helping 15 me; and behind me is Tyler Culbertson, our new 16 Director of Regulatory Affairs here in New 17 Hampshire, Erica is moving to a regional 18 position; and Jimmy King, an Analyst with the 19 Regulatory Division. 20 Thank you. 2.1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 2.2 The New Hampshire Department of Energy? 23 MR. DEXTER: Good afternoon. 24 Commissioners. Paul Dexter, appearing on behalf

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         of the Department of Energy. I'm joined by
 2.
         co-counsel Matthew Young and Alexandra Ladwig in
 3
         this matter. Also at counsel's table is Jay
 4
         Dudley, an Analyst in the Electric Division.
 5
                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And the
 6
         Office of the Consumer Advocate?
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                   MR. KREIS: Good morning [sic], Mr.
         Chairman, members of the Commission. I'm Donald
 8
 9
         Kreis, the Consumer Advocate. We represent the
         interests of residential utility customers.
10
         me today is our Staff Attorney, Michael Crouse,
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12
         who is newly admitted to the Bar of this fine
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         jurisdiction.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Congratulations,
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         Mr. Crouse.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Congratulations.
                                                      Quite
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         an achievement.
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                   MR. CROUSE: Thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And let's move to
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         the potential intervenors, beginning with
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         Dartmouth College?
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                   MR. GETZ: Good afternoon, Mr.
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         Chairman, Commissioners. I'm Tom Getz, of the
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         law firm of McLane Middleton, on behalf of the
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         Trustees of Dartmouth College. Also here today
 2.
         are Jessica Nylund, in-house Counsel for
 3
         Dartmouth College, and Viggo Fish, also from the
         law firm of McLane Middleton.
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 5
                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                      Thank you.
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         Clean Energy New Hampshire?
                    MR. SKOGLUND: Good morning,
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         Commissioners -- or, good afternoon
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         Commissioners, Chris Skoglund, Director of Energy
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         Transition with Clean Energy New Hampshire,
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         sharing a microphone with the OCA.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And the
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         Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire?
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                    MR. BELOW: Good afternoon,
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         Commissioners. Clifton Below, on behalf of the
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         Coalition.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Is there
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         anyone else here today?
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                    [No indication given.]
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Seeing none.
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                    Let's turn to interventions. There are
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         three petitions to intervene pending. And there
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         is an issue with the current intervenors in
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Docket Number 17-189.

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First, let's take on the three pending intervention requests. I'll note that there are no objections -- we received no objections from Liberty.

MR. SHEEHAN: None.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I do have one comment to make with respect to Dartmouth's petition. I do want to disclose for the record that my daughter is an undergraduate student at the College. Therefore, there is an economic interest similar, but not identical, to being a customer of the utility. I consider this to be de minimus in nature. But, if anyone wants to be heard on this, or wants a moment to consider the disclosure, we can do that?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ SHEEHAN: No issue with the Company.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, sir.

Does anyone have anything further to say with respect to these three petitions to intervene?

MR. DEXTER: The Department of Energy

24 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. All right.

has no objections to the petitions.

Okay. Well, we have reviewed and determined that Dartmouth College, Clean Energy New Hampshire, the Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire would -- we'll grant intervention, and, in the interest of justice -- I'm sorry, would be in the interest of justice and would not impair the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings, and therefore grant intervention pursuant to Puc 203.17 and RSA 541-A:32, II.

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Second, there is the issue of intervenors from Docket 17-189, from which issues related to the future of Liberty's Battery
Storage Project are addressed by Liberty in prefiled testimony in this docket. The
Commission issued Order Number 26,849 today. The
Commission approved the transfer of issues from
Docket 17-189 into this docket, and granted an extension of the intervention deadline in this matter to parties in Docket 17-189.

We, therefore, note for the record that parties interested in that specific topic may intervene through June 21st, 2023. There is also a deadline for Liberty to object. However, I'll ask that, if Liberty does not intend to object,

let the Commission know, so that we can wrap up
the intervention issues quickly.

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Next, moving to the newspaper

publication issue. I note that the newspaper

publication was delayed, as identified by

Liberty's June 1st, 2023, affidavit of

publication, as updated by Liberty's June 7th

supplemental affidavit of publication. In the

June 1st filing, Liberty requests that the

Commission deem publication to be timely. Do any

parties wish to be heard on this issue?

MR. GETZ: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. Seeing none.

Liberty has filed several Motions for Confidential Treatment with its full rate case filing. Liberty filed a motion related to compensation information as required by Puc 1604.01. With its Excel spreadsheets, Liberty filed a motion related to proprietary models and cybersecurity information.

We would like to set a deadline for responses to these motions. Before we do that, would any parties like to be heard on these

1 motions at the prehearing conference today? 2. MR. GETZ: No, Mr. Chairman. 3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 4 Okay. Seeing none. 5 Okay. At this time, I think we'll turn 6 to Liberty for the Executive Summary 7 presentation. In the interest of time, I'll ask that the hour allocated for the presentation be 8 9 kept. 10 Thank you. 11 Thank you. MR. SHEEHAN: 12 MR. DEXTER: Mr. Chairman, before we 1.3 move to the actual presentation, the Department 14 of Energy had a concern that the presentation is 15 essentially testimony by the Company, and, 16 therefore, we would request that the presenters 17 by sworn in. And, since it's going to be 18 presented to the Commission, and it's lengthy, 19 and it's detailed, and it covers essentially the 20 whole case, we believe it should be admitted as 2.1 evidence. 2.2 To the extent we had cross-examine of the witness -- cross-examination of the 23

witnesses, we would be willing to withhold that

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until these witnesses take the stand in the ordinary course. But we think it would be a more appropriate use of the Executive Summary if it were admitted as evidence.

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ahead.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Would anyone else like to be heard on that?

MR. SHEEHAN: The Company objects.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes, please. Go

Would you like to hear from me?

MR. SHEEHAN: This is a prehearing conference. A prehearing conference does not take testimony. The rules that govern the conference talk about making a position statement of the case, and that's, in effect, what this presentation is. It is admittedly more detailed than usual, but that was at the Commission's request. We are providing a highlight of the case.

The topics in the presentation, many of them are outside the expertise of the two people speaking, it covers the whole case. So, it's not appropriate, we believe, to put the witnesses under oath for that purpose.

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The presentation itself is filed in the record. If DOE wishes to make it an exhibit and evidence, it can do so at the hearing.

So, we would respectfully ask that the witnesses not be placed under oath.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Would anyone else like to be heard on the topic?

MR. KREIS: The Office of the Consumer Advocate, assuming you just called on me, agrees with the Department of Energy. Certainly, it's customary in prehearing conferences for the parties to state preliminary positions. And there's a long history of petitioners, in particular, offering up brief summaries of their petitions. That's what the lawyers are for. So, if Mr. Sheehan wants to offer up a summary of the rate case as counsel to Liberty, he certainly ought to be allowed to do that.

But, if the Company's witnesses are going to be here talking about the -- well, talking about the new rates, and the justification for those new rates, then that walks and talks a lot like testimony, and, therefore, in our opinion, ought to be presented

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         under oath. And it's a little disconcerting to
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         see a utility say its people are not willing to
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         swear to the truth of what they are about to say.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Would any of the
 5
         intervenors like to be heard on the topic?
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                   MR. GETZ: Dartmouth takes no position
 7
         on the issue, Mr. Chairman.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       Okay.
                   MR. BELOW: Neither does the Coalition.
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10
                   MR. SKOGLUND: Neither does Clean
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         Energy New Hampshire.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.
                                              Just a
1.3
         moment, the Commissioners and counsel will confer
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         for a moment. We'll just stay here for this.
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         Thank you.
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                    [Chairman, Commissioners, and Atty.
17
                    Wind conferring.]
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. So, we won't
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         put the Company under oath. We'll just ask
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         Mr. Sheehan and the Company to monitor the
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         presentation. If the Company slips into a
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         justification of the request, then the parties
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         would have good reason for objecting.
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         asked you here to sort of give us the overview of
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the case, and we appreciate that, and we'd like you to proceed.

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So, without any further adieu, let's move to the presentation.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. And Mr.

Therrien and Ms. Menard will be presenting it.

And we have it on the screen to watch as well.

Thank you.

MS. MENARD: Good afternoon.

Mr. Therrien and I will be presenting, and we'll be tag-teaming. So, we appreciate the opportunity to give you an overview of the filing before you. It is lengthy in nature. So, appreciate the opportunity to present it in a visual and just kind of a story format.

We intend to go over topics. One is to provide an overview of the case, kind of the key components and elements of the case. And then, next, move to the Multi-Year Rate Plan and the Performance-Based Ratemaking approach.

At any point feel free to interrupt us with questions. We're here to answer any questions you have. This is very much a summary and an overview of the case. We don't intend to

introduce anything new. But anywhere where we reference something in testimony, we can try to note who's testimony that's in and give you sort of a road map to that.

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And, certainly, if there's anything you would like before we start, we would welcome that? Just want to make sure we hit them.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Please proceed. Thank you.

MS. MENARD: All right. So, we have it up here on the screen. I don't know if you have it in front of you. We also have paper copies, if that would be easier to review in a paper copy form, or if anybody in the audience needs one?

MS. MENARD: So, at a high level, the Company's distribution rate case contains a series of key elements. There are some key innovative elements, as well as an alternative

[Atty. Sheehan distributing documents.]

At a high level, there's a Multi-Year
Rate Plan, a three-year Multi-Year Rate Plan
associated with this case, and Performance-Based
Ratemaking methodology. It's based on a calendar

{DE 23-039} [Prehearing Conference] $\{06-15-23\}$

ratemaking framework.

year 2022 historical test year, with a forward look on the three-year rate plan, running through 2026.

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This case contains historical investments in some capital projects related to a new computer software system, SAP, as well as a new Rockingham Substation, as well as other distribution infrastructure investments the Company has made. The last case was filed in 2019, using a 2018 historical test year. We've had three step adjustments since then. And, so, this case will true up any investments that have not been incorporated into step adjustments, as well as any other changes since that last rate case.

Included in our case are new,
modernized rate offerings. There is the
time-of-use rate for residential and small
commercial customers, as well as demand charge
alternatives for electric vehicle rates that we
already have in place.

There are also proposals to maintain a secure, reliable, and resilient grid, with investments in cybersecurity, Automated Metering

Infrastructure, Battery Storage, and other distribution asset replacements and upgrades.

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And, finally, we have operating expenses included in this plan. We look out over the three years, there are specific adjustments for certain key elements in our proposals, including vegetation management, pension, cybersecurity, and other distribution and customer operating costs.

And, with this Multi-Year Rate Plan, we'll get into this a little bit further in the presentation, but there is also an option for a rate stabilization, to smooth out the impacts of the first year rate increase.

Liberty is proposing this alternative regulation framework because we agreed to it in the last rate case, as a, you know, base matter. But, also, we feel that this alternative framework provides a lot of flexibility to regulation in New Hampshire.

From the last rate case, there were a couple of very specific clauses about the Company proposing alternative regulation with performance-based ratemaking. Those clauses are

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listed here on the screen. I won't read them,
because I am sure everyone can read them here.
But the intent is to have a Performance-Based
Ratemaking approach that defines goals, outcomes,
applies performance metrics. And there's a
revenue adjustment mechanism that will reward and
penalize the Company.

So, beyond what is required of the Company, we believe it is in customers' best interest as well, and it balances both risk and reward. For utilities and customers alike, it aligns our incentives as a utility with those of our customers. It holds the Company to certain performance standards, and allows for modernization of investments and rate offerings.

We believe one of the key elements of this PBR framework and Multi-Year Rate Plan is regulatory efficiency. The Company is proposing an annual reconciliation with the Multi-Year Rate Plan. This allows the Commission and the parties oversight into all the Company's spending. It looks at all aspects of the Company's revenue requirement, both operating expenses and capital expenditures. We believe our proposal reduces

the time and creates a more efficient process to review the Company's costs by looking at all elements of the case.

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In comparison to what is done today, with step adjustments, steps review one aspect of the Company's revenues. Those have historically been done on a "look back every year" basis.

