1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
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4	July 9, 2024 21 South Fru	
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH	
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7	DF.	DE 24-066
	NL.	LIBERTY UTILITIES (GRANITE STATE
8		ELECTRIC) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: Petition to Amend Tariff.
9		(Prehearing conference)
10		
11	PRESENT:	Ben Martin-McDonough, Esq./PUC Sr. Adv. (Presiding as Presiding Officer)
12		Marissa Schuetz, Esq./PUC Legal Advisor
13		·
14		Doreen Borden, Clerk
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty Utilities:
16		Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.
17		Reptg. the Town of Salem: Michael P. Courtney, Esq. (Upton &)
18		Madeline K. Osbon, Esq. (Upton Hatfield)
		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
19		Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. Office of Consumer Advocate
20		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy:
21		Matthew C. Young, Esq. Elizabeth Nixon, Director/Electric Group
22		(Regulatory Support Division)
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		

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PROCEEDING

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay. Good morning. Can you all hear me? All right.

So, we are here this morning in Docket

Number DE 24-066. My name is Ben Martin
McDonough, and I am a Senior Advisor with the

Public Utilities Commission. Pursuant to RSA

363:17, the Commissioners have appointed me as an examiner this morning, to hear the parties and file a report and recommendation for the

Commission to review.

After this conference, my intention is to file a draft prehearing order that will address all issues discussed at this conference, and a recommendation that the Commission adopt it.

The Commission convened this docket under RSA 541-A, to consider Liberty's Petition to amend its tariff to allow it to recover costs from a municipality associated with the requirements to construct, modify, or relocate utility facilities that Liberty would not otherwise have incurred.

In addition to Liberty, the New

1 Hampshire Department of Energy and the Office of 2. the Consumer Advocate have filed appearances, and 3 the Town of Salem has moved to intervene. 4 There's currently a hearing scheduled on the 5 Petition on August 15th, 2024. 6 My goal for today is to hear the 7 parties' initial positions on Liberty's Petition, and what process the parties believe is 8 appropriate for the Commission to review the 9 Petition. Specifically, I would like to know 10 11 whether the parties believe a hearing before the 12 Commission is necessary, and whether any 1.3 additional process, such as discovery, is necessary. 14 15 So, let's start by taking appearances, 16 beginning with Liberty. 17 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. Good morning. 18 Mike Sheehan, for Liberty Utilities (Granite 19 State Electric) Corp. And present with me is 20 Tyler Culbertson, from the Regulatory Department, 2.1 and Dilip Kommineni and Ryan Tsantoulis are from 2.2 our Engineering Department. 23 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay. 24 Thank you. And DOE?

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                   MR. YOUNG: Good morning. Matthew
 2.
         Young, on behalf of the Department of Energy.
 3
         And with me today is Elizabeth Nixon, who is the
 4
         Director of the Electric Group.
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                   PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
 6
         Thank you. The OCA?
 7
                   MR. KREIS: Good morning,
 8
         Mr. Martin-McDonough. I am Donald Kreis, the
 9
         Consumer Advocate. And pursuant to RSA 363,
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         Section 28, my job is to represent the interests
11
         of residential utility customers, including the
12
         residential utility customers of this utility.
                   PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
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         you. And Town of Salem?
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                   MR. COURTNEY: Good morning. My name
16
         is Michael Courtney. I'm here with Attorney
17
         Madeline Osbon; Public Works Director, Roy
18
         Sorenson, from the Town of Salem; and Town
19
         Engineer Extraordinaire, James Danis.
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                    If you have any questions? The Motion
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         to Intervene still hasn't been granted.
                                                   So, I
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         just wanted to put that on the record.
23
                    Thank you.
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                   PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
                                                   Okay.
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Thank you. And I don't have the authority to grant the motion. But my intention is to address that in the prehearing order, and have the Commissioners take it up afterwards. But thank you.

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And there were no objections filed to the Motion to Intervene, just on the record.

So, great. Based on Liberty's

Petition, I understand its position to be that

the Commission should allow the changes to go

into effect without a hearing. So, I would like

to hear the other parties' thoughts first in

their opening statements, and then let Liberty go

back to respond to them.

So, does the DOE want to start with whether it supports the Petition, and what process it believes is necessary here?

MR. YOUNG: Thank you.

