1 STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RECEIVED 3 JUN 25 2012 4 June 21, 2012 - 1:39 p.m. Concord, New Hampshire 5 6 RE: **DE 12-110** 7 PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: Request for Permanent Distribution Rates 8 Changes. 9 PRESENT: Chairman Amy L. Ignatius, Presiding Commissioner Robert R. Scott 10 Commissioner Michael D. Harrington 11 12 Sandy Deno, Clerk 13 Reptg. Public Service of New Hampshire: 14 APPEARANCES: Sarah B. Knowlton, Esq. 15 16 Reptg. PUC Staff: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq. Steven E. Mullen, Asst. Dir./Electric Div. 17 18 19 20 21 22 Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52 23 Court Reporter: 24

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| 4 | 1 | Technical Statements of Robert A. Baumann and | 8 |
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| 18 | | Q-STAFF-003, and Q-STAFF-004 (06-08-12) | |
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I'd like to open the hearing in Docket DE 12-110. This is Public Service

Company of New Hampshire's petition for a step adjustment and increase to its Major Storm Cost Reserve charge. On April 27, 2012, PSNH filed a petition for a step adjustment to its distribution rates, pursuant to a Settlement Agreement mechanism that the Commission approved in 2010. The increase requested would be for effect July 1, 2012. And, PSNH also filed, on that same date, a request to increase its annual accrual to the Major Storm Cost Reserve, going from \$3.5 million to \$7 million per year, in order to recover costs incurred in repairing damage from the August 2011 tropical storm and the October 2011 snowstorm, although it would not be a prudency proceeding on those actual costs.

So, with that, let's take appearances please.

MS. KNOWLTON: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. My name is Sarah Knowlton. I'm Senior

Counsel at Public Service Company of New Hampshire. And,

with me today is my colleague from the Law Department,

Michael Hall, who is also Senior Counsel.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Welcome back.

| 1 | MS. AMIDON: Good afternoon, |
|----|--|
| 2 | Commissioners. Suzanne Amidon, for Commission Staff, and |
| 3 | with me today is Steve Mullen, the Assistant for the |
| 4 | Electric Division. |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Good afternoon. Is |
| 6 | there anything on a procedural matter to take up before we |
| 7 | begin with testimony? |
| 8 | MS. KNOWLTON: I have one. Which is, |
| 9 | the Company has three witnesses today. Mr. Baumann and |
| 10 | Mr. Hall, who filed the technical statements and |
| 11 | supplemental technical statements. We would like to call |
| 12 | one other company employee, Mr. Jerry Dee, as part of the |
| 13 | panel. Mr. Dee was assisted in the preparation of a |
| 14 | data response that relates to the Monticello Report. And, |
| 15 | my understanding is that the Staff would like to inquire |
| 16 | about that data response. So, if Mr. Dee could join the |
| 17 | panel from the outset, that may be helpful. |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. And, I |
| 19 | assume the Staff has no objection to that, if it was |
| 20 | hoping to hear from him? |
| 21 | MS. AMIDON: That's correct. |
| 22 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right. Then, |
| 23 | that would be fine. Why don't you proceed. |
| 24 | MS. KNOWLTON: The Company calls Robert |

| 1 | Baumann, Stephen Hall, and Jerry Dee. |
|----|--|
| 2 | (Whereupon Robert A. Baumann, |
| 3 | Stephen R. Hall, and Jerome F. Dee were |
| 4 | duly sworn by the Court Reporter.) |
| 5 | MS. KNOWLTON: Good afternoon, |
| 6 | gentlemen. |
| 7 | WITNESS BAUMANN: Good morning. |
| 8 | WITNESS HALL: Good morning. |
| 9 | WITNESS DEE: Good morning. |
| 10 | ROBERT A. BAUMANN, SWORN |
| 11 | STEPHEN R. HALL, SWORN |
| 12 | JEROME F. DEE, SWORN |
| 13 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 14 | BY MS. KNOWLTON: |
| 15 | Q. Mr. Baumann, I'll start with you. If you would please |
| 16 | state your full name for the record. |
| 17 | A. (Baumann) My name is Robert Baumann. |
| 18 | Q. By whom are you employed? |
| 19 | A. (Baumann) I'm employed by Northeast Utilities Service |
| 20 | Company. |
| 21 | Q. And, would you please identify your position with the |
| 22 | Company, as well as your job responsibilities. |
| 23 | A. (Baumann) My position with the Company is Director of |
| 24 | Revenue Requirements. And, I am responsible for |

- revenue requirement calculations filed on behalf of

 Public Service Company of New Hampshire, and various

 revenue requirement calculations filed on behalf of the

 other operating companies of Northeast Utilities.
- Q. Mr. Hall, would you state your full name for the record.
- 7 A. (Hall) Stephen R. Hall.
- 8 Q. By whom are you employed?
- 9 A. (Hall) Public Service of New Hampshire.
- Q. Would you please identify your position with PSNH and your job responsibilities.
- 12 A. (Hall) I'm Rate and Regulatory Services Manager. I'm
 13 responsible for docket management, rate and tariff
 14 administration, and pricing and rate design.
- Q. Mr. Dee, would you please state your full name for the record.
- 17 A. (Dee) My full name is Jerome F. Dee. I'm the Credit
 18 and Collections Manager for Public Service of New
 19 Hampshire.
- Q. And, would you just give us a general description of your job responsibilities in that capacity.
- A. (Dee) I'm responsible for all credit and collections
 activities in the State of New Hampshire, including
 working with social agencies, working with delinquent

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1
          paying customers.
                         (Court reporter interruption.)
 2
 3
                         WITNESS DEE:
                                       Customers.
                                                    I'm not
       speaking loud enough, am I?
 4
 5
                         MR. PATNAUDE:
 6
                         WITNESS DEE: Okay. I apologize.
 7
                         MS. KNOWLTON: Much better. Mr. Baumann
       and Mr. Hall, I'd like to start with you. And, first,
 8
 9
       with the Technical Statement that you filed on April 27th,
10
       2012, which the Company would propose to mark for
       identification as "Exhibit 1".
11
12
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked.
13
                         (The document, as described, was
14
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for
15
                         identification.)
16
                         MS. KNOWLTON: And, while we're marking
17
       exhibits, if we could go ahead and mark as "Exhibit 2" the
18
       a Supplemental Technical Statement of Robert A. Baumann
       and Stephen R. Hall, filed on June the 7th, 2012.
19
20
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: So marked.
21
                         (The document, as described, was
22
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 2 for
23
                         identification.)
24
     BY MS. KNOWLTON:
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[WITNESS PANEL: Baumann~Hall~Dee]

- Q. Mr. Baumann and Mr. Hall, do you have those two
- 2 exhibits in front of you?
- 3 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- 4 A. (Hall) Yes.
- 5 Q. Were those -- let's start with Exhibit 1. Was Exhibit
- 6 | 1 prepared by you or under your direction, and I'll let
- 7 whichever one of you respond?
- 8 A. (Baumann) Yes, it was.
- 9 Q. And, the same for you, Mr. Hall?
- 10 A. (Hall) Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And, do you have any corrections or
- 12 clarifications to Exhibit 1?
- 13 A. (Baumann) No.
- 14 A. (Hall) I have none.
- 15 Q. And, with regard to Exhibit 2, was that prepared by
- both of you and under your direction and supervision?
- 17 A. (Hall) Exhibit 2 was prepared by me.
- 18 Q. By you?
- 19 A. (Hall) Yes.
- 20 Q. Okay. All right. If we would -- Mr. Baumann, if you
- 21 would start by just giving us an overall description of
- 22 what the Company is requesting here in this docket
- that's described in Exhibit 1.
- 24 A. (Baumann) Sure. The Company has really three items

that we're requesting the Commission consider. The first is a compliance item from the 2009 rate case related to net plant growth. And, that step increase is specifically a \$7 million requested increase associated with the 09-035 Rate Case Settlement.