We've spent a lot of time and effort on capital step adjustments. We don't intend for that process and that review to go away. But we proposed a framework that will make that process more efficient, reviewing investments in advance, and reviewing any variances between what actually happens and what the Company has proposed.

And this Performance-Based Ratemaking is intended to align the state's goals, stakeholders' goals with the Company's, and incent the Company to focus on emerging policy goals, and incent, where needed, to do that.

So, as a high-level overview, and, again, this is all presented in testimony, this just summarizes it in a graphical format, a tabular format. There's three rate years associated with the Company's proposal. Rate

Year 1 begins in July of 2023, and then there would be subsequent increases in July of '24 and July of '25, to round out the third rate year.

You can see the --

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MR. THERRIEN: Whoops, sorry about that.

MS. MENARD: You can see all the key elements of the rate increase, and all other components that go into the revenue requirement.

Now, as I mentioned before, the

Multi-Year Rate Plan allows for an opportunity to
look at rates over a three-year period, a

comprehensive look. And the Company has proposed
an option where that first year revenue increase
can be levelized over time and phased in, where
we would propose to defer that \$6.2 million in
that first rate year over the remaining two rate
years, to create a level increase over the plan
year. And, again, this is a benefit to
customers, in that it kind of creates a known
path for rate changes over time, and smooths in
the increase for that first year.

MR. THERRIEN: And I would add that this is really an option for the Commission.

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It's really neutral to the Company, whether these rate increases are performed as the "no levelization" plan that you see in the first portion of this, or whether it is spread out "with levelization".

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The cumulative numbers are different.

And I think you should understand that, you know, there is a cost of money associated with leveling out the rate increase, because, without levelization, Rate Year 1 has a higher increase than Rate Year 2 and Rate Year 3.

MS. MENARD: For a typical residential customer, we presented the change in rates. And we presented it both at a distribution rate itself component, as well as a total bill impact. And these rates were as of March of 2023.

Obviously, as rates change throughout the case, the impacts will change as well.

This is a graphical display of the elements that make up the rate increase. The first bar is really the temporary rate increase that is before you, and we will discuss next week. And that eight and a half million dollars incorporates all capital investments that have

not been included in capital steps, as well as other aspects related to the rate base that come with capital investments. So, it's the return on any rate base investments not previously recovered, or any other changes in rate base since the last -- since the last rate case.

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Beyond the first bar, that would essentially get you to the 2022 test year and the Company's allowed rate of return. Beyond that first bar is the difference between where we are today, sitting at 2022, and then to get to the first rate year's increase. And you can see that the components are additional investments that are made, and a return on those investments. Vegetation management, depreciation, property taxes, you know, all the other elements that go into creating the revenue requirement for the Company, to the ultimate \$15.5 million, in the first rate year, is made up of all these This was just a way to kind of break elements. down what the increase is related to.

And, to further discuss the spending and investment plan that the Company has proposed and included in the Multi-Year Rate Plan, put a

benchmark of "2022 Test Year" in there, so you can see the historical investments that were made. Does look a little bit bigger than the three rate years. This is where the Company has had investments in the Rockingham Substation, as well as Customer First computer software applications.

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Beyond that, in the Rate Years 1, 2, and 3, is the Company's traditional investments in reliability, safety, asset replacements, upgrades, and those types of things. You'll see in the third rate year, it does bump up a little bit, and that is the inclusion of the first year of an AMI project, Automated Metering Infrastructure Project. There's some engineering and infrastructure that needs to be done in the beginning phases of the AMI Program before meters are actually installed, and that is included in that third rate year.

I will also just mention, I'll go back, all the investments are laid out in testimony as to where the Company is investing in capital projects. As we present this Multi-Year Rate Plan, we would use all the investments, the list

of the projects, the proposed budgets, that would form the basis of the variance review going forward. So, the Company has laid out its plan for investments, and by project. Those can be reviewed during the pendency of this case, and questions can be asked of the Company. And that is sort of the initial look at, you know, that is the initial base setting for the regulatory efficiency. So, it's reviewed in this case, in the Multi-Year Rate Plan format. And then, every year, you go back to what was proposed and assumed in rates, and then the variance between what actually happens and what was assumed in base rates would be reviewed.

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So, there's -- we'll get to this in a little bit later as to the mechanics of how that's done. But this is, essentially, the starting point for how capital investments will be reviewed.

Similarly, the operating expenses, here's a review of the components of the Company's operating expense plan. Same thing, we're laying out where the Company expects to spend OpEx, where increases are proposed and

presented, in terms of vegetation management, property taxes, other known and measurable increases throughout the case. There are forecasts that are in place over the Multi-Year Rate Plan. And, again, as the year progresses, after the year is complete, then you review how the Company actually did compared to what the forecasts were.

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Some other key elements, I'll call the "more innovative" elements of the case. number-related, and more program offering-related, we have some modernized rate offerings. In our last rate case, in the Settlement Agreement, the Company was -- not only agreed to this Performance-Based Ratemaking methodology, but also an Advanced Rate Design Road Map. We've presented a road map for that. The first step, the first phase in that road map, is more modernized rate design, absent an AMI project in meters. So, we will modernize rates with a couple of time-of-use rate offerings, and also make some adjustments to our electric vehicle time-of-use rates. The demand charge and current time-of-use rates is seen as a barrier to

EV adoption. And, so, the Company is proposing an alternative to the demand charge rate offering in effect today.

rate offerings will also be talked about in the

MR. THERRIEN: And, if I could, these

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second portion of the presentation, having to do with Performance Incentive mechanisms.

Certainly, the rate offerings are part of these PIMs, and the electric vehicle would be a reporting only, which I think is important that the Commission have visibility into something that is really brand new, before you consider a

financial associated PIM.

MS. MENARD: Another set of proposals is an arrear -- payment options associated with arrears management. This is not a new program, it's very similar to one that is in the Eversource -- in Eversource company for New Hampshire. A very similar design to assist those customers that need help with arrears.

And, then, finally, there are some proposals, I am happy to hear we just received an order in the Battery Storage docket, the intent is to move those discussions here, into the rate

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There's some projects -- there's a project in our capital plan to address what would have been called "Phase 2", but it's really just an expansion or an extension of the Company's current batteries. And the capital plan calls for 150 customers, there's a certain set of dollars set aside for batteries within the context of this rate case. And, also, a discussion about a Bring -- installing a Bring Your Own Device -- Bring Your Own Device Program.

And then, the more traditional system resiliency and reliability investments. These are investments focused on safety and reliability, there's cybersecurity, AMI. Over the Multi-Year Rate Plan, there's about \$89 million forecasted throughout the three years.

There is also a plan to support

vegetation management. Trees are the largest

cause of outages for the Company. And there's

certain areas of the Company where the system is

more heavily forested than other areas. And, so,

there will be a focus on vegetation management,

making sure that costs fully support a five-year

trimming cycle.

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And then, there is some discussion about storm preparedness and expanding our pre-staging criteria, so that the Company can be fully prepared for all types of weather.

And, finally, to close out the case overview, there's a series of discussions in testimony related to changes to the Company's tariff. And changes to the line extension policy to simplify and standardize the policy, consolidate some policies that are currently in place to make it easier for customers to do business with the Company.

There's reconciling mechanisms, again, to consolidate and standardize. We have a number of reconciling mechanisms in different rates today. And we're proposing to kind of combine and consolidate, review all at one time. There's also going to be some discussion a little bit in our next section about the annual reconciliation mechanism for the Multi-Year Rate Plan that's discussed in testimony.

And then, finally, just a review of the tariff itself, cleaning the tariff up a little

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         bit, and making sure that we can be successful as
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         a company in maintaining our tariff going
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         forward.
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                    Any questions so far from the four of
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         you?
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                    [Chairman Goldner indicating in the
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                    negative.]
                    MS. MENARD: Okay. So, next, we're
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         going to switch over to the Multi-Year Rate Plan
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         and Performance-Based Ratemaking itself.
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                    MR. THERRIEN: Finally, one of my
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         charts.
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                    Good afternoon, everybody. Gregg
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         Therrien, Concentric Energy Advisors. Thank you
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         for having us here this afternoon.
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                    I was asked to help the Company explain
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         kind of at a higher level a broad view of what
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         PBR versus MYRP might be.
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                    "MYRP" is "Multi-Year Rate Plan", not
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         unlike what New Hampshire has done in the past
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         with step adjustments, however, it's more broad.
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         It encompasses more than just a set of
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         investments, it looks at the entire portfolio of
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         investments and the associated costs with them.
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"PBR" is very similar to MYRP, but the revenue treatment is different. So, instead of having a Multi-Year Rate Plan, where you forecast a future rate year, and you determine in advance what those rates would be, a PBR completely disassociates revenues from the cost of service. So, it puts a lot of emphasis on the Company's ability to find efficiencies. So, that disassociation means that there could be revenues that are derived based on inflation, you may have heard "y minus x", which is inflation with a performance factor in it. That's not what the Company is proposing here.

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The Company is proposing what is really deemed in testimony as a "hybrid", okay, where the Company is looking to make a first step towards Multi-Year Rate Plan, with performance incentives, and measurements and adjustments that can benefit both customers and the Company. So, what we have laid out here are a few of those differences and a few of those similarities. But I would just say that this is — thank you.

MS. MENARD: Sorry.

MR. THERRIEN: Doing two things at

once, I'm not very good at that.

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That there are benefits for shareholders and there are benefits for customers, and that's what these plans are intended to do. Provide an opportunity for customers to have some rate stability, and, in the future, enjoy the hard work that the Company has put in to help control their costs in the meantime.

MS. MENARD: As we were developing this proposal, this is the first time that this is being introduced in the state, and the first time it's being introduced for Liberty in New Hampshire. However, you know, we have looked at a number of other states that have this framework. There doesn't seem to be a standard way to implement this.

And, so, the Company has reviewed how PBR, how Multi-Year Rate Making has done in other jurisdictions. Many times this framework is legislatively driven. So, this is a little bit different for Liberty, in that this is an agreement from the last Settlement Agreement. And, so, we've been learning a lot. We've

engaged stakeholders, we've had discussions on the framework, and the key elements that were important to stakeholders. Over the past year, we have been having these discussions. And this is really the product of those discussions and our proposal.

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Multi-Year Rate Plan, if you look at some of the trade press, you would see that New Hampshire is considered a Multi-Year Rate Plan state, and that is because we have step adjustments. We have a mechanism to recover capital investments within a rate case time period. So, while the words might be new to us here for Liberty in New Hampshire, the concept is something that we've been doing all along.

None of this in and of itself is new or different. But combining it all in this framework is a little bit different than how we have done things in the past.

So, again, we're establishing rates over a three-year period, as we have talked about, and you can see what the three rate years are. And, then, at the end of each one of those rate years, we would perform a review. And,

based on some criteria, which we'll get into a little bit later, there's opportunities to true up some of those assumptions that were made with actual -- how we actually performed.

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There's an earnings sharing mechanism that will be proposed, we'll describe that in a little more detail.

And, then, we'll review how the Company performed. And there will be incentives or penalties, based on what the Company agreed to do and the benchmarks set in place, and how the Company actually performed.

At the end of Rate Year 2, we would look for guidance as to whether we should be continuing this for the next rate plan. Ideally, how this would work is, you would then go into your next, Rate Year 4, at the end of Rate Year 3. And, based on a twelve-month schedule of approving a rate case, you would need to have sort of indication whether that is to continue before you end your rate plan.

So, we would be kind of quickly reviewing to see if this is working, and then planning for the continuation of that into the

next rate plan.

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In terms of the annual reconciliation we've talked about, the annual reconciliation filing would be filed on September 1st, after the completion of the rate year. So, the rate year would end at the end of June. We would gather actual financial data, prepare a filing on September 1st. That filing would contain variances from the approved capital spending plan, demonstrate the impact that had on rate base. We would look at net operating income and earned return. These are filings that the Company makes today. We have financial filings that are filed.