The DOE is generally supportive of the Company's tariff. However, given some of the, I guess, concerns of some of the other parties, it would probably be most appropriate to have a period of discovery, and, I guess, normal process after that, perhaps a hearing. And the parties

1 may be able to come together beforehand. 2. But, I think, at this time, just based 3 on some of the concerns of the other paries, it's 4 probably most appropriate to have that discovery 5 period. 6 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And have 7 you discussed this with Liberty at all? MR. YOUNG: 8 No. PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: 9 Okav. 10 Thank you. The OCA? 11 Thank you. MR. KREIS: The Office of the Consumer Advocate 12 1.3 supports the Company's Petition, and believes 14 that no hearing is necessary. 15 As far as we are able to tell, this 16 Petition from this utility raises a simple and 17 straightforward question of utility law, which is 18 "Should all of the ratepayers of a utility pay 19 for costs that are caused by a municipality 20 imposing for whatever reason, good or ill, its 2.1 own municipally-driven requirements on the 2.2 utility?" 23 And, in our opinion, the answer to that 24 question is clearly "No." It can be easily

determined as a matter of New Hampshire law.

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I don't -- I don't think any discovery is necessary. I think it would behoove the Commission to ascertain what facts are in dispute; as far as I'm aware, there are none.

And, so, therefore, this docket, because regulation is expensive, and, at the end of the day, the people who pay for regulation of utilities are the customers of utilities, this docket should be dispatched in as expeditious a fashion as possible.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Thank you. And the Town of Salem?

MR. COURTNEY: There's two issues here. There's a legal issue, of whether Liberty can take a license and a permit from the town, and require the town to pay for Liberty moving its equipment underground. New Hampshire law is pretty straightforward under 231, that that license and permit is not a guarantee, and that the town has the ability to require, when there's a public good, that Liberty move its equipment. And, in this case, we have a Supreme Court opinion from the 1950s that is clear on that.

So, there is a legal issue that maybe we can dispose of through a motion to dismiss or a pleading.

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There is also the factual issue, if the Commission decides that the law is -- the law does not require that the Town pay for Liberty's moving the equipment underground, there's still a requirement of whether the Town is correct in the public good, that finding, because the Town has found that the public good requires Liberty to move its equipment underground. And Liberty has the ability to appeal that decision, and that appeal is not to this Commission, it's to the superior court under state law.

So, maybe it makes sense that we have a brief period in which the Town submits its objection, lays out this law, and the Commission can determine whether we need a hearing. And, if we have a hearing, the Town would want a site visit, so we can show the Commission this is not in the public good to have the overhead utilities in the Town of Salem's right-of-way, which is a permit and a license, it's not a guarantee.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And does

the Town believe that this is a straightforward legal question? Are there any factual issues that would benefit from discovery?

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MR. COURTNEY: We believe this is a straightforward legal question. If that legal question, for some reason, is found that the Commission has jurisdiction over that, then we have the factual question as to whether the public good requires that the utilities go underground.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: So, you intend to file an objection that the Commission has no jurisdiction to approve this language?

MR. COURTNEY: We do. And we were waiting for this prehearing conference to do so. We're happy to do so, you know, shortly, within the next week or two.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

Thank you. And do you know if any other towns have any, and this would apply to all of

Liberty's service areas, so do you know why the

Town of Salem is the only --

MR. COURTNEY: Sure. Well, it's because the Town of Salem was named in the

Petition, and this is specific to the Town of Salem. I can certainly get on the horn with other towns and see if they want to intervene.

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But this is a pretty straightforward legal question about this Commission's jurisdiction, and Liberty's ability to make the Town pay for utilities that are not in the public good.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Thank you. And Liberty?

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.

I do agree, first, that it is primarily a legal issue, what I call the collision between the statute, RSA 231, and the basic utility concepts that Mr. Kreis referred to. I mean, the Commission will make that decision, whether the Town has a statutory right to require us to go underground. And, if so, -- let me back up.

This is not a Salem-specific docket. Now, certainly, the Salem facts are the lens through which we view the legal issue. But the tariff change would apply to all of our customers, of course. And, so, a ruling here would apply to Salem and all the other towns. But I do

acknowledge that the Salem facts are what brought it to light, and it sort of illustrates the issue, for lack of a better word.