The second item, we are requesting a \$72,000 increase associated with a consulting fee that was in respect to a study done on uncollectible expense, and that it contained some recommendations, both historic and going forward.

And, the third item that we're requesting the Commission consider is an increase to the current level of storm funding accrual reserve. The current level that's embedded in base rates, that was changed and agreed to at the settlement -- in the '09 Settlement, was 3.5 million. And, because of the storms that were incurred in the fourth quarter of 2011, specifically Hurricane Irene and the October northeaster, we have requested an increase to that reserve funding to begin additional recovery of those costs, recognizing that they certainly have not been reviewed for prudency yet by the Commission.

Q. Mr. Hall, would you like to describe the last item with regard to the uncollectible expense. And, perhaps,

- particularly as it relates to Exhibit 2, the

 Supplemental Technical Statement that was filed.
 - A. (Hall) Certainly. We filed Exhibit 2 to provide to the Commission and the parties the consultant's Final Report, that's a report of Monticello Consulting. This contains all, a review and assessment of PSNH's credit and collection practices, and contains 41 recommendations.

In the last rate case settlement, PSNH committed to hire such a consultant. And, the costs associated with the consultant were to be recovered through distribution rates. In Exhibit 2, we also indicate what the final amount of the consultant's fees totaled up to be. And, the final amount was \$70,921.

- Q. Mr. Dee, did you participate in discovery in this docket that related to that consultant's report?
- A. (Dee) Yes, I did.

- Q. Mr. Baumann, if I could go back to you for a minute,
 with regard to the step adjustment. Would you just -could you describe briefly the nature of the expense
 that the Company is seeking recovery of?
 - A. (Baumann) Well, in very -- in general terms, the

 Settlement recognized that, going forward, if we were
 going to have a viable four year settlement, that step

| increases resulting from or, step increases were |
|---|
| needed to continue to recover a reasonable level of |
| revenue requirements associated with plant growth, net |
| plant growth, throughout the four year period. And, to |
| that end, we developed a methodology and agreed upon a |
| methodology that allowed for the recovery of the |
| revenue requirements associated with 80 percent of net |
| plant growth through the Settlement period. The reason |
| we picked "80 percent" is we had some facts during the |
| Settlement that indicated that new new net plant |
| associated with new development was somewhere in the 15 |
| to 20 percent range. And, then, existing plant growth |
| was somewhere around 80 percent or a little less. So, |
| as a result or, excuse me, a little more. As a |
| result, we agreed on 80 percent as a number to ply |
| against the formula by which we would be allowed three |
| continuous step increases on July 1 of three proceeding |
| years. This is the second of those step increases. |
| And, just to add, in addition, all of |
| these net plant increases, the REP Program, Reliability |
| Enhancement Program, is eliminated from these step |
| increases, so that you wouldn't have a double-counting |

of that program as "an increased cost", when it really

is -- is contained elsewhere in the distribution rates.

13

- Q. Mr. Hall, have you done any rate analysis of the impact of these three changes?
 - A. (Hall) Yes, I have.

effective April 16, 2012."

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MS. KNOWLTON: We have two more

documents that we would like to mark for identification.

The first, as "Exhibit 3", which is a three-page document

that, on the first page is dated 06-18-2012, and it's

titled "Retail Revenue by Rate Class and Unbundled

Component", starting on the first page "at rate levels

And, the second document is a double-sided one-page document that we propose to mark for identification as "Exhibit 4", which is, at least on one side, titled "Rate Changes Proposed for Effect on July 1st, 2012 Percentage Change in each Rate Component".

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We'll mark -- excuse

17 me, mark each of those as "Exhibits 3" and "4".

(The documents, as described, were

herewith marked as **Exhibit 3** and

20 **Exhibit 4**, respectively, for

identification.)

- 22 BY MS. KNOWLTON:
- 23 Q. Mr. Hall, do you have those exhibits before you?
- 24 A. (Hall) Yes, I do.

- Q. And, were these prepared by you or under your direction?
- 3 A. (Hall) Yes, they were.
- Q. And, do these exhibits reflect the rate changes that the Company is seeking today in this docket?
- 6 A. (Hall) Yes.
- Q. And, would you walk us through, starting with
 Exhibit 3, --
- 9 A. (Hall) Sure.

24

- Q. -- using the Residential Rate R, what the effect would be on those customers.
- (Hall) Exhibit 3 is a three-page exhibit that shows the 12 Α. 13 rates expressed in a cents per kilowatt-hour basis by 14 rate class and by component. We'll focus on the column 15 that says "Distribution". The first page of Exhibit 3 16 shows what average cents per kilowatt-hour distribution 17 rates are today for each of the classes. The second 18 page shows the proposed distribution rates for effect 19 July 1st, in average cents per kilowatt-hour by class. 20 And, the third page shows the difference between the 21 In other words, the amount of increase in the 22 average cents per kilowatt-hour distribution rates, by 23 class and in total.

Exhibit 4 takes the information in

| 1 | Exhibit 3 and expresses the proposed rate change in |
|----|--|
| 2 | percentage terms. The front page of Exhibit 4 shows |
| 3 | the percent change in the distribution component of |
| 4 | rate level for each class of service. The back page |
| 5 | shows the proposed distribution rate change, in terms |
| 6 | of total revenue level for each class of service. So, |
| 7 | the percent changes shown on the back page of Exhibit 4 |
| 8 | are smaller than the percent changes shown on the front |
| 9 | page of Exhibit 4, because they're expressed in terms |
| 10 | of total revenue level, rather than just the |
| 11 | distribution component of rates. |
| 12 | MS. KNOWLTON: Unless the Commission |
| 13 | would like to hear more direct examination of the parties, |
| 14 | I would propose to make them available for |
| 15 | cross-examination. |
| 16 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. Thank |
| 17 | you. Ms. Amidon. |
| 18 | MS. AMIDON: Thank you. Mr. Mullen will |
| 19 | be conducting the cross-examination. |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's fine. |
| 21 | MR. MULLEN: Good afternoon. |
| 22 | WITNESS BAUMANN: Good afternoon. |
| 23 | WITNESS HALL: Good afternoon. |
| 24 | CROSS-EXAMINATION |

1 BY MR. MULLEN:

Q. I think, in summary, at first it was stated that
there's essentially three main subjects of the step
adjustment: One having to do with changes in non-REP
net plant; one with consultant costs for
uncollectibles; and the third having to do with the
increase in the proposed accrual for the Major Storm
Reserve, is that correct?

[WITNESS PANEL: Baumann~Hall~Dee]

- 9 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- 10 A. (Witness Hall nodding in the affirmative).
- Q. Okay. And, dealing with the first one, the changes for non-REP plant --
- MR. MULLEN: Actually, before I do that,
 we have a series -- there's a series of four discovery
 responses that I'd like to have marked as "Exhibit Number

16 5"?