We would perform a reconciliation of certain key elements of operating expense that the Company deems known, in terms of how the costs will occur, but not known, in terms of what the actual costs will be. And those things would be vegetation management, cybersecurity, pension costs.

We would take a look at both the rate base and the net income. There would be a review of how the Company performed from an earned ROE

perspective. And, based on certain thresholds, the Company would share earnings with customers, if it over-earned, and share any deficit with customers, if we under-earned.

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There are also opportunities to exit the Multi-Year Rate Plan and the PBR, if things go awry.

There's a Performance Incentive

Mechanism review, or the term is "PIMs", we'd

review those; assess any penalties or rewards.

And the Company has proposed, and we'll get to

that in a little bit more, the Company has

proposed a limited set of performance mechanisms

at this point, incentive mechanisms at this

point. Those can be reviewed during the case,

and we have reviewed these with stakeholders.

And this is a first attempt at sort of dipping

our toes into the PIMs world.

And, then, you put all that together, the outcome of that will be some adjustment, either a positive or a negative, and then that would be -- a rate would be calculated as an outcome of that, a volumetric rate, and that would be adjusted and applied on a class-by-class

basis.

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We're proposing a 60-day review period.

A lot of the items, if we have a framework in place, everyone agrees on what the framework in the mechanism is to review costs, we believe a 60-day review period should be sufficient time to review any variances. And then, rates will become effective on November 1st.

So, digging down a little deeper into the adjustment mechanism, on the capital investment side, for each rate year, within testimony, within our revenue requirement, we have a list of projects, we have a list of investments associated with each project. We would, on that annual reconciliation review, we would include the documentation associated with those projects. We would include the actual costs, and any other documentation that's needed to allow for a sufficient and full review of the Company's capital performance.

There's a set of rules as to how the Company would adjust for any variances. So, projects scheduled to be in service, but did not actually get into service, will be reviewed from

rate base, as they should not be included. Ther is an opportunity to have replacement projects for those projects that we either canceled or delayed. And we would identify those for proposed inclusion. And variances between approved and actual will be reviewed. And anything above a specified limit could be deferred for review at the end of the rate plan. Variances that decrease rate base would be reconciled as to however -- whatever actually happened. If it was lower than what we had planned, we would adjust accordingly downward.

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And we propose certain caps on any variances for specific projects versus annual projects. There's different ways that the Company manages and reviews capital for a specific project that is a known specific project, versus an annual blanket, which is a bunch of smaller type of work that's kind of lumped into one overall project. And the Company manages those a little bit differently. So, there's different ways to handle those.

And, then, there's an overall cap on plant in service. And, again, rate base would be

adjusted for the standard depreciation and deferred taxes.

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So, this does allow for a deep dive into each of the capital projects. We're not passing over any opportunity for review. We're not taking away opportunities for review. Just providing a more streamlined and defined way to review projects, in a more efficient manner, in a specific timeframe.

MR. THERRIEN: And, if I could, in a more fulsome manner, it's everything. This is the entire capital budget. Unlike the step, which is a very specific set of projects, this is everything.

MS. MENARD: And to that, so, the steps for Liberty have been based on non-growth and a very specific list of projects. There have been discussions and debate about what projects should and shouldn't be included, what's growth, what's non-growth. Because we're looking at the full revenue requirement here, we've got the revenue side of things, you've got expenses, you've got rate base, it's appropriate to review the full set of capital investments that the Company

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And this is pulled straight from testimony. I know it looks like a lot of numbers and letters and words. But it's really just to identify how the Company would review capital projects. So, specific projects is on the left-hand side, the annual/blankets are on the right-hand side. And all it's saying is, you know, there's an approved cost that's in the base rate itself. There's an actual cost as to how it actually comes in. At the end of the year, there's a variance associated with that. There's a calculation of the variance, there's an adjustment based on a limit, and then plant in service would be adjusted accordingly. And, then, if we're outside of the limit, that would be deferred to the end of the rate plan.

And, then, annual blankets, again, they are reviewed on an aggregate basis, because we really do manage them a little bit differently than a specific project. We tend to, as we're planning and reviewing throughout the year, we shift money around, based on how the Company is performing on an overall basis. So, if one

annual blanket is performing higher than expected, we might take money from a different bucket. But, overall, we manage them as a group. So, this annual review would review them as a group as well.

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The adjustment mechanism would also include this earnings sharing mechanism. And earnings sharing mechanisms are not new in New Hampshire. I think the other utilities have earnings sharing mechanisms or have had them in place in the past. And this sets bands around the Company's earned ROE. And, if the earned ROE is higher or lower, according to the bands, then there's a return of the excess to customers or, in this case, there would be a deficit collected from customers. So, it's equal on the upside and downside, as well as the sharing. There would be symmetry in the sharing with customers.

And, you know, the left-hand side again looks like a lot of numbers, but it's really just outlining how the return is calculated.

Which, again, is something the Company files today. On a quarterly basis, we file our supplemental F-1 quarterly return calculation.

So, this is just using the same information we file today. It would just be done at the end of the rate year.

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And, then, the last element of the adjustment mechanism is the performance incentives. The Company has outlined three reward/penalty components, and one "reporting only". And we've tried to have a blend of reliability -- operational metrics, as well as some emerging -- what is typically called "emerging PIMs". And, so, reliability is SAIDI and SAIFI, these are things that the Company does today. Where the Company would review reliability performance, compared to some peer utilities. So, based on how we're investing our capital, how we're trimming trees, the Company should review its reliability metrics and how we're performing, from a reliability perspective, given the investments that the Company is making.

For distributed energy resource interconnections, the proposal is to reduce the time to process applications, to incent the Company to process applications quicker. This will allow customers to install the distributed

resources at their site on a quicker basis.

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One of the struggles that we've had is there's certain things that the Company controls and certain things that the Company does not control. And, so, when designing our PIMs, these needed to be focused on things that the Company can control and is within our control. The DER interconnections, depending on the size of the interconnection, sometimes those go into the outside of the Company's control. So, we are limiting it to the items that -- and the size of the applications that are within the Company's control.

And, then, the last item is a time-of-use rate penetration. So, this is related to the new time-of-use rates that the Company is proposing, and to measure how adoption rates are performing. And, so, in order to make sure that the Company is encouraging customers, so, we'll have education outreach, communication on the time-of-use rates. And, by doing all of those things, we should see an increase in penetration rates for time-of-use rates. And, if the Company can achieve certain benchmarks, there

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         would be incentives related to that.
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                   So, that's what I have. I went through
         it a little quicker than we had expected.
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                                                     So,
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         hope nobody minds that.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I think I'll just
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         first say that the Commission appreciates the
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         Company pulling this together and help orient us
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         going into a very complicated rate case.
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         much appreciated, and appreciate the time you put
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         into this. And, in particular, I think this
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         piece of having -- in the MYRP, having the
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         equations laid out, and clarity on how all the
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         math works, is extremely helpful, and we
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         appreciate that. So, that's very helpful.
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                   Do the Commissioners have anything to
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         add to the --
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                    [Cmsr. Simpson and Cmsr. Chattopadhyay
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                    indicating in the negative.]
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: No? Okay. Very
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               Okay. So, in the spirit --
         good.
                   MS. MENARD: Okay. I just want to say,
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         we were a little concerned about putting lots of
         numbers and things into the charts, but --
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER:
                                       We have no fear.
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Yes, that's okay. I mean, we're okay on the numbers front. And I appreciated that. This amount of clarity for us is very helpful.

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Okay. Very good. So, let's, at this time, move to preliminary positions of the parties and intervenors. After which we'll take a quick break, and come back to talk a little bit about the procedural schedule, and discovery and so forth, and give the stenographer an opportunity to take a quick break.

So, without any further adieu, I think we can start with the Department of Energy. And, then, Mr. Sheehan, we'll circle back to you, if you have anything to add to your presentation.

Attorney Dexter.

MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Department has spent some time over the last month looking over the Company's proposal. And we do have some preliminary assessments of the issues. Nothing we say here is intended to be final or binding. We've taken a look as best we could in the short time period, and we're going to give you our initial impressions and concerns.

The first one should be obvious. This is Liberty's third rate case in the last, I guess, six or seven years. The last two rate cases requested increases in the area of \$5 million, with multiple step adjustments thereafter. This one requests \$15 million. So, we are immediately struck by the size of the request, in connection or in comparison to previous requests of the Company. The Company hasn't grown considerably in size. And, therefore, our initial concern is of the sheer magnitude of the request. And that's where we intend to spend the next eight to ten months focusing.

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I, having heard the power

presentation -- the PowerPoint presentation

today, I'm thinking that part of the difference

might be because it looks like we're putting in

an extra year of plant, in that, in a traditional

rate case, the plant would have been based on the

test year. And, if I understand the PowerPoint

presentation, it looks like the plant that goes

into the 15.5 million would be the test year,

plus one more year, to get us to July 1st, 2023,

or even 2024.

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So, maybe that's where it is. I'm not sure, frankly. But we will take a hard look at that. The sheer magnitude of the case concerns the Department.

We, as always, will focus a large amount of our analysis on the rate base growth.

Mr. Strabone's testimony, at Page 17, indicates that the Company spent about \$115 million in plant additions since the last test year of 2018. And, on Page 25 of Mr. Strabone's testimony, he forecasts an addition of about the same magnitude, 110,000 [sic] or so, over a four-year period. Those are large, large plant increases for a company the size of Liberty. And we will -- we will be examining that.

In particular, there are two projects that jump out at us that were mentioned in the power presentation -- PowerPoint presentation that we will examine. One involves the Salem -- the investments that were made in the Salem area. The Company referred to them today as the "Rockingham Substation". But, in fact -- at \$6 million. But, in fact, it's more like a \$9

million figure, that includes the Rockingham Substation, a subtransmission line, and some other enhancements in that area.

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"proposed" in the last case, but they were discussed in the last rate case, and they were specifically reserved for the review in this case. So, those Rockingham/Salem projects will continue to be a focus of review and concern for the Department. We have been keeping tabs on the project, and the projected revenue that has been — the revenue that's been projected to come from those infrastructure investments.

As of the last time we talked to the Company about this, which was during the least cost integrated planning case, those revenue forecasts had not panned out to the extent they were forecasted, but the number was growing. So, we'll be looking forward to see how that -- how that worked out.

The second area of concern is what the Company referred to as the "SAP" or the "customer service computer system" investments. That's cited as a \$13 million investment that went in

towards the tail end of the test year. So, we will be spending some time looking at that project.

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Both of these projects revolve in -involve replacing existing systems, or upgrades to existing systems. So, it's going to be important for us to make sure that whatever they replaced has been retired and is no longer in rate base. So, we will be making sure that, for instance, the two or three substations that were being replaced by the Rockingham Substation, if the Rockingham Substation ends up in rate base, the retirements of the prior plants have to be there. And there can be a timing difference, depending on test years. Of course, with the Multi-Year Rate Plan, could be a different paradigm. But we'll have to make sure that nothing that's been replaced is still in rate base.

Sticking with rate base, we've noticed that the Company has an inclusion of prepayments in rate base. In past cases, the Commission has recognized that it's not appropriate to include prepayments in rate base, when there's a detailed

lead/lag study that covers the underlying components of the prepayments. So, we will be looking into that, to determine whether or not it's appropriate to include any prepayments in rate base.

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As always, the Company will be focusing on the return of equity requested in this case.

10.35 percent return on equity is, in the

Department's preliminary assessment, too high.

It's higher than what's been approved in any recent rate case, and certainly higher than what the Company is currently allowed, which was 9.1 percent.

The proposed ROE is coupled with an increase in the capital equity ratio, from 52 percent to 55 percent. So, we will be looking at that, what would cause a change in the equity ratio, based on what's happened since the last case.

In order to develop a revenue requirement, the Department will focus some time on test year revenues. We are concerned about three things at this stage, and I'm sure there will be others. But, first of all, we understand

that there were some significant billing issues related to the implementation of the SAP system, that customers' bills were delayed. We've asked the Company to quantify that in a data request, they haven't done that, but it's early. So, we will continue to see what that came to.