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I agree there are no factual issues in dispute. I don't think there's any need for discovery.

So, perhaps Mr. Courtney is correct, that the way to proceed is by pleadings. He suggested a motion to dismiss or simply a memorandum on why the Salem has one interpretation, and the other parties could respond to that.

For the record, we do not object to Salem's intervention. We didn't file one, but we don't.

And, just to respond on the merits, I'm not sure when the "public good" conversation would come up. But we are governed by formal codes of putting up electric systems. And the code that governs us, the wires that are up now comply with that code. And the -- we have agreed to move the wires further away from the road from where they are today, and that new location also complies with code.

So, if we do get to a "public good" conversation, Liberty's position would simply be we comply with the codes that we have to follow, and that presumably take public good into consideration.

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We understand Salem's point of view,
that they're simply too close to a building, and
that would be the factual decision, should we get
there. But, again, that's a Salem-specific
question that is sort of secondary to the primary
question of "Should all customers pay for this
work or a municipality pay for the extra cost?"

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: So, if I understand your point, you're saying it could be a legal dispute outside the Commission's jurisdiction as to whether making the change would be in the public good, but even if it was determined to be so, then Salem should pay for that, because all ratepayers would otherwise incur that cost?

MR. SHEEHAN: I see the legal question of, putting the statute aside for the moment, Mr. Kreis is correct. All customers should not pay for costs that a town wants beyond what is

otherwise normal and required of a utility to provide service.

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But we have the statute, and does the statute change that basic utility concept or not? I tend to think "no", but that's a question I think the Commission decides. So, if they decide a statute does give Salem the authority to require us to go underground, that the -- I think it's an easy answer that, of course -- well, I don't know. Then, "who pays?", is the question that comes up.

And, the statute -- if there's statutory authority to require us to do it, arguably, all customers pay, just like, you know, we are statutorily obligated to, you know, do certain -- meet certain standards across our service territory, and everyone pays for upgrades and the like.

So, I'm not sure when the

Salem-specific question comes in, but I'm

wandering here. But, to go back to the core

issue, I do think the Commission can decide,

certainly, in the first instance, whether the

statute authorizes Salem to require us to go

underground. And, then, the second question is

"If so, who pays?"

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

MR. SHEEHAN: And it is a, you know, the statute 231 about -- which governs licenses, my reading of the statute, it certainly did not contemplate this issue, so we're trying to apply facts to statutes that don't fit perfectly, and that's -- and the Commission can certainly decide that in the context of approving a tariff change. And, if a party doesn't like it, they can appeal, and then it would become a Supreme Court issue.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: So, your position is that the Town has the authority to order Liberty to bury lines in a public good, then Liberty has to pay for it and pass it on to all of its ratepayers?

MR. SHEEHAN: If Salem has the authority to require us to incur costs we would not otherwise incur. That's the big question, do they?

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: But why would, if Liberty doesn't have that authority -- I'm sorry, if the Town of Salem doesn't have that

authority, why would Liberty ever pay to make a change it didn't want to change?

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MR. SHEEHAN: We wouldn't, which is why we propose this tariff language, is, again, as you know from the Order of Notice, this came up a couple years ago, where we did -- now, let me back up. The order we got from Salem wasn't simply a request. It was a directive from the governing authority "You shall put it underground." And that time, we did. And the Commission raised the question "Why should all customers pay for this thing?" A fair question. So, now, we're teeing that up for the Commission.

The Town does have authority under that statute to tell us what to do with lines in their right-of-way. And the question is "Who pays?"

We are there at sufferance. You know, the Town owns the land, and if they tell us to move, normally, we have to move. And, in this case, we're moving in a way that is more expensive than we otherwise would. We'll do it, because they told us to. But, again, who pays?

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: So, you think the difference is, if they're acting under,

I'm sorry, the statute that the Town of Salem has cited, and they have the authority to require

Liberty to make changes and pay for it and pass
it on to ratepayers? If they act under general
planning authority, they don't?

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MR. SHEEHAN: So, again, there's two questions. Do they have the authority to tell us to move our lines? The answer to that is "yes". And, in this case, the lines are in Position A, they have asked us to move them. We will move them to Position B, because they have asked us, and they have the authority to tell us to move them further away from the road. But Position B that we've agreed to do is still overhead. And we would incur those costs, those would be socialized among all customers. And this happens routinely with public works projects. You're building a new road, we have to move our gas lines, we have to move our electric lines, those are all socialized costs.