- MS. AMIDON: With your permission.
- 18 (Atty. Amidon distributing documents.)
- 19 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, these are
- 20 responses, PSNH responses to data requests propounded by
- 21 the Staff?
- MR. MULLEN: Yes.
- 23 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We'll mark this for
- identification as Exhibit 5.

| 1 | (The document, as described, was |
|----|--|
| 2 | herewith marked as Exhibit 5 for |
| 3 | identification.) |
| 4 | MS. AMIDON: Pardon me, was there I |
| 5 | was informing Mr. Baumann that his microphone was not on. |
| 6 | So, did I miss something I needed to |
| 7 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: No. I was just |
| 8 | confirming what they were and marked them as "Exhibit 5" |
| 9 | for identification. |
| 10 | MS. AMIDON: Thank you, madam Chairman. |
| 11 | BY MR. MULLEN: |
| 12 | Q. So, probably, the most efficient way to do this is to |
| 13 | go from Page 1 of this Exhibit Number 4. We'll deal |
| 14 | with the Major Storm Reserve first. |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Are you in the |
| 16 | MR. MULLEN: Excuse me, Exhibit Number |
| 17 | 5, Bob. Thank you. |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. |
| 19 | BY MR. MULLEN: |
| 20 | Q. So, if somebody could just summarize again what PSNH is |
| 21 | requesting with respect to the Major Storm Reserve. |
| 22 | And, in doing so, state what the current level of |
| 23 | annual accrual is, what the proposed level is, and |
| 24 | what's causing the request for the increase? |

{DE 12-110} {06-21-12}

| Τ | Α. | (Baumann) Sure. I'll be glad to do that. And, you try |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | | to turn your microphone off and you never get away with |
| 3 | | it. Probably the easiest thing to do is to go to |
| 4 | | Attachment A from our Technical Statement, that was in |
| 5 | | Exhibit 1, filed on April 27. And, specifically, on |
| 6 | | Page 6 of 6, there are some storm numbers at the top |
| 7 | | that total 14.6 million. What we have currently in |
| 8 | | rates today is a system whereby we recover \$3.5 million |
| 9 | | a year to pay for anticipated future storms, and |
| 10 | | they're built up into a Major Storm Reserve. And, as |
| 11 | | storms are incurred, in the past, we have applied that |
| 12 | | reserve against those storms. And, so, it kind of |
| 13 | | levelizes storm recovery, recognizing there will be |
| 14 | | major storm reserves or, excuse me, major storms |
| 15 | | going forward periodically. The level has increased |
| 16 | | from, I think, as low as 1 million a year, up to the |
| 17 | | current 3.5 million a year. But, as everybody is |
| 18 | | aware, we've had probably the four major storms in the |
| 19 | | last six years, five years, starting in 2008, with a |
| 20 | | very large ice storm up here in New Hampshire; 2010, we |
| 21 | | had a wind storm; 2013, Hurricane Irene; and then or |
| 22 | | excuse me, 2011, Hurricane Irene; and, then, 2011, the |
| 23 | | October nor'easter. |
| 24 | | What was presented to the Company is |

that we felt we needed to accelerate or increase the amount of storm reserve accrual and recovery through rates that is mentioned in the Settlement Agreement, because of Hurricane Irene, and then the October nor'easter. And, really, what we -- what we, if you look at Attachment A Page 6 of 6, our Major Storm Reserve, at the end of June, and that's, again, the amount of monies we've recovered from customers, will be a little over \$8 million. And, the October snowstorm and Hurricane Irene are somewhere in the vicinity of \$23 million in total costs. So, our net unrecovered storm balance, as of June, is approximately 14.6 million.

Now, the first two storms I talked about, the ice storm, that is already being recovered through rates, as is the wind storm. The ice storm was part of the original Settlement in 2009. And, the wind storm was anticipated in that Settlement, the numbers weren't final at that point, so we deferred that to the following year. And, last year, that went into rates as well. So, those two storms are being recovered through rates in the distribution segment of the bill, but Irene and the October nor'easter are not. And, we looked at the 14.6 million, recognizing that there's

always a probability that there might be another major storm in the next two or three years. So, we came to the conclusion that it was appropriate to raise the recovery rate to \$7 million over the next three years, until such time as -- well, to raise it today. And, we anticipate, over the next three years, that, until we were to review that again at some future point, say, in a base rate case, that that \$7 million number would allow us to recover the \$14 million. And, if there are no storms, establish a reserve for the next major storm, somewhere in the vicinity of 6, \$7 million.

So, that was our reasoning behind our request. And, what precipitated it was certainly the last two storms that have created this net unrecovered balance, that we would prefer not to be sitting on the books and earning a return at, you know, at the cost of capital, which ultimately would have to be paid again by customers.

- Q. On that point, about "sitting on the books and earning a return", let's backtrack a little bit. The Major Storm Reserve has been in place at PSNH for a number of years, correct?
- A. (Baumann) Yes.

24 Q. And, there are certain criteria for storms to qualify

- for treatment under the Major Storm Reserve?
- 2 A. (Baumann) That's correct.
- Q. And, it's based on number of troubles, number of customers, those sort of criteria?
- 5 A. (Baumann) Yes.

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- Q. So, when you say that, for Hurricane Irene and for the
 October snowstorm, to "sit on the books and earn a
 return", are you saying that those storms qualify for
 treatment under the parameters of the Major Storm
 Reserve?
 - A. (Baumann) Yes. They both qualify as "major storms".
- Q. Okay. So, now, in this proceeding, there's really, as
 I see it, is the Company saying "There's two avenues
 the Commission could do." You could either let them
 sit there and earn a return for recovery at some later
 period or you could adjust the annual accrual to the
 Storm Reserve to try to whittle those down over time?
 - A. (Baumann) Yes. That's correct.
 - Q. So, if we look at Page 1 of Exhibit 5, which is the response to Staff Set 1, Question 1, I think we can try to run through two different scenarios here. On that first page, there's, about three quarters of the way down, there's "Chart 1. Net Storm Costs No Additional Funding"?

A. (Baumann) Correct.

- Q. Okay. If I was to look at the Attachment A you just
- pointed us to, Page 6 of 6, at the top of the page.
- And, to the left of where it says as -- I'm back on
- 5 Exhibit 5 now, to the left of where it says "as of
- June 30th, 2013", if I put a column there for
- 7 June 30th, 2012", on the line that says "Projected"
- 8 Deferred 2011 Major Storms", --
- 9 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- 10 Q. -- if I put "22.8 million", which is going back to your
- 11 Attachment A, the totals for Hurricane Irene and
- 12 October snowstorm?
- 13 A. (Baumann) That would be correct.
- 14 Q. And, then, on the line on Exhibit 5 that says
- 15 Projected Major Storms Reserve", if I had a credit
- number of "8.2 million", would that be correct?
- 17 A. (Baumann) Yes. That would be correct.
- 18 Q. So, the net to be recovered would be the "14.6",
- consistent with your Attachment A?
- 20 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. So, now, if we take these across, from
- 22 June 30th, 2012 to June 30th, 2015 -- first, what's the
- 23 significance of the "June 30th, 2015" date?
- 24 A. (Baumann) That is the final date of the 2009

Settlement. It was a five-year settlement. The capital adds piece was a four-year piece of that five-year settlement, because there's no CapAdd in year five. And, so, we selected that as the ending, if you will, to try to get whole and build a reserve, assuming no storms. And, it would coincide with the end of the Settlement period.