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But, if revenues are reduced, because bills were not sent out, and, again, that falls in the test year, we want to make sure that the test year is representative of what would have been billed had the transition gone smoothly.

Again, this could change under the Multi-Year Rate Plan mechanism. We will have to keep that -- keep that in mind.

We did not see an adjustment do
revenues based on the error that was presented by
the Company in its third step adjustment from the
last case, DE 22-030. We were here about three
weeks ago talking about that. The Department
indicated then that we would make sure that the
rate case was properly adjusted for that under
billing which occurred during the test year; the
Company agreed that they would do that. We
haven't found it in the rate case yet, but we

will make sure it's there.

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Finally, we have a question that we have to explore, which is, we were here about six months ago and the Company received approval for its first decoupling revenues on the electric side. We have to make sure that decoupling revenues are accounted for properly in the revenue requirement calculation. So, that's an area of exploration for us.

Turning to the Multi-Year Rate Plan and the Performance-Based Rate mechanism, which the Company spent most of its time on this afternoon. We agree that the Company met the obligations, at least our preliminary position is that the Company met its obligations under the Settlement. They had a good faith effort to include stakeholders in the development of this plan. And we believe they satisfied their requirements.

We don't want the Commission to get the impression that this is, in any way, a consensus proposal. This is -- we sat at the meetings, and we shared some thoughts, and -- but this is not a proposal that was intended, I don't believe, it certainly wasn't presented as a consensus

proposal. We will review it.

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Our preliminary assessment I think is in line with what we just heard Ms. Menard say, that it's really not much different from what we've been dealing with, which is a fairly -- well, a large increase at the end of the case, based on what's happened since the last case, and then a couple of step adjustments in between.

It's a lot more complicated than what we've done in the past. So, that concerns us.

There's a lot of reconciliations. There seem to be an endless stream of rate increases. If I understand it, there will be a temporary rate increase, a permanent rate increase, a series of forecasted rate increases, then reconciliations.

And, then, in the Company's PowerPoint presentation says that the next rate case is teed up already for 2026.

So, it doesn't address the primary concern that the Department had, with respect to performance-based rates, which was that we were hoping we would slow down rate cases and rate increases. And our preliminary assessment of this plan is that it does not do that.

As I said, we're concerned that it injects a fair amount of uncertainty by setting rates based on forecasts, rather than actual costs. That's something that I don't think has ever been done in New Hampshire before. It's actually a significant departure. It is trued up. And, if you end up in the same place, that's a concern for us. A lot of extra steps, a lot of extra complication, if we're going to basically end up in the same place.

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The Company did point out that their proposal would take into account revenue changes between rate cases, which is something that the current step adjustments do not do. It's something you've heard me speak about at all the step adjustment hearings. So, we will take a look at it. We're just trying to give you our preliminary assessments right here.

I think a key issue, which was not addressed in the PowerPoint, is how something like this fits into a decoupling paradigm? In other words, the Company is operating in a decoupled arena. And we're unsure how those two fit together. So, that's something that we're

going to have to look at during the course of this case.

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Along with the Multi-Year Rate Plan are the performance incentive mechanisms. They were designed, as the Company said, to be fairly small steps, a toe in the water. We agree that's what they are. Our general -- general position on performance incentive mechanisms is that they need to be objective, and easily verifiable.

And, generally speaking, we think things like SAIDI and SAIFI fall into that. They can be easily reported and evaluated.

Things like adoption of a particular rate, we're not sure is an appropriate mechanism for -- to incentivize a company to do that.

Choosing a rate really is up to the various -- it's really a choice for the customers to make.

And we'll have to explore how adoption of a time-of-use rate would fit into a performance incentive scheme, and whether or not that's an appropriate thing for a company to be incentivized for.

Our general position on performance is that they need to be balanced, there need to be

penalties, as well as rewards. And, while see
that it's proposed as symmetrical for the
reliability statistics, only rewards are proposed
for the other two performance metrics. And we'll
have to explore the reasoning behind that.
That's an initial concern to the Department.

inat's an initial concern to the Department.

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A few other topics that we're -- that jumped out at us in the case that we intend to look at in detail. The Company is looking to expand its eligibility for pre-staging for storm prep. They raise an interesting question about uncertainty of storms, and that's something the Department will look into further, seeing whether or not it's going to increase storm readiness to go along with the extra costs.

The increase in the Company's veg.

management budget is of concern for us, the

magnitude of it. We understand it to be

essentially a doubling of what was allowed in the

last case. We have two concerns. One is the

magnitude of the requested request. And,

secondly, a concern we have would be how much of

any of this requested doubling of the budget is

going to be used to address work that was left

over from the last three years. In other words, we talked about this in the veg. management docket. The Company was -- agreed to a veg. management budget over the last three years, and some years they spend it, some years they spent less. But, I think, in all years, they did less work than what was expected that was underlying the budget. The Department of Energy feels strongly that money collected now should not be applied to work that was not done last time, when the Company was operating under the budget that was set last time.

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So, determining how much of the budget is for backlog work will be a concern of the Department. It's something that we will address.

We see that the Company moved to incorporate the Battery Storage Program into this case. Our preliminary assessment on that is, we're pleased to see that the Phase 1 batteries will stay in place, continued to be monitored and provide information. As we said in the Battery Storage docket, we have concerns about going forward with Phase 2. Phase 1, as we understood it, was marginally cost-effective. And, unless

Phase 2 can be demonstrated to be providing additional information or additional benefit that we didn't get from Phase 1, we have concerns about that, primarily because, under the Phase 2 proposal, the additional 300 batteries go into rate base, and that's of concern to the Department.

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We will look at the Bring Your Own

Device proposal that the Company has made. We

think it's appropriate for that to be in this

case. It was something that was taken over from

the other docket.

Those are the preliminary positions we have on the substantive part of the case. We are trying to work with the parties on a procedural schedule that allows for a thorough review, and also tries to address some of the parameters that the Commission laid out in the prehearing order. I think we're going to talk about procedural schedule later. So, I'll leave it at that.

Thank you for the opportunity for this preliminary investment [sic]. We look forward to working with the parties and the Company over the next ten months, to see what we can make of this

very, very complicated and large rate increase that's requested.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney Dexter. We'll move to the Office of the Consumer Advocate, and Attorney Kreis.

MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of the residential customers of this utility, let me say at the outset that I listened carefully to what Mr. Dexter just said on behalf of the Department. And, with the possible exception of his somewhat less than bullish outlook on the Company's Battery Storage initiative, and about which we're slightly more bullish than the Department, apart from that, and my possible disagreement with him about some of that, I don't think I heard something from Mr. Dexter with which the OCA disagrees.

Apart from that, I basically have a four-word response as a statement of our initial position. And those four words would be "three hundred basis points". Because what the Company is proposing here strikes us as a fairly significant transfer of risk away from the

Company's shareholders. And I guess the only place where that risk can go, if it's transferred from the Company's shareholders, is over to the customers. And that's fine, as long as there is a substantial decrease in the Company's allowed return on equity, which, as Mr. Dexter correctly pointed out, is unreasonably high as proposed by the Company in its initial filing, really by any measure. You know, I'm not familiar with every rate case in the country, but I can tell you that 10.3 is well north of what comparable companies around the country are getting these days.

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I was very pleased to hear Mr. Dexter highlight the billing problems that the Company has been experiencing, because my phone has been ringing off the hook about that over the last few months. And I think the way that the Company implemented its new billing system, and the problems that that has generated, and the revenue issues that that's generated are fruitful areas for inquiry here in this rate case.

I want it to be known that, even though no party has been a more enthusiastic adherent to the notion of "revenue decoupling" than the OCA

over the last five or six years or so, we are examining the virtues of decoupling anew all the time. And nobody should assume, because we have advocated for decoupling in the past, we will give this or any other utility a free pass, when it comes to the role that decoupling will play in their revenue and their rate design.

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This might bleed into the scheduling discussion that I know we will have next, but I want to note that the OCA is very mindful of the fact that, with the exception of a few of the -well, with the exception of the other intervenors in this case, every cent of the cost of this rate case is ultimately going to be paid for by the customers of this Company. And, so, for that reason, it's important for us, in particular, as the Consumer Advocate, to deploy our resources as efficiently as we can. So, what we seek to do is to minimize the extent to which we duplicate the efforts of the Department of Energy, without simply trusting them to do every bit of examination in the areas that they have traditionally examined.

So, there's always some temptation, and

we fall victim or we succumb to the temptation to duplicate at least some of the work that the Department of Energy does in its thorough investigation of the propriety of the various things that the Company wishes to put into its recoverable operating costs and rate base.

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It should be no secret to almost everybody in the room that right now the Office of the Consumer Advocate has precisely zero analysts on its professional staff. And, as a result of that, with respect to my participation or the Office's participation in this or any other rate case, I have to hire outside consultants to provide me with the analytical support, and, ultimately, the expert testimony I need to advance our positions.

And I will be forthright with the Commission, as I have been with the other parties, that we are still in the process of laying on expert help for that purpose. We have some of it in place. But some of it is not yet in place, and can't be in place, because it requires me to go to the Legislature and get the Joint Fiscal Committee to approve the

expenditures, because they have to be funded via special assessment. I cannot do that until the beginning of the new fiscal year, which is still about two weeks away. So, we're in the process of finalizing contracts with two additional outside consultants that we will need to participate in this rate case. And, so, therefore, I am concerned about the way that plays out in terms of the schedule.

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I'm also concerned, not necessarily averse to, but just concerned/interested in the Commission's stated intention to change and presumably update the way that rate cases are handled here at the Commission. I'm always a little queazy when the Commission starts revising its procedures in a way that it feels like it might even be sort of ad hoc rulemaking to me, and I wonder if that's going on here. That said, I'm eager to meet the Commission's stated needs, because I've read them in the Order of Notice and per the prehearing conference order, and I agree with them. I just want to make sure that the notions of fundamental fairness and due process aren't compromised along the way, and making sure

that the Commission is able to stay engaged as the case develops and unfolds, and to make sure that the hearings unfold in a way that's orderly and serves the Commission's needs. Because, ultimately, the whole reason we're here is to develop a record that's going to help the three of you make a decision that results in just and reasonable rates.

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And the last thing I want to say is that I'm really glad to see Dartmouth College appear here as an intervenor. You know, if there's one thing we know about Dartmouth College is that, when it litigates, it plays to win.

Going all the way back to 1819, when this state installed a rival management team on their campus in Hanover, they called it "Dartmouth
University", and they fought all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court to get those people thrown out, and the original management of Dartmouth College restored.

So, I'm happy to see them here, because I know they play to win. That said, if you're the ratepayer advocate for residential ratepayers, you always get a little nervous when

1 you see a major non-residential customer 2. intervene in a rate case, because that usually 3 means it wants to claim or it wants to push a 4 greater share than might it otherwise be pushed 5 of the revenue requirement onto residential 6 customers, and away from it, the big customer. 7 That said, at least we don't see Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center here as well. 8 I think that's all I want to say. 9 10 could go on and on, but, of course, we don't want 11 this to go well into the evening. 12 Thank you for your attention. We look 1.3 forward to working with the Company, with the 14 Department, and with the other intervenors, in 15 developing a record that will cause you to make a 16 fabulous decision at the end of this rate case. 17 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney 18 We'll move to, let's see, let's move to Kreis. 19 Clean Energy New Hampshire, and Mr. Skoglund. 20 MR. SKOGLUND: All right. Thank you, 2.1 Commissioners. We'll be brief, I will be brief. 2.2 And just note that many of the issues that come up during a rate case are 23 24 backward-looking. But we're very excited to dig

further into, and not necessarily support at this time, the proposals related to performance-based ratemaking, demand charge alternatives, time-of-use rates, and battery storage. We feel that these are all essential for us to look at how we can ensure that the utility business model is continuing to transition into something that can allow for the integration of innovative technologies that bring down rates, maintain reliability and safety, but, at the same time, also deliver a range of other values that will benefit the state.

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We do have some concerns about the timeframe as well, and we can go into more detail later. But what we would note that we have a staff that may rival the OCA's, in terms of size. I spend about a quarter of my time here, and I'm the only person that works on these issues.