The difference here is, "Don't move them to Position B, move them underground", which is more expensive. And the question -- so, they do have the right to tell us to move, the

question is, when the solution to their issue has two options, Option 1 overhead, Option 2 underground, as a utility, we are required to pick the least cost. But the Town is telling us to do the higher cost. Again, the question becomes "Who pays?"

And, so, our tariff, what's technically in front of the Commission, is the tariff language that says "The town pays the extra cost." And, so, the Commission is being asked to either approve that tariff language, and then the Town would have to pay the extra costs, obviously, they would have the right to appeal that decision, or all customers pay for that. And, if that's the case, we'll move it underground and socialize the cost.

So, again, the first question I think is, again, it's a "who pays?" is really the -- it's not to "Does the Town have a right to make us move?" They do. The question is, "Who pays when we're doing a more expensive option than we otherwise would do, but who pays the difference?"

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

Thank you.

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1 MR. SHEEHAN: And I've kind of talked 2 in circles, I apologize for doing that.

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: I think I understand, though. You always -- the town always has the authority to tell a utility what to do with its lines, I mean, within, obviously, limitations. But just the question is, "if it does so, who has to pay for that?"

MR. SHEEHAN: Right. If you read RSA 231, again, it's a statute that was written in a different time, and it's been tweaked many times. So, as often the case, it's not entirely internally consistent. But it generally allows for utilities to be in town or state-owned right-of-ways, subject to their license. And we don't own the property, they own the property. And, if they tell us to move, we have to move, again, within reason, and the question is "What does that mean?

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: I have a few questions, just generally, that I think would guide the Commission's consideration of this.

And I would direct them at Liberty.

MR. SHEEHAN: Sure.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: But I would provide the other parties to respond, if they would like to.

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And my first question is, is this something that's in other utilities' tariffs, both in New Hampshire and around the country?

I just feel like this can't be limited to a dispute between Liberty and the Town of Salem.

MR. SHEEHAN: I have not researched other states. I don't believe it's in the other electric tariffs. I could confirm that.

A total anecdotal story, if you will, is the City of Concord rebuilt its Main Street a few years ago and underground its lines. And my understanding is, the City paid the delta in that case voluntarily. So, again, that's probably not worth a whole lot. It's just a reference point that, and I'm not aware, I've got our engineering folks, that we've ever done this before, other than the case that came up a couple years ago in Salem that we have, you know, done extra work that the Town paid for.

Now, it's very common to, you know,

line extension tariffs, we will pay to hook up a new customer at X dollars for X distance. And, if there's any more, the customer pays the difference. That's sort of a standard concept of -- and this is sort of an extension of that, that we are obligated to do X, if the customer wants us to do more, they have to pay.

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And why, like, in what circumstances would this come up in, I guess? Like, I mean, I understand, for example, in the old Salem case, where there was a developer, I don't know the full facts of that case, but, like, why -- wouldn't ordinarily Liberty have charged that cost to the developer? Why did they get charged -- like, why did Liberty assume the cost of burying those lines as part of a private development?

MR. SHEEHAN: "I don't know", is the answer. I did read that case awhile ago, I haven't recently.

You know, again, what governs us is least cost, meaning the required standards, and in our tariff. And here there's a gap. The least cost says "keep it overhead". There's

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really no specific language on doing something extra, if you will, at the request of a customer.

And the other distinction here is this is not a customer. This is the utility -- this is the Town acting as the owner of the land. So, this isn't a single customer, at least not -- we're not serving a movie theater here, and that movie theater is asking to underground what would otherwise be overhead. This is the Town of Salem, as the property owner of the rights-of-way. And, so, it's -- we can't charge one customer for this, which is something of a different concept. Obviously, the Town separately is a customer, they own buildings that we serve. But, in this case, they're wearing the hat as the landowner.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Well, what would you do, like, if I just owned a field, and Liberty was running a distributing line through my field and need to work on it, and I was, like, "You need to bury it." What would you do in that circumstance?

MR. SHEEHAN: If that line went to your house or to a --

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: It just passed through my house, my end.