- Q. Okay. Now, for each of those lines on Chart 1, if you go from left to right, could you explain what's happening with the numbers as you go across from year to year?
- A. (Baumann) Sure. The "Projected Deferred 2011 Major Storms", starting with your -- the number we just wrote in, the "22.8 million", as of June of '13, '14, and '15, they increase, because there are returns applied against them, the cost of capital returns that apply against them. So, you have the principal in effect, and then the return increase. For the reserve, that reserve, and, again, it assumes no storms, that reserve increases an additional value as you recover additional monies from customers.
- Q. In other words, each year there's an additional three and a half million dollars?
- A. (Baumann) Right.

- 1 A. (Hall) Right.
- 2 Q. Is there any other addition to that line?
- 3 A. (Baumann) No.

- Q. If I refer you to the second paragraph of the response, the last line, is that reserve also earning a return?
 - A. (Baumann) Yes. I'm sorry. From a reserve perspective, there's no change. But, yes, that reserve does earn the same cost of capital return in reverse of what the deferral balance does. So, that reserve net-net is going up for recoveries, and going down for returns.
- So, that's a net-net change in that line item.
 - Q. Okay. On the final line of that chart, in the "June 30th, 2015" column, could you explain the significance of the "\$5.862 million" number?
 - A. (Baumann) Essentially, that would be, if there are no storms over the next three years, and the reserve funding remained at \$3.5 million a year, with all the resulting carrying charges on both the outstanding unrecovered balance and the reserve balance, you would have about \$5.9 million still unrecovered at the end of -- well, as of June 2015, again, assuming no additional storms.
 - Q. So, that would be a negative balance in the reserve account?

- 1 A. (Baumann) Right.
- Q. And, just below that, when you say "Cost Impact", the

 "Net Carrying Costs", am I correct that the numbers you

 show there are the difference between the return on the

 storm costs and the return earned on the Reserve?
- 6 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- Q. And, if I add just the three years that are there,
 would you accept subject to check that that's a little
 over one and a half million dollars?
- 10 A. (Baumann) Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now, if we turn the page, to the next page of Exhibit 5, could you explain the difference between Chart 2 and Chart 1?
 - A. (Baumann) The only difference between Chart 2 and Chart 1 is that you now have an additional three and a half million dollars of funding that is impacting and increasing your Reserve balance. Your first line, your "Projected Deferred Storm" costs, is the same as the previous chart, because they don't -- this is assumed there are no more storms in this time period. So, the existing dollars that have been booked to the Company's accounts now just continue to grow at the cost of capital. And, the net of the two, you can see, because you have more Major Storm Reserve, because of the

additional funding, the net of the two to be recovered actually drops much quicker than in the previous example. And, in fact, at the end of year three, as of June 30th, '15, you're actually in a negative reserve position. Or, what I'll say, a reserve position that is appropriately negative, because you design a reserve position hopefully to be in a negative position. And, that's what I referred to before in my opening statement as, if there are no other storms, then that 5.4 million would be sitting in the reserve as of the end of 2000 -- middle of 2015, and/or could be used against other major storms, if they were incurred.

- Q. When you characterize the "negative reserve position",

 I just want to make sure people are clear on that.

 That actually could be viewed by some as having a positive balance in the reserve, correct?
- A. (Baumann) Yes. I kind of backed off on that. A reserve, we've had this discussion in the rate case and other places, a reserve is, in effect, supposed to have a balance in it, i.e., you've collected monies. So, in this case, we show it as a reserve at the end with 5.4 million. Monies in reserve that we have not incurred expenses for.
- Q. So, am I correct that both Chart 1 and Chart 2 assume

- no other major storms through June 30th, 2015?
- 2 A. (Baumann) Correct.
- 3 Q. So, if a major storm were to occur during that period,
- on the Chart 1, am I correct that the -- I'll refer to
- it as a "negative balance", would be larger?
- 6 A. (Baumann) The net unrecovered?
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 A. (Baumann) Yes. That would be larger.
- 9 Q. And, what would happen under Chart 2, if a major storm
 10 were to occur prior to June 30, 2015?
- 11 A. (Baumann) Well, if it was higher than 5.4 million, or
- let's say, if it was 5.4 million, that amount to be
- recovered would be zero. If the major storm was higher
- than that amount, then you would start to get back into
- a bad reserve balance position, or what I refer to as a
- "negative reserve balance position". If the major
- 17 storm was less than 5.4 million, then you would still
- 18 have some remaining reserve at the end of June 2015.
- 19 Q. Now, related to these storms, the Commission Staff has
- 20 not reviewed those costs yet, is that correct?
- 21 A. (Baumann) That's correct.
- 22 Q. But you do anticipate that to take effect?
- 23 A. (Baumann) Yes.
- 24 Q. So, and to the extent that there were any adjustments

- coming out of such audit of those costs, how would those be taken into account?
- 3 (Baumann) Well, we would -- if there were adjustments Α. 4 ordered from those costs, we would adjust the balances 5 accordingly. And, so, the projected deferred amount 6 for major storm costs would go up or down, depending on 7 which way those adjustments went. I mean, we could get -- we could certainly have some disallowance of those 8 9 costs, and we could also get more -- potentially more 10 invoices to increase them, although, at this point, 11 that is highly unlikely. But highly unlikely things seem to happen all the time, so --12
- 13 Q. Okay.
- 14 A. (Baumann) But we certainly would adjust the balances
 15 appropriately.
- Q. While we're on the subject of "Major Storms", if you refer back to your Attachment A, Page 6 of 6.
- 18 A. (Baumann) I'm there.
- Q. The last paragraph on that page deals with the subject of "insurance" for these types of storms. Could you summarize what was discussed in that paragraph.
- 22 A. (Baumann) The paragraph basically talks about

 "insurance", "storm insurance". And, what it explains

 is, that there is -- there is no storm insurance

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proceeds to be applied against the Irene or the October nor'easter balances. And, it gives us the reasoning that, basically, when we were in the ice storm and the wind storm, there was, in my opinion, a quasi self-funding storm insurance program that Northeast Utilities had for all of its operating companies. when I say -- when I say "quasi self-funding", if you pay an insurer monies, a premium, and that -- and then an insurer says "if you have major storms, with certain amounts, with deductibles, I will cover them." a transfer of risk to an insurance company, and similar to our car insurance or any other type of what I call "normal insurance" that we're all aware of. But, what we had back at the time, and, quite truthfully, I was unaware of that until Irene hit, we had an insurance program that is referred to as "retrospectively rated". And, really, what, put it in layman's terms, we, the operating companies, paid in to an insurance fund dollars that, when we incurred storms and met a deductible, those dollars would be paid back to the operating companies. And, through the ice storm in 2008, which was a horrific storm up here, and PSNH actually received approximately \$15 million of funding from that, from that self-funded balance that was in

1 the insurance -- insurance company.

- Q. When you say "self-funded", that was self-funded by all of NU's operating companies?
 - A. (Baumann) It was self-funded by all the operating companies. And, there was only one major claim that year. Your major claims are limited to \$15 million in a year. And, in that particular year, PSNH received 100 percent of the funding from the -- from what I'll call the "reserve", the "quasi self-funded reserve". But it was, yes, it was paid in by all operating companies.

In 2008 -- or, excuse me, in 2010, there was another very serious wind storm that we're all aware of. And, the 15 million was again paid out, about half of it went to Connecticut and Massachusetts, and half of it, 7.5 million, a little over half of it went to PSNH. And, again, so, over those two storms, there was about 22 and a half million dollars paid to PSNH of the 30 that was paid out.