But we will be deeply interested in the energy efficiency docket that's going to be coming up in the fall, as well as there will be testimony that's going to be filed in the net metering docket on November for intervening parties.

So, there's a lot of very high-stakes issues that are going to be occurring in the fall. And we want to make sure that we're able to divide our attention to all of those, and ensure that the best decision for all in the state can be made by the Commission.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And, now, we'll move to the Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire, and Mr. Below.

MR. BELOW: Thank you.

Let me say at the outset that the City of Lebanon is represented through the Coalition, it's a member of the Coalition, along with at least four other municipalities that are served by Liberty. The City of Lebanon was a participant in DE 17-189, as well as 19-064. And I represented the City in those cases, and was a participant in those settlements as well. But the City won't seek to participate in this case separately.

Appreciate Liberty Utilities' initiative on offering innovative rate and customer program offerings. There are a few

issues that I could indicate some preliminary issues or concerns about.

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Particularly appreciate the expansion and further development of time-of-use rates, including for whole house applications. We believe that it's essential that any rate structure or design that they offer to their default service customers be available to community power aggregation default service customers as well, as well as competitive suppliers. That's not the case today.

The Coalition is now serving about 15,000 of Liberty's former default service customers, or about 36 percent of what had been their default customer base as of the end of last year, and we expect that to grow. So, that's one reason why it's important to be able to offer the supply portion of time-of-use rates to this alternative form of default service. As well as it's consistent and implicit in RSA 374-F, RSA 53-E, as well as the Commission's original orders on restructuring, including the EDI order, as well as the language of the tariffs, and the 2200 rules. So, that is an issue we'll be exploring.

We appreciate the initiative on the Bring Your Own Battery option, and believe that -- and we'll want to explore that, so that that's available to all customers, regardless of their source of supply.

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You know, we're interested in their expanded payment options. I think that certainly all of our municipalities deal with supporting customers who struggle to make ends meet, particularly in light of the increased housing costs, and the increased issues around homelessness. So, I think that's an initiative worth exploring.

Also would note that, in the proposal is a proposal to shift the recovery of net metering costs, that is basically what they pay for customers for their output onto the grid, to shift that from being recovered within default service, to all customers through an electric reconciliation adjustment mechanism. A concern that we have there is there's no indication that there be an attempt to mitigate those costs. I call the Commission's attention to RSA 362-A:9, II, which provides that, for competitive

suppliers, including community power aggregations, that, when a customer exports to the grid, that those exports be used to offset their wholesale load obligation from what it would otherwise be from ISO-New England, just based on the consumption of customers. So, you take consumption of customers, less what they export to the grid, and that's the power that has to be bought.

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pust -- I do want to read this into the record,
because I think it's relevant here. States that
"The commission shall consider the question of
whether or not exports to the grid by
customer-generators taking default service should
be accounted for as a reduction to what would
otherwise be the wholesale load obligation of the
load-serving entity providing default service
absent such exports to the grid." And it goes on
and states "The commission shall use its best
efforts to resolve such question through an order
in an adjudicated proceeding, which may be DE

16-576, issued no later than June 15th, 2022."
We're now exactly one year after that

1 sort of a "best efforts" deadline. And, while that might appropriate -- and DE 16-576 has been 2. closed, appropriately so. But, considering --3 4 and I think that's an appropriate issue also to 5 consider in the net metering docket, which is on 6 a more or less parallel timeframe as this docket. 7 But, because it says "in any" -- it allows it to be considered in "any adjudicated proceeding", I 8 think that's an issue to be considered here as 9 10 well, because it's a way to potentially mitigate 11 those costs and that cost shifting from default 12 service to all customers. 1.3 So, we look forward to working with the 14 parties and the Department, and Liberty 15 Utilities, to consider all these issues and 16 others in this proceeding. 17 Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Mr. 19 Below. And we'll move to the Trustees of 20 Dartmouth College, and Attorney Getz. 2.1 MR. GETZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2.2 In terms of the revenue requirement, 23 Dartmouth College, of course, is a large customer

of Liberty Utilities, and is concerned that the

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levels of temporary rates and permanent rates are fully substantiated, but it has nothing to point out here, in addition to the comprehensive list of potential issues that were laid out by Attorney Dexter.

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With respect to the Multi-Year Rate

Plan and Performance-Based Ratemaking, Dartmouth

College, at this juncture, does not have a

preliminary position to take on those pretty

complicated and kind of ground-breaking issues.

So, we would defer on those matters for the time

being.

As for rate design, as suggested in the Petition to Intervene, those are issues that Dartmouth College expects to be most actively involved in. The College is looking at a number of projects that will play out over the next few years, in terms of storage, electrification of the load, decarbonization. And it has taken a look at the existing tariffs, and thinks that there are potential disincentives as they stand, and that there could be a better formation of those tariffs, and to provide incentives to other efforts for Dartmouth College, and other

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         customers of Liberty, to look at their
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         alternatives going forward.
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                   So, that, I think, encapsulates the
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         preliminary positions for the College.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you,
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         Attorney Getz. And we'll wrap up with Liberty,
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         and Attorney Sheehan, with any comments in
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         addition to the presentation.
                   MR. SHEEHAN: I think, since we got the
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         first 45 minutes, I don't need to say anything
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         further. We'll be engaging in a back-and-forth,
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         which we have six to eight months to do. So,
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         thank you.
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.
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         Let's take a brief break, and come back at 3:15.
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         So, we'll come back then. Thank you.
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                    (Recess taken at 3:07 p.m., and the
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                   prehearing conference resumed at
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                    3:17 p.m.)
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                   CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. This is the
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         first full rate case for an electric distribution
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         utility since the PUC and DOE reorganization on
         July 1st, 2021. And we anticipate some changes
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         to the discovery process and timeline relative to
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rate cases that were before the reorganization, including hearing sessions spread over a three to four-month period, with the last hearing held by the end of February 2024, to provide adequate time for the Commission's of the record.

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Even if a universal settlement is reached between the parties, the Commission still anticipates a series of hearings will be necessary to address the large number of topics in this rather complicated case.

Let's begin on those topics. Sort of narrowing it down to how we can ensure an informed -- an informed development and an adequate record without duplicative and voluminous record requests. In the spirit of getting the discussion started, I'll throw out some options to consider, and then I'd like to hear from all the parties.

So, some options, and this just in the spirit of brainstorming, you know, file discovery questions or maybe summaries of topics into the record, so the Commission has insight into what topics are being explored. Would all parties or just the DOE Regulatory Support Division file

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         reports on the discovery process and scope?
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         Would the parties file discovery answers as
         admissions? Would there be deadlines for certain
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         stipulations of fact?
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                    So, just some thoughts with the new PUC
         and the new DOE, as it relates to rate cases.
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         And we're just trying to understand how the
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         Commission can stay informed and what the parties
         would recommend.
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                    MR. KREIS: Mr. Chairman, could you --
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         would you mind repeating the last trial balloon
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         you just noted?
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Oh, sure.
                                                  Sure.
         "Would there be deadlines for certain
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         stipulations of fact?"
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                    MR. DEXTER: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry to
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         interrupt you. I thought the Consumer Advocate
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         was going to ask you to repeat the one about
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         "answers", because that's the one I didn't hear.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Oh, I'm sorry.
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                    MR. KREIS:
                                That's the one I was
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         getting.
                   That's why I wanted the last one.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I'll -- I'm sorry, I
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         probably went too fast. So, (c), the third one
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was "Would the parties file discovery answers as admissions?"

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MR. DEXTER: "Admissions", that was the word I missed. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. Thank you. So, I'll pause there a moment. And then, Mr. Sheehan, when you're ready, if you could begin, that would be great.

MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. You know, these -obviously, I can't make decisions today. I see
the value of filing -- providing you with
discovery, and however it happens mechanically, I
know it happens in Massachusetts, it's all
available. So, certainly, folks can get
comfortable with it. We haven't done it before.
Although, in recent time, discovery responses
have been used a lot at hearings, so that good
chunks of discovery make it in later.

How we would file discovery with you, the rules do allow for admissions, I guess you could consider it that. I don't think you need to go that route. I think, if there's an agreement that the Commission is entitled to discovery, I think, you know, assuming all

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parties sign on to that, we can figure out a mechanical way to do it. I mean, we do it now with all the other parties. And I don't have -- I'd really like to weigh the experience of other folks, and what are the downsides that I'm not seeing right now.

Fact stipulations, the downside I see of that, having litigated outside, where judges would sometimes want requests for findings of fact ahead of a hearing, they take a huge amount time. And then, you start writing them up and circulating, and people wordsmithing, and we could spend an enormous time just drafting it, even if we really do agree on all those facts.

So, I'm not sure that would be fruitful.

So, those are my first reactions.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.

The Department of Energy, Attorney Dexter?

MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Certainly, filing the discovery questions with

the Commission I don't think would prejudice

anyone, and it would serve to let the Commission

know where we were heading, where the parties

were heading. So, if the concern for the

Commission is that the case is over, and, you know, three topics fell through the cracks and you don't have any evidence on them, other than what the Company presented, I suppose that would give the Bench some comfort in knowing, you know, what was covered and what wasn't, without really overburdening the record at all. I don't see that that would -- that that would create any sort of administrative inconvenience.

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We could file a report on discovery,
but it's probably easier just to read the
questions. I think, typically, in a rate case,
there's eight or nine or ten rounds of discovery,
and I don't think any of them are, you know,
probably going to be of a surprise, or most of
them, I should say, aren't going to be of a
surprise to those that have done this before on
the Bench and on your staff. So, I don't think
the Department would have any problem with that.

Again, like Mr. Sheehan, I don't -- you know, I'm just talking off-the-cuff here, I'd have to confer amongst other people, but that doesn't strike me as a -- as a problem.

Filing all the answers in the case I

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think could become a problem, just because then the record does get unwieldy. I think, then, the idea, and I've done cases in Massachusetts as well, and I concur with what Attorney Sheehan said, at least when I did them, the discovery was available for the Commission and the staff.

But, in New Hampshire, it's always -I've always been impressed the way the record
gets narrowed down, and I always thought made it
easier for the Commission to make a decision,
because of the, you know, two or three or four
hundred data requests that were answered, the
only ones that come to the Commission are the
ones that are actually bearing on the issues
that, you know, that are at issue in the case.
And I've always viewed that as helpful to the
Commission, the narrowing of materials.

So, I don't think, off-the-cuff, the

Department would be supportive of that. Not that
there's too many secrets in the discovery, I

think it's more the opposite. I think there's
just a lot of stuff and lot of material that
might bog the Commission down that ultimately
doesn't find its way, you know, into the hearing

room. I think the process up here of making data requests exhibits is a good one, because it does narrow the focus of the Commission.

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Stipulation of facts along the way, I'm not even sure what that would be. I guess I don't have any comments on that, unless I could -- unless I could -- I can't imagine what that would be.

But let me say this. So, if the parties, and this doesn't happen very often, but I'm thinking back to the 2017 Liberty gas rate case, where there was no comprehensive settlement in the case, but there was a settlement of at least one issue, and that was return on equity. And I think there was a settlement as to how to handle the tax cuts from 2017. Those were presented to the Commission well in advance of the hearing, so it sort of took those off the table.

The department wouldn't have any problem with that, if they were particular discrete issues that were able to be settled outside of a comprehensive settlement, we wouldn't object to filing those early. I think

it happened in that case because there was no comprehensive settlement. And, so, you know, a lot of these issues tie into one another, you know, so, you can't necessarily pick one out and settle it. But, in that instance, where we didn't have a comprehensive settlement, we were able to do that.

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So, those are my off-the-cuff thoughts on discovery.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you.

Let's move to the Office of the Consumer

Advocate, and Attorney Kreis.

MR. KREIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners.

I'm really intrigued by these ideas that have been floated here. I do want to say, though, and it might be because I am too much of a plodding bureaucrat, I do get anxious when the Commission talks about doing things that effectively revise the Commission's procedural rules without going through the rulemaking process. And that comes to mind, in particular, on the question of discovery, because the Commission actually has fairly elaborate rules

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governing discovery, especially in the realm of confidentiality in discovery.