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MR. SHEEHAN: I'm sorry. It would depend on whatever rights we had over your land. If we had a -- presumably, we'd have an easement to run wires across your land. And, if that easement allowed us to have overhead, we would say "No. If you want to do it underground, you have to pay for it."

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: So, the difference here is that the Town has statutory authority to grant licenses that are separate from what a private landowner would have?

MR. SHEEHAN: Well, a landowner, if you own a field, and there's a wire running across it, most often, when the wire went up for the very first time in 1932, that landowner granted an easement for the electric company to run a wire, and that easement will say exactly what we can and can't do, how wide it is, et cetera.

And, so, that's what gave us the right to be there.

And an easement is a permanent right. So, when you come later and say "Please

underground it", we have the right to say "No. Our lines are consistent with the easement you granted us 50 years ago."

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The Town, as landowner, it's different, because we don't have a permanent right in that right-of-way. We are there at the Town's sufferance, as the license statute describes. So, it is different than a landowner and an easement. This is sort of like a less -- it's not as firm rights that we have. And, so, we do have to respond to landowner Town request to do something. Like, for here, they want us to move it six feet, we have to, because that's -- the Town has the right to ask us to do that. So, it is different than a customer or a landowner, where we have permanent real estate rights; here, we have a license.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And just to be clear, this isn't -- this isn't aimed at a town's zoning authority, it's only aimed at its right to tell you what to do, because they own an easement -- or, you own an easement over this land?

MR. SHEEHAN: Again, with the town, we

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         don't have an easement.
                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Correct,
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         it's a license.
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. It's this unique
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         animal of a license that is at issue.
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                    And, for your benefit, there's a manual
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         put out by the New Hampshire Municipal
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         Association, it has a very good discussion on
 9
         this whole thing.
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                    Ryan, what's that called?
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                    MR. TSANTOULIS: "A Hard Road to
          Travel".
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: "A Hard Road to Travel",
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14
         put out by the New Hampshire Municipal
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         Association. That has a great, you know, 10-page
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         summary background. And I've read it a couple of
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         times. You can sort of get grounded on some --
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                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: But it
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         wouldn't affect the town's general zoning
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         authority?
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                    [Atty. Sheehan indicating in the
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                    negative.]
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                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: No.
                                       I think zoning is
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1 different.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

3 Thank you.

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So, I just asked a few questions.

Would anyone like to respond to anything I asked?

Town of Salem.

MR. COURTNEY: Thank you.

I think it would be helpful, when I file the objection, that I include the communications between the Town of Salem and Liberty, as to why the public good requires that they remove their overhead lines. And, in those, you'll see the back-and-forth and the interplay of RSA 231, 159 through 182. And the Town only has the authority to ask that the equipment be removed when the public good requires.

And the Town presented documentation to Liberty for many years about why their equipment cannot remain overhead. And you'll see pictures of where the poles are now, where the poles are proposed to be moved to. One pole, and, Roy, please correct me if I'm wrong here, is right outside a new Workforce Housing Development.

MR. SORENSON: Multiple poles.

MR. COURTNEY: Multiple poles. Thank you. I'm glad Roy is here today.

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And, so, the Commission will see the reason why the Town -- the Town is not just unreasonably, on a whim, asking for the poles to be removed, but there's a public safety requirement, a public good, in which the Town is authorized under 231. And, if the -- if the utility doesn't like the Town's decision on the petition and the license, the statute allows the utility to go to superior court within a certain amount of days. They haven't done that. They haven't -- this Commission does not have jurisdiction to hear that.

With respect to your questions, I'll try to hit them. We can't put the statute 231 aside here. This is -- this is the heart of the issue. We are unaware of what other states do with respect to this issue. If the Commission wants us to do a deep-dive, Mad -- Attorney Osbon would love to do that, I jokingly say that, but we can get that for the Commission. But it's not -- this is state-specific, this is the statute, you can't put the statute aside for

that.

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And you asked "What circumstance would this come up in?" And, again, this is the public good. This is an area of town that is one of the most dangerous intersections, and has to be -- is being redeveloped. The Town has spent millions of dollars of its own money on this issue.

Obviously, the developer came in and spent its own money. So, the Town is not just going around asking Liberty to make the area, you know, prettier. No, there's a public good for that.