At the end of 2010, after the wind storm, the accumulated funding in those accounts was zero, i.e., everything that the operating companies had paid in over the years had gotten to zero, because of two very large storms very close together. And, it was

the first time we had ever had that.

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At that point, we had to -- we were made aware, the Accounting Department, and then they gave us a call, we were made aware that this insurance program, this retrospectively rated insurance program, needed a lot higher funding requirements, because, again, you have to pay in for the future. So, the insurance company was looking and saying "well, you know, you're going to have to pay in a lot more. And, oh, by the way, the amount that PSNH has to pay in is a heck of a lot more than what it used to be. And, to give you an example, back then they were paying in about -- PSNH was paying in about \$400,000 a year, and received substantially more than that through this program. That would have changed to the point where PSNH would have had to have put in millions of dollars, along with the other operating companies, to start re-funding this reserve, and probably to the tune of about \$7 million a year to get it up to a balance that the insurance company was satisfied with.

With that -- with that knowledge, we also started looking at what this insurance was really -- really covering. And, as I said before, we looked at it and said "well, we're really not -- we're really

not changing the risk on this." This isn't the normal type of insurance that, quite frankly, we all thought we had, or at least I thought we had and conveyed it through hearing process and settlement process. And, because there was no shift in risk, it really wasn't even considered, from an accounting perspective, insurance. It was, when you insure, you pay premiums, you expense those premiums, you get benefit in the future, if you need it. With this type of funding, it actually became what I later learned was "deposit accounting", which essentially was, we're taking our monies and we're just putting it into a deposit account. It kind of stays on the balance sheet and doesn't even get expensed.

With that knowledge, with the knowledge of the fact that it's no longer insurance accountingwise, and recognizing that the cash that was going to be put in, which was substantially more than what PSNH and the other operating companies had done in the past, we began to reevaluate whether or not we should continue that program. With that reevaluation came 2011 and Hurricane Irene. And, it was decided, during 2011, that that program would be discontinued.

And, so, as a result, the funding of

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that program, and to give you an example, when Hurricane Irene it, we would have had to have 100 percent funded the program, and then we would have gotten the same monies back from the program. from a cash flow perspective, it was less advantageous to the Company. And, from a customer perspective, it was neutral or you could even argue that it might have been a little negative, in that we had to pay a small premium to the insurer to handle these funds. So, we decided -- we decided that was not the appropriate way They also looked into getting real insurance, to go. real storm insurance. But, in New England, it really was impossible to get any type of a storm insurance at a reasonable cost. People just wouldn't insure you for these type of losses. They had seen the 2008 storm, the 2010, and then, when Hurricane Irene hit, we thought our backs were broken, until the nor'easter hit, which really was back-breaking. So, we don't -sorry, then, we are no longer self-funded. And, we did make a switch in the fourth quarter of 2011 to this deposit accounting. But, now, there is, you know, since we don't self-fund, we don't use that anymore. And, so, in the future, these storms are, you know, uninsured, based on what we had in the past, which was

- really just a bunch of deposits that we had made

 previous to these storms, that was then used and used

 up by those major storms.
- Q. And, in Exhibit Number 5, the response to Staff 1,

 Question 2, provides some detail related to the

 Company's thought process and background supporting

 what you just went through, in terms of the differences

 in the insurance program?
- 9 A. (Baumann) As it relates to Exhibit 5?
- 10 Q. Yes.
- 11 A. (Baumann) Are you --
- 12 Q. I'm looking at the response to Staff Set 1, Question 2.
- 13 A. (Baumann) Question 2. Okay. That's where I thought
 14 you were.
- 15 Q. Yes.
- 16 Α. (Baumann) Yes. That question really asked for 17 "internal memoranda". So, someone did a search of what 18 we had. And, the emails that we had, really, Randy 19 Shoop is the Treasurer of our corporation. Jay Buth was the controller, is the controller. And, John 20 Ireland, on Page 3 of 4, he's the Director of Claims 21 22 and Insurance. Jeffrey Cahoon, at the time, was the Vice President of Regulatory, I guess how to put it, I 23 24 don't know his exact title. Again, Randy was copied on

Page 3 of 4. Dave works for John Ireland. And, then, again, Randy Shoop, on the last page, was -- and John Ireland were the people on these receipts -- or, on these memos. And, these memos really talk about -- they talk a little about "deposit accounting" they talk a little about, you know, the regulatory folks getting together to walk through the programs. But this was really all we had. I didn't find these overly helpful, other than the fact, I think, in some place, some spot, they talk about -- they talk about "deposit accounting" and the impacts.

But this was all we had on our records, we didn't have a memorandum or a white paper that supported all this. It's really most of the communication within the Company was just meetings, from my perspective, meetings that I went to and discussed the issue and, you know, discussed how we would proceed. Certainly, the decision was not made by Regulatory. It was made by Treasury and, ultimately, I believe it was the CFO that made the decision to discontinue.

Q. But the long and short of it is that, prior to the December 2008 ice storm and the February 2010 wind storm, the self-insured program that was

| | cost-effective, after those after those storms, it |
|----|---|
| | no longer be no longer was cost-effective? |
| Α. | (Baumann) I think, when you say "cost-effective", it, |

from PSNH's perspective, it was very cost-effective, in terms of the premiums. They were on the -- well, they were on the wrong side of the storms, I can't, you know, because there's a lot of other unpaid costs that the customers are paying. But, yes, from a premium perspective and a payout perspective, PSNH was certainly on the right side in that respect.

But, going back again, "cost-effective", it was just deposits in the past, and had we had to have made those deposits in the future, we would have had to have made much, much larger deposits. And, it just it -- from a cash flow perspective, we just wasn't, you know, it wasn't something that we felt was beneficial or appropriate.

You know, back in -- it's funny, back in the mid 2000 range, there were a lot of utilities that had this type of funding. I don't believe there's more than three or four that have this at this point, simply because the program and this quasi self-funded program just became inoperable, because of the wrath of these four storms and how they -- how they not only depleted,

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          but then became necessary to take a lot of cash out,
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          and then just to have the cash flow back. And, like I
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          said, and the allocations would have changed
          drastically, from PSNH's perspective, because of storm,
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          you know, storm incidences, and because this
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          retroactive -- retroactively rated insurance goes off
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          of actual loss experience. And, PSNH's actual loss
          experience was as bad or worse than the other operating
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          companies, even though it may not have been as large in
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          terms of overall operating company status. Which is
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          why they had a lower premium, if I can say, in the
          past, because they were allocated based on prior --
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          prior experience. So, as your experience gets worse
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          and your losses get substantially larger, your premiums
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          are going to go up, probably 10 or 12, 15 fold.
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     Q.
          Okay. If we move to your Attachment RAB-1, Page 1 of
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          8.
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     Α.
          (Baumann) This is the "net plant"?
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                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Which exhibit are we
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       in?
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                                      That's in Exhibit Number 1.
                         MR. MULLEN:
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                         WITNESS BAUMANN:
                                           These will be
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       sequentially numbered next time; I guarantee it. Or, I
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       won't be here to --
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1 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: And, the type is 2 getting smaller, too, or is that just the --3 CMSR. HARRINGTON: The days are getting 4 longer, too. 5 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yes. 6 BY MR. MULLEN: 7 Am I correct, in looking at this page, that the Ο. "\$7 million" shown in the middle of the page represents 8 9 the revenue requirement associated with the increase in 10 non-REP net plant? 11 (Baumann) Correct. Α. 12 And, how does that compare to the number that was Q. 13 estimated at the time of the Settlement Agreement? 14 (Baumann) The number estimated at the time of the 15 Settlement Agreement was 9.5 million, based on budget 16 data that existed at that time, prior to the economic 17 -- the heavy economic turndown, which we've seen over 18 the last couple of years. 19 And, that nine and a half million is described on the Q. 20 bottom of that page, and further detailed on RAB-1, 21 Page 2 of 8, right? (Baumann) Yes. Yes. Page 2 of 8, we just put that in 22 Α.