Because, right now, for reasons I don't think are particularly good, the Commission allows the utilities to basically treat discovery responses as presumptively confidential. And, then, to the extent that any of that needs to be introduced into the record, then the RSA 91-A issues come to the fore and then are decided then.

If everything goes to the Commission, every bit of discovery, you know, you really have to revisit the whole process of transmitting data requests and receiving responses to data requests, and then handling the actual files that comprise the questions and the answers. So, that's an issue.

I, unlike Mr. Dexter, and maybe

Mr. Sheehan and some of the other attorneys in

the room, I've never practiced in Massachusetts.

So, I'm aware that, in Massachusetts, all the

discovery is available to the Commissioners. I

don't know if that's the same thing as

"everything is in the record." I don't have any

insight into how that actually works, whether that's good or bad, either from a sort of "good practice" standpoint or a "ratepayer favorable" standpoint. So, I want to think about that, and maybe educate myself a little more about how things really work in Massachusetts, probably by consulting my counterpart in Massachusetts that knows a lot more about this than I do.

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This question about written factual findings in the form of proposed findings or factual stipulations, it's very interesting, because I decided recently to conduct a little experiment of my own, which is to say, in an unrelated docket involving another utility, I actually sent a pleading to the Commission recently with proposed findings of fact in it. And I will be very curious to see how that request is received, both by the utility and by the Commission.

And, so, I'm going to reserve judgment about proposing factual findings to the Commission until I find out how that little process goes. And I'm not going to mention the docket and I'm not going to mention the utility,

but I'll tell you its initials are "Eversource".

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I want to say something about settlement, and it is this. The state of practice before the Commission is now such, in my opinion, that it is highly unlikely for it to be even remotely advantageous to the Office of the Consumer Advocate to enter into any settlement agreements. Because the Commission has made very clear by now that settlements enjoy no presumptive validity before the Commission. in other words, if I compromise away a series of positions in the interest of settlement, I have no assurance that that's going to meet with your favor as Commissioners. And, so, I really have no reason to do it anymore. It's probably more efficient and straightforward for me to just bring my positions and my witnesses into the hearing room and just present them to you as alternatives to what the utility is proposing, cross-examine their people, present my people, and let you folks decide. And, you know, that might be the way to go.

An alternative vision for managing rate cases probably arises out of the fact that my

prior experience involved working for courts, including a federal trial court. And in the -under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a federal district judge typically manages cases pending on her or his docket rather aggressively and vigilantly, sometimes doing it herself, sometimes by having a magistrate judge convene the parties to talk about how the case is going. And, thereby, the court keeps itself acquainted with how the case is developing, including the settlement potential, without embroiling itself in the discovery process. In other words, the district judges in federal court don't read the discovery papers, unless there's a discovery dispute. But they still have a pretty good handle on how the case is developing, what issues are seeming to resolve themselves, and what issues are remaining.

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And, then, you know, you can also look in other places in the Federal Civil Procedure Rules on various mechanisms that are designed to narrow issues and reduce actual trials, or, in this case, hearings, to issues that are genuinely in dispute.

1 So, I guess my bottom line is, I'd like to take those trial balloons back and think about 2. them for a bit. And I would like the Commission 3 4 to consider whether it -- whether the answer to 5 its need to be more actively involved in rate 6 cases and other cases as they develop is really 7 just a matter of more active case management by convening what really would be, under the 8 Administrative Procedure Act, a series of 9 10 prehearing conferences. 11 I think that's all I have to say. I'm really, I mean nothing edgy by anything that 12 1.3 just came out of my mouth, other than just 1 4 wanting to collaborate with the Commission and 15 the other parties on how to improve this and get 16 the Commission the record it needs to make a 17 great decision. 18 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, 19 Attorney Kreis. Let's move to Clean Energy New 20 Hampshire, and Mr. Skoglund. 2.1 Sorry, maybe I should reverse the order 2.2 in the future. 23 MR. SKOGLUND: No, that's quite all

right, Mr. Chair.

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I think, at this point, we don't -- we would defer to other parties in terms of how these issues are taken. Certainly, the experience and expertise that each party's -- yes, each party's counsel brings will exceed our own.

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Although, I think what I am hearing is a general issue that may relate more broadly to the PUC's capacity. Having worked for the State, I understand that's -- it sounds like some of the work is being passed on to us in order to distill down what would be beneficial to the PUC. And no disrespect to the position that the PUC was -- that you were left in in 2021, when all of your staff was taken and assigned to the Department of Energy, without many of you taken back.

I feel like what we are being presented with is a problem where we need to clone Attorney Wind many, many times, so that some of this work can be taken on by the PUC.

And I think I'll just leave it there.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And

let's move to Community Power Coalition, and

Mr. Below.

MR. BELOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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I think, having been on both sides of this issue, I do think there's potential value in the Commissioners having access, more access to discovery and the responses. I certainly know that, when I was on the other side of the Bench, particularly when presented with a settlement, I often had — still had questions that I would like to have seen run down that were part of discovery, and only that which was brought forward as part of testimony or an exhibit at the live hearings came forth. And sometimes, you know, I would certainly ask for more follow-up when there was sort of awareness that there might have been discovery, but not — that it wasn't provided as part of the record.

On the other hand, being part of the process of receiving and answering discovery questions, or making the questions and answering them, there's a lot of discovery that ends up being irrelevant. And, so, there's a lot of material that -- that might have been, you know, the thought is it might have been productive and useful, but it turns out it's just not

significant or relevant. And, certainly, in reviewing that can take a lot of time to review.

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So, I'm not sure what the right answer is, but I think it's a good question, I guess is what I'd say.

I don't see stipulation of facts, I can't -- I think there are contexts in which that's valuable, but I'm not sure this is one of them. So, I guess that's what I'd say.

I would also note that the PUC's own 200 rules, and consistent — consistent with the Right-to-Know law, point out the fact that anything filed with the Commission is a matter of public record, unless there's an exemption. And some are listed in the rules, and others are by the process of a party claiming that it's confidential commercial, financial, or financial information subject to nondisclosure.

And I think, even without the rule, that applies to the Department of Energy, the Consumer Advocate, and the Coalition, because we're all subject to the Right-to-Know law. So, anybody could come and ask me, or the Coalition, for all the discovery that we have made or

responded to in any case that we're part of. And the only thing that we would not be allowed to disclose to them is that which, you know, there's a claim for confidential treatment. So, that's just another observation.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Well, thank you, Mr. Below. And the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and Attorney Getz.

MR. GETZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You've brought up a lot of issues. And it appears to me, of course, what's driving it is the change in the restructuring of the PUC and with the DOE, and, in effect, the PUC does not have a staff who is litigating the case.

And I'm just going to, you know, the last of Mr. Below's issues. You know, in the past, all of that information would have been in the possession of the PUC and subject to a Right-to-Know law request. But, now, it is not in the possession of the PUC.

But, taking another step back, there always was the expectation, and it was the culture of, you know, the previous PUC, in my experience, was that the Staff was independent.

That there -- the culture of the Staff was to make sure that there was a full record for the Commissioners to make a decision on, without the Commissioners, you know, overseeing what they were doing. You now have the further obstacle of, you know, there's a hard wall now between you and the DOE, and they are independent in all, you know, forms of that understanding.

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So, I kind of put that out there. It seems like, if I understand the overlay, and your eagerness to make sure that everything will be available to have a full record.

In terms of discovery, and data requests, data responses, they have been treated in different ways over the years. I mean, it was not unusual, in cases past, at the end, at the hearing, that either the utility or the Staff, or together, would say "Let's move all of the data requests and data responses into the record."

There has been some getting away from that. And I think, in most part, driven by the utilities who had filed the petition, to say "No, let's just move into the record those specific requests and responses that were used by either of the

parties." Which, of course, any party could bring in a specific set of answers to support their position, you know, as opposed to putting in in wholesale. But I think, you know, the discretion is there to do that.

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You know, it sounds like that -- but I think the distinction here again is, "don't do that at the hearing, let's do it in real time, put it all in, to be available to the Commission and to the world." And I guess, in some respect, that may be an issue more of "do you have time and are you inclined to read all this discovery as it comes in?" And that's quite an undertaking.

But I guess, you know, it would be differentiation of DOE Staff, you know, from the PUC entirely, is that something you need to have a comfort that there's a complete record? So that you don't get to the issue that Mr. Kreis raises, that there are information requests, record requests at the tail end, because there's something that you haven't seen and would like an answer to.

So, I'm not offering any answers here.

1 But I would say two specific things. 2. Stipulations of fact I don't think are, and I 3 agree with Mr. Below on this as well, and probably Mr. Sheehan, are really not conducive to 4 5 like rate cases. There are other types of 6 proceedings where that could be helpful, whether 7 it's a complaint about some particular issue, and 8 you want it narrowed by the parties before it 9 gets to you. But I don't think that really 10 necessarily helps here. 11 And, as for admissions, you have, and, 12 again, I don't know that that label moves the 1.3 ball forward. You're going to have data 14 responses that have a respondent, have a sponsor. 15 It's not under oath. So, then, maybe that 16 becomes an issue again "is it in your possession 17 or is it in the record for decision-making 18 purposes?" 19 And, so, I think those are kind of the 20 issues that I think need to be thought through. 2.1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you 2.2 very much, Attorney Getz. Mr. Below. 23

MR. BELOW: One more issue just for you to be aware of. Sometimes, in the technical

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session that may follow a round of discovery, there are clarifications, which are just verbal between the parties. And there's no formal record of them, but they actually may put the discovery in a different light. And it may be a reason why a party chooses not to use the discovery as part of their testimony. And you wouldn't be aware of that.

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And, so, there is a potential sort of hazard of having discovery that none of the parties choose to make part of the record, and -- but being aware of it could still influence your thinking about the case, for better or for worse. I don't know what the right answer is on that.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Yes, thank you. Thank you, everyone. I think that was a very helpful dialogue on the topic. And that's what we were looking for, some brainstorming on how to do this in this.

MR. SHEEHAN: May I chime in with one or two more?

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Please.

MR. SHEEHAN: I had the disadvantage of going first, and the advantage now of having

heard everyone. Just a few things to think of.

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One is the audit reports. There's two pieces to that. One is, do they and how do they come into the record, and should they?

Second, Audit is part of DOE, and often they are conducting an investigation parallel to DOE Staff. And is there any -- and maybe this is an issue between us and the DOE, but is there a way to minimize some of that duplication? Today, we are fielding dozens of calls from the Audit Staff doing their audit of this case, and we are also fielding data requests. So, is there some efficiencies there?

Could the Commission -- of course, the Commission has asked data requests through its record requests. Could we maybe formalize that a bit? As a litigator, my fear of written requests and responses to the Commission is we can't speak to them. So, if maybe a -- with several hearing dates, there's a period of time where you folks can ask questions, and we could come in and give you the written ones, but then explain them, or have a conversation about them, like a hearing, you know, without cross-examination.

On the confidentiality issue, the mechanics of filing discovery with the Commission was illustrative with what I did last night. We provided all of these spreadsheets in support of this filing in discovery, and, under the rules, I can assert confidentiality, just to hold it in place until a future time. Once I filed with you folks, I couldn't rely on that. So, I had to file that separate motion for confidential of those particular spreadsheets. So, that's just, again, a complicator of how to handle that.

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I haven't read the rule to know if my assertion of confidentiality in something presented to you similarly would preserve it, pending a later motion. But it was -- it's a risky thing for us.

And, last -- oh. Mr. Therrien just mentioned to me as a "for instance", in Connecticut, all discovery is "in the record", not available, but actually in the record. So, for what it's worth.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. So, again, thank you, everyone. That was extremely

helpful.

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We'll move now to the important topic of the hearing schedule. So, the Commission plans to begin hearings from end of October, with one or more hearings each month, concluding by the end of February, so the Commission has time to consider a full record and issue an order. We recognize all parties are entitled to probe Liberty's request through discovery, provide testimony and evidence and rebuttal testimony.