Your third question, I can't read my handwriting, but it says something like "If I could" -- oh, "If I had a field?" Well, I think that's still 231. It's the license requirement. The Town has the ability under public good for that. And the Supreme Court has said, in 1957, I'll read you the quote, it will, obviously, be in my objection.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Well, I don't want to interrupt, but I don't think that Liberty, and I'm interested in the OCA and DOE's opinion on this, too, but I don't think they're disputing that the Town can order them to take

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                  I think they would agree with that.
 2
                    I think what they're just saying is, if
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         the Town does order them to do so, then, I mean,
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         they're trying to introduce language that would
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         require the Town to pay for it.
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                    But I don't think that they're
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         disputing, under 231, the Town has the right to
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         do it.
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                    MR. COURTNEY: Sure. And, as the New
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         Hampshire Supreme Court has advised us in 1957,
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         "Utilities are required to relocate their
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         facilities at their own expense whenever public
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         health, safety or convenience require change to
         be made."
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                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And what
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         case is that?
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                    MR. COURTNEY: Opinion of Justices, 101
18
         New Hampshire 527. That will be in the
19
         objection. That will be in my objection.
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                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
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         you.
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                    MR. COURTNEY: You're welcome.
                                                    Any
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         other questions for the Town?
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                    PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:
                                                   Not at
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this time. Thank you.

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Does the OCA agree that the issue here is really, I mean, the Town has the authority to order them, and the sole issue is whether it has to pay for it?

MR. KREIS: I have no expertise in municipal law. I'm not prepared to concede that the Town has the authority to order this utility to do anything.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

MR. KREIS: The pure question that has been teed up by this docket is exactly as

Mr. Sheehan has presented it to you. It is, when faced with two ways of complying with whatever the municipality's requirements are, this is utility is going to pursue the least-cost option, the Town wants it to pursue something other than the least-cost option, and the question is "Who pays the difference?"

And I think that the public utility law of this state answers that question by saying "It's the municipality that has to pay."

Now, if I could open up the universe and raise every possible issue that might be

implicated by this, and this is something I might do in a rate case, if we ever get to have a real rate case again with this utility, there's a question about whether or not undergrounding truly is the least-cost option. I mean, that really depends on what the life cycle costs of that kind of construction really are. It's true that overground or overhead is cheaper than underground, as far as construction costs go.

But I don't know what the answer to that question becomes when you look at the overall life cycle cost of those two options. But that's a rate case issue. It's not presented here.

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I think, for purposes of this case, one has to assume that the Company is factually correct, that leaving the lines overhead is cheaper than undergrounding them. So, who pays the difference? Answer: Town, matter of law.

So, all of the correspondence between the utility and the Town, all of the dust that it appears the Town of Salem would like to kick up here, is unnecessary.

And, again, I would remind you that regulation is expensive. And, so, tying up the

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resources of the Department of Energy, the Commission, the OCA, and this utility, to suit the interests of one municipality and its own subjective determinations about what it thinks ought to occur within its borders, that's not reasonable.

And I don't care and I have no opinion about how the Town of Salem manages its affairs under the law that applies to municipalities. I don't want to spend any time worrying or thinking or litigating about that here.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: If New Hampshire law requires the Town of Salem to pay the difference, as you said, as a matter of law, why does Liberty need to amend its tariff? Why don't they just sue the Town?

MR. KREIS: Because it's not a matter of -- I suppose that the -- the utility could sue the Town, I suppose. But this is a utility, it has the right to file tariffs. New Hampshire's utility law makes that clear. So, it pursues that avenue. Tariffs, once approved by the Commission, have the force and effect of law. That probably is the most expeditious and,

1 frankly, advantageous means for the utility to 2. achieve its goals. And, in this instance, that objective is ratepayer-favorable. So, I support 3 4 it. 5 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: 6 So, you don't think it's necessary. You just 7 think that it would be more a reflection of the actual law? 8 9 MR. KREIS: Yes. I think New Hampshire 10 public utility law allows this utility to do what 11 it has done, which is file a tariff for approval 12 by the Commission. 1.3 And, by the way, a tariff goes into 14 effect automatically in 30 days, unless it's 15 suspended by the Commission. So, I'm not sure 16 whether the Commission has even done that. 17 query whether that tariff isn't already in effect? 18 19 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay. 20 Does the DOE have a position on this? 2.1 MR. YOUNG: So, I guess the first thing 2.2 I'll state is I am also not an expert on 23 municipal law, as the OCA had stated. 24 Regarding the tariff changes, I guess

it's important just to note for the record, and maybe you've heard from the parties today, that Liberty filed the tariff today, I believe, at a Commission directive. So, that's, I guess, maybe just a level-setting why we're here today.