23 there for reference purposes, is the Settlement 24 Agreement in the same format, as Page 3 of 8, where we

- do calculate then the \$7 million number.
- 2 Q. So, just to summarize that point, as compared to what
- 3 was estimated back when the Settlement was finalized in
- 4 2010, there was actually less capital additions placed
- 5 in service than estimated at that time?
- 6 A. (Baumann) That's correct.
- 7 Q. Also, in that Settlement Agreement is the cost of a
- 8 consultant to look at PSNH's uncollectible expense.
- 9 So, Mr. Dee, I'll turn to you.
- 10 A. (Dee) Okay.
- 11 Q. Are you familiar with that provision of the Settlement
- 12 Agreement?
- 13 A. (Dee) Yes, I am.
- 14 Q. And, do you know offhand what the dollar limitation of
- that provision of the Settlement Agreement was?
- 16 A. (Dee) Less than \$100,000.
- 17 Q. And, the total costs for this consultant came in at how
- 18 | much? I believe you'll find the number in Exhibit 2.
- 19 A. (Hall) \$70,920.86.
- 20 Q. So, that came in significantly under the limit that was
- 21 set forth in the Agreement?
- 22 A. (Dee) Yes.
- 23 Q. If you turn to the response to Staff Set 1, Question 4,
- 24 that's in Exhibit Number 5.

- 1 A. (Dee) Yes.
- Q. Am I correct that this response identifies the 42
 recommendations included in the consultant's report
 that was included in Exhibit Number 2. And, it
 describes the status or PSNH's comments with respect to
 each of those recommendations?
- 7 A. (Dee) Yes. That's correct.
- Q. Am I also correct that the study was requested because of certain trends in PSNH's uncollectible expense at the time of the Settlement Agreement?
- 11 A. (Dee) Correct.
- 12 Q. And, what was happening with those expenses?
- 13 A. (Dee) The uncollectible expense was increasing at a -14 probably a more traditional rate than we had
 15 experienced in the past.
 - Q. So, as a result of the consultant's report, and these 42 recommendations, I'm not going to ask you to go through each one of these, but would you say that the report has provided certain opportunities to allow these uncollectible costs to be reined in some?
- 21 A. (Dee) Yes.

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Q. Can you think of any particular examples that you could highlight, in terms of measures that PSNH will take as a result of the report?

- A. (Dee) Yes. There's a number of relative simple ones that he discovered. One being a rules interpretation, a Commission rule interpretation, concerning when we could send a residential customer a disconnect notice.

 We were sending a disconnect notice 30 days beyond when perhaps we could have. That's an opportunity that we're in the process of taking advantage of now. And, it will allow us to reduce our overall aged receivables, thus that eventually results in lower uncollectible expense.
 - Q. Now, a number of these indicate that they're "under further study". Is that -- and it may depend on each recommendation, but is that something that's going to studied on a short-term basis? A long-term basis?
 - A. (Dee) Probably both. But most of them are being -- are in the process of being studied now. In the term "under further study", basically relates to a number of different things. We're dealing with outside vendors for some of the outside tools that allow us to better identify a customer, or determine "do we have fraud involved?" It also allows us -- some of the software will allow us to better manage our collection agencies.
 - Q. And, also "under further study", I think, for example, number 7, number 8, number 22, and number 23, those all

1 involve potential changes to the Commission rules?

2 Α. (Dee) Yes.

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3 But, in order to do so, there would have to be a Q. 4 proceeding here at the Commission to investigate that?

- Α. (Dee) Correct.
- And, if you could just explain, if you turn to the last 6 Q. 7 page of Exhibit 5, at the top of the page. Could you explain what "Middle Ware" is? 8
- (Dee) "Middle Ware" is a -- it's either a vendor or a software, that sits in between a utility, an entity of some sort, it doesn't have to be a utility, and our collection -- and the collection agencies. And, it provides better reporting, better management, provides an easier opportunity to send delinquent accounts to the agencies based on the agency's performance. It's a tool that's -- a relatively new tool that's being utilized by more and more utilities around the nation, 18 as well as other banks and hospitals.
- 19 MR. MULLEN: Thank you. I have no further questions. 20
- 21 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Commissioner 22 Harrington, questions?
- 23 CMSR. HARRINGTON: Yes, just a couple.
- 24 BY CMSR. HARRINGTON:

Q. I guess most of them deal with the -- most of my questions dealt with the report by the consultant.

And, since I hadn't seen this chart before, I didn't have the advantage of knowing what the status of the various comments were. There were just a couple of ones I wanted to ask about.

When you talk about the various types of recommendations here, one of them deals with mitigate risk by assessing a "security deposit on certain high-risk [applicants for] residential [service]". Is it correct to assume that, prior to this, there was no security deposit on residential, whether they were high-risk or not?

- A. (Dee) There are certain provisions within the rules that allow us to request and collect a deposit on a residential account. And, it has to do with credit history of the customer. What this recommendation is suggesting is that customers that we have no history with, we perform some research, based on their history with other utilities or other credit institutions, to determine "is this a risky customer or is this a customer that will just set up service and work with?"
- Q. Okay. So, that would be a change then that they're proposing?

A. (Dee) Yes, it would. Yes.

- 2 Q. And, under that same thing here, it talks about -- I 3 guess it's covered under the Recommendation 7, it references "Puc 1203.15", and, in the report, on Page 4 5 10, it talks about "Denial of Service", says 6 "Specifically, PSNH does not deny service to 7 residential applicants who have an outstanding balance from a prior service. Rather, PSNH allows applicants, 8 9 regardless of previous payment history and outstanding 10 balances, to negotiate payment arrangements to obtain 11 service." So, am I correct in reading this, if I lived on First Street, and I had not been paying my electric 12 13 bill for some time, and then I moved to Second Street, 14 that I could re-apply and open up a new account, 15 subject to negotiated payment arrangements, but not 16 actually paying off my previous bill, I could start 17 running up a new one?
- 18 A. (Dee) In essence, yes. But it more relates to a
 19 customer that has had past service with us.
- 20 Q. Uh-huh. That's what I was refer to.
- 21 A. (Dee) Okay. The balance has been written off, yes.
 22 Yes, they can come back in.
- Q. And, this talks about "Puc 1203.07", does that mean -it says "a docket hasn't been opened", and so forth.

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          Would that mean, in this case, you would need a change
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          in PUC rules to address that?
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          (Dee) Yes.
     Α.
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                         CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay.
                                                   Without going
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       through all the rest of these, because most of my
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       questions had to do with the recommendations, because,
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       like I say, I've just gotten this one particular thing
              I hope you are aware that the PUC has stated, over
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       here.
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       the last couple of months, on numerous occasions now in
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       public, that we won't guarantee, but we're certainly
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       willing to work with anybody on potential changes to
       rules, to make our rules more efficient and better rules.
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       So, if you have suggestions there, we'd certainly
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       appreciate it if you come forward with them.
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                         WITNESS DEE:
                                       Thank you.
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                         CMSR. HARRINGTON:
                                            That's all I have.
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                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
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       Commissioner Scott.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: Yes.
                                             Good afternoon.
     BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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          Going back to the Storm Fund, the Reserve Fund.
     Q.
          just curious, obviously, you don't have a crystal ball,
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          and I understand that. But how did you select -- can
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you elaborate a little bit more on "7 million over

1 three years"?