And, so, I'd like to hear from the parties on a procedural schedule. And the hearing schedule, I'll just add that, kind of a revision in the prehearing conference order that we'll issue after this proceeding, is to provide the hearing schedule days. So, beginning end of October, we'll provide hearing schedule days, all the way up through the end of February. And then, the parties would sort of fill those in.

So, if decoupling was an item that belonged on one of those hearing days, then the parties would suggest "No, October is too soon. We would like to do that in January", or vice versa.

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So, I'll just pause there, and maybe start again with Mr. Sheehan, and get your comments on the procedural and hearing schedule.

MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. The parties have talked about this some, and I will leave it to Mr. Kreis and Mr. Dexter about the -- how much time is necessary between now and then. From our perspective, a shorter time between now and October is more of a detriment to them. They have less time to ask questions, file testimony. So, I'll leave it to them.

What I think is important to think of, though, is whenever the first hearing starts, what happens up to that point, and what happens after? Settlement's one issue. Usually, the settlement happens before any hearings, because then you know what you're presenting to the Commission. If you settle the case, you're going to have a very different hearing than if it's a litigated case.

So, let's say the first hearing day is ROE. Do we settle the case and present you an agreed ROE? Or, if a settlement is going to happen later, how can we fight over ROE at a

hearing, and then try to incorporate it into a settlement later?

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And, as an absolute, I think there's no way the Commission could issue an order on any hearing until the very end, because that would, obviously, be a real problem.

So, my preference would be that a settlement happens, if it happens, before hearings. Which would mean we have to litigate a case, file testimony, file rebuttal, and settle the case in three months, which may be tough.

So, those are my initial thoughts on that.

As for hearing dates, I agree that they should be by topic, it makes perfect sense. And there may be a logical order to them, but that is something the parties can talk about.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll move to the Department of Energy, Attorney Dexter.

MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We've been puzzling over this question

for the last couple of weeks. And we tried to

come up with a schedule that would have three

sets of hearings, December, January, and
February, which would meet the Commission's
objective of having the record closed by
February, and then therefore leaving time for the
Commission to work on a decision.

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We circulated that to the parties, and quickly heard back, I'll let the OCA speak for the OCA, but quickly heard back from the OCA that, given the contracting problems he's facing or contracting situation he's facing, that, in all likelihood, OCA wouldn't be able to put in testimony until the end of November. On our draft schedule, we had testimony going in in the middle of October.

Having heard what the OCA said, and spoke to my own people about the contracting situation we are in, we agree with the OCA. And, when I say "the contracting situation we are in", we do have analysts on Staff obviously, all of them are here or most of them were, I haven't turned around, maybe they have left. But we do have staff, but, traditionally, the Department or the Commission Staff has relied on outside experts for things like return on equity and

revenue deficiency issues -- I'm sorry, yes,
revenue deficiency -- revenue requirement issues,
and rate design issues. And our in-house Staff
works to feed information to those consultants,
generally speaking.

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So, what we were going to try to do, after this session, was to revise this schedule with the parties here, to see if we could move that set of hearings from December, and hold the hearings in January and February. That would still provide the Commission a tiered hearing schedule. So, you wouldn't hear it all at once. And, shifting the calendar, we were hoping to be able to move the date for intervenor testimony back to the end of November.

Having heard what the Commission laid out, which is to have hearings start in October, I think then intervenor testimony would have to be done by middle of September. And I think that would preclude any use of outside experts from both the OCA and the Department, which would be problematic. And it's problematic in the sense, and I probably should have said this at the outset, since the split between the DOE and the

PUC, our statutory obligation is to develop a record for the Commission. So, when we sit here and say "We need more time or we need more experts", it's not because, you know, we're doing it for ourselves, we're doing it to produce a record upon which the Commission can make a decision. So, you know, stating the obvious, it's in the statute.

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But that's our statutory mandate. And, you know, I posed a hypothetical in my earlier comments that, you know, you don't want to get to the end of the case and find out that we haven't addressed an issue that the Commission finds of interest.

Our intent is to weigh in on all the issues. That's what we've done. We have a pretty good track record of that as the PUC Staff, and we intend to continue that as the DOE. And, in fact, we don't plan to leave any, you know, that doesn't mean that we would examine every issue in the same way you would. I think a good example of this is the issue Commissioner Chattopadhyay has raised in recent step adjustments, about the change in net plant, and

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this analysis that we, at the DOE, did not think of and didn't participate in. So, obviously, there's a role for the Commission to ask independent questions. But I don't want anyone to have the impression that the Department of Energy doesn't plan on investigating this thoroughly.

Now, having said that, we can't do it and have testimony to you in the middle of September. It's just -- we would be then relying only on in-house Staff, for the most part. And we would do what we could, but that would be a departure, I think, in the wrong direction.

I think the parties could get together, and put together a schedule that has hearings in January and February, and has testimony by the intervenors at the end of November, and would provide you a record, you know, that hits all the issues, still doesn't have all the hearings compressed. Doesn't necessarily presume a settlement. In other words, there would be enough hearing days reserved in January and February that, if the case did not settle, that we would be able to — because my experience is,

if you're actually going to litigate the rate case, as we did in the Liberty gas case from 2017, we were looking at -- you know, we had two days of hearings on the schedule. But, because the case didn't settle, we ended up having six or seven or eight, or something like that.

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So, I think you need to put aside, you know, eight to ten hearings days, if we're going to litigate the case. But I think we can do that in January and February. And, then, the record would close in February. And then, the intent is to have the order out in early May, that would leave March and April for a decision.

So, that's the track that we would propose. And I can't imagine -- I can't imagine working on a schedule that has hearings started in October, that would provide you an adequate record. Unless we had moving testimony dates, in other words, if we decided what the topics were. But, you know, these cases are so interrelated. You know, ultimately, we have to develop a revenue requirement, and I just don't see that as working out.

So, I'll leave it that. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes, let me just follow up with a question, and I think Commissioner Chattopadhyay has an additional question.

The thought process I think was taking items that you could handle earlier in the process. So, for example, the Battery Storage Pilot Program, maybe that could be earlier in the process. The arrearage management, the fee-free credit card program, some of those items that perhaps don't need the same level of consulting report -- or, consulting effort. And to look at what those topics would be, and handle those in kind of a sequential order.

The other thing I'll mention, everyone knows this, and I don't think Mr. Sheehan will fully appreciate this option, but there's, of course, the option that the Company can request more time than the twelve-month window from the Commission, right, through either a statute or rule, Mr. Sheehan, right?

MR. SHEEHAN: I'm not sure about that.

I mean, my recollection is that twelve months is a statutory deadline. It was waived by the

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Governor during COVID. I'm not sure we could agree. But I've also heard other variations where parties have tweaked that twelve months in various ways.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Mr. Kreis is grabbing the statute book. I believe I saw that, I believe it's in the statute, that the Company can petition the Commission for additional time, if needed. So, that may be something to consider.

I'll try to pause for long enough for Attorney Kreis to reach the right page, before I ask him to weigh in on the topic.

MR. SHEEHAN: And, without authority, I could see that being okay, provided, you know, we do have the temp. rate date, things are reconciled back to that date. So, I can see that being an option.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Maybe be an option, yes. I'm just trying to think of ways to get everyone to the right place. I understand fully, the Commission understands fully the need for all the parties to have access to their resources.

And, you know, we know how the fiscal process and

the G&C process and all the things that go into that. So, we're very understanding of the challenges, and also the need to resolve the case as quickly as possible. So, we're just trying to balance the two.

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Mr. Kreis, would you like me to -would you like to go next, or would you like to
skip and go to Mr. Skoglund?

MR. KREIS: No. Thank you. You stalled long enough so that I can open the statute, and also basically state my positions.

Attorney Dexter, because he did a really good job. I'm really glad that I had some discussions with him before today's session, because he really understands the situation the OCA is in.

And he's done a really good job of explaining it to you, and setting out why it really doesn't seem possible, from our perspective, to do anything other than the schedule that Mr. Dexter just laid out, that really wouldn't involve hearings until the beginning of 2024, in January.

I want to say that I do regret that I had no idea, really, that the Commission was

going to make significant changes in the way it handles rate cases, until I read the order that was titled the "Commencement of Adjudicative Proceeding Order", that used to be called an "Order of Notice". Because if I had known back in, well, earlier this year that there were going to be these big changes, I probably could have done more to prepare and get outside help onboard in time to get testimony filed by the fall, so that we could do early hearings. And, now, I'm just not in a position to do that.

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And this kind of reverts back to the point I made earlier, that I get queasy when the Commission makes big changes in the way it does business, without amending its rules. Because, obviously, what we're talking about here will have implications for other utilities. We've got a whole river of big rate cases coming between now and 2025, I think. As far as I know, every major utility in this state plans on doing a rate case, and these issues are going to come up in all of them. So, there really ought to be standard procedures in place that every utility can follow. That's what we have rules for.

1 Even though I complimented Mr. Dexter 2. on doing a really good job of stating our 3 position, I just want to note that our interest 4 is a little different than his. While I share 5 the Department's objective of building a complete 6 record, so the Commission can make a great 7 decision, we're advocates. And we are here as a 8 counterweight to the interests of utility shareholders, on behalf of utility customers, or 9 10 at least some of them. So, our interest really 11 is pretty adversarial. It really is a pretty 12 adversarial process. Us balancing ratepayer 1.3 interests, or you balancing ratepayer interests, 14 as represented by us, and shareholder interest, 15 as represented by Mr. Sheehan and his team, so 16 that you can make a good decision. But it's 17 still adversarial. We have real interests. And, 18 therefore, we need to be very protective of 19 things like due process. 20 So, even though we want the Commission 21

So, even though we want the Commission to be able to operate as effectively and knowledgeably as it can, we're going to be pretty vigilant in making arguments that our interests need to be protected. So, I guess I'm just

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honestly pleading for a little indulgence in this instance.

Now, let me deliver the bad news.

Which is my instant analysis of what RSA 378,

Section 6, Paragraph I, says is the following:

Basically, that says that "the commission can suspend new rate schedules", which it has done in this case already, "for such period or periods not to exceed twelve months in all, as in the judgment of the commission may be necessary for such investigation." Now, there is an exception in Paragraph II of that statute, but it doesn't apply here, I don't think.

So, I think we are stuck with that twelve-month period by statute. And Mr. Sheehan's memory is correct, we went to 18-month rate cases during the pandemic, because the Governor exercised his emergency powers to waive certain things, and he waived that provision explicitly.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Kreis.

And, Commissioner Chattopadhyay, I'm sorry, I believe you had a follow-up question.

1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I wanted to go 2. back to Attorney Dexter's discussion. 3 understand the point about, you know, generally, 4 rate cases are where all of the testimonies are, 5 you know, they're handled together, because everything is connected, and even though there 6 7 might be one issue that appears rather 8 disconnected, even that can end up influencing 9 the whole package. 10 If that happens, and I'm just trying to 11 understand, what you were saying was, you know, 12 folks can provide testimonies by end of November, but there's also the need for rebuttal testimony 1.3 and all of that. 14 15 So, have you -- do you have any 16 thoughts on that? I'm just curious what -- how 17 that will play out. And this is a free-wheeling 18 discussion. So, the Company can also provide its 19 opinion. 20 MR. DEXTER: Shall I go first, 2.1 Commissioner? 2.2 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. 23 MR. DEXTER: So, we didn't -- I have 24 the schedule sitting here in front of me, it's

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not agreed to, and we're just circulating it.

The schedule had intervenor testimony in the middle of October and rebuttal testimony in the end of November. So, it did provide for rebuttal testimony. So, all we were suggesting was, though, was moving that back one month. So, in that instance, I guess the intervenor testimony would come in in November, and the rebuttal testimony would come in in December, and then hearings would start in January.

MR. KREIS: And I just want to leap in and say, that is -- like, that will put a tremendous pressure on the outside experts I'm hiring. That's the fastest I can conceive of doing it. I'll get push-back about that from the people I'm hiring.