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And I think I would also clarify my preliminary remarks regarding next steps in the case. It does seem that there are some questions still at hand. I had mentioned "discovery". It seems that, you know, pleadings or other filings would be more appropriate, and the DOE is supportive of that route, if the Commission decides to go that way.

At this point, we don't have a position on the questions raised today, the many questions raised today. I think it will just take a little looking into to settle on a position there.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

So, what I'm getting from all the parties here is that this straightforward legal question about, I mean, no one disputes the Town has the authority to tell Liberty what to do within its license, it just is whether Liberty has to pay for it, and that's the sole dispute between the Town and

Liberty here.

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And that the most -- and there might be other disputes as to whether it is in the public good, but the preliminary question, as to whether this would even be a legal -- this would be a legal change order to make is whether the Town's assertion or Liberty's assertion is true here, and that that can be resolved through briefing, because there are no factual disputes as to this legal question. Is that accurate?

MR. SHEEHAN: I believe so. I would characterize, and I know you were just summarizing, but what the Town can order Liberty to do is certainly governed by the statute, the license statute. And it's not a blanket authority. And that's the whole question here, is how much authority is embodied in that statute? Can they tell us to do the more expensive option? And, if so — and it always comes down to "who pays?"

Frankly, Liberty is agnostic. We just want to know the answer.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Uh-huh.

MR. SHEEHAN: If we have to charge all

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customers, fine. If Salem has to pay, fine. We just need the answer. Which is what the Commission asked us to do a couple years ago, is file something so we can get an answer. So, that's really our goal here is to get an answer from the Commission, "What's the way we should go on this, charge the Town or charge all customers?"

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

MR. SHEEHAN: And just as an aside,
I've been reminded, at least two states have
similar concepts. ComEdison, in Chicago, we have
a person on staff who came from there, and he
mentioned that they have a tariff. We can
provide this in our filing. My understanding,
Massachusetts has a system where projects such as
this are actually a surcharge on the bills of the
town that asked for it. So, in this case, it
would be a surcharge on all Salem customer bills
to pay for such a project. And I'll find some
support for that, too.

So, it's not totally apples-to-apples, but the concept is there, where all customers don't necessarily pay for "these kinds of

projects", and I put that in quotes.

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: And it does seem like there might be other questions, I mean, whether like it would be done through a surcharge to Salem customers, or whether like it would be a direct bill to the Town. Or, I mean, what would we do if there was a dispute between the Town and Liberty as to what the least-cost option was?

Seems like there might be additional issues that would be raised after-the-fact, but they're secondary to whether the Town's objection and motion to dismiss in the first place.

MR. SHEEHAN: Agreed.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: I mean, do you -- what would be the best way to resolve this? Do you think it would be, and I'll check with Liberty and let other parties respond, would it make sense to confer after this and make a briefing schedule? Or, would Liberty prefer to wait until the Town files a motion to dismiss?

MR. SHEEHAN: I don't think the label of the filing is that important, whether you call it a "Motion to Dismiss our filing", or simply

a -- certainly, our practice would be a legal memorandum, supporting why the Commission should or should not approve our proposed tariff. I think the net results are the same, is you'll get legal authority from a couple folks to answer the question on (a) confirming the Town can tell us to move, and (b) who pays for it if it's not the least cost?

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: When would Liberty be able to file? I'm imagining it would be like an initial filing, and then like five days for reply briefs or something. But when would be like a reasonable schedule for Liberty?

MR. SHEEHAN: Frankly, I'd ask the Town to file first. We've put our position out there in the Petition, and there's some support for it. So, my preference would be for the Town to file its brief, and give us a couple weeks to respond.

So, I would, frankly, ask that you ask that question of the Town first of when they file.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay. And do you think a hearing would be -- I mean,

should we just cancel the hearing or would you -do you think a hearing would be helpful, or do
you think we should just keep it on the calendar?

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MR. SHEEHAN: I'd rather cancel the hearing, it's probably wise to keep it on, in case the Commissioners have questions on what we turn in, that kind of thing. But, hopefully, our briefs will be so clear it's not needed.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: All right. Thank you.