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A. (Baumann) Sure. We were looking at a 14 -- roughly, a
14, \$15 million balance. We're looking at over a
three-year period. We felt that we needed to
substantially reduce that balance, and recognize that,
if we were, hopefully, fortunate enough not to have any
more storms, that we would then have a reserve built up
in the 5 or \$6 million range.

I've always been an advocate of a reserve balance. And, in the past, I've testified, you know, at one point everyone -- or, certain people said "well, as long as you're at zero", and the answer is "No. Reserves are made to have balances in them. That's why you call them "reserves". " And, in light of all of these horrendous storms that we seem to have had, you know, the history has changed. That doesn't mean the future will be as bad, and I pray it isn't. But we felt -- we felt that going from like three and a half to four and a half or five, really wasn't going to, number one, allow us to recover fully, and maintain a reserve balance. So, that's -- that's why we got to "7 million". Is it a magical number? No. Does it produce a reasonable reserve at the end of the time period? Assuming no storms, yes.

But, certainly, it could be argued, you could make it a little -- we talked about making it a little higher and we talked about making it a little lower. And, we just felt that that was, you know, a two-year recovery of the existing balance, with one year of buildup of reserve, which is generally what you like to try and do.

- Q. That's really what my question is. What's, in your view, an appropriate reserve? Obviously, that's what you selected. That's really what I was getting to, is how do you base what an appropriate reserve is? I know there's -- well, let me ask it a different way.
- 13 A. (Baumann) Uh-huh.

- Q. How do you plan on -- what do you use to determine over
 X amount of time how many storms you should expect? I
 mean, again, it's a lot of guesswork, I understand.
 - A. (Baumann) Yes. Really, I mean, we really made the recommendation from a Regulatory Department, to Operations, and, ultimately, Gary Long approved it.

 That, you know, we saw Hurricane Irene, which was a \$7 million issue. We saw the October snowstorm, which was just probably more than a very, very abnormal issue, in fact, it was probably a one-in-100 year type of storm, and that was about 15 million. So, we

started saying that, if we did have a major storm, you probably should be somewhere between 3 and \$7 million. This would allow us to get a reserve built up, around six, I think I said, six, six a half, at the end of the three-year period, again, assuming no storms.

I'll tell you, when we negotiated this in the rate case, I wanted more than three and a half, because I felt that was a little low. Based on my information, and I know Mr. Hall was there as well, you know, our information, we were looking at that point at the ice storm, which was just huge, and then we knew the numbers in the wind storm at that point, we didn't know the final numbers, that's why we didn't have it. But I thought three and a half was a little small. And, we had actually, I think, tried to recommend a little higher, and, through all the negotiations, we came to that number.

So, I think 7 million is not unreasonable, based on the current history. And, certainly, the Commission could review this in the future. And, if they felt that 7 million reserve was too high or that the fund was too high, I think -- I think, at one point, well, we did have that in a prior rate case, I think it was the -- it was in the 2006

rate case, I believe. Where we actually had a reserve that had built up. And, we proposed to refund some of those monies back, which we did. I don't remember the exact numbers at the time, but I think it was up in the 6, 7, 8 million range, and we gave back at least half of it in the rates.

So, we would certainly look at that.

And, if we have to file a rate case sometime in 2015, that would certainly be an issue that we'd all look at closely.

Q. Okay. I appreciate it. And, in the discussion you had about the insurance, I guess, in support of -- I'll ask the question, and you'll see where I'm going with this, hopefully. In support of that decision to go with the reserve, as you're just discussing, if you hadn't, I guess I would ask you, if what you had set up through Northeast Utilities wasn't viewed as "insurance", that would also, I understand you're saying, given the latest storms, before you went to the reserve, you're actually a beneficiary of the Company. But it could have easily gone the other way, to extent that you would have a utility perhaps pay -- New Hampshire paying into a fund that's being withdrawn potentially by somebody else. I'm wondering, you know, would that

1 have been even -- it sounds problematic to me, I guess.

A. (Baumann) Yes. If I understand what you're saying, I think I agree with you. You know, the premiums are set on actual loss experience. And, to the extent now PSNH has had substantial actual loss experience, compared to the other utilities, you know, the other subsidiaries, you could end up, if we had continued, you could quite have easily ended up where PSNH was paying a lot more premiums than the other subsidiaries. And, then, if there was a single storm in a particular year, in, say, Connecticut or western Mass., they might get a \$15 million payment that would be funded a lot, you know, substantially through PSNH.

And, again, that -- the whole world changed when we had these large storms. The reserve went away, and then that's when we looked at it and said "this just does not make logical sense, from a cost allocation perspective." Because it would have been very interesting to see how we would have ultimately allocated those costs, if we had gone ahead with the insurance company's -- or, and, excuse me, the Insurance Department's proposal to "gee, we now have to re-fund, let's look at the allocations." And, that's when we all really stopped and said "Wait a minute.

[WITNESS PANEL: Baumann~Hall~Dee] 1 This doesn't make sense." In hindsight, PSNH, you know, was on the 2 3 right side of wrong. But, I think, in the future, that 4 would have -- could have changed drastically. 5 Q. It's a good place to be, I guess, the "right side of 6 wrong". And, finally, just so I understand, on your 7 data request response to -- the very last page, so Response Number 4, under "Reorganize Agencies & Final 8 9 Account Timeline", you talk about an "RFP". So, just 10 so I understand that, are you contemplating maybe going 11 out for an RFP? Is that what that is talking about? 12 (Dee) Yes. We're in the process of investigating it. Α. 13 We're actually dealing with our new merged company from 14 the Boston area, to see what kind of tools they're 15 using. And, if we can incorporate some of the tools 16 they're using, we'll take advantage of that, versus, 17 you know, looking at something new. 18 CMSR. SCOTT: That makes sense. Thank 19 you. That's all I have. 20 WITNESS DEE: Thank you.

21 CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I have a few other

questions. 22

24

23 BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:

> In the description of the bump-up in the storm accrual, Q.

1 from three and a half to \$7 million a year, Mr. 2 Baumann, you said that you would keep that in place for 3 -- propose to keep it in place for three years, and then kind of see where we are. Is there a formal 4 5 termination of it after three years in your request or 6 is it structured as "going forward until changed"? 7 (Baumann) When I said those words, I thought someone Α. might pick this up. And, you don't disappoint me. 8 9 Now, I think our proposal is that we increase it to 10 7 million. A year from now, two years from now, that 11 could change. Because, again, it was contemplated in the Settlement Agreement that you might have to do 12 13 So, we are not asking for a three-year "you 14 can't touch it" type of issue here. And, the reason 15 we, again, picked to the end of 2015, at least in our 16 numbers, it gave a perspective of when we could come in 17 for another rate case, you know, per the Settlement. 18 And, at that point in time, I mean, every time we set new base rates, we look at the storm accrual in those 19 20 rates. So, it just kind of played in with the timing 21 of the Settlement. But it doesn't preclude the 22 Commission or the Company talking about this a year 23 from now or two years from now. So... 24 All right. On the Monticello Report, the filing back Q.