I do -- I guess I have interrupted in a way that might not be helpful. But let me just say, part of what matters, and I think Chairman Goldner alluded to this, is the order of the topics of the hearings. I had been assuming that there is a sort of really dull, but logical order of issues in a rate case, that starts with revenue requirements issues, and then goes to,

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you know, cost allocation issues, and rate design issues.

And I guess I was kind of assuming,
because I'm not that creative, that all of these
sort of little "glitter bomb" issues, like, you
know, the Battery Pilot and, you know,
Performance-Based Ratemaking and stuff like that,
I've always assumed that those are the last
things you take on. But you made an intriguing
suggesting that maybe taking some of those issues
early on, because they wouldn't necessarily
require the same degree of outside help from
expert witnesses. And I just -- I found that to
be an intriguing suggestion, I just want to say.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Attorney Kreis. Attorney Sheehan, did you have any more --

MR. DEXTER: I had one extra comment, I kind of got interrupted there.

MR. KREIS: Sorry.

MR. DEXTER: Excuse me, Mike. And it had to do with the idea of having an early hearing on a discrete. So, let's say that we twisted the schedule around and were able to do

1 that, I'm not sure what we gain, though. 2. would mean that a few discrete issues would have 3 come to the Commission a few months earlier. 4 Again, I'm not in your position. So, I'm not 5 trying to judge or anything. But I'm just not 6 sure what that actually gains, if there are some 7 peripheral issues that come to you in October and 8 November, versus January and February? And the impact of them isn't calculated into the ultimate 9 10 revenue requirement yet, but we've gotten a few 11 hearing days out of the way, I'm just not sure 12 how much added value, you know, that is? 1.3 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I'll just comment on 14 that briefly. It's sort of like drinking through 15 a straw versus a fire hose for us. If we're able 16 to spread the issues out a little bit, and take 17 them -- kind of compartmentalize those 18 one-by-one, very helpful for us to process all 19 the information. 20

MR. SHEEHAN: My sense is that you were thinking of a schedule -- hearing schedules roughly once a month. Maybe you separate them by two weeks.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Yes.

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MR. SHEEHAN: And then, there's January and February, every two weeks we have two hearing days. So, it lessens the "fire house" effect.

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As far as taking the "glitter bombs" separately, I think the answer is "yeah, maybe we could do some of those." But so many of them have tentacles, and they wouldn't -- anyway, the Battery Storage is a perfect example. Part of it is the forward-looking piece that Mr. Skoglund talked about of programs; part of it is the several million dollars of batteries we're going to buy, if it gets approved. So, again, you have that connection.

And, as far as settlement goes, you know, do we -- do parties agree to all of the batteries or part of them? And assuming -- it would be hard to really carve off clean, stand-alone issues to take early. There are probably a couple, but I'm not sure, again, it would really advance the ball very far.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. Let's move to Mr. Skoglund. Oh, sorry, I did it again.

MR. KREIS: Let me just say "glitter

bomb" is a term of art that I imported from the previous Eversource rate case, in case anybody is wondering.

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MR. SKOGLUND: Well, Clean Energy New Hampshire is all about the "glitter bombs", that's why we're here.

And I think I'm finding this conversation really intriguing. One of the challenges is, there are definitely things that we, if we can skip a hearing, great. And that's like arrearages, and billing, and revenue requirements, that we respect, but don't have the experience and expertise, and they are backward-looking, in some cases.

However, I do worry about the notion that we can "compartmentalize". I guess we view it there as being an energy system where I think the term that was just used by Attorney Sheehan was "tendrils", where everything is related and feeds into one another. And, so, if we're talking about time-of-use rates for homes, that could influence batteries. If we're talking about demand charges for EVs, that affects possibly other elements.

1 And, really, this Performance-Based

3 interested in that is for, you know, since grid

Ratemaking, one of the reasons why we are so

4 modernization was brought up in 2015, there's

5 been this notion of "how do we get away from or

6 creating a utility business model that aligns a

7 utility's interests with those of society as a

8 whole, whether they're economic, social, or

9 environmental, while still kind of keeping rates

as low as possible, but delivering the highest

possible value?"

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And, so, to us, that seems to be kind of like the frosting that might be wrapping all this together, and then having sprinkles put on, rather than glitter, because glitter is toxic and lasts forever in the environment.

So, I think I completely respect the challenge of trying to do all of this and break it off into pieces that, for administrative efficiency, only has the people in the room that need to be there, provides it not in a "fire hose" format, but still respects the interrelated nature of the past, present, and future that we'll be looking at in this particular case.

1 And really appreciate Liberty bringing 2. it all together, because I think they're driving 3 the conversation forward, and have been for 4 years, with the other utilities to follow suit. 5 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: And Attorney --6 MR. SKOGLUND: And I could also just 7 ask that maybe we could get another microphone? 8 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: It will show up on 9 your bill, that's the problem, the ratepayer's bill. 10 11 Attorney Kreis, I do want to follow up 12 with you on a quick question. 1.3 You had mentioned, if you would have 14 had more of a heads up, from a consulting 15 perspective, you would have, you know, been able 16 to pull the schedule farther forward, that's what 17 I understood you to say anyway. If you would 18 have had -- if you would have known about all 19 this back in January, when could you have been 20 ready for the first hearing?

MR. KREIS: Let me think about this. The reason I'm hesitating is that this gets a little technical. But the extra help that I'm still laying on will be funded by a special

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assessment. And, when I do that, I have to bring the contract not just to the Executive Council, but to the Joint Fiscal Committee. And the Joint Fiscal Committee has a, I guess I'll just come out and say, a ridiculously arbitrary rule that says that they — and it's not even a rule, it's just their practice, they will not consider anything that applies to the coming fiscal year until the beginning of that fiscal year. In other words, until the budget for that fiscal year is in place.

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Now, that's weird in this instance, because the consulting help I'm talking about isn't in the budget, that's why I need to do it via special assessment. But that's the reality I confront.

So, if I had known in January that the Commission was going to make some major changes in the way it does rate cases, if nothing else, I think I might have asked the Legislature to include some provisions in the budget trailer bill perhaps that would have allowed me to jigger around that particular problem.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you

very much. That's helpful.

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And we'll move to Mr. Below.

MR. BELOW: I'm not sure I have anything to add. You know, I would concur with the remarks of Mr. Skoglund, and Mr. Kreis and Dexter, and Sheehan. So, nothing to add.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. And Attorney Getz.

MR. GETZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Well, I have before me -- I have before me the proposed procedural schedule that was put together by some combination of DOE and Liberty.

And I think, you know, Mr. Dexter has pointed out that, you know, there is a gap between the proposal to start hearings in October versus

December or January, that looks like it needs to be figured out.

You know, Dartmouth does not have the statutory obligations that DOE has to make sure you have a complete record, nor does it have the responsibility that OCA has to, you know, to take positions on behalf of all residential customers. So, you know, since we're -- since Dartmouth is only going to be focusing on most likely some

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discrete issues, it can meet either, probably, sets of schedules.

But I am concerned that the testimony, as I understand it, like now, if you were going to have hearings begin in October, we'd be back to September. And it's sure sounding like that's something that would be really, really hard for DOE and OCA to accommodate.

So, we would be, you know, largely in favor of the proposal that Mr. Dexter has outlined. But I think some of this comes down to, it's hard to address this, you know, at the 30,000-foot level, it gets into the details. you're going to phase this, how do you phase this? I mean, there's the traditional, you know, as others have stated, revenue requirement, depreciation, return on equity, rate design, and you can schedule those out in increments. are there other things that maybe you can dispense of earlier? I think that would require a lot of thought. I've heard some suggestions, but really haven't had a chance to figure out is there a way to really advance them.

And, then, finally, I guess it goes to

this issue about the twelve-month suspension period in RSA 378:6. I agree what I believe is the position that Mr. Kreis has taken, that the Commission, on its own, can't waive that statutory timeframe. But my reconciliation is there have been cases before the Commission where there was an agreement to extend, which I really think comes down to an agreement by the utility who has filed the rate case to not to seek to enforce the twelve-month deadline.

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Now, again, maybe that can be worked around as well, in terms of "can you take care of the revenue requirement before the end of the twelve months, and there are other things that can go beyond it, maybe rate design?"

But that's my understanding, though, is that it would require -- going beyond the twelve months would require the utility to agree.

 $\label{eq:chairman goldner: Mr. Sheehan, you} % \end{substitute} % \$

MR. SHEEHAN: I won't.

MR. KREIS: I just want to say, I think Mr. Getz is right. I mean, really, even though that deadline is statutory, if the utility agrees

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         to it, and nobody else is complaining, then it's
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         a "no harm/no foul" kind of scenario, and the
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         State Police are not going to show up and arrest
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         you for failure to enforce that twelve-month
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         deadline.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That's the kind of
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         news I was looking for at the end of the day.
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                    [Laughter.]
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay, very good.
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         think we've covered all the topics.
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                    I'll just ask at this point if there's
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         any other matters or ideas or anything else that
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         the parties wish to comment on, before the end of
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         the proceeding today?
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: My question is whether
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         you would like us, as a group, to propose
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         something, or whether you folks, the Commission,
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         is going to issue a schedule?
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                    MR. DEXTER: Could I jump in before you
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         answer?
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: In the nick of time,
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         yes.
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                    MR. DEXTER: I would like to propose
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         something along the lines, so that at least you
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1 have, because I've just been dropping tidbits 2. from this draft, if we could get together after, 3 and maybe, by tomorrow, present you something 4 that at least you would have for comparison 5 purposes to what you might ultimately decide. 6 And it would have, hopefully, a testimony date 7 November, and hearings spread out in January and 8 February. And this way you get to see what the rest of the schedule looks like. 9 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. That's very 10 11 generous, Mr. Dexter. Thank you for pulling that 12 together. 1.3 Again, my request would just be to 14 consider the desire, the need for the Commission 15 to drink from straws, and not fire hoses, and 16 give us as much time as possible to consider 17 these important matters in the rate case. 18 appreciate the offer to pull together the 19 schedule, and --20 MR. DEXTER: And I said "tomorrow", but 21 maybe by Monday, would that still be helpful? 2.2 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: I think so. MR. DEXTER: That will give us a little 23

more time to --

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: That would be fine.

We'll just wait to issue our post-hearing order

until after we receive the schedule.

Docket 17-189.

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MR. DEXTER: Okay. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So that we don't -Attorney Wind has reminded me to just cover
the -- I think I might have covered pieces of it
before, but just to be clear on the intervention
deadline. So, we'll extend the intervention
deadline for all parties that are a party to

Therefore, affirm a deadline for the parties to file a proposed procedural schedule or schedules to the permanent rates phase of the proceeding will be set in the next week or so.

So, we'll allow a little bit more time there.

We anticipate having interventions

finalized on or about June 26th. Although, if

Liberty can provide notice earlier, if it will

not be objecting to any intervention requests

from the parties 17-189, that may speed things up

a bit. As soon as interventions are finalized,

we'll set a deadline for the parties to propose a

procedural schedule, we just covered that, and

1 respond to Liberty's pending Motions for 2. Confidential Treatment. 3 So, we've got some spaghetti going on 4 But I think the first step, Mr. Dexter, is 5 we appreciate getting back with us on Monday, 6 that would be perfect. And then, we'll issue a 7 post PUC order after we receive your filing. 8 Okay. Is there anything else we need 9 to cover today? Mr. Below. 10 MR. BELOW: Yes. Just wanted to note, 11 the Coalition won't be participating in the 12 temporary rate hearing part of the process. 1.3 Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Okay. Thank 15 you, Mr. Below. 16 Anything else today? 17 MR. KREIS: Just want to say "thank 18 you". I think this was a very productive 19 exchange of ideas. 20 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Good. Thank you. 2.1 Thank you. We appreciate all of the feedback. 2.2 This is very helpful for us. And we just have a 23 new process here, with the new Commission and 24 Department of Energy, and we appreciate the help.

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Okay. If there's nothing else, I'll
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          thank everyone for their time today. And we are
 2
          adjourned.
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                     (Whereupon the prehearing conference
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                    was adjourned at 4:18 p.m.)
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