And the Town, do you have a sense of when you would be able to file a motion to dismiss or an initial briefing?

MR. COURTNEY: Sure. Yes. And however you want us to term it, you know, a "memo", "objection to the amended Petition", or a "motion to dismiss", I think the result is the same, our position is on the paper the same.

We can do that within the next two
weeks, if that's -- if that works for the
Commission? And I know it's the summertime, so,
you know, five days to respond is probably a
little too soon for Liberty, DOE, and OCA. So,
the Town's happy to work with, you know, two

weeks out, or whatever works for everyone.

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

So, you would be able to file something on the -- like, by the 23rd?

MR. COURTNEY: Yes.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: To the OCA, I wasn't sure if you were interested in filing anything in this docket. But, if -- does a schedule of -- and would you want to file something initially, or not file anything at all, or would you want to wait for the Town, and then file a reply brief, similar to Liberty?

MR. KREIS: I think our position is similar to Liberty's. I would like the opportunity to rebut or contest whatever arguments the Town intends to make.

Again, as far as I'm concerned, this tariff is already in effect. Because it was filed, 30 days went by, nothing happened. It already enjoys the force and effect of law.

And I guess I would caution everybody, again, regulation is expensive. So, I know the Commission likes to have hearings, likes to get all the parties in here and kick issues around

1 and spend time. But that costs money, and it is 2 unnecessary here. So, this docket should be 3 resolved on the papers. And we shouldn't get 4 distracted by authorizations in other states to 5 tax costs like this to ratepayers, either 6 municipal ratepayers or all ratepayers. 7 The bill here should go to the Town. 8 And, if the Town wants to answer to its voters 9 about how it imposed costs that the voters then 10 have to bear, that is a matter between the Town 11 of Salem and its public. Utility customers 12 should not have to pay for these things. 1.3 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: But, if 14 the Town filed something on July 23rd, would you 15 be able to respond to it by August 6th? Is that 16 like a reasonable timeframe? 17 MR. KREIS: Yes. 18 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: 19 would that work for the DOE as well? 20 MR. YOUNG: I was just looking at my calendar here. Yes, I believe that would work, 2.1 2.2 too. 23 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay. 24 And would that work for Liberty?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes.

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PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: Okay.

And, from what I'm getting, that's pretty much the only process we need at this point is the initial motion to dismiss or initial jurisdictional briefing, and then -- which would be due July 23rd, and then response briefs by August 6th. And we can keep the hearing on the record, but it may not be necessary, because it seems like this might be resolvable on the papers.

MR. SHEEHAN: That sounds reasonable to us. I note the hearing is the week after ours would be filed. So, the Commission would have some time to look at them and say "We don't need a hearing", and issue -- order to issue, or "Please come in and let's talk about it."

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: That certainly does work well.

Okay. Well, it seems like we know what the issue is, and we have a process to go forward. So, unless there's any other issues that anyone would like to raise here?

[No verbal response.]

1 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: 2. Thank you. And, like I said, I'll file a -- oh, I'm sorry. Did you want to say something? 3 4 MR. COURTNEY: No, I was going to say 5 "thank you". 6 PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH: 7 Thank you. So, I will file a draft prehearing order in the docket with the recommendation that 9 the Commission approve it. 10 And, then, I -- does anyone know if 11 there's a statutory timeline for -- I didn't see 12 it in 363:17, like a statutory timeline to object 1.3 to recommendations by a hearings examiner? Or, I 14 mean, I would imagine giving like two or three 15 days to object to it, and then otherwise allowing 16 the Commission to approve it. Does that make 17 sense to people? I wasn't sure if there was a 18 statutory deadline for that. 19 MR. SHEEHAN: I'm not sure of a 20 deadline. In the context of this case, a couple 2.1 days is fine. Because, frankly, I don't expect 2.2 too much in the report to be -- what's the 23 word? -- something that we would dispute.

PRES. OFCR. MARTIN-McDONOUGH:

Okay.

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All right. Awesome. Well, thank you, everyone.
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          Unless there's anything else, I think we are good
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 3
          to adjourn for today. Thank you.
                     (Whereupon the prehearing conference
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                    was adjourned at 9:43 a.m.)
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