- in April said that the contractor had "completed six" of the tasks and was working on finishing up. I assume, by now, are all of the task items, the nine delineated on Attachment A, Page 4, in Exhibit 1, have they now all been completed?
 - A. (Hall) I'm not quite following you.

- Q. If you look at Exhibit 1, Attachment A, Page 4. And, after the nine delineated tasks, there's a paragraph that says, as of the date of the filing, six of them have been completed, and seven and eight are still being worked on, and nine is underway. So, what's the current status of those tasks?
- A. (Hall) The last three tasks have now been completed.

 The Draft Report of the recommendations was prepared.

 A comprehensive Final Report, including findings and recommendations, was prepared, and, in fact, that's what we attached to our June 7th filing, Exhibit 2.

 And, we've also had a meeting with the Staff and OCA, and Monticello, to go over the recommendations and to talk about them. So, all of those tasks have now -- are now complete.
- Q. And, the invoices for all of those have been received, so that the nearly 71,000 that you spoke of before is the full amount?

- 1 A. (Hall) That's the final number, yes.
- Q. Mr. Dee, when you described realizing that you could

 put out disconnect notices earlier than you were

 reading the rule to require, is that a rule

 interpretation that you've run by our Consumer Affairs
- 6 section?
- 7 A. (Dee) Yes, we did.
- 8 Q. And, did they concur in that interpretation?
- 9 A. (Dee) Yes.

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- Q. Is there a timeframe for or multiple timeframes on when all of the things that are described as being "under further study" or "under further review", that they would be completed or reported back on?
 - A. (Dee) At this point, we do not have a time, time limit or timeframe. Many of these we're looking at attempting to implement as soon as possible, because they're clearly benefits. Some of it will hinge on IT resources and other more pragmatic issues.
- Q. Do you expect further meetings with the Staff, the OCA,
 possibly other stakeholder groups in evaluating these
 recommendations, beyond the meeting that already took
 place on May 16th, I think it is?
- A. (Dee) We have not scheduled any, but I would envision we would be working closely with them.

[WITNESS PANEL: Baumann~Hall~Dee]

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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.
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       certainly encourage you to do that. I think my only other
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       comment is just to thank you for, and Mr. Hall, in
 4
       particular, I guess, for the exhibits that we've been
 5
       going through in these various dockets, the same exhibit,
 6
       but focusing on a different component of each one.
 7
       very helpful to have everything in one place, and we can
       see how the pieces fit together, and not sort through
 8
 9
       piles of files. So, thank you for doing that.
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                         WITNESS HALL: You're welcome.
                                                         I'd like
11
       to take full credit, but those were specifically requested
       by Mr. Mullen.
12
13
                         CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
                                             Thank you, Mr.
14
       Mullen.
                Commissioner Scott.
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                         CMSR. SCOTT: Yes. One more follow-up
16
       on the Storm Reserve, if you will.
17
     BY CMSR. SCOTT:
18
     Q.
          I just wanted to hear from you. While that's being
19
          replenished, or I got a little bit confused on the
20
          negative/positive, but, while money is going into it,
21
          do you -- until that happens, do you see any negative
22
          impact on the Company's ability to respond to a storm?
23
          (Baumann) No, I do not.
     Α.
24
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Α.

(Hall) No.

| 1 | CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. |
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| 2 | CMSR. HARRINGTON: One quick follow-up |
| 3 | to Commissioner Ignatius's discussion. |
| 4 | BY CMSR. HARRINGTON: |
| 5 | Q. On the 41 recommendations there, should we expect to |
| 6 | see some periodic updates of those in future filings, |
| 7 | as to what the status is? |
| 8 | A. (Dee) If you would like, yes, we can. |
| 9 | CMSR. HARRINGTON: Okay. Thank you. |
| LO | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: We can address that |
| L1 | in the order. And, perhaps a regular meeting with the |
| L2 | Consumer Affairs section of the Commission and the OCA, |
| L3 | and they might want to develop a reporting a meeting |
| L4 | and reporting schedule. So, we'll put something in |
| L5 | writing for you. |
| L6 | WITNESS DEE: Thank you. |
| L7 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. Any |
| L8 | redirect? |
| L9 | MS. KNOWLTON: I have none. |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Then, witnesses are |
| 21 | excused. Thank you. Is there any other procedural matter |
| 22 | to take up, other than striking the identification? |
| 23 | (No verbal response) |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: If not, then is |

{DE 12-110} {06-21-12}

there any objection to striking identification?

(No verbal response)

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: All right.

we'll do so. They're full exhibits to the file.

And, then, I think it's just time for closings. Ms. Amidon.

Then,

MS. AMIDON: Thank you. The Staff has reviewed the filing, and determined that the calculation of the non-REP net plant additions and the costs of the consultant report are appropriately calculated, and are contemplated by the Settlement Agreement in the most recent distribution rate case, which was docket DE 09-035. And, therefore, we would recommend that the Commission approve those numbers.

In addition, Staff has no objection to the proposed increase to the Major Storm Reserve. The storms were not contemplated at the time the Settlement Agreement was entered into, but they clearly qualify as major storms. And, if nothing was done at this point to commence recovery, as the Company testified, it would take longer to recover, and it would end up costing the customers more because of the carrying charges associated with those costs. And, in addition, using the Company's assumption, that at the end of the three-year period,

before the next rate case, there would be a positive balance, which would be available for the Company to use to restore costs or repair damage, in the event, that it experiences other major storms. So, we have no objection to that adjustment, to a \$7 million recovery -- recovered per year. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.

Ms. Knowlton.

MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. The Company requests that the Commission approve all three aspects of this filing. Starting with the step increase, as the Staff has indicated, it was calculated consistent with what was set forth in the Settlement Agreement from the last distribution rate case.

With regard to the Storm Reserve, the Company believes that it is important to take into account events that have already incurred and the impact on that reserve, and to increase the reserve by the \$3.5 million requested amount, so that the Reserve can come more into balance and reflect the current state of affairs, and, hopefully, put the Storm Reserve in a favorable position, assuming we don't have any extremely large storms in the immediate future.

With regard to the uncollectible expense

| 1 | the Company has been pleased to have worked with |
|----|--|
| 2 | Monticello Consulting, and has found that it's been a very |
| 3 | productive undertaking. Of course, we're also pleased |
| 4 | that the amount of the consultant's expense has come in |
| 5 | under what was anticipated in the Settlement Agreement. |
| 6 | As Mr. Dee has indicated, the Company is continuing to |
| 7 | work to see the fruits of that process, and looks forward |
| 8 | to continuing to work with the Staff and the OCA on that |
| 9 | process. |
| 10 | And, we'll take into account |
| 11 | Commissioner Harrington's request regarding potential rule |
| 12 | changes that may be necessary to implement some of those |
| 13 | recommendations. |
| 14 | So, thank you for your time today, and |
| 15 | your consideration of the Company's request. |
| 16 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: I understand that |
| 17 | these are all requested for effect July 1. And, we will |
| 18 | make certain that we have an order out in time for all of |
| 19 | the rate change adjustments to be incorporated for effect |
| 20 | July 1. |
| 21 | MS. KNOWLTON: Thank you. |
| 22 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you. |
| 23 | MR. HALL: Thank you. |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Unless there's |

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anything further, we stand adjourned. We'll take this
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       under advisement.
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                          (Whereupon the hearing ended at 2:57
                         p.m.)
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